

S. HRG. 118-768

OVERSIGHT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

HEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY UNITED STATES SENATE ONE HUNDRED EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

MARCH 28, 2023

Serial No. J-118-10

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OVERSIGHT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 2023

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC.

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:49 a.m., in Room 216, Hart Senate Office Building, Hon. Richard J. Durbin, Chair of the Committee, presiding.

Present: Senators Durbin [presiding], Whitehouse, Klobuchar, Blumenthal, Hirono, Booker, Padilla, Ossoff, Welch, Graham, Grassley, Cornyn, Lee, Cruz, Hawley, Cotton, Kennedy, Tillis, and Blackburn.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Chair DURBIN. This meeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee will come to order. At the outset, I'd like to offer my condolences to the families of Nashville, Tennessee, and to our colleague, Senator Blackburn, for yesterday's horrific shooting at the Covenant School. We're 93 days into this calendar year. So far, we have had 131 mass shootings in the United States.

Congress and the Supreme Court have allowed this tragic situation to become the new norm in America. Are we going to do something about it? I certainly hope we do. Today, Secretary Mayorkas is making his second appearance before this Committee in just over 2 years on the job.

Notably, during the previous administration, the Homeland Security Secretary appeared before the Committee one time in 4 years. This regular annual oversight hearing is very important as a major function of the Senate Judiciary Committee and an important part of our role in government. Secretary Mayorkas, thanks for being here.

As I told you yesterday, I think you have one of the most difficult jobs in the administration. After reading your 26-page opening statement, I want to amend those remarks. With the possible exception of the Secretary of Defense, I think you have the most challenging job in this administration. The Department of Homeland Security is responsible for safeguarding our Nation, facing a broad range of challenges.

It bears noting what they include: responding to horrible and uniquely American phenomena, like mass shootings and the tragedy in Nashville; responding to natural disasters like the tornadoes that devastated Rolling Fork, Mississippi; combating terrorism and

the rising tide of domestic violent extremism; addressing the surge in cyberattacks against our schools, businesses, and critical infrastructure; overseeing our Nation's Borders, immigration system, and transportation security. And that's just the beginning.

While the Biden administration has taken important steps to confront these challenges, we have a job to do in Congress. We must remain vigilant and do our part to provide the tools and resources to address these challenges. You're going to get a lot of questions about the Southern Border. I'm sure you know that.

But here's the real question: What is it that Congress needs to do when it comes to immigration in this country? We can certainly find fault with what you have done. We've done it before with previous administrations as well. But what are we willing to do? It's easy to be critical, but every Member of Congress needs to look in the mirror. Only Congress can actually fix our broken immigration system. I've tried for many years to work on a bipartisan immigration bill. But many have stood in the way and said nothing. They don't want any part of a solution.

I want to commend my Ranking Member, Lindsey Graham. Lindsey, it's been 10 years since the Gang of Eight got together and produced a bill which passed with a strong bipartisan vote on the floor for comprehensive immigration reform. Unfortunately, it didn't become an item of business in the Republican-led House in 2013 and died as a result. That's why your testimony before this commission—Committee rather, basically tells us we still have a job to complete.

Sadly, Republicans in the House seem to approach the same thing today as they did 10 years ago. To do nothing, to block attempt at reform, and criticize anyone who suggests a solution to the problem. One leading House Republican has called for defunding—defunding the Department of Homeland Security. Unimaginable.

Mr. Secretary, you're going to receive a lot of questions today, and some from me about fentanyl. This is a serious, deadly problem. With fentanyl flowing in the United States from two major Mexican cartels, it requires quick, thoughtful, urgent action. But we have to be clear-eyed about what we're doing. Some are pushing the narrative that asylum seekers are smuggling fentanyl across the Border. But the facts tell a different story.

It is predominantly U.S. citizens entering legally at ports of entry who are bringing these dangerous drugs into the United States. So it's hard to understand why some have opposed funding for technology, like nonintrusive inspection systems to help Customs and Border Protection Officers to detect fentanyl in vehicles coming through these ports of entry. The reality is DHS is working aggressively.

The Department just started a new coordinated surge campaign, Operation Blue Lotus, which stopped more than 900 pounds of fentanyl in its first week. We'll have to ask you some questions about that and explore where you're headed with that program. I hope we can work together. I also want to note the obvious. Our legal immigration system needs to be changed, especially at a time when our country has a desperate need for workers.

We have 11 million unfilled jobs in this country. I constantly hear from employers across the board in my home State of Illinois about the need for more workers—agricultural workers, healthcare workers, and more. Some governors are so desperate to avoid increasing any immigration that they are now turning to relaxing child labor laws as a solution to their shortages. This is mindless.

Turning back the clock to the times of Upton Sinclair’s “Jungle” is wrong, and it’s unnecessary when there are skilled immigrants ready and willing to fill these jobs. I’m heartened. I want to make a special note that Republican governors in Indiana and Utah, recognizing this dire need, have written publicly in support of more immigrant workers. I hope their voices are listened to.

Whether we’re discussing our Southern Border or the need for workers, the conclusion is the same. Congress needs to hold you accountable, yes, but we’ve also got to stop pointing fingers and act ourselves. We should start working together on a bipartisan basis to fix our immigration system—today. And finally, you won’t be surprised that I want to say a word about the DREAMers.

The DREAMers, after a legislation that has been pending for more than 20 years, are still looking for their legal path to citizenship. Our communities are desperate for these new immigrant workers, and DHS needs the resources to secure our Border.

All of us on this Committee have a choice. We can blame the Secretary for a broken system that we share with a responsibility to fix, or we can come together on a bipartisan basis to do our job. With that, I’ll turn to Ranking Member Graham for his opening statement.

**OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. LINDSEY O. GRAHAM,
A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA**

Senator GRAHAM. Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman. I’m glad to have you back. You look like you’ve healed up well, so—to the heartbreak in Tennessee, it’s unimaginable from a parent’s point of view, what’s being experienced in Tennessee. There’s so much heartbreak in this world. The heartbreak of fentanyl poisoning. You asked a rhetorical question. What are we going to do about the shootings in Tennessee? We passed some bipartisan proposals that hopefully will help down the road.

Question back to you, what are we going to do about the poisoning of America? So here’s what I would say, America is under attack. Our Nation is being attacked by foreign powers called drug cartels in Mexico.

When the Japanese attacked America in Pearl Harbor, they killed about 3,000 Americans; 9/11, when we were attacked, about 3,000.

This is the largest attack on America’s Homeland by a foreign power in the history of the Nation: 70,000 Americans were poisoned by fentanyl last year. More than car wrecks and gun violence combined. And it’s getting worse.

A couple of days ago, Senator Schumer had a news conference in New York talking about the danger of mixing fentanyl with a drug called xylazine. He called it “skin-rotting zombie drug.” He called for the DEA to send teams into New York to try to do something

about it. He called for more education when it comes to people using drugs.

I would support both of those. But what I'd like to do is go to the source of the problem. What would America do if a foreign power lobbed a rocket into, let's say, our friends in Arizona or Texas? We would strike back. We're doing virtually nothing when it comes to being under attack by drug cartels. That's deterring the behavior.

Ms. Kiessling, who lost her children to fentanyl, said, "This is a war. Act like it. Do something."

Our partner in Mexico basically is in complete denial. The president of Mexico denies there are safe havens for drug cartels where they run parts of Mexico. He says that's not true. He blames us for the fentanyl crisis. He denies the fact that fentanyl is produced in Mexico, sent to America to kill Americans.

So we got a real problem, Mr. Chairman. And you ask, what can Congress do? We'll keep working together. I'd like to work with you. Maybe we can find a way to make some progress.

But this idea that the executive branch is helpless without Congress is ridiculous. You want to fix this, Mr. Secretary? Go back to Trump policies. Just reimpose everything Donald Trump did to secure our Border, and your problem will dramatically be improved. You're not helpless. You change policies in a bad way and you're getting a bad result.

We're under attack by drug cartels. We have lost operational control of the Border. This Secretary has said numerous times, "We have control of the Border."

[Posters are displayed and appear as submissions for the record.]

Senator GRAHAM. The head of the Border Patrol about a couple of weeks ago said, "We don't have operational control of the Border." Well, anybody believes that we're in control of the Border is in denial. We've lost control of our Border.

The number of people coming across our Border on the Terrorist Watch List is going up like a rocket. So what's my concern? General Kurilla said, the head of CENTCOM, "Due to our withdrawal from Afghanistan, the likelihood of an attack coming against America from Afghanistan could mature within 6 months without warning." You have a completely broken Border. You have terrorism on the rise. This is a lethal combination. But this is just not me saying things. We actually have some evidence to suggest that what I'm saying is factually true.

In 2020, December, we had the lowest illegal crossings in the last 4 years because of Trump policies. Since those policies were changed, we've had 4.8 million illegal encounters on the Southern Border.

[Poster is displayed and appears as a submission for the record.]

Senator GRAHAM. Fiscal Year 2021, 1.7 million. Fiscal Year 2022, 2.4 million, setting a record—the first time in the history of the country, 2 million illegal encounters at our Border. Since October of 2022, 385,000 got-aways, the lowest illegal crossings in the history of the country for the last 4 years.

In December, since you and the Biden administration been in charge, look what's happened. And you know how it happened? You

took all the policies, Mr. Secretary, that were working, and you changed them, and it's blown up in our face.

Now, fentanyl. Fentanyl is killing Americans at levels we've never seen. More people died last year from fentanyl poisoning in a single year than the entire Vietnam War that went on for over a decade.

Fentanyl poisoning is the leading cause of death for 18- to 45-year-olds in the country. Look what's happened.

[Poster is displayed and appears as a submission for the record.]

Senator GRAHAM. In 2021, 71,238 deaths from fentanyl poisoning overdoses. In 2023, year to date, we seized 11,000 pounds of fentanyl at the Border. The year before, 14,700. In 2014, none. In 2015, 70 pounds—11,000 pounds of fentanyl is enough to kill 2.5 billion people.

How is this happening? Where is it coming from? It's coming from Mexico and China. So when the Mexican president denies that drug cartels are not in charge of parts of Mexico, he's either lying or he has no idea what's going on in his own country.

[Poster is displayed.]

Senator GRAHAM. This is a State Department map. If you're looking to travel to Mexico, all these red zones, do not travel. That's like going to Afghanistan and Syria.

Who controls these red zones? Drug cartels that are making billions of dollars off bringing fentanyl into the country and human trafficking due to a broken immigration system. And quite frankly, we need to take the gloves off. They're at war with us. We need to be at war with them.

Now, when it comes to terrorists, people apprehended on the Terrorist Watch List: 2021, it was 15; 2022, it's 98; to date, already 69.

[Posters are displayed and appear as submissions for the record.]

Senator GRAHAM. This is a lethal combination. People traveling to America on a Terrorist Watch List. The terrorists are getting stronger because of our withdrawal from Afghanistan, and they're coming here in larger numbers.

If we do not change course, if we do not change where we're at, Americans are going to continue to die from drug cartel poisoning—the illegal immigration problem is exploding and the human misery around it with no end in sight. We went from the lowest illegal crossings in December 2020 to over 4.2 million on your watch. Bottom line—the Kurilla statement, if we have it.

Chair DURBIN. It's right there.

Senator GRAHAM. "It is my Commander's estimate that ISIS-K can do an external operation against the U.S. or Western interests abroad in under six months with little to no warning." You're on notice. You're on notice. You, your Department, and the President of the United States is on notice.

One of our field commanders, in charge of the region ripe with terrorism, is telling this Nation in open, sworn testimony that within six months, the enemy that's arising in Afghanistan has the ability to attack this country without warning. As he makes that statement, the lack of operational control of the Border is a lethal combination for this country.

So, Mr. Secretary, you have a hard job. I think things would change if they would listen to you more. The bottom line is, we've created a nightmare for America, and that nightmare needs to end. Control our Border. Go back to Trump policies. Have the Congress work together to fix immigration in a more forward-looking fashion. Regain control of the Border.

Go after the cartels. Tell the Mexican President, "Get with it, work with us, or we're going to have to do things differently." Secure the Border now before we get attacked later. Thank you.

Chair DURBIN. Thank you, Senator Graham. Today we welcome the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Honorable Ali Mayorkas, to testify before this Committee. Let me lay out the mechanics. After I swear in the Secretary, he will have 5 minutes to provide an opening statement. There will be one round of questions.

Each Senator will have 10 minutes, which is twice as long as we normally allocate for questions in recognition of the importance of this hearing. Please remain within your allotted time. Secretary Mayorkas, will you please stand to be sworn in?

[Witness is sworn in.]

Chair DURBIN. Let the record reflect that the Secretary answered in the affirmative. And with that, please proceed to your opening statement.

**STATEMENT OF HON. ALEJANDRO N. MAYORKAS,
SECRETARY, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND
SECURITY, WASHINGTON, DC**

Secretary MAYORKAS. Thank you, Chairman Durbin, Ranking Member Graham—

Chair DURBIN. Microphone.

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. Chairman Durbin, Ranking Member Graham, and distinguished Members of this Committee. On Sunday, I traveled to Rolling Fork, Mississippi, to assure the residents there and others in Mississippi devastated by the tornadoes that had just struck, that our Department will support their recovery in the days, weeks, and months ahead. More than 20 people lost their lives, and many more lost their homes and all they possessed.

Yesterday, I spoke with Senators Blackburn and Hagerty and with Governor Lee and Mayor Cooper, and offered our Department's support in response to the tragic—the too tragic and senseless murder of children and adults in St. Paul Christian School in Nashville, Tennessee. Senator Blackburn, I know this is very personal to you and your connection to the school and, of course, the community. Our thoughts, prayers, and support are with all who are suffering today.

The threat landscape has evolved significantly since our Department was created 20 years ago. Homeland Security, as we thought of it in the wake of the 9/11 attacks, today has new meaning: cyberattacks by criminals and adverse nations; the rise of aggression by the People's Republic of China; increasing economic and political instability around the world; the rise of domestic violent extremism; the gravity and frequency of extreme weather events, and other forces combined, to create a heightened threat environment here at home.

In addition, the displacement of people across the region is greater than at any time since World War II. To meet this challenge, the Department is surging resources: hiring 300 additional Border Patrol agents, the first increase since 2011; investing in new technology; working with our partners in Mexico and Central and South America; and developing innovative processes to reduce irregular migration at our Southwest Border.

Over the past several months, we have implemented new measures for Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans that combine a lawful pathway for eligible individuals with consequences for those who cross the Border without authorization. We have seen a decline of about 95 percent in encounters of nationals from these four countries between our ports of entry.

We are attacking the cartels and smugglers like never before. Last year, we launched an unprecedented campaign that has led to the arrest of more than 9,100 smugglers and the disruption of over 9,000 human smuggling operations. Through advanced screening and enforcement searches, like Operation Blue Lotus that we announced last week, we are seizing record amounts of fentanyl at our ports of entry.

The threat of terrorism has evolved to include lone offenders who, fueled by hate, antigovernment ideologies, false narratives, and personal grievances, seek to advance their political or social goals through violence. Combating this threat demands a collaborative, community-centered approach. Through our Center for Prevention Programs and Partnerships and our grant programs, we help governments, nonprofit organizations, schools, and houses of worship build local prevention capabilities and make physical security improvements.

We are transforming the way we collaborate to stay ahead of the cyber threats posed by hostile nations, like the PRC that seek to gain access to our intellectual property, data, and infrastructure. After Russia's unprovoked invasion of Ukraine, our Shields Up Initiative galvanized tens of thousands of businesses to implement urgent cybersecurity improvements.

Through groundbreaking public-private initiatives—like the Joint Cyber Defense Collaborative: the Cyber Safety Review Board and our Cybersecurity Performance Goals—we are hardening the cyber defenses of businesses, critical infrastructure, and the public. And we are deepening our international security partnerships, including by expanding the Abraham Accords to encompass shared cybersecurity goals.

Emerging technology is creating new threats. Unmanned aircraft systems can be used to conduct attacks and increasingly violate temporary flight restrictions that protect high-ranking officials, disrupt airport operations, surveil outdoor mass gatherings, and attempt to transport illegal narcotics across Borders. It is vital that Congress act to extend and expand the Department's counter-UAS authorities to protect against malicious drone activity.

Separately, it is critical that Congress fully renew Section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, which provides fast, reliable, and specific insights that enhance our understanding of the threats posed by our adversaries.

Every day, every day, the 260,000 dedicated public servants of the Department of Homeland Security work tirelessly to deliver safety and security to the American people. Our mission has never been more vital, our components have never collaborated more closely, and our Nation has never been more prepared. We know that we have a great deal of work still ahead of us.

The nonpartisan spirit of collaboration, upon which our Department was founded, is needed now more than ever to address the challenges we face. Thank you very much. I look forward to your questions.

[The prepared statement of Secretary Mayorkas appears as a submission for the record.]

Chair DURBIN. Thanks, Mr. Secretary. Let me start my questioning where Senator Graham left off. We have a bipartisan concern about fentanyl in the United States. As Secretary—or pardon me, Senator Graham mentioned: 70,000 fatal overdoses in the U.S. every year. We need to launch—the President says we need to launch a major surge to stop fentanyl production and sale.

I'd like to start at the obvious place. Where is it coming from? Well, it may start with precursor chemicals in China, but it certainly comes through the two major drug cartels in Mexico, which are the major exporters into the United States, Jalisco and Sinaloa. Here's what the former Mexican ambassador to the United States, Arturo Sarukhán, said.

Mr. Sarukhán said only a handful of law enforcement agencies in Mexico are willing or able to engage with the powerful drug gangs, quote, "There is no doubt that endemic corruption, impunity, a weak rule of law are Mexico's Achilles' heels." He went on to say, "That means fentanyl and methamphetamine labs operate in Mexico with almost no pressure."

I've had two lengthy conversations with Anne Milgram with the Drug Enforcement Agency—Administration about this challenge of fentanyl. I will say, I want to mention to my colleagues, Senator Graham and others on the Committee, when we get into the world of social media in a couple weeks in this Committee, one of the first stops will be Snapchat for me. Because according to DEA, this is the major clearinghouse for the sale of fentanyl in the United States—these fake drugs that they're being sold.

So my question to you is not easily answered and maybe impossible to answer. Tell me how we strike a relationship with Mexico to actively cooperate in the flow of individuals who are coming toward the United States, while at the same time deal with the reality that they are failing miserably when it comes to the export of deadly narcotics to our country?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Mr. Chairman, you and Ranking Member Graham accurately describe the cartels as vicious, ruthless organizations that peddle in the death of individuals, including tens of thousands of Americans. We in the Department of Homeland Security are taking it to the cartels and the smuggling organizations with which they work in unprecedented fashion. And you noted, as did I, Operation Blue Lotus, the most recent surge of personnel and other resources and intelligence to take it to those cartels.

We're seizing more fentanyl at our ports of entry than ever before. We in the Department of Homeland Security, through Home-

land Security Investigations, the criminal investigative arm of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, are working with our Mexican counterparts on an increasing level. We have transnational criminal investigative units that have indeed disrupted laboratories that manufacture fentanyl, that have helped interdict the flow of fentanyl within Mexico, that have, in fact, cut off financial streams.

But the battle is very difficult, and we are seeking to cooperate more closely with our Mexican counterpart, and we're doing so in an all-of-administration effort, not just the Department of Homeland Security, not just the Department of Justice, of which the DEA is a part, but across the entire administration.

Chair DURBIN. So let me ask you about the effort we're making. A lot of publicity has come out with the notion that people seeking asylum or refugee status are really transporting fentanyl into the United States. The chart which I demonstrated earlier suggests that 80 percent or more is actually coming from American citizens crossing at ports of entry.

If we eliminated every applicant for asylum or refugee status, we would still have a tremendous flow of deadly narcotics coming in across the Border. Is it impossible for us in this day and age to stop this flow by ordinary, legal Americans through our ports of entry of narcotics?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Mr. Chairman, we are working intensely to devote additional resources to the ports of entry on the land of our Southern Border. That is where more than 90 percent of the fentanyl is transported—through passenger vehicles, through trucks, by pedestrians that are lawfully coming into the United States through the ports of entry.

We are surging resources to the ports of entry to battle that. We are seeking more resources in our Fiscal Year 2024 budget for precisely that purpose: to add personnel, to add nonintrusive inspection technology, to allow our forward-operating labs to detect the substance at the point of interdiction, so we can bring our investigative and prosecutive capabilities right there and develop the force that we need to.

Chair DURBIN. To put some perspective on this, it's my understanding that a backpack full of fentanyl is dangerous to thousands of people if it makes it into the United States, and we are talking about transport trucks flowing across our Border by the thousands every single day. Does there exist technology to detect this fentanyl in these carriers coming into the United States?

Secretary MAYORKAS. There is, Mr. Chairman. It is called non-intrusive inspection technology. We are investing more in that. In addition, we are exploring how we can use artificial intelligence to really serve as a force multiplier of our incredible Border Patrol agents and our incredible Office of Field Operations Officers who do such heroic work in this regard.

Chair DURBIN. So we put some more money on the table for you when it comes to this technology. How much more do you need?

Secretary MAYORKAS. We are seeking more than—we're seeking hundreds of millions of dollars for nonintrusive inspection technology in our Fiscal Year 2024 budget. We are also seeking to plus up our personnel, both our Officers in the Office of Field Operations and our Border Patrol agents.

Chair DURBIN. Well, I certainly hope we have bipartisan support for that when it comes before the Senate and the House of Representatives. There was one aspect of your opening statement which you noted in summary before us that caught my eye, and that was the issue of drones. Would you please explain why that has become a new and concerning threat to you?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Mr. Chairman, the technology has advanced so significantly in the area of drones, as it has in so many different areas. These drones can fly farther, faster, have greater visibility, carry heavier loads, and they are being used by individuals with nefarious intent, as well as by adverse nation-states. And we need to have the capability to counter the use of drones.

They invade our airspace. They hover over public gatherings with bad intent. We have got to be able to counter them. We have the authority now. It sunsets—we need to renew it. And also, Mr. Chairman, we need to expand it.

Chair DURBIN. Well, I'm certainly open to that, as I think many of my colleagues are. So let's work on that issue, as well. I was briefed two or three weeks ago on artificial intelligence. It was a frightening presentation when you consider the opportunities of AI to overcome what we think are our protections in cybersecurity. You mentioned artificial intelligence in your opening statement. Can you comment on the challenge it's going to create for us?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Mr. Chairman, I am tasking the Homeland Security Advisory Council to provide advice to us in this regard. We, of course, are already focused on it, but want different perspectives. Artificial intelligence presents an opportunity—an opportunity for good that we seek to harness, to really serve as a force multiplier in advancing the security of our country.

At the same time, in the wrong hands, it can be a weapon. It could be a weapon of harm. And we have to build the defenses that are ready to secure the Homeland with respect to the potential that AI presents.

Chair DURBIN. Last point I'll make to you is that I have been meeting, as I told you in our phone conversation yesterday, with many of the immigrants who've come to the City of Chicago and sat down with them in conversation as to their backgrounds and why they came here. I will tell you, without exception, not a single one of them asked for the address of the local welfare office. Virtually every one of them asks me, "Where can I go to work?"

Now, we have this system of law that does not allow a person to legally work in the United States until a period of time has passed, six months to a year. Once they're in here—even waiting for a determination of their refugee status—that creates a dilemma for many of these people who have no resources to live on. How do you answer the critics who say we ought to give them an opportunity to work?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Mr. Chairman, the law provides that an individual can seek work authorization after their application for asylum has been pending for 150 days.

Chair DURBIN. And, of course, that can be lengthened, unfortunately, to longer periods of time as they're waiting for that determination. Isn't that true?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Yes. Yes, that is true. And we are climbing out of a backlog because U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, the agency that issues the work authorizations, was financially devastated in the prior administration. It is funded primarily through fees. Every 2 years, it is to issue a new fee rule that calibrates the cost of immigration benefits according to the cost of operationalizing their administration.

A fee rule has not been issued for more than 6 years and we have a pending proposed rule now to really readjust, realign the costs of immigration benefits to the cost of the agency to administer them.

Chair DURBIN. Thank you, Mr. Secretary. Senator Graham.

[Poster is displayed and appears as a submission for the record.]

Senator GRAHAM. Thank you. The Mexican president, Mr. Obrador, said he denied that there were parts of his country under control of cartels. Do you agree with him?

Secretary MAYORKAS. I do not, Mr. Ranking Member.

Senator GRAHAM. Do you agree with Secretary Blinken that there are parts of Mexico run by drug cartels?

Secretary MAYORKAS. I do.

Senator GRAHAM. Do you consider Mexico a reliable partner in this fight regarding fentanyl and illegal immigration?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Ranking Member Graham, we are working with Mexico on the fight against fentanyl. We have brought—

Senator GRAHAM. Are they a reliable partner?

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. We have brought great cases together, and we are looking to enhance our cooperation.

Senator GRAHAM. So if we do the things—I'm going to work with Senator Durbin to give you more money at the Border to interdict. Let's see how that works. I hope it works. Do you think you have a plan in place that will severely reduce the fentanyl problem in America?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Ranking Member Graham, I think there are two primary elements to the fight against fentanyl. One is the supply, which we are very, very focused on, and I want to touch up on that in a moment. And the second, of course, is the issue of demand. And we need to address both elements of that. We need to also—

Senator GRAHAM. I need interrupt, but a lot of these poisonings our people are buying what they think to be Percocet or Percodan and it's got fentanyl over it.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Absolutely.

Senator GRAHAM. They're not demanding fentanyl. They're getting fentanyl-laced drugs that are phony drugs.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Ranking Member Graham, absolutely. And I have heard you speak about the fact that we need severe penalties for the individuals who traffic in fentanyl. And I agree with you.

Senator GRAHAM. Okay.

Secretary MAYORKAS. If I may?

Senator GRAHAM. Yes, go ahead.

Secretary MAYORKAS. In addition to increasing our work with Mexico—

Senator GRAHAM. Mm-hmm.

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. We also have to address the fact that precursor chemicals, as well as the equipment used to manufacture synthetic, dangerous, fatal narcotics, are originating from China.

Senator GRAHAM. Okay, let's—that's a good point. Right now, drug cartels are labeled as transnational criminal organizations. Are you aware of that under U.S. law?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Yes, I am.

Senator GRAHAM. A foreign terrorist organization designation would mean any group, country that supplies material support to an FTO would be subject to American jurisdiction. Do you support labeling these drug cartels as FTOs under U.S. law?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Ranking Member Graham, I have heard you speak of this issue, as well. I share your view 100 percent that these are ruthless, vicious peddlers.

Senator GRAHAM. Well, do you support my efforts to make them FTO?

Secretary MAYORKAS. This is a decision that rests in the jurisdiction of the Department of State. And it is a difficult question as to where the line between criminality, however vicious, and terrorism is drawn. And I'd be happy—

Senator GRAHAM. When you kill 70,000 Americans, you have crossed the line. But, you know, that's not your—let's go to your area. You said on April 2022, in a House hearing, you were asked directly, do we have operational control of Southern Border right now? Yes or no? You said, "Yes, we do." Later in that hearing, you said the Border was in fact, not open. About a week or two ago, March 15, the Border Patrol Chief, Mr. Ortiz, I think, said, when asked, does DHS has operational control of our entire Border? He said, "No, sir." Do we or don't we?

Secretary MAYORKAS. I'd like to be able to answer that question fully. Ranking Member Graham—

Senator GRAHAM. Take your time, but not too long, because I don't have much time.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Let me be clear. Number one, we are intensely focused on securing the Border. Number two, we are equally focused on enforcing our laws to achieve that result. Number three, the Border Patrol agents and all the personnel of the Department of Homeland Security are doing heroic work in that regard. With respect to the definition of operational control, I do not use the definition that appears in the Secure Fence Act.

And the Secure Fence Act provides, statutorily, that operational control is defined as preventing all unlawful entries into the United States.

Senator GRAHAM. Well—

Secretary MAYORKAS. By that definition, no administration has ever had operational control. The way I define it is maximizing the resources that we have to deliver the most effective results. And we are indeed doing that. We have, for the first time since 2011, increased the number of Border Patrol agents that we are funded—

Senator GRAHAM. Is it working? Is everything you're doing working? Is any of it working to stop the poisoning of America or the reduction in a meaningful way of the historic illegal immigration

problem? Right now, today, do you believe you have a plan that's working?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Ranking Member Graham, I must separate the number of individuals arriving at our Border who are claiming relief from the issue of fentanyl that is coming through our ports of entry. That is too often conflated.

Senator GRAHAM. I agree. I agree.

Secretary MAYORKAS. We are fundamentally—fundamentally, we are working within a system that is absolutely broken and there is unanimity upon that.

Senator GRAHAM. Whose problem is that? Who broke this system that you're trying to fix? Was it Trump? Is it Trump's problem?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Ranking Member Graham, this is our collective problem—

Senator GRAHAM. You've been DHS—

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. And we need to collectively—

Senator GRAHAM. Wait a minute now. You've been DHS Secretary, and I, honest to God, do like you. I think you're a very good man. On your watch, Mr. Secretary, we've gone from the lowest illegal crossings in December 2020 to all-time highs with over 2 million last fiscal year. On your watch, fentanyl is coming in at a pace we've never seen. More Americans are dying. On your watch, more terrorists are coming into the country on the Watch List than any time we've been measuring these things.

So, I'm trying to get some appreciation from you that things are not going well. Your own Border Patrol Chief said, "We don't have operational control of the Border." And I don't think it's a definitional problem. I think he's just being really honest with us. So, I would like to work with you where I can. You need more money for interdiction, I will work with Senator Durbin to get it to you. But we play around with the problems. We don't address them.

Mayor Adams went to the Border from New York. He's not exactly a right-wing guy. He said this is a national crisis. And he said, basically, it's a disaster. Everybody that goes has a different view, Democrats and Republicans. So, what I would like to just get from you is some recognition of where we're at. And I don't think where we're going is going to get us to the promised land.

You know, I asked you back in the last time we were here to give yourself a grade. You gave yourself an A for effort. How would you grade yourself for outcome since we last met?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Ranking Member Graham, I certainly appreciate and understand the gravity of the challenge that we are facing. It is a very serious challenge. I look forward to working with you with respect to the funding for this Department as well as the hope that we can work together to fix the immigration system.

Senator GRAHAM. Great. And I've got an idea for you. I want you just to entertain it. My time is about up. The credible—the credible fear standard is the screening standard when somebody applies for asylum. Is that correct?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Yes, it is.

Senator GRAHAM. Okay. What's the final adjudication standard?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Ranking Member Graham, the credible fear standard is the initial threshold——

Senator GRAHAM. Right.

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. And it is set by statute as a substantial likelihood of fear of persecution.

Senator GRAHAM. So here's my offer. What's the——

Secretary MAYORKAS. Forgive me——

Senator GRAHAM [continuing]. Final adjudication standard?

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. Forgive me—a significant possibility——

Senator GRAHAM. Okay——

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. Of persecution.

Senator GRAHAM [continuing]. Okay. Here's the final adjudication standard: "reasonable possibility of suffering persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion." That's the final adjudication standard. What percentage of people who pass the initial screening standard are given asylum using the second standard?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Ranking Member Graham, if I understand your question correctly, what is the, let's say, average, because it changes by——

Senator GRAHAM. If you have 100 passing the screening test of critical fear, how many of them are granted asylum through the adjudication process, percentage-wise?

Secretary MAYORKAS. It varies according to country of origin. It's about——

Senator GRAHAM. I can tell you, it's averaging 10 percent. So, 90 percent of the people that pass the credible fear standard never make it. Here's a proposal. Why don't we make the adjudication standard the initial screening standard? I'm willing to change the law with my Democratic friends. One or two things is happening. You're denying 90 percent of people with a legitimate claim, which I don't believe, or when you look at their claim, it's not—it's an economic problem. It doesn't meet the stature or definition.

If you want to stop asylum seeking, change the standard. Because once they get here, they never leave. So, I'm willing to work with you. Are you willing to—final question, would you entertain changing the credible fear standard as a screening standard to the final adjudication standard?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Ranking Member Graham, I would welcome the opportunity to work with you to reform——

Senator GRAHAM. Great.

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. What's clearly a broken——

Senator GRAHAM. Thank you.

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. Immigration system.

Senator GRAHAM. That's a good place to start.

Chair DURBIN. Thanks, Senator Graham. Senator Whitehouse.

Senator WHITEHOUSE. Thanks very much. Welcome, Secretary. And thank you, Chairman, for this hearing. As the Chair of the Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control, I've been working to focus more on the financial networks and flows that support the international drug cartels. My experience in my U.S. Attorney days and in many years on this Committee has been that we put

a great deal of focus on the importation of drugs from these cartels and by these cartels.

But for every package that comes over the Border, there are dollars that flow back to the cartels. And I think we've been less successful at degrading, exposing, and ultimately destroying the financial networks upon which these cartels rely. What, in your view, are the things that you could be doing to more effectively attack the financial side of the drug cartel network?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator Whitehouse, I share your experience as a former United States Attorney. As a matter of fact, I was a Federal prosecutor for 12 years, almost 9 years as an assistant.

Senator WHITEHOUSE. We've all done the press conferences with the drugs and the guns and the cash.

Secretary MAYORKAS. So we are already seeking to disrupt the financial networks of the cartels in an unprecedented way. Within the Department of Homeland Security, our Homeland Security Investigations agents are very focused on that, and they are attacking that—not alone, but with their partners in the Federal Government. We have—

Senator WHITEHOUSE. I'd like a proper briefing on that. Would you coordinate that for me and invite other Members of the Committee to join if they would like?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Most certainly, Senator, because I would also like other partners of ours to join in that briefing from the Department of Justice, as well as from the Treasury Department.

Senator WHITEHOUSE. It strikes me that there are American interests that can facilitate these financial transactions, whether it's through law firms or hedge funds or yacht brokers or whatever.

It is part of a general global problem of kleptocrats' secret financing—kleptocrats' and criminals' secret financing. And I look forward to working with you to improve what we're doing against that, and in particular, to build support for the law, the ENABLERS Act, that would, in the same way that we prevent banks from going about this business and we've begun to investigate shell corporations who go about this business.

We'll be able to put some restraints on American law firms, yacht brokers, realtors, hedge fund managers, and others who facilitate this trade. So I look forward to working with you on that.

Separate matter. You oversee the Coast Guard. There is a very significant pirate fishing problem which also overlays with a slave ship problem which also overlays with a vector for drugs and weapons and other evils problem. The Coast Guard has a very important role in all of this. Recently in Panama, Secretary Del Toro of the Navy and your Deputy Commandant Peter Gautier met to discuss improving the engagement of the Coast Guard and the Navy together. I would like to ask you to get back to me in writing. This is a question for the record.

First, what are the next steps you need, including steps by Secretary Del Toro to make sure that the Navy is fully supporting the Coast Guard's effort against the international pirate fishing fleet and against the Chinese fishing fleet where it's violating international and local laws? Question one.

Question two, what additional resources does the Coast Guard need to do that international work?

I will tell you that when Lindsey and I led the previous Munich Security Conference delegation, General Townsend was then in charge of AFRICOM and he, in his briefing, told us—not in response to questions, he volunteered that one of the things that's important to the success of the AFRICOM mission is the ability to get after the pirate fishing and Chinese fishing fleets that are operating in the EEZ Waters of these African allies without their even knowing it. Because they don't have the capacity to do it.

And he believes it will help our national security mission on that continent if we can more aggressively track and identify and alert the local authorities to the presence of pirate fishing. So, the Coast Guard does not have the global footprint that the Navy does? What do you need? That's question two.

Last question is that for lack of official enforcement by the United States Government, the NGO community has stepped up in important ways to do enforcement, whether it's Global Fishing Watch or Vulcan or Sea Shepherd. There's a whole array of NGOs who operate in this space. They both need intelligence about the location of these pirate vessels, and they can offer intelligence. It can be a two-way street. They're very active, and they're quite capable.

We are trying to figure out how we can set it up so that they can have access to appropriate intelligence that can be deployed in real time against real vessels when they cross real boundaries and do so in a way that protects the sources and methods in the classified matters that we should not be allowing to get out.

I think there's the ability to create sort of a vestibule where the information that's needed can go in, be screened, and then once it's screened, get out—but be screened like in real time. Not one of these, you know, whole-of-Government interagency task force things where it takes a decade. I would like to ask your commitment to help set that up so that we can be both receiving and providing intelligence about these vessels in real time.

Secretary MAYORKAS. You have my commitment, Senator. May I say two brief things?

Senator WHITEHOUSE. Go for it.

Secretary MAYORKAS. One is the U.S. Coast Guard is doing extraordinary work in this area. I have been briefed a number of times with respect to what it has been doing in South America, specifically. You identify illegal fishing and specifically the aggressive actions of the PRC in this regard. It is very much a problem, and——

Senator WHITEHOUSE. By the way, do you agree that the fleet that the PRC has launched also often accomplishes other goals for the Communist government in China involving surveillance and nonfishing activities?

Secretary MAYORKAS. That is certainly a very significant concern of ours. With respect to the dissemination of intelligence and information, one of the overarching objectives of our Office of Intelligence and Analysis is to distribute as widely as possible as much intel and information as possible in real time that is relevant and actionable at the lowest classification level possible.

So your request to get this information out to the force multipliers in civil society is something that I will take back——

Senator WHITEHOUSE. Thank you.

Senator MAYORKAS [continuing]. To our Undersecretary.

Senator WHITEHOUSE. You actually have good models for doing this in other areas——

Secretary MAYORKAS. Yes, we do.

Senator WHITEHOUSE [continuing]. That can be applied readily in the IUU fishing areas. So I look forward to working with you on that and to your written reply to those three questions, which I'm sure your diligent staff were carefully writing down behind you.

The last thing, Uniting for Ukraine. I think we've been able to give shelter to 50,000 Ukrainians fleeing Putin's atrocities——

Secretary MAYORKAS. More than——

Senator WHITEHOUSE [continuing]. And brutalities in Ukraine.

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. More than that, Senator.

Senator WHITEHOUSE. Is there anything more that you need to help the U.S. help more parolees from Ukraine find temporary shelter here until Ukraine can achieve its victory?

Secretary MAYORKAS. So we are very focused on Uniting for Ukraine. I believe the last figure I saw was that we have provided a relief for more than 100,000 Ukrainians. I will confirm that figure. One of the—one of the needs that we have is to resource U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

As I referenced earlier, it was an agency that was financially devastated during the prior administration, and we're very focused on getting it back into a safe and secure financial condition.

Senator WHITEHOUSE. It seems clear to me that Ukraine has demonstrated enormous patriotism and that those who have fled the brutalities and atrocities of Vladimir Putin are truly seeking only temporary shelter and employment here so that they can go back and help rebuild their lives and their country. Is that your experience as well?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Yes, it is, Senator.

Senator WHITEHOUSE. Thank you very much. Thank you, Chairman.

Chair DURBIN. Thank you, Senator Whitehouse. Senator Grassley.

Senator GRASSLEY. Thank you. Thank you for coming, Mr. Secretary. There are several reports of foreign nations, like China, purchasing U.S. land for farming or agricultural purposes. Some of these tracts of land are suspiciously close to American military bases or critical infrastructure sites. The Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States expressed great concern in a North Dakota purchase of farmland by China as one example of their concern.

How is Homeland Security working with the Department of Agriculture and law enforcement entities to track these types of suspicious land purchases?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator Grassley, we are very focused on the threat that the People's Republic of China poses to the United States in a number of regards. You have cited one of them, and we are a member of CFIUS, the Committee for Foreign Investment in the U.S. We are one of the Departments that reviews potential transactions to assess the threat that a transaction poses—not only

in isolated context, but in the aggregate, the threat it poses to the security of the United States.

And we seek to impose measures on the transaction to mitigate any threat successfully. And if that threat cannot be adequately mitigated through the measures that we take, then it would be our recommendation to prevent the transaction from occurring.

Senator GRASSLEY. As a follow-up, do you have a way of notifying relevant parties that may be targets to possible espionage from these purchases?

Secretary MAYORKAS. There is a very established process that the Committee for Foreign Investment in the United States, CFIUS, follows with respect to the transactions and the Committee's engagement with the parties to the transaction.

Senator GRASSLEY. Over 2 years ago, on February the 11th, 2021, I wrote to you and asked these questions, and I'll repeat these questions later on. The first question was, whether the Department of Homeland Security considers Confucius Institutes and their affiliates to be an extension of Communist Chinese government? And two, if the Department believed them to be purveyors of Communist Chinese government propaganda?

I would hope the answers to those questions would be obvious to anybody in the Biden administration. We all know that the national security threats that Confucius Institutes pose, and we can draw that conclusion, based upon what the Chinese government's own words say about these institutions. And many educational institutions have already shut down their Confucius Institutes.

And yet, when you answered my February letter, July 29th of 2021, you personally responded and failed to answer the critical question. So I'm going to pose these questions to you again, whether the Department of Homeland Security considers Confucius Institutes and their affiliates to be an extension of the Communist Chinese government? And if the Department believes them to be purveyors of Communist Chinese propaganda?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, we are—we are very concerned about the institutes that you mentioned. In fact, we are very concerned about the PRC's use of what we call nontraditional collectors of intelligence. It is why we are working with the Department of State to ensure that our visa system is secure as against that threat.

Senator GRASSLEY. Well, for any college, university, or other educational institution in the United States that maintains such an institute connected with China, would you advise those educational institutions to close them based on national security reasons? If not, why not?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, we work—as do others in the United States Government work—with institutions of higher learning to inform them of the threat that the PRC poses and to deliver recommended safeguards to guard against that threat.

Senator GRASSLEY. Okay. Let me go back to one of those first two questions I asked you just to get clarification. Do you believe these institutes to be purveyors of Communist Chinese government propaganda?

Secretary MAYORKAS. I am very concerned that many of them are indeed, Senator, and we seek to guard against the realization of that threat.

Senator GRASSLEY. Then, going back to something, I was going to ask you a whole series of questions that Senator Graham already answered. But one that I want to follow up on is, for the Committee's record, would you describe which foreign drug cartels control areas of the Southern Border and the areas they control?

Secretary MAYORKAS. The two cartels, Senator, that are of greatest concern to us are the Sinaloa Cartel and the Jalisco New Generation Cartel as the primary traffickers of synthetic opioids, including the deadly fentanyl.

Senator GRASSLEY. Okay. Multiple Inspectors General have found the Department of Homeland Security failed to fully vet and screen Afghan evacuees before entering the United States. In one report, the Defense Department Inspector General said that 50 evacuees in the United States pose potential significant national security concerns. How many Afghan evacuees are currently in the country who pose potential or actual national security concerns?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, I respectfully disagree with certain aspects of the Inspector General reports that you reference. And I would be pleased to provide you and your staff with a briefing with respect to the security screening and vetting that we performed with respect to the Afghan nationals who were seeking relief in the United States and the disposition of those individuals.

Senator GRASSLEY. I respectfully disagree with you that this is classified and you can't answer it in this setting—but I'll go on to another question. Does the Department of Homeland Security know the location of these Afghan evacuees in the United States who pose a potential national security threat? And if you don't know where they are, why you don't know where they are?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, if an individual poses a national security threat, that individual is either removed from the United States or detained.

Senator GRASSLEY. So, we're not—

Secretary MAYORKAS. If there are other reasons for either of those dispositions to not occur, then that is something that I can share with you in an appropriate briefing.

Senator GRASSLEY. Did you—did you just tell me in your answer that there's none of these evacuees that are a serious threat to the United States?

Secretary MAYORKAS. No, Senator. What I would like to make clear, if I wasn't clear initially, is that we screen and vet individuals before they arrive. If an individual does arrive and we determine that the individual presents either a public safety or a national security threat, we will place that individual in removal proceedings and seek to detain that individual.

If that disposition is not reached, there may be considerations why that is so. And I would welcome the opportunity to brief you on that more specifically.

Senator GRASSLEY. Well, do you coordinate with the FBI's ongoing assessment and investigation of Afghan evacuees in the United States?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Yes, we most certainly do.

Senator GRASSLEY. Okay. On January the 23rd this year, Senator Johnson and I sent a letter to the Secret Service requesting visitor logs for President Biden's residence. Our letter, in part, is part of a review that we began 2 years ago of President Biden's compliance with Federal records laws dating back to the time that he was Vice President.

Our records—our request was also based on news reports that the Secret Service was prepared to turn those records over to Congress pursuant to a request. Since then, my and Senator Johnson's staff have been told that the—your Department's Office of General Counsel is the barrier to the Secret Service producing relevant material to Congress.

It appears that the Office of General Counsel is being used to shield and frustrate and obstruct congressional oversight. What steps have you instructed the Office of General Counsel to take to produce the requested material to me and Senator Johnson? And what legal barriers exist to producing these Secret Service visitors' logs to Congress, if they can't be given to Congress?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, two things. Number one, the directive that I have issued is for our Department to cooperate and comply with our oversight responsibilities and the requests that are made of us. And two, it is certainly false that the Office of General Counsel serves as a barrier to that cooperation and compliance.

Senator GRASSLEY. Sounds to me like we'll get those records then. Is that right?

Secretary MAYORKAS. I don't know of—whether the Secret Service maintains visitor logs of the President's residence. But if they do and those have been requested, we will comply with the law.

Senator GRASSLEY. Okay, thank you.

Chair DURBIN. Thanks, Senator Grassley. Senator Blumenthal.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thanks, Mr. Secretary, for your service and thank you for being here today.

I want to begin with an issue involving international students. In particular, I'm rooting for UConn in the Final Four. The men's team is powered by an incredibly talented and successful forward named Adama Sanogo, who is not a citizen, and unfortunately, unlike his teammates, he cannot benefit from his name, image, and likeness, although he is a star.

The rules have been revised. Two years ago, the NCAA, at the urging of myself and others, allowed student athletes to benefit from their name, image, and likeness. And international students, like him and Aaliyah Edwards on our women's team, other athletes in other sports who are international students are prevented by student visa rules from benefiting from financial opportunities and indeed, their educational futures because of these rules.

I sent a letter to you calling on DHS to issue guidance and open a rulemaking to enable some fairness and equity here. But the schools haven't received guidance from DHS about student visas and NIL. Will you commit to publishing guidance or issuing rulemaking to ensure that Adama and Aaliyah and other international students on the Huskies and other teams have a fair opportunity on their NIL rights for their entire college career?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, thank you for your letter on this subject, which brought the issue to my attention. I was not aware of it previously. We are indeed looking at the issue very carefully.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. And I hope quickly.

Secretary MAYORKAS. And we will move with deliberate speed, yes.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. Deliberate speed, meaning perhaps——

Secretary MAYORKAS. Quickly.

Senator BLUMENTHAL [continuing]. Very soon?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Yes, we'll move as quickly as we can, Senator.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. Thank you. I want to talk a little bit about TikTok and data security. I don't need to emphasize to you the concern that we have not only about the destructive effects of driving toxic content to kids through the algorithms of TikTok and other social media. But given DHS concern and focus on cyber security and the threats of foreign espionage, do you have concerns about the safety of TikTok's user data and the independence of TikTok from the Chinese government?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, I certainly do, and I have a tremendous concern with respect to many aspects of the PRC's aggression with respect to the United States and other democracies around the world.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. Without going into the details in this setting, are those concerns based on evidence that, in fact, there is Chinese surveillance through TikTok?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, I would refrain from answering that question directly in this setting. And I should also note that there are legal proceedings pending with respect to TikTok, and so I will respectfully refrain. But let me be clear that we're very concerned about the security implications of TikTok.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. You're a member of the CFIUS panel, which has a responsibility. It has an ongoing proceeding which has been lagging for some years, I think, at this point. Can you commit to that proceeding coming to a conclusion?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, there is a litigation pending. We are very focused on the threat that TikTok presents, and you have my assurance that we are addressing that with tremendous vigilance.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. I'm not asking for details in this setting, but simply—not only the assurance that you will act promptly, but that it will be on the basis of evidence that you have right now. I think that evidence is there of the threat of Chinese surveillance. Am I correct?

Secretary MAYORKAS. The disposition will be based on the evidence that we have and any additional evidence that we acquire.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. Recently, I joined a number of my colleagues in asking you about the proposals with regard to family detention. Can you update us as to what the administration's policy is? We expressed our concerns about reports that that policy might be adopted in the near future.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, no decision has been made. We ended family detention in March of 2021. No decision has been made. And I seek to encourage a work environment where people

can present their ideas. Many are left on the cutting-room floor, others become policy, others spring new ideas. That's the type of environment that I seek to create.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. I take it from that answer that no decision has been made. No decision has been made and the report about your considering it don't imply that it will be adopted as a policy?

Secretary MAYORKAS. That is correct.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. There have been various suggestions, and I have joined in the idea, that maybe it ought to be considered for drug cartels to be regarded as foreign terrorist organizations. Is there a serious consideration to that idea being given?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, this is a matter in the province of the Department of State. It's a very complicated question because it obviously has foreign relations implications. I certainly agree with both the Chairman, Ranking Member Graham, with respect to the perniciousness, the viciousness of the cartels, and it is precisely why we are attacking them with the full force of our law enforcement capabilities.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. Can you tell me about Operation Blue Lotus and what can be accomplished through that?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Operation Blue Lotus, Senator, is a surge operation that we implemented to address the increased interdiction of fentanyl at the ports of entry. Most of the fentanyl, more than 90 percent of the fentanyl that enters the United States is brought in through the ports of entry.

We surged resources, including the extraordinary special agents of Homeland Security Investigations, to the ports of entry to enhance our interdiction capabilities, to enhance our investigative capabilities, and bring a greater level of prosecutions to bear.

We had, as the Chairman noted, tremendous success within just the first week of Operation Blue Lotus. I received the latest update last night with respect to some of the seizures of fentanyl that we were able to accomplish as part of that operation.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. Will it be expanded?

Secretary MAYORKAS. It is my hope that we have additional funding to expand it, and we are certainly going to continue with that operation.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. I was very pleased to see that the Department has recently announced that it would give a 1-year parole, an extension to an estimated 25,000 Ukrainians and their immediate family members who have come here in the wake of the murderous assault by the Russian's crime against humanity, as the President's correctly called it. This extension, in my view, is one step.

As you know, I've advocated for our country to provide not only strong military and humanitarian support to Ukraine, but also the assurance that Ukrainian refugees coming here will be safe and welcome in our country. What kind of support and resources does DHS need to further process and expand the number of refugees who will be welcome here?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, thank you very much. The Uniting for Ukraine, a very innovative program that we implemented, is a tremendous source of pride for us, and we are tremendously committed to continuing it. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Serv-

ices is under tremendous financial strain, and we are seeking additional funding for that agency.

In addition, we have a notice of proposed rulemaking to readjust its cost schedule to make sure that the fees it charged are calibrated according to the cost incurred in administering the benefits provided. So we're trying to get that agency on firm, stable footing because it was on the brink of bankruptcy in the prior administration.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. Let me ask you, likewise, will you support the Afghan Adjustment Act, which I have championed, a number of us on this Committee have supported?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Yes. And we very much appreciate your championing of it.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. Thank you. Thanks, Mr. Chairman.

Chair DURBIN. Thanks, Senator Blumenthal. Senator Cornyn.

Senator CORNYN. Mr. Secretary, when the Attorney General of the United States was here a couple of weeks ago, I asked him whether he was aware of the strategy of transnational criminal organizations to flood the Border with migrants in a manner to overwhelm the Border Patrol so that, then, they could move drugs across the Border. And he said he was aware of that strategy. Are you familiar with that strategy? Do you agree with the Attorney General?

Secretary MAYORKAS. I am not aware of that as a strategy. I am certainly aware of the significant challenge——

Senator CORNYN. If you're not aware of the strategy, they move migrants and they move drugs for money. Right?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Yes, they do. The cartels are smuggling——

Senator CORNYN. So what better way to move drugs into the United States than to overwhelm the Border Patrol with migrants, so—and divert their attention from their drug interdiction responsibilities?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator Cornyn, more than 90 percent of the fentanyl, or about 90 percent of the fentanyl that is brought into the United States——

Senator CORNYN. That's a totally made-up number. You had nearly a million people get away from Border Patrol, evade Border Patrol's detection and detention between 2022 and 2023. You have no idea how many of those people were carrying fentanyl or other drugs with them. Do you?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, the expert view that I received is that approximately 90 percent of the fentanyl that is brought in——

Senator CORNYN. That's a totally made-up number, Mr. Secretary. You know it——

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator——

Senator CORNYN [continuing]. That's a totally made-up number.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, the expert information that I received is that approximately 90 percent of the fentanyl is brought in through the ports of entry—through passenger vehicles, through trucks, through pedestrians.

Senator CORNYN. Mr. Secretary, you understand that you have a credibility problem with the—with the Congress and with the American people. Don't you?

Secretary MAYORKAS. I have unflinching confidence in the integrity of my conduct.

Senator CORNYN. No, I'm saying you have told us two patently inconsistent things. For example, you said we do have operational control of the Border. In 2022, you said the Border is not, in fact, open. And then I think I heard you say here that no administration has ever had operational control of the Border. Isn't that what you said?

Secretary MAYORKAS. No. That is not what I said.

Senator CORNYN. That's not what you said?

Secretary MAYORKAS. May I—

Senator CORNYN. Well, the record will—

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. May I—

Senator CORNYN [continuing]. Reflect—

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. May I clarify?

Senator CORNYN [continuing]. 4.8 million people coming to the Border and being ushered into the interior of the United States, perhaps never to be identified or heard from again. And with 108,000 Americans dying of drug overdoses last year alone, with those drugs flooding across the Border, you think everything is just hunky-dory?

Secretary MAYORKAS. That is absolutely not true. Senator, I understand that you have—

Senator CORNYN. No, I understand you gave your answer. You said it's not true and I disagree with you.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, may I—

Senator CORNYN. Last month, I went to Hays Consolidated Independent School District in Kyle, Texas. And I met with Shannon and Darren McConville and Brandon Dunn and Janel Rodriguez.

The McConvilles lost their 17-year-old son, Kevin, to fentanyl poisoning. He had pizza for dinner and then came back down looking for a second helping and none was left, his mom said. So she offered to make him a tuna fish sandwich. And instead he went upstairs and went to bed. And when they went to his bedroom the next morning to wake him up, he was dead because of fentanyl poisoning.

Brandon Dunn and Janel Rodriguez' 15-year-old son, Noah, who loved sports—they called him genuine, kind, and a jokester—he began—his mental condition began to deteriorate during COVID-19 and unfortunately, it had some experience with illicit drugs. But while spending the night at a friend's house during the first weekend of the school year, Noah took a pill laced with fentanyl and died of fentanyl poisoning.

Mr. Secretary, would you like to take the opportunity here today to apologize to these parents who lost their children because of fentanyl poisoning because of the policies of your Department and the Biden administration? Would you like to apologize to them?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, my heart is with the family of every victim of a drug overdose death.

Senator CORNYN. Is that an apology?

Secretary MAYORKAS. My heart is with the family and the loved ones and the friends——

Senator CORNYN. So why don't you——

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. And neighbors of every——

Senator CORNYN [continuing]. Do something about it?

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. Of every—of every victim of these drug overdose deaths including——

Senator CORNYN. Attorney General Garland said this is part of a comprehensive strategy by the cartels——

Secretary MAYORKAS. We——

Senator CORNYN [continuing]. To flood these drugs into the United States by overwhelming Border Patrol. You're clearly losing that battle——

Secretary MAYORKAS. We are——

Senator CORNYN [continuing]. And you won't even apologize to these parents, like so many other parents who have lost their teenage children to counterfeit drugs laced with fentanyl.

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. We are bringing unprecedented force in the fight against——

Senator CORNYN. And you're losing.

Secretary MAYORKAS. The gravity——

Senator CORNYN. Let me ask you another question.

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. The gravity of the challenge cannot be overstated. We recognize the gravity of the challenge, and I look forward to working with you——

Senator CORNYN. And do you recognize that you are losing?

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. I look forward to working with you, Senator——

Senator CORNYN. No, that's not——

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. And this Committee——

Senator CORNYN [continuing]. My question.

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. To address this challenge together.

Senator CORNYN. Let me ask you another question in the time remaining, since you won't answer our questions—and you won't acknowledge responsibility. My constituents are saying, who's accountable? Who's accountable? Who's paying a price? Who got fired?

Well, you haven't been fired. You should be fired, but you haven't been fired because you were carrying out the policies of the Biden administration. And the—we're seeing nothing but death and destruction as a result.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator——

Senator CORNYN. Will you wait——

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. The surge——

Senator CORNYN [continuing]. Wait for a question. I recently went to the Yuma Border Patrol sector, which is a sleepy little agricultural community, as you know, in Southwest Arizona. The Border Patrol Chief there greeted us by saying, we have encountered 100 migrants from 176 countries speaking 200 languages.

Arizona Senator Mark Kelly pointed out that Mexicali has a airport—is a city in Northern Mexico very close to the Border where people can simply fly into that and then take an Uber over to the Border Patrol sector and claim asylum and then be released under

your policies, under Biden administration policies into the interior of the United States—from 176 different countries.

Recently, I was in El Paso with a bipartisan group of Senators to—that was before we got to Yuma, and we were out on a night patrol. The Border Patrol detained two young men who were from—who had passports from the People's Republic of China—Mainland China, controlled by the Chinese Communist Party. They were presumably released, like these other individuals, into the interior of the United States with either a notice to appear or a notice to report.

Can you tell the Committee where these people are today?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator—

Senator CORNYN. Can you assure us that these individuals are not in the United States to conduct espionage or other nefarious acts against the United States Government? Can you reassure us of that?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, if an individual is deemed to present a threat to public safety or national security, that individual—

Senator CORNYN. Well, how would you know? How would you know? They show up with a passport, and they claim a credible fear of persecution, and then under yours and the Biden administration policies, they're released into the interior of the country. These people—these are people who, perhaps, we don't have any records about. And certainly, we're not going to get them from China.

You know zero about them and you know zero about the threat they pose to the United States and our national security. You can't tell us, can you, where the individuals are located who have been either paroled or released into the United States? You have no comprehensive list or ability to identify where those people are today. Do you?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, let me—let me, again, repeat that we screen and vet individuals—

Senator CORNYN. That's not my question.

Secretary MAYORKAS. If we encounter—

Senator CORNYN. You're—you're a—you're a—you're quite capable of evading the questions we're asking or diverting us to something else that's not what we ask. My question to you is when somebody from the People's Republic of China shows up in El Paso, Texas, and then claims asylum and is released into the interior of the United States, do you know where they are and what they are up to?

Secretary MAYORKAS. We very well can know where they are based upon—

Senator CORNYN. You can. Do you?

Secretary MAYORKAS. It depends on the individual and the fact that—

Senator CORNYN. Some of them—if it depends on the individual, some of them, you don't know where they are or what they are up to. Is that right?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, the issue of individuals absconding from law enforcement is a challenge that—

Senator CORNYN. And you are failing in that challenge, Mr. Secretary.

Secretary MAYORKAS. If I may finish?

Senator CORNYN. You and the Biden administration policies are contributing to what is happening on the Border. And according to Ms. McConville, she credited the Biden broken Border policies with contributing to the death of her son. And you won't even have the common decency to apologize.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, as I mentioned before, and I must say this, that my heart is with the victims of every death from an overdose, number one. Number two, we are bringing unprecedented force to the fight against the drug traffickers. Number three, the scourge of fentanyl is not new. It is not something that was born in 2021. And I can provide you with the tens of thousands of deaths that preceded this administration. This is a challenge that we all have to come together to fight.

Senator CORNYN. You simply lost all credibility, Mr. Secretary.

Chair DURBIN. Senator Booker.

Senator BOOKER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The crisis of fentanyl has been discussed a lot. I want to echo what my colleagues on both sides of the aisle have said and what you have said. This is an American crisis. It shouldn't divide us against each other. We need to find where the common cause and common urgency is and attack those areas.

We should be guided by the facts and the evidence and not the typical political forces that divide us that make it difficult to solve problems. We will not agree on everything. But the facts are the facts. This problem did not start under Joe Biden. In fact, Mr. Secretary, during the years of the Trump administration, fentanyl deaths rose in America. Correct?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Yes, they did.

Senator BOOKER. That's all I need. This problem has risen under Republican Presidents and Democratic Presidents. This is not a partisan issue. This is an American issue. This is an American crisis. And more facts that I think are worthy of repeating and saying clearly is that this is an issue that is being driven by criminals from our country.

The data shows that U.S. citizens are accounting for 86 percent of fentanyl trafficking convictions—86 percent. When I visited the Border recently, down in Brownsville, the Customs and Border professionals—professionals every day that seek to serve the security of this Nation, made it very clear that this is overwhelmingly Americans being stopped coming through ports of entry. That 91 percent of the fentanyl enters our country through these ports of entry. Can you affirm that, sir?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, it's my information indeed that the majority of fentanyl coming into this country is coming in through the ports of entry, over 90 percent.

Senator BOOKER. And American citizens are the majority of people being arrested?

Secretary MAYORKAS. So that is a statistic with which I am not familiar. And—but certainly we see American citizens as traffickers in fentanyl. As I referenced just a few minutes ago, yesterday I was briefed most recently on Operation Blue Lotus, and indeed we ap-

prehended for prosecution two American citizens who were trafficking in multi-kilograms of fentanyl.

Senator BOOKER. Well, sir, I want to point out the GAO report on June of 2022, which found that 91 percent of drug seizure events involve only U.S. citizens. Now, this isn't to say that undocumented immigrants are not a part of the problem. They account for about 9 percent. But we need to be operating on the facts. The guns that the cartels are using are coming from where?

Secretary MAYORKAS. A great number of them are coming from the United States.

Senator BOOKER. Give me—can you contextualize a great number as 20 percent, 30 percent? Are the majority of the guns being used by these cartels coming from the United States or not?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Yes, that is my understanding. It is why indeed we have surged resources to interdict the flow—the illegal flow of firearms to the South.

Senator BOOKER. So to present this as a problem that is just a Mexico problem and not discuss the facts that the weapons that the cartels are using, the majority of, according to your testimony, are coming from the United States, that the majority of the people we are arresting coming across the Border, trafficking, that they are coming through the ports of entry means that we have to look to solutions that meet the facts of the crisis. Is that correct?

Secretary MAYORKAS. That is correct.

Senator BOOKER. Should this country be, as Customs and Border agents told me, and again, these don't sound like very politically controversial issues. We need more resources at our Borders and our ports of entry that enable modern, cutting-edge technology to be used to detect the presence of fentanyl. Would that help the problem?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Yes, it would, Senator. And I should say that we are deploying an unprecedented level of modern technology to interdict fentanyl. Our nonintrusive inspection technology is extraordinarily effective and we are exploring the use of artificial intelligence to serve as a force multiplier.

I was in Arizona last week. Not only did I see the nonintrusive inspection technology—which I've seen in many of my visits to the Border, I think I've made 16 as the Secretary—but I also learned from our colleagues about the forward-operating labs that we now deploy to the ports of entry.

So, personnel expert in the identification of the particular narcotic at issue can analyze it, confirm its identity, and bring the appropriate prosecution to bear.

Senator BOOKER. And so if there's an action for Congress that could be a bipartisan effort would be to surge the resources to further expand the cutting-edge technology necessary to detect the fentanyl and to arrest the folks who are trafficking. That's a clear yes. Yes?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Yes.

Senator BOOKER. That's all. The second thing that reminded me of my work doing law enforcement in my city as mayor is that we found that too many of our police officers were engaged in activities that weren't the highest and best use when it came to stopping and preventing crime.

So, again, we need to protect our overall Border and technology that was discussed with me by Customs and Border Patrol that could use high-tech, sensory—all different types of technologies from motion detectors to aerial surveillance, they would tell me, would free up considerable amounts of our Customs and Border Patrol to focus more on where exactly the fentanyl is coming from.

Even more than that, when you have a surge of asylum seekers, they were telling me stories about too many of their Customs and Border Patrol simply doing data entry, dealing with the asylum seekers, as opposed to having those officers do the things that we know and focusing on where we know the problem is.

And so they talked about just simply some of the things we did when I was mayor of the City of Newark: getting civilians in to do the basic data entry jobs and freeing up officers to focus on ports of entry where their highest and best use is.

And so, from the technology to protect our Border to too many people sitting behind desks with guns and officers, do you agree with me that we could be finding ways to better use the manpower, womanpower, personpower, that we have to focus on where the actual problem is?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Yes. And we are doing that. And let me repeat very, very briefly, our use of technology and our exploration of AI, artificial intelligence, as a force multiplier to liberate some of our personnel from some of the more mundane tasks that could be accomplished by machines——

Senator BOOKER. So I would like to learn more about that. I have 2 minutes left. I really want to hear more about that because when I was on the Border, I heard from a lot of your agents the urgency to do this. I know you're making progress, and I'd like to hear more, but I just——

Secretary MAYORKAS. And we're also adding case processors to make sure that the agents, the uniformed agents, can be back out in the field. We have surged those resources in an unprecedented way.

Senator BOOKER. There's always going to be partisan differences. There's always going to be divisions in our country. But the lines that divide us are nowhere near as strong as the ties that bind us. We all care. We all are having people dying in our communities, people we know, families we meet with. And yet there is so much room for us to work together where we agree and to get things done and support the agents on the ground that when I meet with them, they're some of the proudest, most dedicated, patriotic Americans.

In the few seconds I have left, sir, last week, the Anti-Defamation League released its annual report examining antisemitic incidents. According to the ADL, in 2022, there were at least 3,697 antisemitic incidents throughout the United States. This is a 36 percent increase from the 2,717 incidents tabulated in 2021.

It's the highest number on record since the ADL started tracking. Antisemitism is at a stunning rise and the highest we're ever detecting. This is, to me, absolutely frightening. The number one targeted religious group in our country. I know the Department of Homeland Security released a toolkit for communities to better un-

derstand how to protect themselves. I think it's a valuable resource.

But could you please, just in the last 30 seconds I have, how is the Department approaching community-driven solutions to the kind of violent extremism that threatens Jewish Americans, Sikh Americans, Muslim Americans, that are beginning to have so many of our religious minorities being targeted in the United States?

Secretary MAYORKAS. In the 10 seconds that I have: disseminating information so everyone is aware of the threat; providing advice with respect to the hardening of vulnerable locations; providing \$20 million in grant funds each year to allow places of worship, religious schools, community-based organizations to increase their level of security. This requires a whole-of-community approach, and our Center for Prevention Programs and Partnerships is extraordinarily devoted to that.

Senator BOOKER. Well, we have more to do collectively as a Congress and in your agency, more must be done. Hate has no harbor in the United States of America. These incidences are on a rise, and I would ask my colleagues for all of us to do more in partnership with those who are protecting us in our communities to address the scourge of antisemitism and violence against religious minorities in our country. Thank you.

Chair DURBIN. Thank you, Senator Booker. Senator Lee.

Senator LEE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, Secretary Mayorkas, for being here.

I'm troubled by a number of things, including some exchanges you had a few minutes ago with a couple of my colleagues, one in particular, dealing with your definition of operational control. This wouldn't trouble me quite the same way that it does, but for the fact that this isn't just a casual term of art that people throw around. Nor is it a term that made its first appearance with your service at the Department of Homeland Security.

This is a statutorily defined term of art, and Congress has defined it now for the last 17 years as involving the prevention of all unlawful entries into the United States. So it appears to me that your definition, which has to do with maximizing resources, it distorts this.

It appears to me to be something that is perhaps an intentional effort to obfuscate the real problem, to hide the absolute humanitarian and legal disaster that we have unfolding on our Southern Border, one with massive national security implications and human health implications.

As we've seen, 110,000 Americans die from fentanyl just last year. All that fentanyl, by the way, comes from Mexico. It's no mystery where it's coming from. It's not made here. Not even made in China anymore—the stuff that shows up here—it's made in Mexico. So perhaps this redefinition helps hide that, helps obscure it. But it still doesn't help. Look, this is making it worse. What you're doing is making a lot of things worse.

And I'm concerned that this shows up in a number of areas. I'm going to talk about some of those today. Shows up in your use of parole. It shows up on issues related to asylum. And it shows up in issues related to the detention of asylum applicants.

Let's talk about parole first. In one of these efforts to disguise the political impact—to diffuse the political impact and disguise what's actually happening, you've started to rename things and rebrand them so that the numbers seem to be improving more than they actually are. But they aren't.

It's come to my attention that you've created at least 13 new parole programs within the Department of Homeland Security.

Now, I find this odd because you break them down by things like country of origin. But I find this odd because the statute itself, creating parole, which is found in 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5)(A), says that the Secretary of Homeland Security, subject to certain conditions, shall parole—may parole into the United States temporarily under such conditions as he may prescribe only on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or a significant public benefit, any alien applying for admission to the United States.

So Congress went way out of its way to define that and to say this must be handled on a case-by-case basis. No broad grants of these are the kinds of people we're going to parole in. Now, what qualifies as an urgent humanitarian reason or a significant public benefit, in your view, seems to be anything that will appear to reduce regular immigration.

This is so far afield from the definition that Congress actually authorized by statute, and far beyond what it's heretofore been understood to do and what the words themselves mean, which is to provide a way that somebody could come in in the case of a medical emergency under that portion of the statutory language.

Or, for example, someone who is coming in under the public benefit prong from a foreign country who's needed to testify in a jury trial or something like that, and then be returned.

Parole wasn't intended to be broad, nor was it intended to provide someone a permanent residence or a residence that can become permanent within the United States.

And so this is really concerning to me. When we see this, I wonder how you can possibly defend the legality of this. It shows up further in the way that you're handling asylum.

Let me ask you this, Mr. Secretary, does anyone coming into our Border have a right to asylum? Or is this rather a grant of discretion to you as the Secretary of Homeland Security to grant it where you deem appropriate under the circumstances prescribed by the law?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Currently, Senator, we are exercising the public health authority of Title 42, and under Title 42, a claim of asylum cannot be made. The individual is expelled under that public health authority——

Senator LEE. Yes——

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. Irrespective of the fact——

Senator LEE [continuing]. Yes——

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. So let's put that aside.

Senator LEE [continuing]. Yes. I know you want to talk about Title 42.

Secretary MAYORKAS. So let's put that aside.

Senator LEE. Title 42 is going away in a few weeks.

Secretary MAYORKAS. So then an individual who arrives at our Border may claim fear of persecution by reason of their membership in a particular social group——

Senator LEE. I get that. I know the standard. I'm asking you, is it a right or is it an act of discretion on your part? Because remember, the language says, the Secretary may grant them asylum. May. May is not shall. So is it discretionary or is it mandatory on your part?

Secretary MAYORKAS. We—we have the ability to make a discretionary decision with respect to the grant of asylum based upon the factors that we evaluate.

Senator LEE. Okay. Now——

Secretary MAYORKAS. I have something to say about parole, but perhaps——

Senator LEE. Sure——

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. That question is not pending.

Senator LEE [continuing]. If we've got time for that. I want to talk about this first.

With—in your exchange with one of my colleagues, I think it may have been Senator Graham earlier, you seem to concede, at least for purposes of discussion, that most asylum applicants don't get in and that the number may be something like 9 out of 10 who don't get in. I know it varies from country to country—but it's more or less 9 out of 10 or some large number, some large percentage of asylum applicants are not eligible to come in. Is that right?

Secretary MAYORKAS. That is correct. That the number who qualify under the initial threshold of credible fear is larger than the number of individuals who actually ultimately succeed in their final asylum adjudication.

Senator LEE. Right. In fact, Federal law——

Secretary MAYORKAS. That's—that's purposeful by design of the statutory framework.

Senator LEE. Under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1), an alien awaiting an asylum determination, a ruling on his or her asylum application is subject to mandatory detention. It says that the alien shall be detained pending a final determination of credible fear of persecution and if found, not to have such fear until removed. And yet, you're not currently detaining all asylum applicants. Are you?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, I believe this—this very issue is a subject of ongoing litigation. I will only say this, therefore, that—that the Department of Homeland Security, specifically Immigration and Customs Enforcement, has never had the detention capacity to detain——

Senator LEE. I'm not asking——

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. Every asylum seeker.

Senator LEE [continuing]. I'm not asking whether you've got that detention capacity or whether they have in the past. I'm asking, what is supposed to happen? And the truth is, under the statutory provision I just read to you, you're supposed to detain them. And yet, you don't.

And as far as running out of detention capacity, you are, in fact, getting rid of detention space. Are you not—as reported by Fox News just yesterday?

Secretary MAYORKAS. I—no——

Senator LEE. And what about the fact that——

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. No, we're not.

Senator LEE [continuing]. The ICE detention budget has been slashed by this administration to the tune of hundreds of millions of dollars?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, we're not reducing the amount of detention space. I don't know to what that report refers. As a mat—I'm not sure what that report refers to. We're not diminishing the amount of detention space right now.

Senator LEE. You are not deporting people once you've reached your cap of the detention space. And that is a problem. Because you've said time and time again in front of this Committee and in other contexts, you and other members of this administration have said over and over again that the system is broken, the process is broken, the law is broken, and then you blame it on Congress.

Well, maybe that's good if what you're wanting to do is advocate for, you know, some kind of reform that involves amnesty. But it's just not true as far as the asylum process, because if the asylum process were followed by the law, you would turn people away. You would send them back, once you ran out of detention space. You'd detain those who you're supposed to detain, and then you'd send the rest back. And this is a big problem.

Look, I'm running out of time. I am concerned about another thing, a number of things that I'll follow up with questions for the record.

But a couple of closing issues, just in short. First, I'm very concerned about your Office of Intelligence and Analysis. There's been a letter sent to you by the House Homeland Security Committee that you have not answered. When they do answer that, I would love to get those answers, those responses. And I would also like a briefing on this in the very near future. We need to know what's in there.

Look, at the end of the day, it appears to me that you are not enforcing the law. You are redefining key statutory terms in order to obfuscate the fact that you're not enforcing the law. This is a fireable offense.

Your Department has spent an enormous amount of money preparing for impeachment proceedings, like \$3 million preparing for impeachment proceedings. Could it be, perhaps, that they know that you have been doing this, that you've been redefining statutory terms, failing to enforce the law? That seems removable to me. Thank you.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, I respectfully disagree with you, and I look forward to the opportunity to addressing your concerns.

Chair DURBIN. Thank you, Senator Lee. Senator Klobuchar.

Senator KLOBUCHAR. Thank you very much.

Chair DURBIN. Let me just, if I can make an announcement. After Senator Klobuchar, there'll be a 10-minute break, so we have a roll call on the floor. Some Members may want to take advantage of it now. I'm going to be one of them. Senator Klobuchar is recognized.

Senator KLOBUCHAR. Okay, very good. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you so much, Mr. Secretary. I'm going to actually take a different approach here. At the beginning, I do have some question

about fentanyl. Senator Capito and I are introducing a bill on it today.

My State has the lowest unemployment rate in the country. I don't know if you know that. A number of the States of Senators on this Committee have a lot of unfilled jobs in their States. And part of this is apprenticeships and getting people directed to those jobs.

But part of it is also immigration. And you and I have talked about this before. I first of all want to thank you for the work that's been done on the commerce side on the longest border in the world with Canada—that would be my State—and the work that we have a 5,500-mile border in the U.S., with Canada.

And we had many issues during the pandemic. A lot of those have now gone away. I was just—met with a number of the leaders in Parliament there on Friday as part of the summit between President Biden and Prime Minister Trudeau, including liberal and conservative members of Parliament. And we agreed that there's been improvements on that front.

And, of course, there's been the issue that was agreed to between the two heads of state about concerns on the Border, cross-border smuggling operations. Senator Blackburn and I are putting forward a bill on that. But can you talk about the steps the Department has taken in plans to address smuggling of both people and narcotics across the Northern Border?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, thank you very much for your concern. I know you're very well aware of the announcement that we made late last week with respect to the Safe Third Country Agreement with Canada to ensure that we're fortifying the land—the Border land in between the ports of entry. We were very proud to move that regulation through with extraordinary speed.

We are focused intensely on all our Borders, not just the Southern Border, but our Maritime Borders and our Northern Border, as well. I just recently spoke with the Commissioner—the Acting Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection with respect to the deployment of personnel to the Northern Border, precisely to address the concerns that you have expressed.

Senator KLOBUCHAR. Okay, very good. Going beyond Canada, I will ask on the record some questions about work authorizations for Ukrainians. Many of us on this Committee are very involved in the effort in Ukraine. But we also know we have people here that want to work, who are temporarily refugees in our country. And I want to thank you for the work that's been done on that front. I'll ask you some questions on the record about how the policy has gone.

I mentioned our workforce shortage. If we were hiring tomorrow, we have about 139,000 unfilled positions. One of the solutions, as you know, in addition to comprehensive reform, I have joined a bipartisan group of Senators, including King, Rounds, Hickenlooper, Barrasso in calling on the Department to release the maximum allowable number of H-2B visas to help get the workers they need. Could you talk about how your experience, how H-2B guest worker programs have helped address workforce shortages?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Yes, Senator. So we issued the maximum number of H-2B visas this year. In addition, I exercised the Sec-

retary's discretionary authority and released the maximum additional number of visas available. And we did so earlier than ever before, precisely because of the demand for labor that we in this country have.

I believe the Chairman referred to 11 million job vacancies. And so we're very mindful of that. Unfortunately, our immigration system is not well designed to address the need for labor. It is our hope that reform actually is legislated to address that issue.

Senator KLOBUCHAR. Right. You know, and I always picture some of the agreements that, sadly, we were not able to get passed. One passed in the Senate when Senator Grassley was actually the Republican Leader of the Committee. But it is some combination of Border resources on the Southern, and I would add Northern Borders, as well as the increase in the caps on these type of workers, as well as green card citizenship issues, especially for our DREAMers and some of those, and I add into that group, Afghans.

As you know, more than 75,000 Afghans sought refuge in our country. I'd say about half of them have literal letters from our chief of mission and our military vouching for them. They stood by our soldiers, our military, VFW, American Legion. All believe we cannot leave these people in limbo. And many of our Republican colleagues that are supportive of our efforts focus on the fact that we can do more vetting this way. These are people who are in our country.

Senators Wicker and Moran and, of course, Senator Graham, the Ranking Member of this Committee, have been part of our efforts on the Afghan refugee and have signed their name on this bill. And we're working with other Senators as we speak.

And our bipartisan legislation, that I know you're aware of, requires applicants to go through vetting that is just as rigorous as the vetting they would have gone through if they came as refugees, a standard that eight former Republican administration national security officials called, "the gold standard of vetting."

And so we have worked with your Department and DOD on this. How would the vetting provisions included in the Afghan Adjustment Act help to ensure that Afghan evacuees are fully and rigorously vetted?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, we're very appreciative of that Act, and we do hope it is promulgated in operation. Allies welcome our effort to bring Afghan nationals who stood by us in combat safely to the United States. We undertook a rigorous screening and vetting protocol, and we did that before they arrived, to the fullest extent possible.

This Act really institutionalizes that process and also provides stability for those Afghan nationals who are here in the United States and provides them with a critical path forward.

Senator KLOBUCHAR. Very good. I'm going to end here with a series of questions on fentanyl. I know you've been asked this by my colleagues, but I want to look at solutions. We've lost like everyone else here, many people in our States to this scourge. Senator Portman and I passed the STOP Act to require that international mail include advanced electronic data that CBP can use to stop fentanyl, and at least use that, because, you know, there's issues with the actual mail.

Could you talk about what difference that has made? I'm going to just combine these questions so you can. Second, in 2021, there were more than 100,000 drug overdoses in the U.S. And Senator Capito and I have urged the Department to prioritize investigations into fentanyl trafficking on the dark web, which is another part of the problem. It's the mail. It's the dark web.

And then also this week, I introduced a bill with Senator Scott to allow military veterans to be trained as investigators through the DHS HERO Corps program to conduct investigations into fentanyl trafficking online. Another piece of the cyber part of this. Could you talk about the cyber piece of this, as well as the mail piece of it? Because I know you've gotten at other issues with our colleagues.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, your questions go to the significance of the challenge that we face, because it is not just through the land ports of entry. It is certainly not just by land, but it is by mail. The dark web, the internet pose marketplace challenges for the illegal trafficking of these incredibly dangerous, fatal narcotics.

The STOP Act is a critical tool to allow us to prescreen, to be aware of any anomalies, information that will assist us in the interdiction of contraband coming in through our mail system. It's been of tremendous utility to U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

With respect to fentanyl trafficking, the dark web is a marketplace not only for fentanyl, but for other heinous crimes. We're seeing such an increase, for example, in online child sexual exploitation. Here again, our incredible special agents of Homeland Security Investigations, along with our special agents of the United States Secret Service, are doing extraordinary work in an all-of-administration effort.

We are very appreciative of your HEROES Act and the use of military veterans, capable individuals who've served our country so nobly to work with us in battling the online proliferation of narcotics and other contraband and other illegal acts.

Senator KLOBUCHAR. All right, very good. Well, thank you for your service, and you're happy to hear my next question. Would you like to be part of our 10-minute recess that the Committee will now take?

Secretary MAYORKAS. I think I will be.

Senator KLOBUCHAR [presiding]. Okay, very good. The Committee will now take a 10-minute recess. Thank you.

[Whereupon the hearing was recessed and reconvened.]

Chair DURBIN [presiding]. This Committee meeting will resume. I thank Senator Klobuchar for helping. We have one more roll call vote on the floor. So Members may be coming and going, but at this point, I recognize Senator Cruz.

Senator CRUZ. Good morning, Secretary Mayorkas.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Good morning.

Senator CRUZ. Is there a crisis at our Southern Border?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, there is a very significant—

Senator CRUZ. That's a yes or no question.

Secretary MAYORKAS. There is a very significant—

Senator CRUZ. Is there a crisis?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, there's a very significant challenge that——

Senator CRUZ. I think your microphone is not on.

Secretary MAYORKAS. There is a very significant challenge that we are facing——

Senator CRUZ. Yes or no? Is there a crisis?

Secretary MAYORKAS. I believe I've addressed that question, Senator.

Senator CRUZ. So you're refusing to answer?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, there is a very significant challenge, and we are therefore——

Senator CRUZ. Will you answer if there's a crisis?

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. Therefore, we are dedicating the resources that we have.

Senator CRUZ. Okay, so you're refusing to answer.

Well, Secretary Mayorkas, I'll tell you someone who is willing to answer, which is your and President Biden's Chief of the Border Patrol, in a sworn deposition in July of 2022. When asked, "Would you agree, Chief Ortiz, that the Southern Border is currently in crisis?" Answer, "Yes." Notice none of those wiggle words. None of that equivocation.

[Poster is displayed and appears as a submission for the record.]

Senator CRUZ. One word, one syllable, "Yes." Are you willing to speak with the same clarity as Chief Ortiz? Is there a crisis at our Southern Border? Yes or no?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, I'm very proud to work alongside——

Senator CRUZ. So you refuse to answer.

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. And support Chief Ortiz——

Senator CRUZ. Let me ask you the next question. Has the crisis at our Southern Border made Americans less safe? Yes or no?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, we are dedicated to the safety and security——

Senator CRUZ. Has the crisis made Americans less safe? I don't want a discourse. It's a yes or no question.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, we have a challenge of——

Senator CRUZ. You refuse to answer the question.

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. That is not——

Senator CRUZ. Mr. Secretary, let me show you how someone doing his job answers a question in a straightforward manner.

[Poster is displayed and appears as a submission for the record.]

Senator CRUZ. "Chief Ortiz, is the crisis that is currently ongoing at the Southern Border making the Border less safe for Americans and aliens alike?" Answer, "Yes." One word, one syllable, three letters. That's how someone answers a question and does their job. You're being a politician, misleading the American people. Let me give you a chance again. Will you show the same integrity Chief Ortiz shows? Is the crisis at the Southern Border making Americans less safe? Yes or no?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, we have 260,000 people——

Senator CRUZ. You refuse to answer the question.

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. Dedicated to the safety——

Senator CRUZ. Let's move on.

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. And security of the American people.

Senator CRUZ. Next question, Mr. Mayorkas. Has the crisis made aliens less safe? Yes or no?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, we are seeking to——

Senator CRUZ. So you won't answer that question either.

Secretary MAYORKAS. If you——

Senator CRUZ. It's a yes-or-no. Has it made aliens less safe?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, smugglers are exploiting vulnerable——

Senator CRUZ. Has the crisis made aliens less safe? Are you willing to answer it?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, the smuggling organizations seek to——

Senator CRUZ. Okay, you're filibustering again. Let me ask you this question. How many migrants have died under President Biden?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, your phrasing of the question is actually quite misleading.

Senator CRUZ. How many migrants died in 2022?

Secretary MAYORKAS. At our—approaching our Southern Border?

Senator CRUZ. Yes.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Precisely why we are seeking to exclude——

Senator CRUZ. Do you know the answer?

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. The smuggling organizations——

Senator CRUZ. Do you know how many died?

Secretary MAYORKAS. I do not.

Senator CRUZ. You do not? Of course you don't. I know how many died, 853—853.

[Poster is displayed and appears as a submission for the record.]

Secretary MAYORKAS. That is——

Senator CRUZ. And by the way, here are the numbers that have died every year.

You go back to 1998, you see it's consistently between 300 and 400, 300 and 400, 300 and 400. Suddenly 2021, what happens? You get in office and that red line are dead bodies.

I've been on the Rio Grande, and I've seen dead bodies floating there who've drowned because of your refusal to do your job. You don't even know how many have died. What do you say to the Texas farmers and ranchers who find pregnant ladies dead on their property? Who find toddlers dead on their property? What do you say to them?

Secretary MAYORKAS. I say that is why precisely we are taking it to the smuggling organizations——

Senator CRUZ. But you are not.

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. Number one.

Senator CRUZ. That is simply not true.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Number two——

Senator CRUZ. Let—let—let——

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. It is why we are getting——

Senator CRUZ [continuing]. Let me read from The Wall Street Journal. The Wall Street Journal, 2 weeks ago, ran an article enti-

tled, “It’s Like a Graveyard’: Record Numbers of Migrants Are Dying at the U.S. Border.”

The story begins with this chilling line, quote, “Eagle Pass, Texas—Local officials keep a refrigerated truck to hold the bodies of migrants who drown in the currents of the Rio Grande while trying to cross the Border into the U.S.” Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that this article be entered into the record.

[The information appears as a submission for the record.]

Senator CRUZ. Let me ask you a different question. How many children have been sexually assaulted by human traffickers under the Biden administration?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, this is precisely why we instituted—

Senator CRUZ. I—I—I don’t want a lecture. It’s a question. How many children have been sexually assaulted by human traffickers under your administration?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, this is exactly why on January 5th, we now—

Senator CRUZ. Again, do you know how many—do you know how many children have been sexually assaulted?

Secretary MAYORKAS. This is why we instituted—

Senator CRUZ. So you’re going to refuse to answer that question, as well. Let’s move on.

It’s obvious you’ve been instructed to stonewall, so I’m not going to let you. You don’t get to stonewall and filibuster. Now, one of my Democratic colleagues before said the Democrat talking point, quote, “This problem didn’t start under Biden.” That’s—look, I get if you’re a partisan spinner, you got to figure out something to say about the absolute catastrophe that has played out under the Biden administration.

True or false, Secretary Mayorkas: 2020 was the lowest rate of illegal immigration in 45 years. Is that true or false?

Secretary MAYORKAS. It is certainly the lowest level of immigration in many, many years. And what was it in 2020?

Senator CRUZ. Okay, fine.

Secretary MAYORKAS. What was it, Senator, in 2020 that impacted the entire world, including the United States?

Senator CRUZ. Okay—

Secretary MAYORKAS. What was—

Senator CRUZ. So, your testimony is, the reason we had the lowest rate was COVID? It had nothing to do with building the wall, nothing to do with any catch and release, nothing to do with “Remain in Mexico”? With all respect, Mr. Secretary, that answer is laughable.

And, in fact, if you look at illegal immigration—

[Poster is displayed and appears as a submission for the record.]

Senator CRUZ [continuing]. Let’s look at CBP Encounters. You can see 500,000, 500,000. It drops to the lowest level and boom, what happens? You show up and that red line is you. That red line is Joe Biden. And you’re claiming, “Nothing happened. Oh, gosh, this was here before us.”?

No. You made the decision to allow this to happen. Let me ask you, we now have over 5.5 million people who’ve entered this coun-

try illegally under Joe Biden. How many murderers have you released into America?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, I'm not aware of any murderer whom we've released into the——

Senator CRUZ. So you don't know?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, let me say something.

Senator CRUZ. Do you know?

Secretary MAYORKAS. If you take a look at——

Senator CRUZ. No—no, you don't get to give a speech. Do you know how many murderers you've released?

Secretary MAYORKAS. I'm just trying to answer your question, Senator.

Senator CRUZ. How many rapists have you released?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, I'm trying to answer your question.

Senator CRUZ. Do you know? You can answer I know or I don't know.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, any individual who poses a public safety threat——

Senator CRUZ. How many child molesters have you released?

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. Is detained and removed into the United States—from the United States.

Senator CRUZ. So your testimony under oath, subject to perjury, is that you have not released any murderers, rapists, or child molesters among the 5.5 million? Is that your testimony?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Mr. Chairman, may I have the opportunity to actually answer——

Senator CRUZ. No, you may not. You may answer my question.

Secretary MAYORKAS. You're not allowing——

Senator CRUZ. Is that your testimony? Yes or no?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, you're not allowing me to answer your question.

Senator CRUZ. I am allowing you to answer. I'm not allowing you to filibuster.

Secretary MAYORKAS. If you take a look at the pace of immigration in 2018 to 2019——

Senator CRUZ. You're refusing to answer.

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. You will see a dramatic——

Senator CRUZ. Let's move on.

Secretary MAYORKAS. You will see——

Senator CRUZ. Let's move on to got-aways. Got-aways are the people that get away that you know about. Now, what happened under your administration?

[Poster is displayed and appears as a submission for the record.]

Senator CRUZ. Got-aways consistently down at this low line. Boom, you get in and they go from below 180,000 to 600,000.

Now, I'll tell you this about a got-away. You don't know among those 600,000 a year—you have no idea how many are murderers. Correct?

Secretary MAYORKAS. That is precisely why the number of got-aways——

Senator CRUZ. Correct? Do you know how many of those are murderers?

Secretary MAYORKAS. That is precisely why——

Senator CRUZ. So you refuse to answer the question. Do you know how many are rapists? Do you know how many are rapists? This is a question. You're a lawyer, you know how to answer questions. Of the 600,000, do you know how many of them were rapists?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, this is why we are——

Senator CRUZ. So, again, the answer is “no.” Let me ask you this, do you know how many of them are terrorists? And I don't want a “Senator, here's my lecture on this.” Do you know how many of the 600,000 got-aways were terrorists? Yes or no?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, we are focused on the safety and security——

Senator CRUZ. You refuse to answer that, as well.

What's the result of massive got-aways? Well, one of the results is drug overdoses. And we now have last year over 100,000 overdoses——

[Poster is displayed and appears as a submission for the record.]

Senator CRUZ [continuing]. Who died—the majority from Chinese fentanyl streaming across the Border. Now, you told Senator Cornyn you care. But look what has happened under your policy. When you open up the Border to the worst illegal immigration in our Nation's history, people die. You claim you care. Mr. Secretary, that is a lie.

You know, some months ago, Karine Jean-Pierre stood up at a White House briefing and said, “People are not just walking across the Border.” Was she telling the truth?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, you are——

Senator CRUZ. Was she telling the truth?

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. So profoundly disrespecting——

Senator CRUZ. Was she telling the truth?

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. Twenty-two years——

Senator CRUZ. You—you—you——

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. Of Government service.

Senator CRUZ [continuing]. You get to answer questions——

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator——

Senator CRUZ [continuing]. You don't get to give speeches.

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. Senator, I served as a Federal prosecutor——

Senator CRUZ. All right, you're refusing to answer.

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. For 12 years——

Senator CRUZ. If you look at, she was lying—and she was not lying on her own. She was lying on behalf of the President of the United States. Now, the photograph of people walking——

[Poster is displayed and appears as a submission for the record.]

Senator CRUZ [continuing]. She was lying on behalf of the President of the United States. This is a photograph from just one day along the Rio Grande of hundreds of thousands of people walking across the Border. You have allowed this to happen.

The photograph that was before——

[Poster is displayed and appears as a submission for the record.]

Senator CRUZ [continuing]. What are these? Wristbands?

Secretary MAYORKAS. I don't know what they are, Senator.

Senator CRUZ. You don't know what they are?

Mr. Secretary, you have just testified to the American people you're incompetent at your job.

Because I've been to the Southern Border. And if you go to the Southern Border, along the Southern Border, you see thousands of these wristbands [holds up wristbands] because the illegal immigrants wear them.

The drug cartels—every color corresponds to how many thousands of dollars they owe the cartels.

You have turned these cartels into multibillion dollar criminal organizations [holds up wristbands] and these are modern-day leg irons—because these are children being sold into sex slavery, and you don't even know what they are.

That is astonishing. Mr. Secretary, how many children have been sold into sex slavery under your administration?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, we are taking it to the cartel and the smuggling organizations—

Senator CRUZ. How many children have been sold into sex slavery?

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. In an unprecedented—

Senator CRUZ. Do you know how many children have been sold into sex slavery?

[Gavel is tapped three times.]

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. To an unprecedented degree.

Senator CRUZ. Mr. Secretary, I want to say to you right now, your behavior is disgraceful. And the deaths, the children assaulted, the children raped, they are at your feet. And if you had integrity, you would resign.

And I will tell you, the men and women of the Border Patrol, they've never had a political leader undermine them. They despise you, Mr. Secretary, because you're willing to let children be raped to follow political orders. This is a crisis. It's a disgrace. And you won't even admit this human tragedy is a crisis.

Chair DURBIN. Claiming one minute "Chairman time." Mr. Secretary, would you like to respond to any of those questions?

Secretary MAYORKAS. What the Senator said, it was revolting. I'm not going to address it.

Senator CRUZ. Your refusal to do your job is revolting.

Chair DURBIN. Senator Padilla.

Senator PADILLA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Let's see, I think it's disrespectful, the treatment that we've just seen the Secretary undergo. I think it's disrespectful to suggest or imply that the root causes of our broken immigration system are so simple that they can be answered in 2½ seconds or less.

That the solutions necessary to improve our immigration system for the needs of today and the future could be delivered in 2½ seconds or less. So let me, for the moment, continue some questions on the subject matters that our Republican colleagues keep bringing up over and over and over again, and we'll—we'll stay on fentanyl for a second.

Correct me if I'm wrong, Mr. Secretary, but I think Senator Booker earlier mentioned that in 2021, it's been found that U.S. citizens accounted for more than 86 percent of convicted fentanyl drug traffickers. Does that sound about right to you?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, as I mentioned to Senator Booker, I'm not familiar with that statistic. I'm certainly aware of the fact that American citizens are participating in the trafficking of illegal narcotics across the Border.

Senator PADILLA. And the recording of the cities that I've seen do document that the vast majority of those who bring fentanyl into the country are United States citizens, not the migrants that our colleagues on the other side of the aisle are implying.

Also, that nearly 99 percent of the consumers who are paying for illicit opioids, so we can look at both ends of this, right, who's driving the demand, not just who may be responsible for the supply. Statistic again, from Federal agencies, 0.02 percent of the people arrested by Border Patrol for crossing the Border illegally possessed fentanyl at the time.

Secretary MAYORKAS. More than 90 percent of the fentanyl brought into this country is brought in through the ports of entry.

Senator PADILLA. Right.

Secretary MAYORKAS. I cannot overstate the viciousness and cruelty of the smuggling organizations.

Senator PADILLA. Yes.

Secretary MAYORKAS. It is precisely why we are building safe, orderly, and lawful pathways for people to come to the United States if they are eligible, and cutting out the smuggling organizations—

Senator PADILLA. And that's the point I'm trying to get to, Mr. Secretary. I want to sort of level set—sort of reality check the conversation. Because the challenge is a serious one and should be approached with seriousness and maturity.

So, now that we've caught our breath from the prior exchange, I want to afford you an opportunity to speak into the administration's approach, the significance of a whole-of-government approach to the problem.

Not just whole of Federal Government, but any partnerships, real or potential, that you think can be value added here. I know in the State of California, for example, State resources are being committed to augment additional screening equipment and other technologies that can help in this cause in a productive manner.

Secretary MAYORKAS. So—so two different parts, Senator, and I appreciate the opportunity. The administration's approach to the migration challenge, which is quite serious, and it is one that is not exclusive to the United States, but is gripping the entire region. There are approximately 2.5 million Venezuelans in Colombia now. There is an unprecedented movement of people throughout the hemisphere.

Our approach is to cut out the smugglers who are indeed vicious and cruel and to build safe, lawful, and orderly paths for people to arrive in the United States. And on January 5th, we announced a parole program for Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans that they could apply for entry into the United States in a safe and orderly way. And we would deliver consequences if they arrive irregularly in between our ports of entry at the Southern Border.

We have seen a 95 percent drop in the number of encounters of those four nationalities in between our ports of entry. People will

take advantage of a safe, lawful, and orderly path if it is presented to them. And we are cutting out the smuggling organizations precisely for the reasons that Senator Cruz mentioned.

With respect to fentanyl, we are bringing the fight to the cartels in an unprecedented way. We have surged resources, most recently in Operation Blue Lotus, which is already demonstrating significant results. We are using our personnel, our extraordinary personnel, we are using technology, we are using everything that we can bring to bear to fight the scourge of fentanyl and other synthetic opioids. We are also requesting of Congress additional resources so that we can enhance that fight.

We need to work together to address a challenge that precedes this administration and we need to work on it together. It is something that is killing far too many Americans.

Senator PADILLA. I agree. Thank you. And as you know, there's many of the ideas, proposals that you and the White House have suggested that I agree with and support and several that have been proposed or suggested that I don't agree with and we're having those constructive, mature conversations.

I want to make sure to touch base on a couple of other important issues, including the Shelter and Services Program. I was pleased to lead the effort last year to ensure there was adequate funding for the program, which was formerly known as the Emergency Food and Shelter Program—a program that allows reimbursements for nongovernment organizations and local entities that provide shelter, transportation, and other services to migrants at the Border.

Again, security and humanity in the process. It was previously housed under FEMA, now the program is under CBP. So I just raised it to acknowledge this transition and formally request regular updates on the implementation of the new program to ensure that the entities that rely on these funds to play that supportive role that they have been can continue to access the funds that we make available.

Secretary MAYORKAS. I appreciate your support of that program. The funding is critically needed. We have funded the Emergency Food and Shelter Program with \$350,000,000 of the \$800 million and of course we are standing up the SSP—it's known by its acronym. And once that is stood up, of course, we will be funding that with the balance of the \$800 million and distributing it to cities for their care of individuals here.

Senator PADILLA. Next topic and next issue is something that we've had a couple of conversations about. In 2022, the Army struggled to meet its recruiting goal of enlisting 60,000 soldiers. It only enlisted 45,000 that year.

As our Armed Forces collectively look for ways to incentivize enlistment. One way, not the only way, but one way that has worked throughout our Nation's history is to ask immigrants who enlist or to ensure that immigrants who enlist are able to become citizens quickly as specified in the Immigration and Nationality Act.

I understand that since July, the USCIS and the Department of Defense began work on a memorandum of agreement to formalize their partnership and to coordinate services for members of the military to naturalize early in their military careers. When do you

expect that MOU to be finalized and what tangible steps can we take to improve the naturalization rates of military service members?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, thank you very much for that. It is remarkable that individuals have been willing to serve in our Armed Forces before they have become citizens. We've made tremendous progress with the Department of Defense to allow individuals to naturalize who are serving in our Armed Forces at an earlier stage. And we're going to be moving quickly on that now. We had a very significant development yesterday on that.

Senator PADILLA. Thank you. Look forward to working with you on that, as well.

And in my time remaining, I just wanted to acknowledge earlier in the hearing you brought up FEMA, actually in your opening statement, with the appropriate attention to Mississippi where the tornadoes and their impact are dominating the national news right now.

But I also feel a responsibility to remind my colleagues and you and the country about the California communities who continue to experience an onslaught of devastating atmospheric rivers and the devastation in the wake of recent storms. Entire communities have been flooded, farms are underwater, thousands of families being evacuated from their homes and many who will not be able to return to work anytime soon or return to their home anytime soon.

And I want to specifically call attention to the community of Pajaro, which is a small, low income, predominantly a farmworker community that has for decades been overlooked by FEMA, frankly, agencies at all levels of government. But specifically the Trump-era individual assistance regulation under FEMA is exacerbating the hardship.

California struggled to meet FEMA thresholds for disaster assistance because the regulation established a new factor called the State Fiscal Capacity and Resource Availability to be considered when FEMA evaluates the need for individual assistance. So this isn't the public assistance for communities, cities, municipalities, etc., to rebuild. We're talking individual assistance here.

The rule has resulted in significant disparities and inequities. It's left out disaster survivors like those in Grizzly Flats, you know, who suffered from wildfires just a couple of years ago without the support they need.

Communities like this continue to wait in limbo as California waits to tally up more and more damage than other States just to get the same level of Federal assistance. So I wanted to put that on your radar. I'm sure we'll continue to talk about this in HSGAC in the coming weeks. But we have to fix these clear inequities in Federal guidelines and regulations. Thank you, Mr. Secretary. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Secretary MAYORKAS. I look forward to following up with you, Senator.

Chair DURBIN. Thank you, Senator Padilla. Senator Hawley.

Senator HAWLEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Secretary, thank you for being here. Let me start with what I hope is a simple question. Do we need to have more or fewer people coming to our Southern Border?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, we are working on diminishing the number of people whom we encounter at our Southern Border because of the challenge it presents.

Senator HAWLEY. Okay.

Secretary MAYORKAS. We're trying to build lawful, safe, and orderly pathways to accomplish that.

Senator HAWLEY. Okay, fewer. We need to have fewer, which means we need to roll back incentives to come. So I would have thought that would have been the answer. Let's talk about what you're doing, though. In January of this year, you rolled out a new phone app called "CBP One," an app for a cell phone.

[Poster is displayed.]

Senator HAWLEY. I've got a picture of it, behind me here. This phone app allows—and I'm going to quote from your own fact-sheet—it allows, and I quote, "Noncitizens without appropriate documents for admission to schedule an appointment to come to the Border."

They can now go on their phone and schedule a time to come to the Border and then be admitted. And you identified seven separate Border points of entry where they could come: five of them in Texas; two of them in California; one in Arizona. It's like a concierge service for illegal immigrants.

My question is, you didn't think the Border crisis was bad enough that now we're going to have an app that allows illegals to schedule their appointments and come and be admitted to this country?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, you're mischaracterizing the use of the application. Let me—let me explain it to you. We are currently enforcing the public health order of Title 42, and I know you're very familiar with it. There is a process for individuals who claim an exception to the Title 42 expulsion authority because of an acute medical condition.

Senator HAWLEY. Well, let's talk about this app.

Secretary MAYORKAS. If I may finish—an urgent, urgent humanitarian reason. So instead of them coming in between the ports of entry to claim that urgent medical condition, that extraordinarily acute humanitarian cause, we allow a limited number to arrive at our ports of entry and seek the emergency relief that they need.

Senator HAWLEY. Schedule—you allow them—let's be, let's be particular about what you do.

Secretary MAYORKAS. And I should say that the CBP One app was not unveiled for the first time on January 5th of this year.

Senator HAWLEY. But you changed it. You made it available on January 5th to the illegals themselves. You don't have to be a lawyer to use it. You don't have to be a member of a nongovernmental organization. Anybody can download the app and use it on their phone. And for the first time, you allow them to schedule appointments.

Now, let's talk about what actually happens when they come to the Border. It's interesting you characterize this when you rolled it out as an application for applying for asylum. But nowhere on the app do you actually require the illegal migrants to apply for asylum. Or to claim asylum. Or anything about asylum.

And, in fact, when they then get to the Border, you don't ask them questions. You don't do interviews. You just release them. Here's the Texas Monthly—not a notable conservative outlet—who reports, and I quote, “At no point does the app ask users, are you seeking asylum? Those arriving for the CBP One appointments are given no interviews, asked no questions about vulnerabilities that they may or may not have listed in the app or about why they're coming to the United States. They're simply released into the country,” end quote.

So rather than building a wall, Mr. Secretary, you have built Ticketmaster for illegal immigrants.

Secretary MAYORKAS. You are—Senator, you are conflating programs. Let me explain.

Senator HAWLEY. Well, just respond to this. Is it true that they are given no interviews, asked no questions, and simply released into the country?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Let me explain to you what we announced on January 5th.

Senator HAWLEY. No, I want you to explain to me what's happening. I know what you announced. I read it to you.

Secretary MAYORKAS. So I will explain to you what is happening.

Senator HAWLEY. Are they given interviews? Let's start with that. Are they given interviews?

Secretary MAYORKAS. We were previously experiencing almost—

Senator HAWLEY. This is starting to sound like a “no.” Well, let's just hone in here. Mr. Secretary, my time is very limited. I don't mean to interrupt you, but I want to drive to some clarity here.

Are—the Texas Monthly has reported that once illegal immigrants go on their phone—

[Poster is displayed.]

Senator HAWLEY [continuing]. And reserve their time to come to the Border—once they use your concierge service that you've created for them, when they come, they are given no interviews. They are asked no questions about any vulnerabilities. They are simply released into the country. Is that happening?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, you are mistaken. And if I may explain—

Senator HAWLEY. Are they given interviews?

Secretary MAYORKAS. If I may explain. Individuals who seek parole under our January 5th program for Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans are screened and vetted before they arrive at our Border—

Senator HAWLEY. Wait a minute. Wait a minute. No, and they go on the phone and they just reserve a time, and then they show up and they're not given—they're given nothing.

Listen to this: “Even immigration advocates are amazed about this.”

Here, also from the Texas Monthly—here's one immigration advocate, whose first name is Orta, she says, “That's the crazy part. Nothing in this new program requires you to actually seek asylum. Somehow we've decided to punish those who arrive at the Border without the app who may be seeking asylum. But we just let in anybody who may or may not have any particular reason to seek

asylum so long as they've made an appointment"—on your Ticketmaster app. This seems crazy to me.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, it's a complete mischaracterization of the program that we announced and are implementing—

Senator HAWLEY. So how many people have used—how many people have used the app then?

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. That you are referring to. So if I can explain—

Senator HAWLEY. How many people have used the app?

Secretary MAYORKAS. So, we've had—we had a significant surge of Cubans, Haitians—

Senator HAWLEY. How many people have used the app?

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans.

Senator HAWLEY. Mr. Secretary, you're here to answer my questions. How many people have used the app?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Tens of thousands have sought to make an appointment at the port of entry under our parole program.

Senator HAWLEY. Okay, good. How many have been admitted without an interview at the Border?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Well, you are again inserting a fact that does not belong in your question. So if I can, I will get you the percent—

Senator HAWLEY. I'm reading to you from public reports about how your own app works. You're just blanketly denying—actually, you're not quite denying it.

You're saying that maybe we don't understand. Apparently, I don't understand. Texas Monthly doesn't understand. Immigration advocates don't understand. You're the only one who understands, yet you won't answer my question. How much did this cost to develop, by the way?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, I don't have the cost, but let me share with you a critical path—

Senator HAWLEY. Well, will you get it for us?

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. Let me share with you a critical path—

Senator HAWLEY. Will you get us the cost of what it—to develop this app?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Happily.

Senator HAWLEY. Did you use a—did you contract with a tech firm to develop it?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, we have seen approximately—

Senator HAWLEY. Did you contract with a tech firm to develop it?

Secretary MAYORKAS. We have seen an approximately—

Senator HAWLEY. Oh, for heaven's sake.

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. Ninety-five percent decrease—

Senator HAWLEY. Did you contract with a tech firm to develop it? Yes or no?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, this was led by U.S. Customs and Border Protection, our technical experts within the agency, and I certainly will get an answer to your question, whether outside consultants were utilized—

Senator HAWLEY. So, you don't know?

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. In the development process.

Senator HAWLEY. You don't know?

Secretary MAYORKAS. May I explain to you, since you have a misunderstanding of the program, what it is and the impact, the positive impact it has had on encounters of these four populations—

Senator HAWLEY. I just want to know—

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. In between the ports of entry—

Senator HAWLEY [continuing]. Why it is that you are allowing people to come to this Border to make appointments, to not be interviewed? And then, how many have just been released?

Is it true, by the way, as the Texas Monthly reports, that they're simply released into the country on official parole? And get this, they're not given, according to their reporting, any kind of follow-up. Their court dates are in Immigration Court, Texas Monthly reports, not even necessarily asylum trials. They're often general deportation hearings where defendants can make arguments for remaining in the country. Is that true?

Secretary MAYORKAS. That is a completely mistaken understanding of how the immigration process works. That language is completely confusing and erroneous.

Senator HAWLEY. Well, it is confusing. What's confusing is why anybody would think that an app like this to allow illegal immigrants to literally reserve a time to come to the Border and then be ushered in without an interview, without follow-up, without tracking, is stunning. It's absolutely stunning. Let me ask you, in my very short time remaining—

Secretary MAYORKAS. That is false.

Senator HAWLEY [continuing]. Something else about Chinese nationals. I've only got a minute left.

Secretary MAYORKAS. That is false.

Senator HAWLEY. Let me ask you about the Chinese nationals who we all saw coming over the Border—

[Poster is displayed.]

Senator HAWLEY [continuing]. Busloads of them, and then being released into the American interior. What's the—what's the percentage increase of Chinese nationals who cross the Border this year, Mr. Secretary? Let's just focus on maybe the Rio Grande Valley sector.

Secretary MAYORKAS. The number of Chinese nationals encountered at our Southern Border has increased significantly—

Senator HAWLEY. Do you know how much?

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. Over the past. I don't have the precise percentage.

Senator HAWLEY. I do. It's 900 percent, just in the Rio Grande Valley sector. Are any of these people who came in this bus, these Chinese nationals, members of the Chinese Communist Party?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, if an individual presents a national security or public safety threat, we detain them during the pendency of their—

Senator HAWLEY. That's not what I asked. I asked if they're members of the CCP.

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. During the pendency of their removal proceedings.

Senator HAWLEY. Are any of these individuals members of the CCP?

Secretary MAYORKAS. If indeed——

Senator HAWLEY. I think there's about 70 who came on this bus.

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. If indeed they are determined to be a national security threat or a threat to public safety, we detain them pending their removal proceedings.

Senator HAWLEY. Were any of these individuals detained? Or were they released into the country?

Secretary MAYORKAS. I don't—I don't have awareness of that particular group of individuals.

Senator HAWLEY. So you don't know if any of them were members of the CCP? Well, actually, you do know. You just won't say.

Secretary MAYORKAS. I don't know from the photograph, Senator, to whom you're precisely——

Senator HAWLEY. But surely you know about the folks who—you've read this report. You're the Secretary of Homeland Security. You're aware of these individuals. Were any of the members of the Chinese Communist Party coming into this country?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, you're providing me with a group of individuals without names, identities, or information——

Senator HAWLEY. So you're not familiar with this incident that was widely reported on at the Southern Border? Don't you think it's strange that we have busloads of Chinese nationals coming across our Southern Border? I'm asking you, from a hostile country—I'm asking you if they're members of the Chinese Communist Party and you don't know. Apparently you won't say.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, we are very focused on all things with respect to the People's Republic of China——

Senator HAWLEY. But you don't know any of the details. I plead exhaustion, Mr. Secretary. You have exhausted me. You have exhausted this panel. You have exhausted the patience of the American people. You should resign.

Chair DURBIN. Senator Welch.

Senator WELCH. Thank you very much. Welcome. Just a couple of things. First of all, brief statement. Then I'd like to ask you about some of these questions, including give you an opportunity, perhaps, to elaborate on the question that Senator Hawley was asking.

But first of all, Mr. Chairman, let me express the frustration I have about this whole issue. We conflate everything into one thing and never start talking specifically about the elements that we have to address.

We've got a drug problem with fentanyl. That's separate from immigration, but some of it comes in on the Border. And that's a serious conversation, in my view, that deserves its own focus.

Second, we have a labor problem. We need more H-2A and H-2B visas. And I believe that could be dealt with and addressed separately to try to meet the needs that many of our employers have, and also to get some more control and management on the Border.

Third, we've got these young people who are not so young now—many of whom have served in the military—but they were brought over by their parents when they were seven or eight or nine years old. We have one who's a graduate of UVM Medical School, and he

has an uncertain status. And the only country he's ever really known is the United States and he's a big contributor. We should be dealing with the DREAMers separately.

And then, fourth, we've got an incredible challenge at the Southern Border and an emerging challenge at the Northern Border. So whether you want to use the term "crisis" or not, it is a very serious problem. When 2 million people show up at your door, that's a problem because we don't have the capacity to accommodate that—and probably our toughest issue.

Now, some of these issues are because Congress has failed to act. I think Senator Lee made some really good points about parole. But that's within our jurisdiction to define what that is. And if we do nothing, how can we blame an administration for trying to do something that makes sense to try to get some control over the Border? So this is on Congress.

And, you know, Senator Cruz, maybe I would use the term "crisis at the Border," because 2 million people showing up, you know, that's a really serious problem. But it's not as though that any individual who has Mr. Mayorkas' job, whether in the Trump administration or the Biden administration, can control a lot of what happens.

And the thing that we're not acknowledging here is that if you have 2 million people showing up because of various factors that makes them so desperate that they'll even come with their children—a war in Ukraine, a rogue rebel group showing up in Syria alone, chopping off hands of 16-year-old kids who then apply for refugee status, or failed states in Cuba, in Venezuela, in Nicaragua, and people being so desperate they're willing to risk walking through the Darien Gap—I mean, Secretary Mayorkas can't handle that.

And you can't stop those factors. You have nothing to do with them. You've got to deal with the consequences of them.

And my view is that each one of these elements that I've described has an urgency of its own and requires focused attention, including some of these legal questions that Senator Cruz, you've raised and Senator Lee has raised. That's just by way of background to express my own frustration about what I see as a failure of Congress to do its part.

Now, Secretary Mayorkas, I want to give you a chance to address the questions that Senator Hawley was raising and just take a minute to do that.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Thank you, Senator. So let me explain the program that we announced and have been implementing since January 5th because it's been tremendously successful. We were encountering——

Senator WELCH. Quickly.

Secretary MAYORKAS. We were encountering a significant number of individuals from Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Venezuela. And with respect to Cuba, Nicaragua, and Venezuela, specifically, it's extremely difficult to remove individuals from those countries because of the status of our lack of diplomatic relations. We were seeing, in one month, up to 90,000 encounters of those—of individuals from those four countries in between our ports of entry—in one month.

And what we did, because we do see tremendous tragedy at the hands of the smuggling organizations, is develop a safe, lawful, and orderly way for them to come to the United States, instead of placing their lives and their life savings in the hands of the smugglers.

Senator WELCH. Thank you.

Secretary MAYORKAS. We have seen a 95 percent drop in the number of individuals from those countries encountered at our Southern Border in between the ports of entry because people will take a lawful, safe, and orderly path and not take an irregular path—

Senator WELCH. Thank you.

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. At the hands of smugglers.

Senator WELCH. Thank you. I want to go to fentanyl. Senator Cornyn led the CODEL to Mexico. And it was tremendous and constructive, and I want to thank him for that. Senator Lee was on that.

There was an interaction with the president of Mexico led by Chris Murphy and also by Jerry Moran, Senators, who confronted the president about the precursor drugs that are coming into Mexico from China, and then used in the manufacturing of fentanyl, that comes up to the United States. And they asked and received what I heard was a very strong commitment on the part of the president of Mexico to address China.

We don't really have that opportunity, but to address China about stopping those precursors. That's a level of cooperation that we need more of. Would you agree?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Yes, indeed. And we've spoken, as well, with our Mexican counterparts about the need to interdict the precursor chemicals, as well as the manufacturing of—

Senator WELCH. And President Obrador had a real objection to all the guns that are coming from the U.S. into Mexico and then ending up in the hands of cartels that just commit unspeakable violence with them. Are we doing all we can to cooperate with the president to keep our guns from going south?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Yes, we are, Senator.

Senator WELCH. Now you have authorities under Section 702 of FISA. Is that helpful at all to you with respect to addressing the fentanyl crisis?

Secretary MAYORKAS. It is extraordinarily helpful. We have, over the years, stopped terrorism—terrorists from arriving in the United States using our 702 authority, our intelligence collection capabilities with respect to foreign nationals.

Senator WELCH. What are the concrete steps we can take to try to alleviate the pressure on the Southern Border that you would recommend that we pay more attention to?

Secretary MAYORKAS. I would say there are multiple. Number one, first and foremost, we have to fix our broken immigration system. Everyone agrees it is broken.

Number two, we need to build safe, lawful, and orderly pathways so people do not place their lives in the hands of smugglers. We have to cut the smuggling organizations out, and we have to reduce irregular migration and build lawful pathways.

And three, we have to address the root causes, what you spoke of at the very outset. Why do people leave their homes, their coun-

tries of origin, to travel through multiple countries to ultimately reach the United States or elsewhere? Because we're seeing enormous migration throughout the entire—

Senator WELCH. My final minute, let me ask you about the Northern Border. This is Vermont and New York as well. We're seeing a surge between October 1 and December 31, 2022, CPB apprehended 1,146 migrants crossing into the U.S. through the Swanton Sector. That's up in Northwest Vermont. During that same period, in 2021, it was only 136 migrants. More are crossing from the United States into Canada at the Northern Border. What are we doing about the situation of migrants from the U.S. traveling to Canada, and Canada to the U.S?

Secretary MAYORKAS. So we're very focused on that, Senator, as I mentioned earlier in my testimony, and what we did—what we announced just last week is a perfect example of our focus. We finished, we promulgated the Safe Third Country Agreement with Canada to bring greater enforcement authority to both our countries with respect to encounters in between the ports of entry.

Senator WELCH. Okay, thank you. And just before I yield back, I would just say to all of my colleagues, you know, we can have whoever happens to be the Secretary of Homeland Security, bring them in and beat them up. Or we can do our job. And my hope is we could do our job. I yield back.

Senator LEE. Madam Chair?

Senator HIRONO [presiding]. I call on Senator Cotton for—

Senator LEE. I'd just like to offer, by unanimous consent, to admit two documents into the record. One is a news article dated March 22 and bearing the caption "Biden administration scaling back detention of illegal immigrants despite migrant surge." The other is the ICE budget overview from Fiscal Year 2024 showing what the Biden administration is doing to scale back funding for bed space and bed space. Thanks.

Senator HIRONO. Without objection.

[The information appears as submissions for the record.]

Senator HIRONO. Senator Cotton.

Senator COTTON. Secretary Mayorkas, the Uyghur people are a religious and ethnic minority in Northwest China. Your administration and the last administration have both concluded that the Chinese government is committing genocide against its people. Do you agree with that assessment?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Yes, I do. And it's why we are so vigorously enforcing the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act.

Senator COTTON. Well, thank you for the candid answer on that. That's much better than, for instance, the TikTok CEO could give last week about the genocide against his people. Part of Congress' reaction, as you suggested, was in 2021, passing a bill that I and many other sponsor—in fact, I think it was a majority of Senators known as the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act.

It passed the Senate unanimously, so I know that you're familiar with it. The law requires Customs and Border Protection at DHS to presume that materials sourced from that province are produced by forced labor because of the widespread usage of forced labor in the province among the suppressed people.

It bars those products from importation into the United States. And under that law, every textile manufacturer has to certify that their imported materials aren't sourced from Xinjiang Province in China. It's come to my attention that a veteran-owned company called Nine Line Apparel, which prides itself on ethically sourced products, recently decided to trust but verify their suppliers' certifications that the cotton they were using originated in Central America rather than in China.

So they had their supposedly clean textile imports professionally tested. It turned out that slave-produced fabric from China was mixed in and passed off as Central American cotton. Nine Line Apparel did the right thing, got rid of all that material, and they reported it to Customs and Border Protection, offering to give them all the evidence they needed from their professional testing facility.

But unfortunately, CBP decided not to follow up. They directed Nine Line Apparel to submit a complaint to a generic email box, which was not replied to. When Nine Line Apparel CEO then followed up by calling CBP directly, CBP told him that enforcing this Act's ban on slave-produced textiles and other fabric is not one of their top priorities. Mr. Secretary, is enforcing the Federal ban on slave-produced products and materials from China a top priority for your Department?

Secretary MAYORKAS. It most certainly is.

Senator COTTON. Why would CBP have told the CEO of Nine Line Apparel that this is not a top priority?

Secretary MAYORKAS. I am—that is not a reflection of our prioritization of this work, nor is it consistent with our prioritization of this work. And I must say that the Act is an incredibly important statute that Congress passed, and I appreciate your leadership in achieving it. It is something that we enforce very, very vigorously and need to do so.

And I should say that the Act provides that it is—it pertains to materials produced, in whole or in part, with forced labor. And I cite that because that is very important language, because we do not countenance at all the use of forced labor by the PRC, and we cannot allow materials into the United States that are in violation of the statute.

Senator COTTON. Okay. Thank you for that answer, Mr. Secretary. I think it's important that we heard that here in public for everyone in CBP to hear that their Secretary believes that the enforcement of the Uyghur Forced Labor Pension Act is a top priority. Correct?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Oh, yes. And let me assure you that the personnel of CBP are in perfect lockstep—

Senator COTTON. Okay.

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. With me.

Senator COTTON. I know that sometimes in bureaucracies messages don't always get transmitted as clearly as leaders might like. So I'm glad that we have you saying that clearly today. I would also like to be able to follow up with you and your team in the next couple of weeks about this specific case of Nine Line Apparel—

Secretary MAYORKAS. I look forward to it.

Senator COTTON [continuing]. And see what might have happened in that matter.

Secretary MAYORKAS. I look forward to doing so.

Senator COTTON. Second, I want to turn to TikTok. We've had a lot of talk about fentanyl today. Right? So given the surge in drug deaths in this country, TikTok has sometimes been referred to as "digital fentanyl." You may have seen last week that the CEO of TikTok testified, and he tried to pass off this Chinese Communist spying app as safe because it had a, quote, "U.S.-based team who oversees the massive amounts of Americans' data that TikTok vacuums up."

So I want to talk about those U.S.-based employees. Last year, your Department approved more than 700 applications for foreign nationals to work at TikTok and ByteDance's offices in California. Do you happen to recall how many of those 700 were Chinese nationals?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Let me—let me assure you, Senator, that we are very focused on the threat that TikTok presents. And we are very, very focused on the threat that the PRC presents—

Senator COTTON. I'll come to that general threat in a moment.

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. In a number of different areas.

Senator COTTON. Do you recall how many of those 700 foreign nationals that were approved to work at TikTok and ByteDance's California offices were Chinese nationals?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, I would be very pleased to look into that.

Senator COTTON. It's 445. It doesn't sound like a U.S.-based team to me, despite whatever Shou Chew, the CEO of TikTok, said last week, if they're predominantly Chinese nationals. Do you think employees coming to work at ByteDance and TikTok in the United States might be tied to the Chinese Communist Party or the People's Liberation Army?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, that is indeed a concern of ours, and we are working to ensure that the visa screening process is as robust and vigilant as it needs to be.

Senator COTTON. Okay. Now—

Secretary MAYORKAS. Let me share, also, that, of course, the TikTok transaction is something that is under a review and is the subject of litigation. We are very, very focused on the peril that TikTok presents.

Senator COTTON. I understand. I think TikTok should have been banned a long time ago. I would point out that last week, as the administration floated this plan, so called Project Texas, which I think is deeply misguided in the sale of TikTok, China's government said they would never allow that to happen—which contradicts everything TikTok has ever said about not being beholden to the Chinese government.

But I want to come back to your Department. The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, or CISA, reports to you. They call themselves America's Cyber Defense Agency. I looked on their website recently. As far as I can tell, though, CISA has never issued a warning about TikTok, other than to recommend people update the TikTok app to fix software bugs.

I've got to say, I'm less concerned about bugs in TikTok than I am about features in TikTok. And the features of TikTok is, it's designed to vacuum up every bit of data on an American's phone. Not

just their videos from the app itself, but their contacts, their emails, their text messages, their photos, perhaps even activate their microphones and their cameras remotely.

So has CISA ever issued a warning to the American people about TikTok, other than updating the software to avoid bugs?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, CISA's focus is indeed on cybersecurity. We are a member of the Committee for Foreign Investments in the United States, CFIUS, of which you are very familiar, and we, and across the administration, are focused on the TikTok challenge more broadly.

Senator COTTON. Well, I would encourage you and CISA to take a more—or to take a closer look at this and make it more prominent on the website. I think many Americans still don't understand why so many of their elected officials are so hostile to TikTok.

Even that hearing last week when Democrats and Republicans alike excoriated the disgraceful performance of Shou Chew, the TikTok CEO—they're still wondering why their elected officials are so worried about their privacy and their security. Let's turn to Mr. Chew. Do you know what nationality Shou Chew is?

Secretary MAYORKAS. I do not, Senator.

Senator COTTON. It's hard to find out on the internet what he is. He's often referred to as a Singaporean. He spent a lot of time in America, though, if you look at his résumé. I assume that he's not an American citizen, because if he was, I'm pretty sure TikTok would refer to him as "our American CEO," as they did his short-term predecessor.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, just a number of months ago, I was in Singapore to address in the Indo-Pacific Region the threat that the PRC presents when countries accept their loans. There's no free lunch, as I articulated in my remarks, and how precarious it is to allow the PRC to actually build and own the infrastructure upon which many of these countries rely.

Senator COTTON. Well, I appreciate that. I just want—I have a few concluding thoughts with Mr. Chew, who seems to me like a Communist Party stooge and the agent of Communist influence in America. You know, he wouldn't admit what you admitted very quickly and highlighted the importance of—that China is committing a genocide against its own people.

In fact, I think he was asked once if TikTok spies on Americans, and his answer was that, well, he wouldn't use the word spying as exactly the right word. So the Immigration and Nationality Act makes any alien deportable, if they, quote, "engage in any activity to violate any law of the United States relating to espionage or sabotage," or a few other things.

Seems to me that Mr. Chew is a foreign national in the United States, representing essentially an arm or an agency of the Chinese Communist Party, as they acknowledged last week, and he shouldn't be allowed to stay in the United States. And he certainly shouldn't be invited back in. I don't think we need agents of Chinese Communist influence in our country, especially coming to spread their lies in the United States Congress.

I see, my time has expired. I look forward to following up with you on the Forced Labor Act matter, and thank you for clarifying that for all of your CBP Officers around the country.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Thank you, Senator.

Senator HIRONO. I call on myself for 10 minutes. Welcome, Mr. Secretary. I would ask for unanimous consent to enter into the record an opinion piece by two governors—Eric Holcomb, Republican Governor of Indiana, and Spencer Cox, Republican Governor of Utah. And it is an opinion piece for The Washington Post entitled, “To solve our national immigration crisis, let States sponsor immigrants.”

[The information appears appears as a submission for the record.]

Senator HIRONO. They call upon Congress to end the two-decade-long impasse regarding comprehensive immigration reform. And they note that we are a Nation of immigrants.

And I know that, Mr. Secretary, you are a political refugee. And since you came to our country seeking a better life, your parents and you—which is why most immigrants come to this country—you have spent decades as a Federal prosecutor and a public servant in the United States. And I thank you for that.

And, of course, as the only immigrant serving in the U.S. Senate right now, I certainly understand the desire to come to—a parental desire to come to this country to create a better life for themselves and their children. Certainly the case for me, and it informs what I do and why I do it. The Trump administration completed 472 Executive actions related to immigration policy, many of which were punitive and cruel.

In fact, there were people who said that cruelty was the intent of these policies. And who can forget the pictures of children who literally were ripped from the arms of their parents, crying for their parents in our detention facilities. And only when a court ordered reunification, did the Trump administration then try to reunify these children.

And it was difficult because the administration had absolutely no desire or goal to reunify these children with their parents. So they didn't keep track of the children and their parents. So these were inhumane policies. And I heard today that maybe if we reverted to those policies, that we would be solving our immigration problems. Mr. Secretary, would reverting to cruel and inhumane policies like child separation or an asylum ban be the answer?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, I appreciate your remarks about why people come to this country, for a better life. I appreciate your mention of my personal journey to this United States. My parents brought my sister and me here to live in a democracy. The Communist regime took everything away that my father had. And it is why I have served for approximately 22 years in Federal service on behalf of the United States Government, to give back to this country.

Senator, there is a core principle of our administration. We are a Nation of laws, and we are a Nation of immigrants and how we enforce our laws and the policies that we promulgate, the policies that we issue must reflect our values. And you cite one of the most heinous policies of the prior administration: family separation, to remove young children out of the clutches of their parents in an effort to deter other individuals from coming to the United States and assert an asylum claim.

I'm very proud to lead the family reunification task force that the President ordered, by way of Executive action. And we have reunited more than 600 of those children with their parents here in the United States. And our work is not done.

Senator HIRONO. And certainly going back to those policies are not the answer. In fact, let me turn to a program that I think is better positioned to address some of the issues relating to immigration.

In 2016, DHS implemented a detention alternative, the Family Case Management Program. Initially for 5 years, the Trump DHS shut it down after only 1½ years. But the data showed that this more humane program was almost—also more cost-effective than detention. And it has an amazing compliance rate, with more than 99 percent appearance rates at check-ins and court hearings.

I understand that DHS has relaunched a program to provide case management services to some immigrants. Given the success of the Family Case Management Program, do you expect to see similar results with the new program?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Yes. Yes I do, Senator. And in fact, we've done more than that. Just recently, I asked the Homeland Security Advisory Council, an outside body, to take a look at our alternatives to detention programs, including the case management pilot to which you refer, and to provide recommendations about what are the most humane as well as effective programs to ensure that people can comply with their legal obligations in a very, very complex immigration system that everyone agrees is fundamentally broken and in dire need of repair. And that's been the case for decades.

Senator HIRONO. I think—I'm really glad that you continue to emphasize the humane policies that we should be following, rather than policies where cruelty seem to be the object of the policy. Certainly, the tearing of children from the arms of their parents cannot be characterized as anything but cruel.

I mentioned what the two governors—Republican governors wrote, and they are facing literally over 100,000 worker shortages in both of their States. We are facing a severe worker shortage in our country.

And I want to quote the Chamber of Commerce, maybe the first time that I would quote Chamber of Commerce. And they said, quote, "The vast shortcomings of our legal immigration system are a key contributing factor as to why companies are struggling to hire and retain the talent they need to succeed in an increasingly competitive global marketplace," end quote.

Mr. Secretary, is a worker shortage, especially in cybersecurity, for example, a security threat? And whose job is it to fix our legal immigration system?

Secretary MAYORKAS. So, Senator, it is an economic security threat, the shortage of workers. We have employers who are striving to hire to find people who could fill jobs to contribute to our country's economic prosperity.

Regrettably—regrettably, our legal immigration system is not designed to meet that need of employers here in the United States. Despite the fact—despite the fact that individuals from other countries want to come here to work, even seasonally, even temporarily,

earn the money that they can bring back to their home countries and support their families there.

It is precisely why, in the H-2B program, the seasonal non-agricultural worker program, we allocated thousands of H-2B visas for the Central American countries of Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador, so that those individuals in desperate need of a better life do not have to place their lives in the hands of smugglers, take the perilous journey to our Southern Border and arrive in between the Southern—in between the ports of entry, if indeed they make it safely.

But instead, to fulfill the need for labor here in the United States, we can screen and vet these individuals in their home countries, and they can travel safely to the United States by air, gain lawful employment, contribute to our economy, return to their home countries with the earnings that they've made, and address fundamentally the root causes of why people travel irregularly in the first place. We just cannot seem to fix a system that everyone agrees is broken.

Senator HIRONO. Yes. Mr. Secretary, you and I, as immigrants, we know why our families brought us to this country. It is to give us a better life. I came here with nothing and a single parent. And I just wish that my colleagues who talk about their own families and their grandparents, their parents being immigrants, they seem to have forgotten the struggles that they experienced to make a better life for them. And here we all are.

You know, there was a time, not too long ago, in 2013 when we managed to get comprehensive immigration reform done. It didn't solve all of the crises that we faced, but it was at least a start, and it was actually bipartisan. Some of my colleagues sitting here were very involved in doing that. And I'm thinking, why does the Chamber of Commerce have to come forward and practically beg us to pay attention to the massive worker shortage in our country?

Why do two Republican governors don't want to wait around any longer for Congress—I'm answering my own question now—whose responsibility it is to do comprehensive immigration reform? These two governors—Republican governors saying, we can't wait for you guys. We would like to be able to bring immigrants to our State so that they can have the kind of strong economy that they seek for their States. So, my goodness, why can't we get it done? We did it before. My time is up. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chair DURBIN [presiding]. I liked your testimony so much, I didn't want to interrupt you. But thank you, Senator Hirono. Senator Kennedy.

Senator KENNEDY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Welcome, Mr. Secretary.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Thank you, Senator.

Senator KENNEDY. Mr. Secretary, do you agree with the President that we should ban the private ownership of assault weapons in America?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, I do.

Senator KENNEDY. What is an assault weapon?

Secretary MAYORKAS. It is, for example, an AK-47.

Senator KENNEDY. Can you give me a definition other than just pointing to a specific weapon? Would there be other weapons besides an AK-47 you would ban?

Secretary MAYORKAS. There very well are. And I remember when I was a Federal prosecutor in the Central District of California from September 25th, 1989, to, I believe, it was April 2001——

Senator KENNEDY. And I thank you for your service——

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. All of the——

Senator KENNEDY [continuing]. But if you could answer——

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. All of the law enforcement——

Senator KENNEDY [continuing]. My question.

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. The vast majority of law enforcement officers, leaders with whom I worked, were greatly in support of the assault weapons ban.

Senator KENNEDY. Secretary, do you know why we get so frustrated with you? Because you won't give straight answers.

Secretary MAYORKAS. I think I just did.

Senator KENNEDY. No, you didn't. No, you didn't. Do you have a definition of an assault weapon?

Secretary MAYORKAS. I am confident there is a technical definition of what is an assault weapon, and it was assuredly used in the context of the statute that previously existed banning assault weapons.

Senator KENNEDY. Mr. Secretary, our Southern Border is not secure. Is it?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, I have spoken about this. I believe I've addressed this earlier in the hearing.

Senator KENNEDY. Why don't you——

Secretary MAYORKAS. Let me——

Senator KENNEDY [continuing]. Address it again?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Of course. Let me share with you a few things. Number one, when I speak of the security of the Border, I am speaking of maximizing the resources we have to deliver the most effective results. So let me assure you that we are doing——

Senator KENNEDY. So we are secure because we're trying to secure it? Are we succeeding?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, we are so focused on the security of our Southern Border. We are doing so much with respect to the surge——

Senator KENNEDY. But you are not succeeding.

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. Of personnel.

Senator KENNEDY. You're not succeeding.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, let me share with you that the challenge of migration that we are experiencing at our Southern Border is not exclusive to the United States. It is something that is gripping the entire hemisphere.

Senator KENNEDY. My job is to worry about the United States.

Secretary MAYORKAS. As is mine. As is mine.

Senator KENNEDY. And here's my question. Let me try to rephrase it. And I really do wish—I understand the position you're in, but you really should try to do a better job of answering the questions.

Under the Biden administration, we have the most encounters—we have had the most encounters with people attempting to come into our country illegally in the history of ever.

Under the Biden administration, we have had the most people entering our country illegally in the history of ever.

Under the Biden administration, we have had the most got-aways at our Southern Border in the history of ever.

Under the Biden administration, we have had the most number of people entering our country under a claim of asylum, having that claim turned down, and still not being deported in the history of ever.

And under the Biden administration, we've had the most fentanyl coming into our country in the history of ever.

How can you possibly say the Southern Border is secure? I understand your answer that you're trying, but I'm not asking about your efforts. I'm asking about the results.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Well, let's talk about the results then, Senator. Do you know that last year we expelled and removed approximately 1.4 million people from the Southern Border? I believe that's the most ever. Do you realize that we are focused on enforcing our laws to achieve the security of the Southern Border?

Senator KENNEDY. I know you're focused, Mr. Chairman—or, Mr. Secretary, but you're not succeeding.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, I just—

Senator KENNEDY. When you come testify to us, you talk about how you're trying really hard, and I don't have any way to disprove that. I accept that statement in good faith. But the numbers belie that.

Secretary MAYORKAS. If I can, Senator, let me give you an example of a solution that we have delivered that for some reason is being contested, because it's caused a 95—

Senator KENNEDY. Mr. Secretary, I gave you 30 seconds. Okay?

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. It's caused a 95—

Senator KENNEDY. Don't filibuster me. You've been doing that all day. I'm just trying to ask you a question.

Secretary MAYORKAS. I'm just trying to communicate. It has led to a—to approximately 95 percent drop in the number of encounters in between the ports of entry at our Southern Border of Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans—

Senator KENNEDY. Mr. Secretary—

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. On January 5th.

Senator KENNEDY [continuing]. Mr. Secretary—

Secretary MAYORKAS. And why would that be opposed when it is delivering precisely the result that you seek?

Senator KENNEDY. Did you just parachute in from another planet, Mr. Secretary? Because you're the only person in the Milky Way who believes that we're not having massive, massive illegal immigration into America.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, you're—you're putting words into my mouth.

Senator KENNEDY. No, sir. I'm accurately describing the situation.

Secretary MAYORKAS. There is no question, there is no question that we have a very serious challenge at our Southern Border.

Senator KENNEDY. Okay, let me——

Secretary MAYORKAS. It's a challenge that——

Senator KENNEDY. We can agree on that. Let me ask you another question. Why don't you just declare a new policy that other than children, if you present at the Southern Border, you claim refugee status, you claim political asylum, and if you haven't claimed the refugee status and political asylum at the first Safe Country, then you can't come in?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, so, first of all, when one presents at the Border, it's an asylum claim. Not a refugee——

Senator KENNEDY. Why don't you do that?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Not a refugee claim.

Senator KENNEDY. Why don't you just unilaterally declare a Safe Third Country policy? It would work. You can't come into America. If you're coming from Venezuela and you come through Mexico, if you didn't claim asylum in Mexico, you can't come here. You have to leave. Why don't you just do that?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, let me give you an example with respect to Mexico. A Safe Third Country Agreement, let's hypothetically assume——

Senator KENNEDY. You don't have to have an agreement with Mexico.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Yes, you do.

Senator KENNEDY. No, you don't.

Secretary MAYORKAS. I believe you do, Senator.

Senator KENNEDY. No, you don't. Other countries don't do it. Just adopt a policy that says, except for children, because you don't want to send children back by themselves. Just adopt a new policy that if you didn't seek asylum in the first Safe Third Country, you can't come in. Period.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, are you aware of the notice of proposed rulemaking that we issued, the comment period of which closed yesterday?

Senator KENNEDY. You've had 2 years to adopt a policy like I just described. Why haven't you done it?

Secretary MAYORKAS. So, Senator, what we have done is——

Senator KENNEDY. But why haven't you done that?

Secretary MAYORKAS. We have surged enforcement resources. We have developed——

Senator KENNEDY. Why haven't you just adopted——please, if you would, Mr. Secretary, answer my question.

Secretary MAYORKAS. It is my understanding——

Senator KENNEDY. Why haven't you——why haven't you adopted, unilaterally, a Safe Third Country policy that would stop——except for children——all the folks from the Northern Triangle countries, all the folks from Venezuela, all the folks from Cuba, all the folks from the Middle East from coming into our country? Why haven't you done that?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, it's my understanding that those are two things. It is my understanding that those agreements do require the——

Senator KENNEDY. You don't have to have an agreement with anybody. It can be a policy established by the Department of Homeland Security.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, I'd have to review the——

Senator KENNEDY. You haven't reviewed that? You haven't considered that possibility?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Let me—let me finish, if I may.

Senator KENNEDY. Sure.

Secretary MAYORKAS. I would have to review the under—the legal underpinnings of your——

Senator KENNEDY. Well, you better——

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. Assertion.

Senator KENNEDY [continuing]. Get reviewing——

Secretary MAYORKAS. And I also——

Senator KENNEDY [continuing]. You ought to get reviewing. This is the first time that's occurred to you?

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. I also do not think that that is sound policy.

Senator KENNEDY. You don't think that's—that this is the first time that's occurred to you?

Secretary MAYORKAS. I also do not think that that is sound policy that we should shut down our entire asylum system.

Senator KENNEDY. I didn't say shut down the entire asylum system. I said Safe Third Country.

All you have to do, Mr. Secretary, if you're really serious—and it's beginning, frankly, to appear that you're not—is adopt a policy that says we're not—we're not seeking anyone's agreement. We don't have to.

If you're coming from another country and you come through, let's say, Mexico, and you say you're seeking asylum, you have to seek it in Mexico or the other first Safe Third Country, or you can't come in. Period. Done. End of story. Why don't you do that?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, I don't think that we have the unilateral authority——

Senator KENNEDY. Sure you do.

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. Number one.

Senator KENNEDY. Other countries do it.

Secretary MAYORKAS. And number two, as I've mentioned——

Senator KENNEDY. Have you tried sneaking into China?

Secretary MAYORKAS. As I've mentioned, I do not think that is sound policy.

Senator KENNEDY. Why?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Because you are basically shutting down our asylum system.

Senator KENNEDY. No, you're not. You're saying, we respect—we honor your right to seek political asylum, but you're cherry-picking. Do it in Mexico first. Why haven't you done that?

Secretary MAYORKAS. I—I think I've addressed that issue, Senator.

Senator KENNEDY. You don't want to do it, Mr. Secretary. That's what it's beginning to look like. Because you think our Borders ought to be open. And it would be more intellectually honest if you just say that.

Secretary MAYORKAS. That is false.

Senator KENNEDY. I don't agree with you. You have to watch up here what people do, not what they say. And everything else is just cottage cheese.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, I don't think the——

Senator KENNEDY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Secretary MAYORKAS. I don't think that 1.4 million people who were expelled or removed last year would consider the Border open.

Senator KENNEDY. Mr. Chairman, you've had—or, Mr. Secretary, you've had billions—millions coming into the country illegally, the most of the history of ever under your watch. And everybody knows that, apparently, except you. Either that or you're not being forthcoming with us.

Secretary MAYORKAS. We've also had the largest number of individuals expelled or removed from the Southern Border. And if one takes a look at the apprehension and encounter numbers and then the removal numbers, one would have a different view.

Senator KENNEDY. If you do the Safe Third Country policy, that'll solve half of your problem right there—and you're not denying anybody asylum.

Chair DURBIN. Thank you, Senator Kennedy. Senator Ossoff.

Senator OSSOFF. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Welcome, Secretary Mayorkas.

I'd like to discuss with you the H-2A visa program whereby, as you know, agricultural workers can pursue a visa legally to work in the United States to support the production of food in our country. And this is a program, of course, that's extensively utilized by our agricultural sector—important for our food security.

But last year, a Federal investigation called Operation Blooming Onion uncovered that some farmworkers who were in the country through the H-2A visa program, legally to work, had been subjected to human rights abuses and labor conditions so severe and inhumane that the Department of Justice deemed them to constitute modern-day slavery.

So I sent you a letter on March 1st, 2022, to ask you to reform the administration of this program to ensure that farmworkers, legally with an H-2A visa, entering the United States would not be subjected to such appalling and inhumane treatment.

And you responded, and I appreciate your response just a couple of months later, and informed me that you would, in fact, undertake such reform and that you'd begun a rulemaking process to do so.

So I'd like to ask you for an update, please, on that rulemaking process and on the Department's efforts to ensure that workers in the United States, through the H-2A visa program, are not subjected to these crimes and this catastrophic treatment.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, thank you very much. So, two things. Number one, the rulemaking is underway, I believe, and I can provide you with a more specific update after this hearing.

But critically, or I should say, and critically, we have revised our work site enforcement strategy for precisely the reason that you identify, precisely because of what we observed in Operation Blooming Onion. And tragically in other circumstances, as well.

Our enforcement resources in the work site environment are focused on investigating and prosecuting employers who exploit the vulnerability of the migrant workforce by paying them substandard wages, by keeping them in substandard working conditions—not

only exploiting the vulnerable workers themselves, but also creating an unfair advantage in the marketplace.

Because through those conditions—through the imposition of those conditions, they charge lower prices and create an unfair competitive advantage. So it is unscrupulous employers upon whom we are bringing to bear our work site enforcement authorities.

Senator OSSOFF. Will you please provide my office with an update? Will your staff please provide my office with an update by the end of this week on the expected date for completion of this initial rulemaking process?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Yes. And I should say that the work site enforcement strategy that we announced several months ago is already underway. It does not require rulemaking. It is a matter of using our enforcement authorities and resources most effectively, and that is how we are doing so.

Senator OSSOFF. Understood. Continuing the discussion about the H-2A program and considering, in particular, the small- and medium-sized farmers and growers who utilize it.

Recognizing that the various elements within DHS have significant resource constraints and a lot of work to do, including ensuring the fair and humane treatment of workers under this program, DHS has proposed dramatically increasing the application fees charged by USCIS for a variety of visa programs, including for H-2A and H-2B petitions whereby employers could see increases of up to 250 percent in a single year.

And, of course, we're in an environment where farmers are facing high fuel prices, high fertilizer prices, and where Americans are facing high grocery prices.

So my question for you is, in developing this proposed rule and the increase in fees for USCIS for H-2A and H-2B programs, have you consulted the Department of Agriculture? And is there some accommodation that can be made to ensure that there are not crippling fees imposed upon small- and medium-sized farmers who are having a tough time right now?

Secretary MAYORKAS. So, Senator, if I may, so the fee rule to which you refer is an effort to try to get U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services back on stable financial footing. A fee rule, the adjustment of cost for immigration benefits, is supposed to be revised every 2 years. A fee rule has not issued for more than 6 years.

So that agency was decimated in the prior administration. And the reason for the proposed significant increases in certain costs for certain benefits is by reason of that fact and the need to actually infuse much needed funding for that agency. It is not a rule that we promulgate unilaterally, but rather, it is in the proposed rule-making stage. We are receiving comments in response to it, and no final decisions have been made.

Senator OSSOFF. Good. Well, I want to urge you to consider the economic circumstances of those small- and medium-sized farmers, in particular, with such a sudden increase in the fees they rely upon. The fees for the visa services that they rely upon. Let me ask you about DHS detention practices.

As you know, I led an investigation in the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations last year whose findings were deeply disturbing. Indeed, horrifying. This bipartisan investigation I led

with Senator Johnson, of Wisconsin, found that female detainees in DHS custody detention in Georgia were subjected by a DHS contracted doctor to excessive, invasive, and often unnecessary gynecological surgical procedures, including, in some cases, without informed consent.

And in November of last year, during a Homeland Security Committee hearing, you committed to me to review the findings of that investigation. We made a number of recommendations in our report accompanying that investigation expediting and improving vetting of offsite medical providers and dramatically strengthening the procedures by which you ensure that DHS detainees have the opportunity to consent, or not, to medical services. What steps have you taken since that investigation?

Secretary MAYORKAS. So, Senator, thank you very much for the report that you and Senator Johnson led. I did indeed review that report. As I think you know, we closed the facility that was the subject of that investigation. I did direct that the recommendations be reviewed and implemented to the fullest extent possible, and I'd be very pleased to get you an updated report of the status of that implementation.

Senator OSSOFF. Well, I think that's urgent, and I want to get that information as soon as possible. We're talking about women convicted of no crime in the custody of the U.S. Government being subjected to gynecological surgical procedures that were not medically indicated, often without informed consent. It's one of them.

And I do want to state for the record that this appalling activity occurred prior to your tenure, so there's no mistaking for the public tuning in here, right now.

But it is completely unacceptable that practices may persist that leave women in detention at risk of this treatment. And I'm sure you agree with me, Mr. Secretary. I want an update on what you're doing to address it.

And finally, I want to talk to you about your Office of Intelligence and Analysis.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Yes. And we are addressing that with due urgency because of precisely how appalling that conduct was, and what was going on in that facility. We closed that facility.

Senator OSSOFF. I know you did. And I want to make sure that there are practices being implemented across DHS detention facilities to ensure that can never, ever happen again. So I look forward to that update. I want to ask you about your Intelligence and Analysis Office.

There has been recent reporting about problems at the DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis. I don't think that the Congress has sufficient visibility into its activities.

Among the conduct alleged in this public reporting, with respect to domestic intelligence gathering by the Office of Intelligence Analysis, interviews with individuals in detention centers, local jails, and Federal prisons without counsel present. That was one of the allegations made in public reporting.

This is deeply troubling, and I don't think that there is very intense congressional oversight of this Office. Is there a problem? What are you doing to address and identify the problem? And what does the Congress need to know?

Secretary MAYORKAS. So, Senator, the Office of Intelligence and Analysis is led by a phenomenal public servant in Ken Wainstein, he's the Undersecretary. He has tremendous experience. He was the Homeland Security Adviser to former President Bush. When you speak of the interviews of individuals in custody who are in the impending legal proceedings, he suspended that practice.

It was a practice that was implemented first in the prior administration. He suspended that practice. And he is really doing a phenomenal job in ensuring that the practices of I&A, the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, adhere to our laws as well as to our fundamental principles of protecting the civil rights and civil liberties, as well as the privacy—

Senator OSSOFF. Were there interviews of U.S. persons—

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. Interests of all individuals.

Senator OSSOFF [continuing]. Were there interviews of U.S. persons in Federal prisons or local or State jails without counsel present by I&A personnel?

Secretary MAYORKAS. I believe that there were. And that was not necessarily always improper, but the practice was suspended because of concerns with respect to it. But I must say, Senator, that the personnel of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis are incredibly dedicated and incredibly principled in the execution of their responsibilities.

Senator OSSOFF. Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

Chair DURBIN. Thank you, Senator Ossoff. Senator Blackburn.

Senator BLACKBURN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Before I begin my questions today, I do want to express my heartbreak at what happened yesterday in Nashville at Covenant School and Covenant Presbyterian Church. And my family and I are grieving along with the rest of the community. And I thank you, Mr. Secretary, for your call yesterday. Your kind remarks today.

And violence against children is just one of the most heinous crimes. And the families there at Covenant Pres and Covenant School, I just grieve for what they're going through.

We have to work to protect children at school, and that means increasing security. And I have—and I have had legislation that would allow for training and hiring of veterans and former law enforcement officials to serve as school safety officers and to help protect our schools. It is time for us to pass that and to help keep our children safe.

I'd like to turn to the questions that are in front of us today. Mr. Secretary, thank you for your patience today.

I want to go to this issue of human smuggling. And under this administration, the human smuggling business has gone from being a \$500-million-a-year business to a \$13-billion-a-year industry.

And we heard from Secretary Becerra last week at our Senate Finance Committee, and we've got 85,000 unaccompanied alien children, migrant children, who have been released in the U.S.

The HHS has lost track of these unaccompanied children. So my question to you is this, how many of these children are being trafficked? How many of these children are being put into the sex trade? What are you doing to try to find these children? And when you look at what is happening to women and children, do you all

understand that it is the policies of this administration, what you're doing on the Border, that is causing 85,000 children to be lost? Can't find them and not knowing if they're being trafficked, put in gangs, put in the sex trade.

So what are you all doing to find these children? And do you understand that it is the policies that is causing this?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, let me—let me share with you what we are doing to address the scourge of human smuggling and human trafficking. And let me say, with respect to the unaccompanied children, and this will echo what I shared with Senator Ossoff just a moment ago. With respect to unaccompanied children, when we receive them at the Border, it is our legal obligation to release them to the care of the Department of Health and Human Services within 72—

Senator BLACKBURN. That's right. And now they cannot find them.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Within 72 hours.

Senator BLACKBURN. 85,000.

Secretary MAYORKAS. And so what we do is we release—

Senator BLACKBURN. Is that an acceptable number?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Oh, absolutely not.

Senator BLACKBURN. Right. So what—

Secretary MAYORKAS. So let me share with you. So we release them. One of the reasons—one of the reasons why we are devoting our work site enforcement resources and energies on unscrupulous employers is precisely for the reason that you identify. We must hold accountable employers who engage in child labor.

Senator BLACKBURN. Okay, I appreciate that. Let's look at it—

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. With respect—with respect to the Border.

Senator BLACKBURN. Yes. And let's look at it this way.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Two efforts we have underway. One is we are taking it to the smugglers in an unprecedented effort—

Senator BLACKBURN. They haven't gotten that message.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Oh yes—oh yes they have.

Senator BLACKBURN. I beg to differ, because the situation, it is now a \$13-billion-a-year business. When you go to that Border, as I have done, and when you talk to women that have been trafficked and have gotten themselves out and have been raped repeatedly, there is a sexual assault epidemic going on on that Border. And it is because of the policies of this administration.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator—

Senator BLACKBURN. And it is so—

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, it is because of the heinous exploitation of the smuggling organizations—

Senator BLACKBURN. And what is incentivizing that?

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. That do not care—that do not care—

Senator BLACKBURN. That's right. That's exactly right. You and I agree on that. They do not care about human life. They see people as a product—

Secretary MAYORKAS. Yes, they are—

Senator BLACKBURN [continuing]. And a way to make a buck, because they are billion-dollar businesses.

They have—and let me turn to the fentanyl epidemic, because we’ve all talked about this. And I’m hearing from some of my sheriffs now that from—well, from a Border-town sheriff, that fentanyl appeal now is down to about five cents because they’ve teamed up with the Chinese scientists. They’re making these in the labs with the cartels.

And I think that you’ve talked a little bit about the fentanyl today, but you really don’t have an estimate of how much is truly coming over that Border. And we know that you’re saying that they are catching about 95 percent of that. But what I have heard is what you’re giving us is the CBP numbers.

You’re not giving us the numbers that are coming from air and marine operations. You’re not including the Coast Guard, you’re not including the DEA, and you’re not including what is found by State and local law enforcement. So why won’t you look at the holistic number of what everybody is finding?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Oh, Senator, the scourge of fentanyl is something that we do not, in any way, underestimate. Let me, if I may share with you, as I mentioned earlier, I served as a Federal prosecutor for 12 years.

Senator BLACKBURN. Yes.

Secretary MAYORKAS. I prosecuted cocaine——

Senator BLACKBURN. No, you’re not answering my question.

Secretary MAYORKAS. I don’t know if I can.

Senator BLACKBURN. And I’ve only got 3 minutes left.

Secretary MAYORKAS. If I can. We——

Senator BLACKBURN. Why are you not—just, why do you not include what everybody is finding? State and local law enforcement——

Secretary MAYORKAS. Oh, we do.

Senator BLACKBURN [continuing]. The DEA, the marine——

Secretary MAYORKAS. But we do. We do. Senator, the question that was posed to me was with respect to the Southern Border and how fentanyl is trafficked into the United States.

Senator BLACKBURN. Okay, I need to move on but if you will——

Secretary MAYORKAS. The vast majority of it is brought in through the ports of entry.

Senator BLACKBURN. No, sir, I beg to differ with that. When you talk to Border Patrol and you talk to local sheriffs, I would like to get from you, in writing, a total number of what you are finding, not only from CBP, but also from the air and marine operations, the Coast Guard, the DEA, and State and local law enforcement.

Let me move on about the got-aways, because we’ve had over 1.2 million migrants that have evaded authorities and have come into the country illegally. And it is of concern to me when I hear you all try to make illegal legal. There’s an app for this, and allowing people to continue to come in illegally. Now, ICE arrested 220 illegal immigrants in 9 days that had criminal convictions of rape and murder.

Now, it doesn’t take rocket science to go figure out that in those 1.2 million that are unknown got-aways, or known got-aways, that number that have disappeared in our country, that you’ve got murderers and criminals and rapists that are in that number, the got-aways.

So how many of those have made it into Tennessee? How many are in our communities? How many are in our streets? Are you all tracking these? Or have you lost them like the 85,000 children?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, I would say—I would say two things. Number one, we are intensely focused on securing the Border, as I have testified earlier, number one.

Senator BLACKBURN. Okay. Then——

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. And number two, I think it's very important not to paint with a broad brush individuals who come to the United States. And so——

Senator BLACKBURN. Well, I think it's important to note what Border Patrol is telling us. If you're intent on securing the Border, then you spend \$50 million a year to caretake the items, components from the Border wall project that was in the previous administration.

The Border wall, by the way, the Border Patrol has been asking for a physical barrier for decades, I think about 30 years in total. So instead of wasting that money to do nothing with the construction material, why don't you use those remaining materials and that \$50 million and fill in the gaps in this wall so that the Border Patrol has a physical barrier that they need?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, I've approved the vast majority of the projects to close the gaps and complete the gates with respect to the funding that we received.

Senator BLACKBURN. Mr. Chairman, I have one other question on Chinese nationals that I will submit for a written answer. Thank you.

Chair DURBIN. Thank you, Senator Blackburn. Senator Tillis.

Senator TILLIS. Good afternoon, Secretary Mayorkas. How's your day going?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Good afternoon, Senator.

Senator TILLIS. I think I'm going to be the last one to speak. I want to start just by thanking Senator Ossoff. I've been working with him on the H-2A issues. I think that it's a struggle every year with just the execution of that program. And I am a bit concerned. I'm not going to ask you to respond. A bit concerned with casting the users of the H-2A program.

I don't think you meant it, but I could have inferred that they're all bad actors. Speaking for North Carolina, I think housing, workplace safety, compensation is competitive and done appropriately. So I hope as you go about any kind of changes there, we don't paint all of the players in agriculture with the same broad brush.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Oh, absolutely. Absolutely, Senator.

Senator TILLIS. I think it's critically important because we could have some unintended consequences that are hurting farmers.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Absolutely.

Senator TILLIS. And we need to recognize that tomatoes grow anywhere, blackberries grow anywhere. And if we don't get the wage rate right, they won't grow in the United States. So we've got to be very, very surgical in our approach. We're about to become a net importer of food in this country for the first time in its history.

And I believe a part of it is the unfriendly environment that has been a bipartisan, multi-administration failure, I think, in terms of getting it right. But I'll do questions for the record.

I'd like to meet with you. By the way, you did well at the Munich Security Conference.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Oh, thank you.

Senator TILLIS. I watched you on a panel.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Thank you, Senator. I must say, because I really want to make sure——

Senator TILLIS. If we do have time allowing, I want to get to it. I got a few more. I think we will with the 10-minute round. But I did want to correct for the record, I think you asked a question or answered a question to Senator Lee about you didn't have any intent to reduce detention.

But the Acting Director testified for House Appropriations, Homeland Security, and said that ICE wanted to reduce bed space from 36 to 25. Can you reconcile that for me? From 36,000 to 25,000?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Yes, I can. I think that is addressing the Fiscal Year 2024, President's budget. And what we've done is we've presented a baseline in the budget. But we've also sought an appropriation for a \$4.7 billion Southern Border contingency fund——

Senator TILLIS. Okay.

Secretary MAYORKAS [continuing]. Because of the dynamism of the Border and the situation there.

Senator TILLIS. The surge——

Secretary MAYORKAS. Yes. So we would seek the additional funds.

Senator TILLIS [continuing]. Just on the basic question, because I don't want to have clarification for Senator Lee's time cutting into mine too much.

But just for the basis of clarification, I'd like to know, based on the budget, what ICE's position is now with what I think is roughly 36,000. Do you expect to see that go down based on the administration's priorities?

Now I want to talk—I want to get to sanctuary cities and a few other things: 4.9 million encounters with illegal immigrants, we know that some of those are double counted because there are multiple crossings; 1.2 million got-aways, these are folks who came here, did not present themselves, did not want to be processed. Many of them, they wanted to get into this country and escape apprehension.

I've been to the Border several times. Most of the people come across the Border. They follow the arrow from the Rio Grande River. They go to a processing facility. They go through a process that's overwhelmed.

But 1.2 million got-aways, based on my numbers—if they're different, you could submit it for a question for the record—over the past couple of years; 600,000 illegal immigrants released into the country without monitoring—again, we won't debate back and forth, I just like to say if that's roughly the number that you all are working with; 285,000 released into the country with some sort of electronic monitoring; about 27,000 in detention; and 890 deaths in 2022—of people trying to cross the Border.

I saw one of them being taken out of the Rio Grande River in one of my last visits over the past year and a half. Mr. Chair, I'd like to submit for the record, an article that was published in The Wall Street Journal. It's titled, "It's Like a Graveyard: Record Numbers of Migrants Are Dying at the U.S. Border."

Chair DURBIN. Without objection.

[The information appears as a submission for the record.]

Senator TILLIS. We have a problem at the Border.

And I think you may acknowledge some of that, but you fall short of calling it a crisis. These numbers look to me like a crisis without any viable strategy moving forward.

I believe that the cartels—it's been reported that the cartels are making as much as \$800 million a year in their human trafficking operation with the tolls that they charge people. Some are paid before they cross the Rio Grande River. Others are paid once they get here, and they entered into modern-day indentured servitude, paying back the cartels for the toll over here.

And we're seeing estimates ranging anywhere from \$5,000 to \$50,000, depending upon your country of origin. If I have time, I'll get back to that. Sanctuary cities. Do you consider ICE a law enforcement agency?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Yes, I do.

Senator TILLIS. Do you consider a lack of cooperation among law enforcement agencies as being a potentially hazardous step to take?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Yes, I do.

Senator TILLIS. Do you believe that sanctuary cities is a case example of where local law enforcement refuses to cooperate with ICE?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, the term sanctuary city means different things in different places.

Senator TILLIS. I'm just referring to legislation and policies that were passed in my State where they used it but it's a——

Secretary MAYORKAS. I do not—I do not agree when they——

Senator TILLIS. To let it out, it's like, I think, a week or so ago where we had three illegal immigrants from Romania. They were arrested and charged with obtaining property under false premises, and one was charged with sexual battery of a minor. Thankfully, in this jurisdiction, they did detain them. ICE was allowed to do their job.

I've got over 3 million people—a State of 10 million—3 million people living in sanctuary jurisdictions, which is why I proposed, and will propose again, of violence for victims of sanctuary cities.

And it's fairly simple. It says that if a local government entity has a sanctuary policy, call it whatever you want to, refusing to cooperate with ICE policy—we'll call it that because that's fundamentally what they're doing.

I feel like they should be held accountable if their actions produce harm, if someone gets murdered, like somebody did in the Charlotte area, with somebody who could have been transferred to ICE—or countless examples across the country.

I simply want a private right of action for the aggrieved party or their survivors, in the event of death, to be able to sue that governmental entity. Now, it's fairly straightforward to me. If the policies are fair, if they're safe, then they've got nothing to worry

about. And then if they declare immunity, then they'll be denied Federal funds for law enforcement.

So make a decision, but don't have the risk of safety. And this is not your problem. I'm saying this to the people in North Carolina and across the country that are implementing these policies.

You are destroying good order and discipline among various levels of law enforcement. They are, you are not. They are destroying it. And I think that their actions have to have some legal recourse. Now, have there been any communications with—to what extent have you or people up in the organization communicated to these jurisdictions that a blanket sanctuary city policy is not helpful to Homeland Security?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Senator, this is something that I've spoken with Immigration and Customs Enforcement, ICE, and CBP extensively. I do not agree—

Senator TILLIS. How many ICE detainers have been issued since January 2021?

Secretary MAYORKAS. I'd have to take a look at that. I'd have to take a look at that. Senator, I do not—

Senator TILLIS. Could I get that for the record, the number of ICE detainers?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Yes.

Senator TILLIS. And what I'm particularly interested in is granularity: the number of ICE detainers; the basis for the detainer request; and the disposition of that request by local entities. Can I get a commitment to get that information?

Secretary MAYORKAS. Yes, Senator. And I want you to know that I share your concern. When a local jurisdiction has an individual or has information that would benefit the public safety of the community and does not share that information with Immigration and Customs Enforcement—

Senator TILLIS. Yes—and we should be clear that I'm not talking about somebody who got into a fender bender.

I'm talking about people that may be in there for sexual assault—we know they're in there for that, for trafficking, or any number of other violent or potentially violent crimes.

I need that information because I want to put pressure on local governments in the State of North Carolina saying, if you want to do this, I want you to be held accountable. And to be held accountable, we need to pass the Justice for Victims of Sanctuary Cities Act.

Now I want to talk about transnational criminal organizations. I didn't know this until today. I looked it up. Did you know that "Jalisco," the cartel, translates into "stone"? Literally, it's an informal adjective. So that translates into the New Stone Generation—one of the two cartels that cover the breadth of the northern border. They're making \$800 million a year.

I've seen their agents across the Rio Grande when I'm there at midnight, 1 o'clock, saying, "We're coming."

We are aiding and abetting one of the most profitable lines of business these thieves and these murderers have going. We have a crisis at the Border. And like Senator Welch, I'm not someone who's just saying secure the Border. I'm also saying, someone

please fix the broken asylum system and the immigration system, even touching on what Senator Ossoff has discussed.

But until we have consensus that we have a crisis, we have to work on a bipartisan basis, for those who say secure the Border, not willing to talk about immigration—they're going to allow another 6 to 10 million people to come in before we fix it over the next five or eight years. For those who say we don't have an immigration problem, there's just too many facts to argue against it.

So, Mr. Mayorkas, if I could especially get the information that I want on the ICE detainers, and then we're going to continue to work on the crisis at the Border, and hopefully make some progress.

It's unsafe for the American people. It is causing the deaths of untold numbers of people making the dangerous journey. And I could go a long way—and I won't because I've already got the gavel tap—on asylum reform.

And I believe if we want to look at asylum reform differently, we need to look at our treaty obligations, and we need to say, it needs to go further upstream than just what we do.

And when I see fact patterns where people are moving through two or three or four nations that they could apply for asylum in before they get to the United States, that looks a lot to me like an exploitation of our asylum policy. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chair DURBIN. Thank you very much, Senator Tillis. And thank you, Mr. Secretary. You've given us 4 hours, and I know that some of the questioning has been tough and challenging.

I do believe the majority of Senators on both sides of the table have been professional and respectful in a very controversial and tough subject. I apologize for those who were not. I can't control them with this. I'll do my best.

We're going to have questions for the record. They'll be submitted by 5 p.m. on Tuesday, April 4th. We hope you can answer on a timely basis. With that, the hearing stands adjourned.

Secretary MAYORKAS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[Whereupon, at 2:01 p.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

[Additional material submitted for the record follows.]



TESTIMONY OF

Alejandro N. Mayorkas
Secretary
U.S. Department of Homeland Security

BEFORE

Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate

ON

“Oversight of Department of Homeland Security”

March 28, 2023
Washington, DC

Introduction

Chair Durbin, Ranking Member Graham, and distinguished Members of this Committee:

Thank you for inviting me to join you today. This month marks the 20th anniversary of the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS or the Department) creation, which brought together many components of the federal government in a determined national effort to safeguard the United States against foreign terrorism in the wake of the devastation wrought on September 11, 2001. DHS remains the largest reorganization of the federal government's national security establishment since 1947, and a testament to the grave threat we faced as a nation from terrorism brought to our shores by foreign actors and foreign terrorist organizations (FTOs).

Thanks to extensive deliberation and collaboration across both sides of the aisle, Congress created a Department that significantly reduced the risk foreign terrorism poses to the homeland. We increased our capacity to prevent, prepare for, and respond to threats or acts of terrorism through greater collaboration across the national security enterprise, all levels of government, and the private sector.

Twenty years later, that vital mission remains, and the Department has evolved to meet new threats. Rapidly emerging technologies, evolving cyber capabilities of our adversaries, and increasing economic and political instability around the world combine to create a heightened threat environment at home. Collaboration with our partners and stakeholders remains central to our work to safeguard Americans.

We know that stopping foreign terrorism before it reaches our shores is not something we can do alone. We work increasingly with foreign governments to share information and vetting capabilities to ensure bad actors are denied entry to the homeland, whether it is at our borders or at their points of origin.

The threat of terrorism includes individuals who – fueled by violent extremist ideologies and personal grievances – seek to advance their political or social goals through violence. Countering this threat demands a collaborative, whole-of-society approach centered upon our communities. We work to build trust and partnerships across every level of government and with non-profit organizations, academia, the private sector, and the public to ensure communities, especially those that are vulnerable and underserved, have the resources and information they need to better prevent, prepare for, and respond to this threat.

Importantly, while combating all forms of violent extremism, DHS counterterrorism efforts must respect First Amendment freedoms, civil rights and liberties, and privacy protections. To that end, DHS policy prohibits profiling, targeting, or discriminating against any individual for exercising their First Amendment rights, and ensures all public-facing terrorism and targeted prevention resources and training materials respect Americans' privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties.

While these bedrock principles have not changed, our approaches and capabilities have. We are transforming the way we collaborate with the private sector and academia to stay ahead of the threats we face in cyberspace. After Russia's unprovoked and unjust invasion of Ukraine, we led the federal government's efforts to protect our homeland from adverse consequences. Our "Shields Up" initiative galvanized tens of thousands of businesses to implement urgent cybersecurity improvements. We continue to address cyber risks through the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA)'s Joint Cyber Defense Collaborative (JCDC), which was recently expanded to include major energy and financial sector firms. Through the Cyber Safety Review Board (CSRB), experts from the public and private spheres analyze and disseminate best practices for responding to threats, and our Cybersecurity Performance Goals provide businesses and critical infrastructure owners a roadmap to protect themselves and the people they serve.

These initiatives are becoming best practices modeled around the world at a pivotal time. Hostile nations like the People's Republic of China (PRC) increasingly leverage sophisticated cyber capabilities to gain access to American intellectual property, data, and infrastructure and to carry out transnational repression through cyberspace. We have deepened and broadened our international cooperation in cybersecurity and combating cybercrime and are collaboratively working to harmonize requirements domestically and with international partners.

DHS is contending with conditions of violence, food insecurity, severe poverty, corruption, climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic, and dire economic circumstances that have contributed to a significant increase in irregular migration around the world. In our hemisphere alone, failing authoritarian regimes in Venezuela, Cuba, and Nicaragua, along with an ongoing humanitarian crisis in Haiti, have driven hundreds of thousands of people to migrate to the United States and other countries. These movements are often facilitated by numerous human-smuggling organizations that exploit migrants as part of a billion-dollar criminal enterprise. The depth of suffering that these migrants are willing to endure speaks to the desperation they feel about their prospects in their home countries.

Over the last several months, DHS has announced new processes for Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans and their immediate family members that combine an accessible, streamlined opportunity for eligible individuals to come to the United States via a lawful pathway, with consequences for those who do not avail themselves of this pathway and instead cross the Southwest border without authorization. Nationals of these countries who do not avail themselves of this process and attempt to enter the United States without authorization will generally be returned to Mexico.

There is universal agreement that the U.S. immigration system is broken, and we stand ready to work with Congress on solutions. In the meantime, DHS is responding with the legal tools available at its disposal, including surging resources and increasing efficiency, prioritizing smart border security solutions, making historic investments in technology, taking the fight to cartels and smugglers, doing more with our regional partners than ever before, and implementing innovative processes that couple legal pathways with consequences for those who do not avail themselves of those pathways.

We are also facing a new frontier of crimes of exploitation, as human trafficking and child sexual exploitation and abuse have grown rapidly in recent years. These crimes represent a direct attack on our values and personal and public safety, and threaten our physical and virtual borders, our immigration and customs systems, our prosperity, and our national security. The Department is accordingly redoubling its efforts to combat these abhorrent crimes, including by deploying cutting-edge forensic tools to locate and rescue victims and to identify and apprehend perpetrators.

Innovation and emerging technology are critical to combating human and narcotics smuggling. We are screening people, cargo, and vehicles at our ports of entry (POEs) more efficiently and effectively. Last year, we launched an unprecedented campaign with partners across the federal government and throughout the region that led to the arrest of more than 9,100 smugglers and the disruption of more than 9,000 human smuggling operations. In FY 2022, we seized nearly two million pounds of narcotics thanks to new technologies and partnerships with federal, state, tribal and local law enforcement agencies.

Emerging technology can directly impact public safety here in the homeland. Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS), commonly referred to as drones, can be used to conduct kinetic attacks and are increasingly violating FAA-established temporary flight restrictions that protect high-ranking officials, disrupting airport operations, surveilling outdoor mass gatherings, and conveying illegal narcotics across borders. It is vital that Congress act this year to extend and expand the Department's counter-UAS (C-UAS) authorities to protect against malicious drone activity.

Today, the non-partisan spirit of collaboration present at the Department's founding twenty years ago still drives and informs every aspect of our approach against the heightened threat environment. The threats of today demand a more coordinated response among our federal, state, and local governments, the private sector, first responders, nonprofits, academia, and – most importantly – our citizens. Our mission has never been more vital, our components have never collaborated more closely, and our nation has never been more prepared – but more can be done. The Department is eager to work with Congress to ensure the agency's mission is met and the homeland remains protected.

Combating Terrorism and Targeted Violence

Foreign Terrorist Threats

Since this Department's inception, the threat landscape has evolved dramatically, and DHS has remained agile and vigilant to address all terrorism-related threats to the homeland. In the years immediately following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, the Department focused on foreign terrorists located overseas who sought to harm us within our borders and threaten our interests abroad. This focus evolved to include homegrown violent extremists (HVEs) —individuals in the United States whose ideologically motivated terrorist activities are primarily inspired by FTOs' political or social objectives.

Our assessments indicate that FTOs will maintain a highly visible presence online and prioritize messaging focused on inspiring HVEs to conduct attacks in the United States. Media branches of designated foreign terrorist organizations, including the Islamic State of Iraq and ash-Sham and al-Qa'ida, continue to target U.S. and Western-based audiences with their media releases. These releases address a variety of topics, including operational and communication security guidance, such as warning their supporters about the risks of engaging with associates online, as well as encouraging the use of violence by their supporters. ISIS and its supporters continue to call for attacks in the United States, and supporters often share tactics and techniques for reducing the likelihood of being detected online by law enforcement. Additionally, ISIS-Khorasan (ISIS-K) continues to hone its external operations capability and continues to represent a threat that requires close coordination and cooperation with our international allies to address.

We continue to see Iran, a state sponsor of terrorism, and its partner, Lebanese Hezbollah, pose an enduring threat to the homeland, evidenced by Iran's public statements threatening retaliation in the United States for Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Quds Force (IRGC-QF) Commander Qasem Soleimani's death and arrests of IRGC and Hezbollah members plotting operations in the United States. In the past several years, U.S. law enforcement has arrested numerous individuals for spying on Iranian dissidents in the United States and for acting as agents of influence for the Iranian Government. In August 2022, federal prosecutors unsealed charges against an IRGC member for plotting to assassinate a former U.S. official. In January 2023, prosecutors announced charges and a new arrest in connection with an assassination plot directed from Iran. Members of an Eastern European organized crime group are alleged to have plotted to murder a U.S. citizen of Iranian origin in New York City who has publicly opposed Iran's government. Given its capabilities, Iran could advance an attack plot targeted at the United States with little to no warning. DHS continues to work closely with other law enforcement agencies and the Intelligence Community (IC) to stay aware of ongoing threat streams and take preventative actions, as appropriate.

DHS works closely with our law enforcement, national security, and IC partners to continuously improve our ability to identify individuals who pose a national security or public safety threat and who seek to travel to the United States or receive an immigration benefit. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2022, the National Vetting Center (NVC), managed by DHS, expanded support to DHS and the Department of State (DOS) to support vetting for refugee applicants and all non-immigrant visa applicants worldwide. Through technology advancements, the NVC has increased efficiencies in vetting processes, improving our ability to identify potential threats.

We continue to build partnerships with foreign governments that increase our information sharing and vetting capabilities. DHS is constantly striving to increase our ability to engage in biometric comparison with our foreign partners, and most recently I added a new requirement to the Visa Waiver Program (VWP) to require participating countries to enter into an Enhanced Border Security Partnership (EBSP). Under EBSP, DHS will be able to conduct biometric checks against VWP member countries' biometric data to authenticate the identity of individuals seeking to travel under the VWP, and to receive information with regard to whether their citizens and nationals traveling to the United States represent a threat to the security and welfare of the United States and its citizens.

As a key part of the interagency approach to countering these threats, DHS provides timely and accurate intelligence to the broadest audience at the lowest classification level possible. DHS will continue to leverage our deployed intelligence professionals to ensure the timely sharing of information and intelligence with our state, local, tribal, territorial, and campus (SLTTC) partners, including the National Network of Fusion Centers, in accordance with applicable law and privacy, civil rights, civil liberties, and intelligence oversight policies.

Violent Extremism and Targeted Violence

The evolving threat to the homeland also includes those fueled by a wide range of violent extremist ideologies and grievances. DHS, along with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC), assess that the primary terrorist threat to the homeland stems from lone offenders or small groups motivated by a range of violent extremist ideologies. These can include individuals inspired by, but not acting directly on behalf of or in concert with, FTOs and individuals motivated by domestic grievances and ideologies, or “domestic violent extremists (DVEs).” DVEs are individuals operating primarily in the United States who seek to further political or social goals wholly or in part through unlawful acts of force or violence without direction or inspiration from an FTO or foreign power. These actors are motivated by various factors, including biases against racial and religious minorities, perceived government overreach, conspiracy theories promoting violence, and false or misleading narratives often spread online.

Amongst DVEs, the IC assesses that racially or ethnically motivated violent extremists (RMVEs) who advocate for the superiority of the white race and militia violent extremists (MVEs), a component of the anti-government or anti-authority violent extremism threat category, present the most lethal DVE threats to the homeland. In many cases, prior to their planned attacks, threat actors have spent inordinate amounts of time online viewing violent material and engaging with like-minded individuals. RMVEs often have the most persistent and concerning transnational connections because adherents to this ideology are present throughout the West. They frequently communicate with each other and, at times, have inspired attacks. Such connectivity with overseas violent extremists might lead to a greater risk of U.S.-based RMVEs mobilizing to violence. In June 2022, DHS, the FBI, and NCTC jointly assessed that the threat from DVEs fueled by various evolving ideological and sociopolitical grievances will continue to pose a sustained threat of violence to the American public, democratic institutions, and government and law enforcement officials. Events in the coming months, including continued perceptions of government overreach, immigration-related developments, or potential new legislation and court rulings, all present potential flashpoints that could inspire threat actors to commit violence.¹

To prepare for this threat, the Department has embraced a community-based approach to preventing terrorism and targeted violence by building trust, partnerships, and collaboration across every level of government, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, and the communities we serve, while respecting First Amendment protections. We must make it harder to carry out an attack and reduce the potential for loss of life; one important way we do that is by helping to prevent mobilization to violence.

¹ DHS, NCTC, FBI, June 17, 2022 (*U*) *Wide-Ranging Domestic Violent Extremism Threat to Persist*.

DHS's Center for Prevention Programs and Partnerships (CP3) is at the forefront of the federal government's prevention efforts. Established in 2021, CP3 provides technical, financial, and educational assistance to help communities build or enhance local prevention capabilities. In addition to supporting state-level prevention strategies, CP3 supports local efforts to establish community support systems—bringing together mental health providers, educators, faith leaders, public health officials, social service providers, nonprofit organizations, law enforcement and public safety officials, and others—to create programs that connect individuals with the help they need. CP3 relies on the expertise of the professionals in DHS's Privacy Office and Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties to ensure all public-facing prevention resources and training materials respect Americans' privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties.

As part of this effort, DHS has invested more than \$50 million over the past three years in communities across the United States to help prevent acts of targeted violence and terrorism through the Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention (TVTP) Grant Program. Managed by CP3 and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), this program provides funding for state, local, tribal and territorial (SLTT) governments, nonprofits, and institutions of higher education to establish or enhance capabilities to prevent targeted violence and terrorism. Last September, DHS announced 43 TVTP grant awards to entities in 20 states, totaling \$20 million, for FY 2022. These awards fulfill the grant program's focus on prioritizing the prevention of domestic violent extremist acts as well as efforts to counter mobilization to violence that occurs online, while respecting individuals' privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties.

DHS also provides security funding to support facility hardening and other operational and physical security enhancements for nonprofit organizations at risk of terrorist attacks through the Nonprofit Security Grant Program (NSGP). I am grateful that Congress supported this critically important program by providing \$305 million in the FY 2023 Consolidated Omnibus Appropriations Act, an increase of \$55 million from FY 2022 levels. The President's FY 2024 Budget proposes a further increase to \$360 million. These funds are in addition to the resources provided by DHS to our state and local partners through the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP), in which DHS designated Combating Domestic Violent Extremism as a "National Priority Area" for both FY 2021 and FY 2022. As a result of this designation, between FY 2021 and FY 2022, states and local governments across our nation spent over \$111 million in grant funding on capabilities to detect and protect against these threats.

CP3 is by no means the only part of the Department engaged in prevention work. Through the Presidential Threat Protection Act of 2000, Congress formally authorized the U.S. Secret Service (USSS) to establish the National Threat Assessment Center (NTAC) to conduct research, training, and consultation on threat assessment and the prevention of targeted violence. NTAC leads the field of targeted violence prevention by producing world-class research examining all forms of targeted violence, including domestic terrorism, mass casualty attacks, and attacks against K-12 schools.

NTAC's experts provide training and guidance for professionals from a wide range of agencies and institutions on establishing threat assessment frameworks and targeted violence prevention programs unique to their organization's missions and needs. In FY 2022, NTAC

delivered over 280 trainings and briefings to over 28,000 participants, including state and local law enforcement, government officials, educators, mental health professionals, faith-based leaders, and workplace security managers. The number of events and participants reached by NTAC in FY 2022 represent the highest totals in the Center's history.

On January 25, 2023, NTAC released its most comprehensive analysis of mass attacks to date, titled, *Mass Attacks in Public Spaces: 2016 – 2020*. This study analyzes 173 attacks perpetrated from 2016 through 2020 in public and semi-public locations in the United States, including businesses, restaurants, retail outlets, schools, houses of worship, open spaces, and other public locations. On the day of the release, NTAC hosted a virtual training event to highlight the report's findings. Over 21,000 public safety officials from across community sectors registered for the event, representing all 50 states and over 80 foreign countries.

The Department continues to see threats to federal employees and the targeting of federal facilities. The Federal Protective Service (FPS), a law enforcement agency within the Department, leads our efforts to provide integrated law enforcement and security services to protect more than 9,000 federal facilities across the Nation, and safeguards the more than 1.4 million federal employees and visitors to these facilities. FPS works closely with federal, state, and local law enforcement across the country to investigate these threats and respond to incidents at federal facilities.

Cyber Threats

Our interconnectedness and the technology that enables it—the cyber ecosystem—expose us to a dynamic and evolving threat environment, one that is not contained by borders or limited to centralized actors, and one that impacts governments, the private sector, civil society, and every individual. As a result, cyber threats from foreign governments and transnational criminals remain among the most prominent threats facing our nation. Hostile nations like Russia, China, Iran, and North Korea, as well as cybercriminals around the world, continually grow more sophisticated and create more adverse consequences.

Within the past three years, we have seen numerous cybersecurity incidents impacting organizations of all sizes and disrupting critical services, from the SolarWinds supply chain compromise to the widespread exploitation of vulnerabilities found in Microsoft Exchange Servers. Further, ransomware incidents—like those affecting JBS Foods, Kaseya, a major pipeline company and the CommonSpirit hospital system—continue to increase. As of February 2022, CISA, the FBI, and the National Security Agency observed incidents involving ransomware against 14 of the 16 U.S. critical infrastructure sectors, and victims paid an estimated \$1.199 billion in ransoms in 2021, compared to \$416 million in 2020. We continue to believe there is significant under-reporting of ransomware incidents.

Russia will likely remain a significant threat to U.S. networks, data, and critical infrastructure as it refines and employs sophisticated cyber espionage, influence, and attack capabilities, particularly in response to international pressure following its invasion of Ukraine. Russia has previously targeted critical infrastructure in the United States and allied countries to hone—and in some cases demonstrate—its ability to inflict damage during a crisis. In February

2022, just prior to their full-scale invasion, Russia conducted a cyberattack against commercial satellite communications, impacting families and businesses across Europe. Cyber operations, including attacks by pro-Russian cyber hackers, have been prolific throughout Russia's illegal war against Ukraine.

The PRC operates a multifaceted intelligence program globally, with perhaps the most prolific element of that being a highly advanced cyber program. They continue to leverage increasingly sophisticated, large-scale cyber espionage operations against a range of industries, organizations, and dissidents in the United States. The PRC uses cyber means to illicitly obtain U.S. intellectual property, personally identifiable information, and export-controlled information. The PRC launches cyber espionage operations against the United States via People's Liberation Army and Ministry of State Security cyber actors. PRC-backed hackers are among the most active groups targeting governments and critical infrastructure this year – including across Southeast Asia. They are the most active group targeting businesses around the globe. Just one PRC hacking group known as APT41 has stolen intellectual property from at least 30 multinational companies in the pharmaceutical, energy, and manufacturing sectors, resulting in hundreds of billions of dollars of lost revenue.

Iran has a robust cyber program that targets networks in nearly every sector, and conducts offensive cyber operations in the United States, Israel, Saudi Arabia, and via other regional adversaries. In July 2022, Iranian cyberattacks caused severe harm to government networks in Albania, limiting access to essential services. These attacks include disruptive and destructive cyber-attacks such as website defacements and data deletion. Iranian cyber espionage is a high frequency, widespread threat, and Iran may choose to leverage its cyber access for disruptive or destructive attacks. DHS is expanding the Abraham Accords into cybersecurity to improve our collective cyber resilience against common threats with our Middle Eastern partners. We are committed to focusing our work with Israel, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and Morocco on network defense and cybersecurity collaboration to protect our critical infrastructure, including from shared threats from Iran and other nation states' targeting of critical infrastructure and widespread ransomware attacks.

In the last five years alone, North Korea has largely funded its weapons of mass destruction programs through cyber heists of cryptocurrencies totaling more than \$1.2 billion.

We assess that ransomware attacks targeting U.S. networks will increase in the near and long term because cybercriminals have developed effective business models to increase their financial gain, likelihood of success, and anonymity. In recent years, ransomware incidents have become increasingly prevalent among U.S. SLTT government entities and critical infrastructure organizations, with ransom demands in 2020 exceeding \$1.4 billion in the United States. The healthcare and public health sector remain popular targets for ransomware threat actors.

The Department is committed to keeping Americans safe from the devastating effects of cybercrimes. Cyber criminals' primary motivation is financial gain, and criminals show little regard for whom they target. Cybercrime investigators at the USSS and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) are dedicated to seizing and returning stolen funds to the victims and arresting those responsible. Cybercrimes are often

transnational, with the criminal actors, their infrastructure, and their victims spread across the globe. The USSS was recognized by the Attorney General for its contributions to the recent dismantling of the Hive ransomware infrastructure used to communicate with other criminals, and disrupting the group's ability to attack victims. USSS and HSI continue to partner with federal and SLTT law enforcement and with international and foreign law enforcement in combating cybercrimes.

The Department plays an important role in helping to protect our nation's critical infrastructure from these attacks. The private sector, which owns and operates most of the nation's critical infrastructure, plays a vital role in working with CISA and Sector Risk Management Agencies (SRMAs) to ensure that we are aware of new campaigns and intrusions. That awareness in turn helps CISA advise other potential victims—increasing the nation's collective cyber defenses through our collaborative efforts.

In March 2022, President Biden signed the Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure Act of 2022 (CIRCIA) into law. CIRCIA marks an important milestone in improving America's cybersecurity. The increased number of incident reports that will be received from our private sector partners as a result of this new law will enable CISA, in partnership with other federal agencies such as the FBI, to build a common understanding of how our adversaries are targeting U.S. networks and critical infrastructure. This information will fill critical information gaps and allow us to rapidly deploy resources and render assistance to victims suffering cyberattacks, where appropriate, analyze incoming reporting across sectors to spot trends, and quickly share that information with network defenders to warn other potential victims. We are grateful to Congress for passing this historic bipartisan legislation, marking a critical step forward in the collective cybersecurity of our nation.

Cyber Threat Mitigation and Resilience

To respond to evolving cyber threats and increase our nation's cybersecurity and resilience, DHS has taken several steps, including:

- In July 2021, with the Department of Justice (DOJ) and other federal partners, DHS launched StopRansomware.gov—the first whole-of-government website that pools federal resources to combat ransomware and helps private and public organizations of all sizes mitigate cyber risk and increase their resilience.
- In August 2021, CISA announced the creation of the Joint Cyber Defense Collaborative (JCDC) to develop and execute joint cyber defense planning with partners at all levels of government and the private sector, to prevent and reduce the impacts of cyber intrusions and to ensure a unified response when they occur.
- In February 2022, DHS launched the Cyber Safety Review Board (CSRB), a groundbreaking public-private partnership dedicated to after-action review of significant cyber threats. The CSRB published its first report last summer addressing the risk posed by vulnerabilities in the widely used “Log4j” open-source software library. Its second review of the recent attacks associated with Lapsus\$, a global extortion-focused hacker group, is underway. We are asking Congress to strengthen the ability of DHS to carry

out comprehensive reviews of significant cyber incidents in ways that will allow us to learn from past experience and strengthen our response to future threats.

- In February 2022, recognizing the heightened risk of malicious cyber activity related to Russia's war against Ukraine, CISA launched a new campaign called "Shields Up" to amplify free cybersecurity resources and guidance for how organizations of every size and across every sector can increase their cybersecurity preparedness.
- In accordance with CIRCIA, DHS established the Cyber Incident Reporting Council (CIRC) this past summer. The CIRC, which includes many of our federal agency partners, is working to coordinate, deconflict, and harmonize federal cyber incident reporting requirements, including those issued through regulation. To facilitate this effort, DHS has been working to inventory all federal cyber incident reporting requirements.
- In September 2022, CISA and the FBI launched the Joint Ransomware Task Force (JRTF) to coordinate a whole-of-government effort to combat the threat of ransomware. One major objective of the JRTF is to coordinate efforts between federal agencies and private sector and SLTT partners to improve our nation's response to a ransomware incident, including efforts to increase our nation's cyber resiliency.
- In September 2022, the Department announced the State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program (SLCGP) to help states, local governments, rural areas, and territories address cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats to information systems. In FY 2022, \$183.5 million was made available under the SLCGP, with varying funding amounts allocated over four years from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.
- In October 2022, the Department released the Cybersecurity Performance Goals (CPGs), voluntary practices that outline the highest-priority baseline measures businesses and critical infrastructure owners of all sizes can take to protect themselves against cyber threats. By clearly outlining measurable goals based on easily understandable criteria such as cost, complexity, and impact, the CPGs are designed to be applicable to organizations of all sizes.
- The disruptive ransomware attack on a major pipeline company on May 7, 2021 revealed a continuing significant national security risk with critical vulnerabilities in the transportation sector that previous voluntary efforts did not sufficiently mitigate. Since the attack in 2021, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has issued security directives mandating that surface transportation owners and operators implement several critically important and urgently needed cybersecurity measures, such as designating a cybersecurity coordinator, reporting cybersecurity incidents, implementing a cybersecurity response plan, completing a cybersecurity vulnerability assessment, identifying cybersecurity gaps, and requiring certain measures such as network segmentation, access control, continuous monitoring and detection, and security updates and patching. As a result of feedback received by industry and stakeholders, TSA updated these directives to focus requirements on achieving security outcomes, rather than relying on prescriptive measures. On March 7, 2023, TSA issued an Emergency Amendment to certain TSA-regulated aircraft operators and airports, following the similar outcome-focused measures outlined above that TSA issues for surface transportation owners and operations. TSA took this emergency action because of persistent cybersecurity threats against the aviation sector. . DHS continues to consider what additional directive action might be necessary to address urgent cyber threats to

transportation and other critical infrastructure sectors and will continue to work closely with the Department of Transportation, the Department of Energy, and other SRMAs.

Emerging Technology Threats

Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) Threats

UASs, or drones, offer tremendous benefits to our economy and society, but their misuse poses real security challenges. The rapid proliferation of drones and their expanded use by hobbyists, professionals, and threat actors have required DHS to shift its response efforts to mitigate smaller, more agile, and less attributable dangers across all its mission areas while still supporting the lawful use of these advanced technologies within our nation. Drones have conducted kinetic attacks with payloads of explosives or firearms, caused dangerous interference with manned aviation, disrupted airport operations (causing significant economic harm), and disrupted and damaged critical infrastructure. Nearly every day, transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) use drones to convey illicit narcotics, including fentanyl, and other contraband across our borders. TCOs also use drones to conduct hostile surveillance of law enforcement and guide human smuggling across the border.

I thank Congress for extending existing law that provides DHS's counter-UAS (C-UAS) authority through September 30, 2023. Ensuring that the existing authorities did not lapse was vital to our mission, including protecting the President and Vice President, patrolling the Southwest border where drones are being used to traffic fentanyl and other dangerous contraband, securing certain federal facilities and assets, and safeguarding the public. DHS has exercised its current C-UAS authority by successfully executing C-UAS operations at mass gatherings, Special Event Assessment Rating (SEAR) events, and National Special Security Events (NSSEs), including the 2022 World Series, the Indianapolis 500, the United Nations General Assembly, the Democratic and Republican National Conventions, the State of the Union address, and the 2023 Super Bowl. At all times, DHS engages in these activities consistent with applicable law and in a manner that protects individuals' privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties.

To ensure that the Department can continue its C-UAS activities, both the Department and the Administration remain committed to a multi-year extension as well as an expansion of existing authorities. Any lapse in DHS's current C-UAS authority would entail serious risks for homeland security as DHS would have to cease or curtail existing C-UAS operations that protect the homeland. Additionally, the Department and the Administration look forward to working with Congress, including this Committee, to expand C-UAS authority to address critical gaps in the current law, such as a lack of protection for U.S. airports from drone threats and the inability of DHS to partner on C-UAS activities with SLTT enforcement officials or critical infrastructure owners or operators to detect, identify, and—on a pilot basis under appropriate federal oversight, including privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections—mitigate drones posing a credible threat to their jurisdictions or at their facilities, respectively.

Congressional action is required, as DHS's authority to detect and counter drone threats will expire on September 30, 2023. A lapse in this authority and, failing to close known

vulnerabilities by expanding C-UAS authority, could have catastrophic implications for homeland security.

5G/6G

In the cyber ecosystem—which underpins the unprecedented interconnectedness we have achieved as a nation and across the globe—emerging technology and innovation can also expose us to a dynamic and evolving threat environment. For example, communications advancements in 5G and 6G technology continue to be a high security priority for the Department.

The PRC is using its technology to tilt the global playing field to its benefit, capitalizing on the worldwide demand for communications technology and luring customers with improved telecommunications networks at a low cost. However, Beijing often requires large PRC-based companies to share and store data from their networks in-country and to provide that data to the PRC government when requested by authorities. It is our belief that our essential telecommunications networks should not be owned or operated by companies that will either sell or provide information to a foreign government, and we are championing to international partners that cheap telecommunications technology is not worth the price of citizens' privacy, their national security, or their sovereignty.

For several years, DHS has worked closely with the interagency to secure 5G and to mitigate possible malicious use by PRC technology. At CISA, our 5G team provided supply chain risk analyses that significantly contributed to the federal government's response to this issue. However, today we are looking beyond 5G to the next frontier in 6G. The prevalent use of 6G is still approximately 8 to 10 years away, but the process to create the standards for 6G rollout is beginning today. This is a technology standardization process that has geopolitical implications, as Beijing is already positioning itself to dominate the standards process. We see this as a potential threat to our homeland and economic security and we are taking steps to educate our partners about the importance of this issue.

Cryptocurrency

While most cryptocurrency is used legitimately, cryptocurrency has attributes that have already been exploited by criminals, terrorists, and other adversaries to facilitate their operations. Most notably, as it has become easier to access and more widely used in general commerce, many transnational ransomware operations are using the cryptocurrency ecosystem to obfuscate illicit requests and to facilitate the receipt of ransoms.

Many components within DHS are focused on the rising illicit use of digital assets, developing and providing training, investigating, collaborating with interagency partners, and conducting research. Pursuant to the President's Executive Order 14067, *Ensuring Responsible Development of Digital Assets*, the Department contributed to the whole-of-government effort to address concerns with respect to digital assets.

For example, with domestic and international law enforcement partners, the USSS has achieved notable successes in combating cyber-enabled financial crimes, including dismantling

two centralized virtual currency providers that supported extensive criminal activity and the successful investigation of a Russia-based criminal scheme attempting to defraud cryptocurrency exchange customers of \$16.8 million.

HSI has offices in over 50 countries and works to combat cybercrimes, including by providing training to international partners and analytical assistance in tracing digital assets. HSI investigations related to virtual assets have risen from one criminal investigation in 2011 to over 530 criminal investigations in FY 2022—seizing over \$4 billion in virtual assets this last fiscal year. HSI has also trained law enforcement partners in more than 20 countries on dark web and cryptocurrency investigations, and regularly works with victims to remediate vulnerabilities before they are exploited.

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

AI encompasses several different technologies such as natural language processing, computer vision, generative AI, and more. It is imperative for DHS to take a proactive role in the use of AI systems and to contribute to the national conversation on the secure use of this transformative technology. Malicious actors are using increasingly advanced AI, powered by more data, increasingly accessible computing resources, and advancements in machine learning algorithms. Our own prudent and trustworthy use of AI can help us more effectively and efficiently accomplish our mission to secure the homeland. DHS has taken several steps, including:

- Responding to our statutory requirements from the 2023 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), DHS is working to create policies and procedures for AI acquisition and use and the consideration of risks and impacts associated with AI. This includes the full consideration of privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties impacts and misuse, degradation, and non-operability risks.
- We are taking a strategic approach to mitigate and counter adversarial AI efforts by tracking evolving adversary AI capabilities that could be used to exploit or overcome security measures at our physical borders, in cyberspace, in election systems, and beyond.
- We are working with other responsible partners—domestically and internationally—to share best practices and develop standards.

Quantum

The future development of quantum computers capable of breaking current cryptography presents a tremendous threat to the way we store and move sensitive government, critical infrastructure, financial, and personal data. DHS recognized this threat and established a productive partnership with the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) within the Department of Commerce to produce actionable steps that our critical infrastructure and SLTTC partners can take to prepare themselves for the coming transition to new post-quantum cryptographic algorithms. DHS played a leading role in reflecting this work—and complementary efforts—in the whole-of-government and whole-of-society effort on quantum computing captured in the President’s National Security Memorandum on quantum computing. DHS fully supports the requirements of the Quantum Cybersecurity Preparedness Act and is

actively engaging in outreach to industry and SLTTC partners to ensure a smooth and equitable transition to post-quantum algorithms.

Smart Cities and Connected Communities

The convergence of emerging technologies such as 5G, Internet of Things, AI, and cloud computing in our municipalities is creating exciting opportunities for efficient transportation, equitable delivery of government services, and energy efficiency in the form of “connected communities.” At the same time, this issue presents a unique cybersecurity challenge for critical infrastructure, with the introduction of potentially tens of thousands of new Internet-connected devices. DHS has been working on this issue for over a year to ensure that our municipalities, large and small, can capitalize on this impressive technology in a safe and secure manner.

Border Security and Immigration

Over the last several months, DHS has announced and implemented new processes for Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans and their immediate family members that combine an accessible, streamlined opportunity for eligible individuals to come to the United States via a lawful pathway, with consequences for those who do not avail themselves of this lawful pathway and instead cross the Southwest border without authorization. Through a fully online process, individuals can seek advance authorization to travel to the United States and be considered, on a case-by-case basis, for a temporary grant of parole for up to two years, provided that they pass rigorous biometric and biographic national security and public safety screening and vetting; have a supporter in the United States who commits to providing financial and other support; and complete vaccinations and comply with other public health requirements. Nationals of these countries who do not avail themselves of this process and attempt to enter the United States without authorization will generally be returned to Mexico.

The coupling of these measures has led to a dramatic reduction in the numbers of Cubans, Nicaraguans, Haitians, and Venezuelans seeking to cross the Southwest border without authorization. Encounters of nationals from these four countries between POEs at the Southwest border declined from a seven-day average of 1,231 on the day this policy was announced on January 5, to a seven-day average of 46 on February 28—a drop of 96 percent. This reduction represents a decline of 99 percent in mid-February from the early December 2022 high of 3,546 daily encounters, and occurred even as encounters of other noncitizens began to rebound from their typical seasonal drop.

While encounters of Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans between POEs at the Southwest border have plummeted, thousands of nationals from these countries have successfully followed the process for lawful entry. As of March 1, more than 66,000 Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans have, after being thoroughly screened and vetted, received travel authorization. More than 45,000 individuals have lawfully arrived through commercial air travel at POEs to unite with supporters already in the United States, including more than 9,500 Cubans, more than 8,000 Haitians, more than 2,700 Nicaraguans, and more than 25,000 Venezuelans. The successful use of these parole processes and the significant decrease in illegal crossing attempts clearly demonstrates that noncitizens prefer to utilize a safe, lawful, and

orderly pathway to the United States if one is available, rather than putting their lives and livelihoods in the hands of ruthless smugglers. Combining accessible legal pathways with consequences for those who fail to use those pathways works.

Actions to Secure the Border

These measures build on our broader efforts to secure and manage our borders while building a safe, orderly, and humane immigration system. Last year, we announced six lines of effort within our current framework to continue building a sustainable immigration and border security program:

1. Surging resources, including personnel, transportation, medical support, and facilities to support border operations;
2. Increasing U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) processing efficiency and moving with deliberate speed to mitigate potential overcrowding at Border Patrol stations and alleviate the burden on the surrounding border communities;
3. Administering consequences for unlawful entry, including removal, detention, and prosecution;
4. Bolstering the capacity of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to receive noncitizens after they have been processed by CBP and are awaiting the results of their immigration removal proceedings, and ensuring appropriate coordination with and support for state, local, and community leaders to help mitigate increased impacts to their communities;
5. Targeting and disrupting the TCOs and smugglers who take advantage of and profit from vulnerable migrants, and who seek to traffic drugs into our country; and
6. Deterring irregular migration south of our border, in partnership with the DOS, other federal agencies, and nations throughout the Western Hemisphere to ensure that we are sharing the responsibility throughout the region. This comprehensive plan leverages a whole-of-government approach to prepare for and manage increases in encounters of noncitizens at our Southwest border.

To meet the demands at the border, the FY 2024 President's Budget includes funding to increase personnel and enhance technological capabilities. I urge Congress to continue its support to properly resource the Department.

CBP has 24,000 agents and officers working along the Southwest border and the FY 2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act supported an additional 300 agents, as requested in the FY 2023 President's budget request. We have hired and contracted for over 1,000 Border Patrol Processing Coordinators to be able to continue to return agents to the field to perform their essential law enforcement mission. Through the Southwest Border Coordination Center, established in February 2022, we are coordinating a whole-of-government approach to prevent and respond humanely to increases in irregular migration by surging and coordinating our border security and law enforcement resources. Through the Emergency Food and Shelter Program administered by FEMA, we are also supporting local governments, NGOs, and faith-based organizations in border communities as well as interior cities who are responding to a surge in migration. FEMA is also working quickly to stand up the new Shelter and Services Program (as directed by the Bipartisan Year-End Omnibus bill on December 29, 2022), which will help to

relieve pressure on CBP's Border Patrol stations and provide humanitarian assistance. To avoid potential operational risks created by realigning funds from base budgets, as proposed in the FY 2024 Budget, CBP and ICE would use the Southwest Border Contingency Fund for emergent border management requirements associated with potential migrant surges. The fund will also allow FEMA to provide critical humanitarian resources and relief to local governments and non-profit organizations to help communities around the country better manage the costs of noncitizen arrivals in their communities.

We are prioritizing smart border security solutions, grounded in evidence rather than rhetoric, and making historic investments in technology. We are installing effective technology like linear ground detection systems and autonomous surveillance towers. We have also made historic investments in non-intrusive inspection technology at POEs to increase our interdiction of illicit drugs in all modes of transportation. We have made significant progress in digitizing stages of noncitizen processing across CBP, ICE, and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), to reduce the amount of time our agents and officers spend doing paperwork so that they can get back to the field. These innovations have already saved 70,000 hours of agent time. We are increasing processing efficiency, supporting decompression efforts, and strengthening overall process integrity and security.

Disrupting human smuggling is a top priority for our Department, and we have invested significant time and resources in the effort to disrupt and dismantle the TCOs that support human smuggling. Last year, we launched an unprecedented campaign with partners across the federal government and throughout the region that led to the arrest of more than 8,800 smugglers and the disruption of nearly 9,000 smuggling operations. This work includes raiding stash houses, impounding tractor-trailers that are used to smuggle migrants, and confiscating smugglers' communications technology. On the Southeast border and its maritime approaches, Homeland Security Task Force Southeast, a DHS-led task force supported by federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, has surged air and surface assets and additional personnel to deter irregular maritime migration and reinforce safe and legal pathways to the United States.

We have also seized nearly two million pounds in narcotics, thanks to new technologies and partnerships with federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. On October 16, 2022, I wrote to the United States Sentencing Commission urging that the guidelines for smuggling offenses be updated to address the seriousness of the offenses. According to the Sentencing Commission's own data, in FY 2021, the average sentence for smuggling human beings was just 15 months. These lower sentences impair prosecutors' ability to negotiate plea agreements and obtain the cooperation of co-conspirators; as a result, human-smuggling organizations survive and thrive, as key members are rarely severely penalized for their heinous crimes.

The United States cannot and should not do this work alone: hemispheric challenges require hemispheric solutions. We are strengthening our relationships with partners in Mexico and Central and South America to ensure a holistic response to this challenge, including the following actions:

- In October 2022, DHS announced joint actions with Mexico, reinforcing our coordinated enforcement operations to target human smuggling organizations and bring them to

justice. That campaign includes new migration checkpoints, additional resources and personnel, joint targeting of human smuggling organizations, and expanded information sharing related to transit nodes, hotels, stash houses, and staging locations.

- DHS officials have traveled throughout the region to strengthen partnerships with our counterparts. As Secretary, I have traveled to Mexico four times, including most recently with the President for the North American Leaders' Summit in January to discuss regional cooperation on migration, security, and other vital issues. I have visited Honduras, Guatemala, Panama, Ecuador, Colombia, and Costa Rica to advance our bilateral and regional partnerships and forge strengthened cooperation on migration management.
- We are also working with regional partners to implement the U.S. Strategy for Addressing the Root Causes of Migration and the hemispheric Los Angeles Declaration on Migration and Protection with historic U.S. Government investments, totaling nearly \$1 billion in new assistance, according to the DOS. We have also concluded bilateral arrangements with Costa Rica and Panama, agreeing to humane border security measures and support with counter-smuggling as well as repatriation assistance. The United States is planning to offer additional assistance to support regional partners to address the migration challenges in the Darién Gap.

Actions to Enforce Our Immigration Laws

Under our immigration laws, individuals can request asylum and other humanitarian protection and, if they qualify, may be granted such protection. Individuals who are not eligible for protection or other lawful status generally are ordered removed. More individuals encountered at the border were removed or expelled in FY 2022 than in any previous year. In FY 2022, the United States expelled (under the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Title 42 public health Order) or removed (under Title 8 immigration authorities) over 1.4 million individuals. In September 2021, I issued guidance to focus ICE enforcement and removal on the greatest threats to the homeland, which yielded positive results. For example, while the guidance was in place and before it was vacated by a federal court, ICE arrested an average of 855 aggravated felons per month, compared to a monthly average of 687 during the four years of the prior Administration.

At the same time, we are implementing efficiencies in the asylum process while maintaining appropriate procedural safeguards and maintaining security. In May 2022, DHS began implementing a new rule that allows asylum officers, as opposed to only immigration judges, to consider in the first instance the asylum applications of noncitizens found to have a credible fear of persecution or torture. This rule aims to ensure that noncitizens who are eligible for asylum are granted relief quickly and provides DHS with the ability to promptly remove noncitizens who do not qualify for asylum or related protection. These reforms are especially important considering those seeking asylum under the current process often wait several years before receiving a decision. When the rule is fully implemented and resourced, the timeframe for hearing and deciding these asylum claims will shrink from several years to several months for most applicants. Already, initial cases placed through this process have concluded within a few months, demonstrating the potential of this new process.

As a complement to these efforts, and in response to the unprecedented surge in migration across the hemisphere and to reduce encounters at our border and in the maritime approaches to the U.S., DHS and DOJ issued a joint Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) on February 21, 2023 to further incentivize the use of new and existing lawful processes and disincentivize dangerous border crossings between POEs by placing a new condition on asylum eligibility for those who fail to use the new lawful processes. Under the proposed rule, individuals who circumvent available, established pathways to lawful migration – including those new processes announced on January 5, 2023 as well as a newly available mechanism for migrants from any nationality to schedule a time and place to arrive at a POE – or fail to seek protection in a country through which they traveled on their way to the United States, would be subject to a rebuttable presumption of asylum ineligibility in the United States unless they meet specified exceptions. Individuals who cannot establish a valid claim to protection under the standards set out in the proposed rule will be subject to prompt expedited removal under Title 8 authorities, which carries a five-year bar to reentry. Consistent with America’s history as a nation of laws and a nation of immigrants, this proposed rule ensures enforcement of U.S. immigration laws, lawful pathways, and access to asylum and other forms of humanitarian relief for those who need it. We have invited public comment on the proposed rule.

Actions to Build a Safe, Orderly, and Humane Immigration System

We are also building a safe, orderly, and humane immigration system. We are strengthening legal pathways and relief for noncitizens, including avenues to make protection claims where applicable, updating our enforcement policies, pursuing detention reforms, and ensuring just outcomes. When it comes to increasing legal pathways, we have, for example:

- Nearly doubled use of our H-2 temporary worker visa programs by nationals of the northern Central American countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras to more than 19,000 in FY 2022 as compared to 9,796 in FY 2021. In doing this, we addressed acute needs that American businesses have for seasonal labor, while providing a significant avenue of lawful migration for those who sought work in the United States; it is notable that encounters of northern Central Americans fell by almost a quarter in this same period. In December 2022, DHS and the Department of Labor jointly published a rule authorizing an increase in the number of H-2B visas available by up to 64,716 for FY 2023, on top of the 66,000 H-2B visas that are normally available each fiscal year. Of these, an allocation of 20,000 visas are specifically reserved for workers from El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, and Honduras.
- Implemented a historic effort across the federal government to support vulnerable Afghans, including those who worked alongside us in Afghanistan for the past two decades, first through Operation Allies Welcome (OAW) and now continuing such support through Enduring Welcome. Over the past year and a half, DHS led and coordinated efforts to process nearly 89,000 Afghan allies and their families, including COVID-19 testing, isolation of COVID-positive individuals, vaccinations, additional medical services, and appropriate screening and vetting. Specifically, Afghan nationals paroled under OAW underwent an interagency screening and vetting process that began overseas and was supported by intelligence, law enforcement, and counterterrorism professionals from DHS, DOS, FBI, NCTC, and additional intelligence community

partners. Through Enduring Welcome, we continue to aid those who supported the U.S. Government and to facilitate family reunification for those already paroled into the United States through the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program. The federal government is leveraging every tool available to ensure that no individuals who pose a threat to public safety or national security are permitted to enter the United States. The continuous screening and vetting process is ongoing to ensure the continued protection of public safety and national security.

- Created a lawful and orderly process, Uniting for Ukraine (U4U), to issue two-year grants of parole to eligible Ukrainians and their immediate family members fleeing Russia's unprovoked war of aggression. U4U builds on the robust humanitarian assistance the U.S. Government is providing as we complement the generosity of European countries that are hosting millions of Ukrainian citizens and others who have been displaced. As of mid-March, over 150,000 Ukrainians have been authorized to travel to the United States through this process, which also includes interagency screening and vetting both prior to authorizing travel to the United States and upon arrival at a POE. Over 280,000 Ukrainians have arrived in the United States since the conflict began.

On January 4, 2023, USCIS, primarily a fee-funded agency, proposed revisions to its fee schedule that has been in place since 2016. USCIS is considering public comments on this proposal and intends to finalize a new fee schedule before the end of the year. Despite the challenges of operating under an outdated fee structure, USCIS ensured that all of the record number of available employment-based visas for FY 2022 were utilized, supported domestic processing of relocated Afghans, worked to rebuild refugee processing capacity, and stood up the new supporter-driven parole processes for certain Ukrainians, Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans.

We have also responded to humanitarian crises around the world and at the same time returned to the administration of our immigration laws in a manner keeping with our nation's values by:

- Providing Temporary Protected Status (TPS) benefits to nationals of 16 countries, including new designations and redesignations for: Afghanistan, Burma, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Haiti, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, Venezuela, and Yemen. Four additional countries (El Salvador, Honduras, Nepal, and Nicaragua) had TPS designations terminated by the last Administration but, due to pending litigation, those terminations have not taken effect and beneficiaries continue to receive TPS benefits. In addition, President Biden announced Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) for certain Liberian nationals and Hong Kong residents.
- Restoring the historical understanding of a "public charge" ground of inadmissibility that had been in place for decades, so as not to penalize individuals for using the health benefits and supplemental government services available to them.
- Preserving and fortifying the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) policy through issuance of a final rule codifying the policy, working with DOJ to defend it against legal challenges, and effectively addressing significant processing backlogs inherited from the prior Administration. Despite our efforts, the program remains under

threat and hundreds of thousands of Dreamers continue to live their lives from one court decision to the next, under great uncertainty.

We have sought to ensure just outcomes through the Interagency Task Force on the Reunification of Families, which I proudly chair and which has reunited more than 600 children separated from their families at the Southwest Border under the Trump Administration's Zero Tolerance policy. We also initiated the Immigrant Military Members and Veterans Initiative, improving support for noncitizen military members, including returning to the United States previously removed veterans who honorably served our nation so they can return to their families and life here and access certain Veterans Affairs benefits to which they are entitled as a result of their service.

On his first day in office, the President delivered to Congress legislation that included critical reforms that would address root causes of migration; expand pathways for legal immigration; prioritize border technology and infrastructure; enhance the ability to prosecute the criminal organizations involved in smuggling and trafficking; and provide a roadmap to citizenship for those who have been contributing members of our communities for years. It is long past time for Congress to act on legislation to fix our broken and outdated immigration system, including by providing permanent protection to Dreamers who only know the United States as home.

Counternarcotics

DHS employs a multi-layered approach to mitigating and countering narcotics trafficking and threats of all types through the use of our extensive liaison networks, domestic and foreign partnerships, personnel, and technology deployments such as Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) capabilities. The increased production and trafficking of synthetic opioids from Mexico have prompted the interagency to implement a whole-of-government approach, including a number of DHS components and efforts, to combat these threats.

With the support of Congress, CBP continues to make significant investments and improvements in drug detection and interdiction technology to detect the presence of illicit drugs, including illicit opioids, in all operating environments, while CBP's National Targeting Center uses advanced analytics and targeting capabilities to identify critical logistics, financial, and communication nodes, and exploit areas of weakness in opioid trafficking networks. Leveraging these investments, CBP seized 11,200 pounds of fentanyl in FY 2021 and 14,700 pounds in FY 2022. This compares to 2,804 pounds in FY 2019.

CBP's extended border and foreign operations mission involves operating aircraft throughout North, Central, and South America, conducting counternarcotics missions to detect and interdict bulk quantities of illicit narcotics. Joint operations beyond the physical borders of the United States involves collaborating with U.S. and international partners to conduct joint maritime operations. The majority of these are maritime operations in the source, transit, and arrival zones of the Western Hemisphere and are accomplished in collaboration with Joint Interagency Task Force South (JIATF South) and host nation partners.

CBP seeks to prevent drug trafficking through POEs, which is where most synthetic drugs enter the United States. Recent DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis reporting indicates that Mexico-based drug traffickers involved in both drug and human smuggling rarely exploit migrants to smuggle fentanyl into the United States. Analysts continue to assess that the vast majority of fentanyl that enters the United States moves through U.S. POEs, and CBP data indicates that U.S. citizens were responsible for transporting the fentanyl seized in 79 percent of seizures in FY 2022. Personal vehicles remain, by volume, the primary method of conveyance for illicit drugs entering the country over land, with notable increases within commercial truck conveyances for methamphetamine. The NII Systems Program provides technologies to inspect and screen cars, trucks, rail cars, sea containers, as well as personal luggage, packages, parcels, and flat mail through either X-ray or gamma-ray imaging systems. CBP officers use NII systems to effectively and efficiently detect and prevent contraband, including drugs, unreported currency, guns, ammunition, and other illegal merchandise, as well as inadmissible persons, from being smuggled into the United States, while having a minimal impact on the flow of legitimate travel and commerce.

CBP also robustly enforces the Synthetics Trafficking and Overdose Prevention (STOP) Act to prevent trafficking by mail. CBP operates within major international mail facilities to inspect international mail and parcels arriving from more than 180 countries. Additionally, CBP and the U.S. Postal Service are working to increase the amount of advance electronic data (AED) received on international mail. This advance information enables HSI and other agencies to identify networks of foreign suppliers and domestic importers that are responsible for smuggling fentanyl into the United States.

HSI also plays a critical role in countering narcotics trafficking by exchanging information, coordinating investigations, and facilitating enforcement actions with law enforcement partners abroad to deter the ability of TCOs to smuggle drugs, people, and contraband into and out of the United States. FY 2022 statistics reveal HSI conducted 11,535 narcotics-related criminal arrests and seized roughly 1.87 million pounds of narcotics, which included 20,981 pounds of fentanyl. Additionally, HSI agents seized more than \$210 million in total currency and assets through their narcotics enforcement efforts.

One of HSI's most significant tools to combat TCOs engaged in fentanyl trafficking are the Border Enforcement Security Task Forces (BESTs). BESTs eliminate the barriers between federal and local investigations and close the gap with international partners in multinational criminal investigations. BESTs continue to be a primary vehicle used to carry out HSI's comprehensive, multi-layered strategy to address the national opioid epidemic.

Recognizing the unprecedented epidemic of deaths from illicit opioids, HSI recently developed and began the implementation of its *Strategy for Combating Illicit Opioids*. The strategy builds upon many of HSI's core investigative authorities and capabilities in combating TCOs and focuses efforts on four core goals, all of which align with the National Drug Control Strategy. They are: 1) reduce the international supply of illicit opioids; 2) reduce the domestic supply of illicit opioids; 3) attack the enablers of illicit finance, cybercrime, and weapons smuggling; and 4) conduct outreach with private industry. Through this strategy, HSI aims to make important strides in reducing the harm illicit opioids have on U.S. communities.

One of HSI's primary tactics in the fight against fentanyl is the Transnational Criminal Investigative Unit (TCIU) Program. The TCIU program was created to help facilitate the exchange of information between the United States and its foreign partners and to enhance the host country's ability to investigate and prosecute individuals involved in transnational criminal activities that threaten the stability and national security of the region and pose continuing threats to the homeland security of the United States. HSI TCIUs are comprised of foreign law enforcement officials, customs officers, immigration officers, and prosecutors who undergo a strict vetting process conducted by HSI to ensure that shared information and operational activities are not compromised. The units work to identify targets, collect evidence, share information, and facilitate the prosecution of transnational criminal organizations both in-country, among other foreign partner nations, and through the U.S. judicial system. HSI TCIUs prioritize criminal investigations related to weapons trafficking and counter-proliferation, money laundering and bulk cash smuggling, human smuggling, human trafficking, illegal drug trafficking, intellectual property rights violations and other customs fraud, child exploitation, cybercrime, and other violations of law within HSI's investigative purview. The current HSI TCIU footprint consists of over 500 personnel assigned to 12 TCIUs and two International Task Forces in 14 countries around the world. HSI anticipates expanding the program to additional countries in FY 2023. Colombia and Panama are the two largest international TCIUs, with nearly 70 vetted individuals.

HSI has also launched targeted campaigns. On March 13, 2023, CBP and HSI launched Operation Blue Lotus to facilitate and increase fentanyl interdictions at and between the POEs and develop criminal cases along the Southwest border. Starting at the ports of San Ysidro, CA, Otay Mesa, CA, and Nogales, AZ, Operation Blue Lotus aims to curtail the flow of illicit fentanyl smuggled into the U.S. from Mexico while simultaneously illuminating the Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs). In its first week, Operation Blue Lotus resulted in 18 seizures, 16 federal arrests, and 2 state arrests, stopping over 900 pounds of fentanyl, over 700 pounds of methamphetamines, and over 100 pounds of cocaine from entering the United States. The operation is expected to run through May 2023.

The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) leads maritime interdictions of narcotics in the Western Hemisphere. The USCG disrupts illicit trafficking where it is most vulnerable: at sea in the transit zone, often far from U.S. shores, before bulk quantities reach the shore and are divided into small, hard-to-detect loads. The USCG is continuing to enhance cooperation with partner nations in South and Central America to combat the flow of narcotics before they reach U.S. shores. USCG intelligence personnel and Coast Guard Investigative Service special agents are fully integrated across the Department and at the JIATF South, allowing for maximum counterdrug coordination across the hemisphere. These efforts directly enable target identification and development that prioritize law enforcement investigations – perpetuating the interdiction continuum, the removal of multi-ton quantities of drugs from the supply chain and provide critical evidence for the prosecution of TCO members. In FY 2022, the USCG removed approximately 152 metric tons of cocaine, 60,000 pounds of marijuana, and 7.7 metric tons of other narcotics, including methamphetamines, heroin, and hashish. In addition to these drug removals, a USCG-led multi-agency effort in FY 2022 tied their maritime law enforcement

operations to the indictment and extradition of a consolidated priority organizational target to Puerto Rico for prosecution.

The Department appreciates Congress extending for two years the statutory authority to establish and operate Joint Task Forces (JTFs) in the FY 2023 NDAA. JTFs provide a direct operational coordination layer to enhance the multi-faceted challenges facing DHS. Today, JTF-East is responsible for ensuring Departmental unity of effort in the southern maritime approach to the United States and demonstrates the tangible, positive impacts that JTFs can have on enhancing DHS-coordinated operations.

Human Trafficking and Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

Combating the abhorrent crimes of human trafficking and child sexual exploitation and abuse (CSEA) is a top priority for the Department. These crimes target the most vulnerable among us, offend our most basic values, and threaten our national security and public safety.

Almost every office and agency in the Department plays a role in our counter-human trafficking mission. The DHS Center for Countering Human Trafficking (CCHT) coordinates the counter-trafficking efforts of 16 offices and component agencies, reflecting our commitment to combat this heinous crime from every angle: investigations and enforcement, intelligence, public education and prevention, policy innovation, victim protection and support, and more. HSI leads criminal investigations into sex trafficking and forced labor, making 3,655 human trafficking-related arrests during FY 2022, an increase of more than 50 percent over the previous fiscal year. Our human trafficking investigations led to 638 convictions, an increase of more than 80 percent over the previous year.

CBP is charged with rooting out forced labor-made goods from U.S. supply chains by preventing the importation of such illicit merchandise into the United States. CBP carries out this mission by investigating allegations of forced labor in supply chains and, where allegations are corroborated, issuing Withhold Release Orders (WROs) and forced labor findings. CBP issued six WROs, two findings, and one WRO modification in FY 2022. In June 2022, CBP also began enforcing the landmark Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA), enacted by Congress in December 2021.² Together with the DHS Office of Policy, which chairs the interagency Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force (FLETF), and other interagency members including the Departments of Labor, State, Justice, Treasury, Commerce, and the United States Trade Representative, CBP led the UFLPA's successful implementation and is committed to seeing it fully enforced to prevent the importation of goods produced, wholly or in part, with forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in the PRC.

DHS employs a victim-centered approach across all human trafficking programs and operations. This approach seeks to minimize additional trauma, mitigate undue penalization, and provide needed stability and support to victims. This approach is not only critical to helping

² UFLPA established a rebuttable presumption that the importation of any goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China, or produced by certain entities, is prohibited by Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 and that such goods, wares, articles, and merchandise are not entitled to entry to the United States.

survivors begin to repair their lives, it enables law enforcement to better detect, investigate, and prosecute perpetrators. For this reason, in FY 2022, DHS expanded the HSI Victim Assistance Program (VAP), increasing the number of victim assistance personnel, including victim assistance specialists (VASs) and forensic interview specialists (FISs), by 40 percent. In FY 2023, HSI will grow the program by another 60 percent. These investments have led to increases in the identification of victims of human trafficking, referrals for social services in local communities, and forensic interviews using trauma-informed, victim-centered methods to elicit accurate and complete information while minimizing distress. The VAP assisted 3,326 victims worldwide in FY 2022, including 1,138 victims of child exploitation and 765 human trafficking victims.

Public education is also a critical component of our counter-trafficking work. To name just a few of our achievements in this mission in FY 2022, the DHS Blue Campaign, the Department's national human trafficking public awareness initiative, trained more than 150,000 federal government, NGO, law enforcement, and public participants on how to recognize the indicators of human trafficking. And our Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers trained more than 3,300 law enforcement officers, representing over 90 federal law enforcement agencies, on how to recognize and respond to potential trafficking cases.

The Department is also redoubling efforts to combat online CSEA, which has increased dramatically in scope and severity in recent years. This scourge is nothing short of a global crisis. New forms of CSEA have also emerged and grown exponentially, including the live streaming of child sexual abuse and sophisticated sextortion and grooming schemes. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), the nation's clearinghouse for child sexual abuse material (CSAM), received over 32 million cyber tips in 2022, corresponding to more than 88 million images and videos of child sexual abuse—a roughly 75 percent increase in just five years. What is worse, these numbers represent only CSAM on the open web; they do not include the massive amount of child sexual abuse content produced and shared on the dark web.

In response, we are strengthening our Cyber Crimes Center (C3), including the Child Exploitation Investigations Unit (CEIU), a global leader in counter-CSEA law enforcement operations. The CEIU Victim Identification Program (VIP) utilizes state-of-the-art technologies combined with traditional investigative techniques to identify and rescue child victims throughout the world. Since its establishment in 2011, the VIP has identified and/or rescued more than 10,000 child victims of sexual exploitation, including more than 1,000 victims in FY 2022. The CEIU also detects and apprehends producers and distributors of CSAM and perpetrators of transnational child sexual abuse, employing the latest technology to collect evidence and track the activities of individuals and organized groups who sexually exploit children via websites, chat rooms, peer-to-peer trading, and other internet-based platforms. CEIU's Operation Predator targets child sexual predators on both the open web and dark web, and in FY 2022 led to the arrest of 4,459 perpetrators for crimes involving child sexual abuse. During this same period, the CEIU Angel Watch Center issued 4,527 notifications regarding international travel by convicted child sex offenders, resulting in more than 1,073 denials of entry by foreign nations. The DHS Science & Technology Directorate also develops and deploys leading-edge forensic tools and technologies that enable CEIU agents and other

national and international law enforcement partners to identify and locate child victims of online sexual exploitation. These tools include livestream capabilities, advanced facial recognition technologies, and speech and language technologies.

Our law enforcement agents will be the first to state, however, that we cannot investigate and arrest our way out of this epidemic. So, we are also expanding our policy, public education, and strategic engagement infrastructure to elevate and enhance the Department's counter-CSEA capabilities. DHS remains steadfast in advancing and leveraging our full breadth of authorities and resources to end these heinous crimes, and we urge you to support our efforts to expand this critical work to fight the rapidly escalating crisis of online child sexual exploitation and abuse.

Conclusion

The Department of Homeland Security was created in response to a singular threat. In the two decades since the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks and as DHS enters its third decade, the Department has evolved to address multiple unforeseen and complex challenges. Through it all, our workforce has demonstrated exceptional skill and an unwavering commitment to keeping our country safe.

I am grateful to this Committee for your continued support of DHS, both from a resource perspective and for the provision of key authorities that allow the Department to adapt to an ever-changing threat landscape. I look forward to our continued work together and to answering your questions. Thank you.

Question#:	1
Topic:	Parole Program I
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Richard J. Durbin
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Please provide the following information with respect to the Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Venezuela parole program from January 2023 to date, disaggregated by month and nationality:

How many applications for parole have been received through the program?

Response: Requested data are provided in the tab labeled “Question #1A (rounded)” of Attachment A.

Question: How many have been approved?

Response: Requested data are provided in the tab labeled “Question #1A (rounded)” of Attachment A. Please note that a confirmation of a Form I-134, filed under the Process for Venezuelans prior to January 6, 2023, or of a Form-134A, Online Request to be a Supporter and Declaration of Financial Support, filed under the Processes for Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, or Venezuelans, does not necessarily mean that the beneficiary has received travel authorization – U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) makes those determinations, and even if travel authorization was issued, the beneficiary may not have traveled to the United States.

Question: How many individuals approved have been given employment authorization?

Response: Requested data are provided in the tab labeled “Question #1A (rounded)” of Attachment A.

Question: For each month in fiscal year (FY) 2023 to date, how many appointments have been made available per day at each port of entry through the CBP One application?

Response: Requested data are provided in the tab labeled “Question #1B (rounded)” of Attachment A. Note, however, that the CBP One app does not provide appointments at Ports of Entry (POEs) for the processes for Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans.

Attachment A, Question #1A

	Cuba				Haiti				Nicaragua				Venezuela				Total			
	Applied	Approved	Travelled	EAD	Applied	Approved	Travelled	EAD	Applied	Approved	Travelled	EAD	Applied	Approved	Travelled	EAD	Applied	Approved	Travelled	EAD
January	5,900	5,800	4,000	3,200	4,300	4,100	1,600	1,500	1,900	1,800	300	300	13,500	13,100	5,800	4,600	25,600	24,800	11,700	11,400
February	6,000	5,800	5,600	5,500	11,900	11,600	6,500	6,200	6,000	5,800	2,400	2,300	6,400	6,200	8,200	6,500	30,400	29,400	22,600	21,900
March	8,400	8,200	5,200	4,000	13,600	13,300	10,400	9,000	6,300	6,000	4,800	4,500	6,400	6,100	7,500	7,300	34,700	33,700	27,800	26,900
Total	20,300	19,800	14,800	11,600	29,800	29,000	18,400	16,700	14,200	13,600	7,500	7,100	26,300	25,400	21,400	18,400	90,700	87,900	62,200	60,300

NA: Data not available.
Note: For each month, these individuals who have received 134(a) confirmation, completed their beneficiary materials, and been passed to CBP for setting and approval or denial of a travel authorization note that not all application individuals will have completed their beneficiary materials in CBP one. Approved travel authorizations are for those individuals who have passed the security check by CBP for the CHIV parole processes. Each authorization only covers one individual, but an individual may be authorized multiple times. Applications approved are those that have not expired due to failure to travel with in a 90-day window and have not been cancelled. These include approved applications for people who have already entered the United States. Travel authorization dates are the received date for the applications for example, if an application was received in October but approved in November, it would be counted in October. Paroles include individuals who received a CHIV parole disposition from OFO at the time of arrival and inspection at the port of entry. An individual eligible for a parole process may not necessarily have the same nationality as that type of parole; for example, a minor with Costa Rican nationality may be eligible for Venezuelan parole if that minor has a Venezuelan mother. OFO disposition data as of September 7, 2023; all other parole data as of September 26, 2023. Work authorizations are based upon USCIS EAD data as of August 29, 2023.
Source: DHS analysis of USCIS EAD and I-134(a)-134-a data, CBP ATA Beneficiaries Vetting Summary Report_2023-09-26, and OFO inadmissible data.

CBP One Appointment Daily Average by Month and POE: January 12, 2023--March 31, 2023

	Brownsville	Eagle Pass	Laredo	Hidalgo	El Paso	Calexico	San Ysidro	Nogales	Total
Jan-23	190	50	40	110	70	20	190	40	720
Feb-23	190	40	40	120	80	30	210	40	760
Mar-23	230	50	40	140	70	20	200	40	810
Total	210	50	40	130	70	20	200	40	770

Source: Office of Homeland Security Statistics analysis of CBP data.

Question#:	2
Topic:	Expedited Removal
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Richard J. Durbin
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Since January 2017, how many individuals have been placed in expedited removal proceedings? Please disaggregate by month and nationality.

How many of these individuals have been removed from the United States after receiving a negative credible or reasonable fear determination by USCIS?

Response: Requested data is provided in the tab labeled "Question #2 (rounded)" of Attachment A.

Attachment A, Question #2

Final or Most Current Outcomes, Total SW Border Encounters by Fear Claims: Fiscal Years 2017 - 2023 YTD (March 2023)

MOST CURRENT OUTCOMES		Total					
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 2023 YTD
Mexico	Total Encounters ¹	155,500	188,400	285,900	272,000	622,200	359,800
	Processed for Expedited Removal	68,900	87,000	84,700	53,700	9,000	11,700
	Comprehensive negative fear ²	1,000	2,000	2,400	4,000	200	200
	Executed Removal Orders	1,000	2,000	2,500	3,300	200	200
Guatemala	Total Encounters ¹	58,700	106,600	238,300	39,700	222,700	59,200
	Processed for Expedited Removal	27,500	47,500	35,800	13,200	1,900	700
	Comprehensive negative fear ²	2,600	4,100	3,800	2,600	300	100
	Executed Removal Orders	2,200	3,200	3,500	2,000	200	0
Honduras	Total Encounters ¹	44,600	75,300	239,600	36,800	278,100	59,800
	Processed for Expedited Removal	28,800	35,700	39,000	7,700	2,700	700
	Comprehensive negative fear ²	2,000	3,500	5,800	900	300	100
	Executed Removal Orders	1,900	3,200	5,600	800	300	100
El Salvador	Total Encounters ¹	46,100	31,000	79,900	14,800	82,700	25,000
	Processed for Expedited Removal	21,900	16,600	16,900	4,000	1,200	2,100
	Comprehensive negative fear ²	2,500	2,100	2,900	800	100	100
	Executed Removal Orders	2,400	2,000	2,600	700	100	100
Cuba	Total Encounters ¹	2,200	7,100	32,800	13,500	38,400	113,500
	Processed for Expedited Removal	1,800	6,100	18,200	1,600	11,200	3,200
	Comprehensive negative fear ²	100	200	900	200	600	200
	Executed Removal Orders	0	100	900	100	0	0
Colombia	Total Encounters ¹	300	300	600	400	6,000	88,300
	Processed for Expedited Removal	100	200	200	100	1,500	18,600
	Comprehensive negative fear ²	0	0	100	0	300	3,100
	Executed Removal Orders	0	0	0	0	200	1,300
Nicaragua	Total Encounters ¹	900	3,200	13,600	2,200	47,900	93,300
	Processed for Expedited Removal	600	2,500	4,800	300	17,700	13,500
	Comprehensive negative fear ²	100	200	500	100	2,100	100
	Executed Removal Orders	100	200	400	0	1,000	0
Venezuela	Total Encounters ¹	300	700	7,600	2,700	48,200	60,600
	Processed for Expedited Removal	200	300	2,100	400	14,200	1,500
	Comprehensive negative fear ²	0	0	100	0	700	100
	Executed Removal Orders	0	0	0	0	100	0
Ecuador	Total Encounters ¹	1,400	1,500	12,200	11,400	90,900	56,000
	Processed for Expedited Removal	1,200	1,200	4,100	1,800	3,100	5,800
	Comprehensive negative fear ²	100	200	800	600	800	1,300
	Executed Removal Orders	100	200	800	600	600	700
India	Total Encounters ¹	2,800	8,400	7,200	900	2,300	17,200
	Processed for Expedited Removal	2,700	7,900	5,900	400	1,200	500
	Comprehensive negative fear ²	0	300	1,500	100	100	200
	Executed Removal Orders	0	300	1,400	100	0	0
All Other Countries	Total Encounters ¹	24,000	17,500	40,500	22,400	139,200	212,000
	Processed for Expedited Removal	14,500	9,800	11,500	8,300	21,000	32,400
	Comprehensive negative fear ²	1,400	700	1,400	2,100	5,200	3,500
	Executed Removal Orders	1,300	500	1,000	1,000	5,300	1,000
Total	Total Encounters ¹	336,800	439,800	878,200	416,500	1,578,600	1,144,500
	Processed for Expedited Removal	166,300	214,700	223,200	91,700	84,700	67,400
	Comprehensive negative fear ²	9,900	13,200	20,100	11,400	10,600	8,900
	Executed Removal Orders	9,200	11,600	18,500	8,700	6,200	5,400

¹ Includes SW Border encounters by USBP and CPO. Excludes accompanied minors, unaccompanied children, and CPO administrative encounters, none of whom are amenable to ER.² USCS negative fear determinations not appealed to EOIR, negative fear determinations affirmed by EOIR, and administrative case closures not referred to EOIR (ordered removed).

Notes: Encounters include USBP apprehensions and CPO inadmissibility determinations on the Southwest Border by year of encounter. Data are current as of March 31, 2023; future reporting may include updates to previous reports' data.

Source: DHS Office of Homeland Security Statistics Enforcement Lifecycle data as of March 31, 2023.

Question#:	3
Topic:	Shelter and Services Program
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Richard J. Durbin
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Please provide criteria for the allocation of Shelter and Services Program funding to nonprofits, states, and localities to support to noncitizens recently arrived in the United States.

Please also provide a summary of what services are funded (e.g. housing, transportation) and any limitations on the usage of such funds.

Response: The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023 authorized the creation of a new U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) grant program, the Shelter and Services Program (SSP), to support these communities. The Act directs CBP to transfer funding to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to establish the SSP. The Act also authorizes the use of a portion of that funding for the existing Emergency Food and Shelter Program – Humanitarian (EFSP-H) until the SSP is established. DHS has directed \$350 million of the \$800 million transferred to FEMA to be directed to EFSP-H. This is in addition to the \$75 million used for EFSP-H during the Continuing Resolution. DHS is delivering on its commitment to provide needed support to communities across the country that receive noncitizen migrants who are in immigration proceedings.

Question#:	4
Topic:	Personal Property
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Richard J. Durbin
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Since August 2022, there have been disturbing reports of Border Patrol agents discarding important personal property confiscated from migrants.

What steps has DHS taken to ensure that migrants maintain access to such property, such as legal documents, vital medications and/or medical instruments, in the course of processing by Border Patrol? Please provide any applicable guidance provided to agents and officers.

Response: U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) follows the April 2021 guidance titled “Personal Effects Internal Operating Procedures.”¹ Each station for each Border Patrol sector has a field training unit responsible for training all incoming Border Patrol agents on policies and procedures, including procedures related to personal effects.

Question: There have also been reports of occasions where Border Patrol agents confiscated religious garb, such as Sikh turbans, from migrants. What steps is CBP taking to ensure that such religious garb is not removed or confiscated from migrants? Please provide any applicable guidance.

Response: USBP provided interim guidance to all Border Patrol Sector Chiefs on August 6, 2022. This interim guidance reiterated USBP’s commitment to following the National Standards on Transport, Escort, Detention, and Search. Further, the interim guidance communicated that if a migrant is classified as “non-threat” and no other risk factors are present, then a religious item, such as a turban, should be returned to the migrant at the conclusion of the search. In addition, CBP has worked with the DHS Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties to develop more specific guidance on religious headwear. CBP is also in the early stages of developing a broader policy directive on religious accommodations for those within CBP custody.

Question: What steps has DHS taken to ensure that migrants who are transferred from CBP to ICE custody ultimately retain personal property that was in their possession upon apprehension? Please provide any applicable guidance provided to agents and officers.

What steps has DHS taken to ensure that migrants who are transferred to the custody of another government agency (e.g., the U.S. Marshals Service or the Federal Bureau of Prisons) ultimately retain personal property that was in their possession upon apprehension? Please provide any applicable guidance provided to agents and officers.

¹ This guidance is available at https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2022-Oct/PersonalEffectsIOP_082922_Redacted.pdf.

Question#:	4
Topic:	Personal Property
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Richard J. Durbin
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Response: USBP follows the “Personal Effects Internal Operating Procedures” document referenced above.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detention standards ensure that detained noncitizens’ personal property, including funds, valuables, documents, baggage, and other personal property, is safeguarded and controlled while the noncitizen is in ICE custody. Each detained noncitizen’s personal property is inventoried, receipted, stored, and safeguarded for the duration of the noncitizen’s time in ICE custody. Standard operating procedures for each facility include obtaining a forwarding address from each noncitizen who has personal property at the facility, in the event that personal property is lost or unclaimed after the noncitizen’s release, transfer, or removal.

Because certain original documents are required to request travel documents from other countries, identity documents, such as passports, birth certificates, etc., are inventoried and given to an ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) deportation officer for placement in the noncitizen’s administrative file. These original documents are returned to the noncitizen once removal proceedings are terminated, administratively closed, if the noncitizen is granted an immigration benefit, or upon the noncitizen’s removal from the United States.

Question#:	5
Topic:	Pending I-485 Applications
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Richard J. Durbin
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Applicants can file adjustment applications as soon as a visa becomes available, but USCIS does not approve them if visa availability "retrogresses" while the application is pending. Instead, USCIS places those applications on hold until a visa becomes available again.

Please provide the number of pending I-485 applications USCIS held for this reason between January 1, 2023 and the present, disaggregated by month and classification.

Response: Requested data are provided in the tab labeled "Question #5" of Attachment A.

Attachment A, Question #5

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

1-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status

Pending Count for Preference Category Applications By Country and Preference Category

For Applicants Affected by Changes to the Final Action Date (Retrogressed Between January 2023 and April of 2023) for the Corresponding Month

For January 2023 through April 2023, as of April 18, 2023

Country	Preference Category	January Visa Bulletin Dates Movement	January 2023	February Visa Bulletin Dates Movement	February 2023	March Visa Bulletin Dates Movement	March 2023	April Visa Bulletin Dates Movement	April 2023
Grand Total			14,458		963		2,475		12,620
CHINA	Total		3,090		-		53		146
	Employment Based Preference - E1	From 12/31/2022 to 2/1/2023	3,090	No Retrogression	-	No Retrogression	-	No Retrogression	-
	Employment Based Preference - EW3	No Retrogression	-	From 12/27/2023 to 6/22/2023	-	No Retrogression	-	No Retrogression	-
	Employment Based Preference - E4	No Retrogression	-	No Retrogression	-	From 6/22/2023 to 2/1/2022	53	From 3/1/2023 to 9/1/2028	146
	Total		11,368		-		1,005		1,342
INDIA	Employment Based Preference - E1	From 12/31/2022 to 2/1/2023	11,368	No Retrogression	-	No Retrogression	-	No Retrogression	-
	Employment Based Preference - E2	No Retrogression	-	No Retrogression	-	No Retrogression	-	From 10/8/2021 to 1/1/2021	1,057
	Employment Based Preference - E4	No Retrogression	-	No Retrogression	-	From 6/22/2023 to 3/1/2023	485	From 3/1/2023 to 9/1/2028	285
	Employment Based Preference - E5	No Retrogression	-	No Retrogression	-	From 11/8/2019 to 6/2/2025	520	No Retrogression	-
	Total		-		311		80		396
Mexico	Employment Based Preference - E2	No Retrogression	-	No Retrogression	-	No Retrogression	-	From 11/1/2022 to 7/1/2022	122
	Employment Based Preference - EW3	No Retrogression	-	From 6/1/2020 to 1/1/2020	311	No Retrogression	-	No Retrogression	-
	Employment Based Preference - E4	No Retrogression	-	No Retrogression	-	From 9/15/2020 to 8/1/2020	80	From 8/1/2020 to 9/1/2028	268
	Family Based Preference - F2A	No Retrogression	-	No Retrogression	-	No Retrogression	-	From 3/1/2023 to 1/1/2028	6
	Total		-		23		17		185
Philippines	Employment Based Preference - E2	No Retrogression	-	No Retrogression	-	No Retrogression	-	From 11/1/2022 to 7/1/2022	27
	Employment Based Preference - EW3	No Retrogression	-	From 6/1/2020 to 1/1/2020	23	No Retrogression	-	No Retrogression	-
	Employment Based Preference - E4	No Retrogression	-	No Retrogression	-	From 6/22/2023 to 2/1/2022	17	From 2/1/2022 to 9/1/2028	158
	Total		-		629		1,320		10,551
Rest of World	Employment Based Preference - E2	No Retrogression	-	No Retrogression	-	No Retrogression	-	From 11/1/2022 to 7/1/2022	6,820
	Employment Based Preference - EW3	No Retrogression	-	From 6/1/2020 to 1/1/2020	629	No Retrogression	-	No Retrogression	-
	Employment Based Preference - E4	No Retrogression	-	No Retrogression	-	From 6/22/2023 to 2/1/2022	1,320	From 2/1/2022 to 9/1/2028	3,729
	Family Based Preference - F2A	No Retrogression	-	No Retrogression	-	No Retrogression	-	From 3/1/2023 to 1/1/2028	2

Notes:

- 1) This report reflects the most up-to-date data available at the time the database is queried.
 2) Courts may differ from previous periods due to system updates and post-judicative outcomes.

Attachment A, Question #5 continued

- 3) Petitions received in one reporting period may be approved or denied in subsequent reporting periods.
- 4) Priority Date is sourced from the Form I-485 only; when the priority date is not filled out on the application, it is missing and will not be reflected in this report.
- 5) - represent a count of zero.
- 6) The priority date is based on Visa Bulletin Final Action Dates, Department of State publishes, for the corresponding months (January 2023 - April 2023) which may be found at <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/legal/visa-law0/visa-bulletin.html>
- 7) Preference categories which did not retrogress between January and April of 2023 were removed from this report.
- 8) This report does not reflect applications which are pending but were not retrogressed between January and April of 2023.

Sources:

Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Office of Performance and Quality
Claims 3 and EUS queried April 2023, TRK 11787

Question#:	6
Topic:	Digitization
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Richard J. Durbin
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: What is the timeline for USCIS digitization by form type for the third and fourth quarters of FY 2023 and the first two quarters of FY 2024?

Response: USCIS is currently scanning the following physical files as part of the enterprise digitization initiative:

- I-829 Petition by Investor to Remove Conditions on Permanent Resident Status, receipt files - ~5,400 files during FY 2023.
- I-918 Petition for U Nonimmigrant Status, and 918 Supplement A receipt files and A-files - ~ 91,000 files during FY 2023.
- N-400 Application for Naturalization (Military Naturalization), and N-600 Application for Certificate of Citizenship, A-file - ~123,000 files during FY 2023.
- A-files for open I-829s (located at the National Records Center) - ~2,000 files during FY 23..

Beginning in FY 2023 Q3, and extending into Q4, USCIS will begin scanning the following physical immigration records:

- I-601A, Application for Provisional Unlawful Presence Waiver, receipt files - ~ 60,000 files starting in Q3, FY 2023.
- Additional I-829 receipt files, to support N-400 adjudication.

USCIS is still determining the prioritization of scanning additional physical immigration records for FY 2024 Q1 and Q2, pending funding availability.

USCIS will continue technical development to support digitizing paper filings at ingest into a fully electronic filing and adjudication environment. The following forms are planned for conversion from paper to digital at ingest:

- I-129S Nonimmigrant Petition Based on Blanket L Petition (due in FY 2023 Q4)

USCIS is actively engaged in increasing the scope of retrospective digitization of USCIS records to support efficiencies in both adjudication and record retention. For certain forms, USCIS also converts paper submissions to electronic content during the intake processing. External stakeholders also can create and submit electronic benefit requests using the agency's designed online account platform. Each of these methods result in robust simultaneous efforts for this agency initiative to address high priority-pending applications and petitions through increased

Question#:	6
Topic:	Digitization
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Richard J. Durbin
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

electronic accessibility for adjudication, as well as reduction in a physical storage footprint and increased record retention agility for multiple immigration product lines.

Question#:	7
Topic:	Humanitarian Parole for Afghans
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Richard J. Durbin
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: How many applications for humanitarian parole were filed by or on behalf of Afghan nationals between June 1, 2021 and November 5, 2021? Of this number, please provide the number of applications pending today, breaking out the number of applications filed for individuals who remain in Afghanistan and the number of applications filed for individuals who are in a third country.

Response: Approximately 28,900 Form I-131, Application for Travel Document, requests for parole were filed by or on behalf of Afghan nationals between June 1, 2021, and November 5, 2021. Of these, 16,927 were pending as of April 18, 2023, of which 12,973 of the filings indicated the prospective parole beneficiary is located in Afghanistan, and 3,954 indicated the prospective parole beneficiary is located outside of Afghanistan. The beneficiary's location is based on what the petitioner indicated when filing the Form I-131 and may not necessarily reflect the beneficiary's actual current location. For example, the beneficiary may have relocated after the petitioner filed Form I-131, or the petitioner may have completed the Form I-131 incorrectly.

These numbers are summarized in the tab labeled "Question #7 (rounded)" in Attachment A.

Attachment A, Question #7

Afghan National Humanitarian Parole Total Receipts and Pending by Applicant Location				 U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	
Adjudicative Status	Applicant Location		TOTAL		
	Afghanistan	Other Countries			
TOTAL Receipts	19,900	9,000	28,800		
Pending	13,000	4,000	16,900		
Non-Pending	6,900	5,000	11,900		

Notes:

- 1) Some petitions/applications/requests approved or denied may have been received in previous reporting periods.
- 2) This report reflects the most up to date data available at the time the database is queried.
- 3) Counts may differ from those reported in previous periods due to system updates and post-adjudicative outcomes.
- 4) For a complete list of USCIS forms and descriptions, visit: <https://www.uscis.gov/forms>
- 5) Values have been rounded to the nearest 100. Totals may not equal the sum of the data due to rounding.

Source:

Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Office of Performance and Quality
 HQRAIO, queried 4/2023, TRK 11761.

Question#:	8
Topic:	Streamlining Processing
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Richard J. Durbin
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Please describe any efficiencies USCIS is implementing to streamline processing in the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP) without undermining current vetting procedures.

Response: Concurrent Processing: USCIS began sending teams to circuit ride locations as part of a new “concurrent processing” model to reduce start-to-finish processing times for refugee applicants in FY 2023. This is based on a model designed by and with the Refugee Coordination Center, a joint initiative between USCIS; U.S. Department of State (DOS) Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration; and the U.S. Digital Service.

Concurrent processing means steps that have historically taken place sequentially, such as medical exams or assurances for placement with domestic resettlement agencies, instead take place at the same time, including the USCIS interview and finalization of the decision. It also implements a unified prioritization logic, a process by which both USCIS and DOS agree on a shared approach to prioritizing cases to ensure that USRAP partners move cases forward expeditiously. This approach increases efficiencies with an aim to shorten the timeline, from USCIS interview to admission to the United States, down to three months without sacrifice to program integrity.

USCIS has been implementing concurrent refugee processing in various locations worldwide, beginning with Afghan refugee processing in Qatar. In FY 2023 Q1, USCIS used the concurrent processing model in Guatemala, Turkey, Malaysia, and Tanzania. In FY 2023 Q2, USCIS continued concurrent processing in Guatemala, Tanzania, Turkey, and Malaysia and expanded the model to Burundi, Chad, Ecuador, El Salvador, and Rwanda.

These efficiencies do not undermine vetting procedures; the interagency vetting regime remains the same. In fact, security checks may be initiated earlier and may occur simultaneously with other processing steps.

National Vetting Center: In FY 2023, USCIS improved its vetting process by consolidating security checks at the National Vetting Center. This has allowed USCIS to leverage advanced technology to consistently apply the highest integrity vetting processes across multiple security check processes. At the same time, this consolidation has ensured all information is processed in an efficient and consistent manner during the adjudicative process.

Technological Improvements in Refugee Processing: USCIS has also been able to increase efficiency through technological improvements. In FY 2023 Q1, USCIS added functionality to its case management and processing system, Global, that allows officers to review Form I-590,

Question#:	8
Topic:	Streamlining Processing
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Richard J. Durbin
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Registration for Classification as Refugee, electronically, instead of manually on a paper form. As the fiscal year progresses, USCIS will also implement digital Form I-590 review, electronic signature, and the electronic Record of Proceeding (eROP). These efforts will result in a number of efficiencies, including streamlining supervisory review, reducing the volume of exchanged paper between USCIS and resettlement partners, decreasing Resettlement Support Center (RSC) staff travel packet creation time per case by approximately one hour, and minimizing the number of paper documents refugee applicants must travel with to the United States. As a result, refugee cases will become entirely digital.

This complete digitization of the Form I-590 is the first step toward full electronic processing, which will also increase efficiency for the RSCs by reducing the time currently spent taking information captured electronically, printing it for USCIS' use, and then scanning and uploading it back into the system.

These technological enhancements and the efficiencies gained will permit officers and RSC staff to redirect time currently spent on administrative tasks to more substantive tasks.

Question#:	9
Topic:	Video Teleconferences
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Richard J. Durbin
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: To what extent is USCIS using video teleconference technology (VTEL) to interview refugees? Please provide the number of interviews conducted by VTEL, and the criteria for conducting such interviews.

Response: In coordination with DOS, USCIS has continued to expand the use of video teleconference technology (VTEL) interviews in locations where USCIS does not travel regularly. The use of VTEL interviews in FY 2023 Q1 and Q2 enabled USCIS to interview over 2,000 additional refugee applicants in 10 countries. Criteria for VTEL interviews include locations that are difficult to reach due to their remote nature or security restrictions preventing travel, low-volume locations where it may not be efficient to send officers, or reinterviews for cases that require additional questioning due to changes after the initial interview.

Question#:	10
Topic:	I-730 Backlog
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Richard J. Durbin
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Refugees resettled in the United States may apply to reunite with their spouses and children from overseas. For decades now, this program has faced significant delays and backlogs. In FY2022, the median processing time for just the first part of the following-to-join process, Form I-730, was over two years.

Please discuss what steps DHS is taking to reduce the I-730 backlog.

Response: USCIS conducted a resource review on Form I-730, Refugee/Asylee Relative Petition, following-to-join refugee processing in 2022, including an assessment of pending Form I-730 workloads and areas requiring additional attention. In an effort to increase processing of Form I-730 following-to-join refugee petitions pending initial domestic processing, two teams of USCIS officers traveled to the Asylum Vetting Center (ZGA) in November 2022 and February 2023 to complete cases. Additionally, USCIS initiated an effort to facilitate remote review and processing of pending Form I-730 following-to-join refugee petitions. USCIS plans to continue efforts to reduce the Form I-730 workload backlogs across the agency in FY 2024.

Furthermore, as of January 1, 2023, USCIS centralized the filing location of Form I-730 following-to-join asylum petitions at the Texas Service Center, enabling USCIS to quickly locate following-to-join asylee petitions, as needed. As part of the centralization process, USCIS created the Humanitarian, Adjustment, Removing Conditions, and Travel Documents (HART) Service Center to handle the adjudication of humanitarian focused benefits, including Form I-730 following-to-join asylum petitions. With increased staffing and a focus on humanitarian benefits, USCIS has significantly reduced the Form I-730 following-to-join asylum backlog.

Additionally, where a pending Form I-730 for a beneficiary residing abroad has been associated with their petitioner's pending adjustment of status application, USCIS will expedite the petitioner's application to adjust status. This, in turn, moves the beneficiary's Form I-730 to adjudication and furthers the agency goal of promoting family unity. Finally, Form I-730 related digitization efforts are underway and, when finalized, will greatly increase the efficiency of adjudicating domestic based beneficiaries.

Question#:	11
Topic:	Pending Naturalization Removals
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Richard J. Durbin
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: How many individuals who were placed in removal proceedings in FY 2022, and the first two quarters of FY 2023, have or had pending naturalization applications?

Response: Please see the data below which provides the number of individuals placed in removal proceedings by ICE in FY 2022, and the first two quarters of FY 2023, and the number of pending cases in removal proceedings with pending naturalization applications (N-400).

N-400, Application for Naturalization Subset of Alien Number List with N-400 Applications As of May 2, 2023			
	Fiscal Year ICE Created the Case	Number of Individuals with Any N-400 Receipt Placed in Removal Proceedings	Number of Individuals with a Currently Pending N-400 Application Placed in Removal Proceedings
TOTAL		1,623	339
N-400	2022	1,081	232
N-400	2023	542	107

Note(s):

- 1) Some applications approved, denied, or pending a decision may have been received in previous reporting periods.
- 2) This report reflects the most up-to-date data available at the time the database is queried.
- 3) Counts may differ from those reported in previous periods due to system updates and post-adjudicative outcomes.
- 4) For a complete list of USCIS forms and descriptions, visit <http://www.uscis.gov/forms>.

Question#:	12
Topic:	H-1B's Revoked
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Richard J. Durbin
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Beginning in October 2022, technology companies began laying off long-time workers, including those in the United States on temporary H-1B visas tied to their employment who were awaiting a green card. For the final quarter of FY 2022 and the first two quarters of FY 2023, please provide the number of approved H-1B visas revoked at the request of the employer for workers who are also the beneficiary of an approved Form I-140 petition, disaggregated by occupation and employer.

Response: See Attachment A (tab labeled “Question #12 Part1”) showing the number of I-129 revocations who also have an approved I-140 listed by the quarter of revocation, occupation and employer. Please note that the reason for revocation is not available in the system, so we are not able to discern revocations due to layoffs. Given the context of the question, only non-fraud revocations are reported. In addition, an exact match of the I-129 to the I-140 is not possible due to lack of a personal identifier. The report matched the I-129 to the I-140 based on the A-number if entered on both forms. Many I-129 petitions do not have the beneficiary’s A-number captured, in which case the report matched the I-129 to the I-140 based on a key of the combined fields of the beneficiary’s last name, first name, date of birth, and country of birth. Therefore, it is possible some I-129 revocations are not matched to an approved I-140, and not counted in this report.

Question: In the last quarter of FY 2022 and the first two quarters of FY 2023, how many employers filed H-1B petitions checking the “change of employer” box?

Response: See table below showing the number of H-1B petitions checking the “change of employer” box between July 1, 2022 through April 11, 2023.

I-129 Receipt Quarter	Receipts
Grand Total	66,712
FY 2022 Q4	29,296
FY 2023 Q1	21,730
FY 2023 Q2	15,686

Question: In the last quarter of FY 2022 and the first two quarters of FY 2023, how many approved Form I-140 petitions has USCIS revoked where the beneficiary was laid off and secured a new employer for nonimmigrant status, but was not eligible to “port” because he or she had not filed a Form I-485?

Question#:	12
Topic:	H-1B's Revoked
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Richard J. Durbin
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Response: See table below showing the number of Form I-140 revocations with beneficiaries who also have an approved change of employer Form I-129 listed by the quarter of I-140 revocation. Please note that this table used the same A-number and name matching the revoked Form I-140 to the filed Form I-129 change of employer petition as in Question 12 Part1 explained above. Therefore, it is possible some Form I-140 revocations are not matched to a filed Form I-129 change of employer petition, and therefore, are not counted in this report. Finally, any case with a pending I-485 was excluded from the counts.

I-140 Revocation Quarter	Receipts
Grand Total	56
FY 2022 Q4	17
FY 2023 Q1	16
FY 2023 Q2	23

See PDF entitled "Attachment A, Question 12"

Form I-129, Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker

I-129 H1B Revocations with an Approved I-140, Petition for Immigrant Worker

With a I-129 Revocation Date Between July 1, 2022 and March 31, 2023



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

Occupation	Employer Name	I-129 Revocation Quarter			Grand Total
		FY22Q4	FY23Q1	FY23Q2	
Grand Total		12,997	15,025	20,126	48,148
ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS		157	202	221	580
	ABN AMRO HOLDINGS USA LLC	1	-	-	1
	ACCORDION PARTNERS LLC	-	-	1	1
	AIG ASSET MANAGEMENT US LLC	1	2	-	3
	AIG EMPLOYEE SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
	AIG PC GLOBAL SERVICES INC	1	-	2	3
	AMAZON COM SERVICES LLC	2	-	3	5
	APPLIED MATERIALS INC	1	-	-	1
	AQR CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LLC	5	9	-	14
	ARCESIUM LLC	1	-	-	1
	ARGUS INFO AND ADVISORY SVCS LLC	1	-	-	1
	ARROW ELECTRONICS INC	-	-	1	1
	AXIO CAPITAL LP	-	-	1	1
	BAKER TILLY US LLP	-	-	1	1
	BACHMANN ASSET MANAGEMENT LP	-	1	-	1
	BARCLAYS CAPITAL INC	-	-	3	3
	BARCLAYS SERVICES CORP	1	-	1	2
	BDO USA LLP	1	2	6	9
	BENEFIT STREET PARTNERS LLC	-	-	3	3
	BERSON LLP	1	-	-	1
	BERNSTEIN & PINCHUK LLP	1	-	-	1
	BETTER HOLDCO INC	-	1	-	1
	BLACKFIN REAL ESTATE INVESTORS LLC	-	-	1	1
	BMO CAPITAL MARKETS CORP	1	-	-	1
	BNP PARIBAS	1	-	-	1
	BNP PARIBAS BCC INC	-	1	2	3
	BNP PARIBAS SECURITIES CORP	-	-	1	1
	BNP PARIBAS US WHOLESALE HOLDINGS	1	1	-	2
	BORODA HOLM	-	-	1	1
	BPM LLP	2	-	1	3
	BRIDGEWATER ASSOCIATES LP	1	-	-	1
	BROOKFIELD PROPERTY GROUP LLC	-	2	-	2
	BRUNNER BLACKSTONE & ASSOCIATES PC	-	-	1	1
	CAPITAL RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT COMPANY CRMC	-	1	-	1
	CAPSTONE INVESTMENT ADVISORS LLC	-	2	-	2
	CARBON HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
	CB INFORMATION SERVICES INC	-	1	-	1
	CBZ ACCOUNTING TAX ADVISORY LLC	-	1	-	1
	CEATEC CONSULTING INC	-	1	-	1
	CEFFENSE INC	-	1	-	1
	COGNIZANT TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS US	-	-	1	1
	COMPUTER PACKAGES INC	-	-	1	1
	COOPER TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY	1	-	-	1
	COUPA SOFTWARE INC	1	-	-	1
	CPPIB AMERICA INC	-	-	2	2
	CREDIT SUISSE ASSET MANAGEMENT LLC	-	1	-	1
	CREDIT SUISSE SECURITIES USA LLC	-	5	4	9
	CREDIT SUISSE SERVICES USA LLC	-	1	6	7
	CRESTLINE HOTELS & RESORTS LLC	-	-	1	1
	CROPR THERAPEUTICS INC	-	-	1	1
	CROSS RIVER BANK	-	-	1	1
	CROWE LLP	-	1	1	2
	CSL BEHRING LLC	-	1	-	1
	CUMMINS EMISSION SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
	CUMMINS INC	3	-	4	7
	CYTEL INC	1	2	1	4
	D E SHAW CO L P	-	-	1	1
	D E SHAW CO LP	1	-	-	1
	DAVIDSON KEMPNER CAPITAL MGMT LP	1	-	-	1
	DB USA CORE CORPORATION	3	5	-	8
	DCI CONSULTING GROUP INC	1	-	-	1
	DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP	2	6	3	11
	DELOITTE CONSULTING LLP	1	-	-	1
	DELOITTE TAX LLP	3	3	1	7
	DELOITTE TRANSACTIONS & BUS ANALYT	-	3	1	4
	DEPOSITORY TRUST AND CLEARING CORP	-	-	1	1
	DEUTSCHE BANK SECURITIES INC	2	1	2	5
	DOORDASH INC	-	-	1	1
	DUFF & PHELPS LLC	1	-	-	1
	DWS INVESTMENT MGMT AMERICAS INC	-	2	-	2
	DYNATA LLC	-	-	2	2
	ESNER ADVISORY GROUP LLC	-	-	1	1
	ELO TOUCH SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
	EPITEC INC	-	1	1	2
	EQUITY METHODS LLC	-	1	-	1
	ERNST & YOUNG LLP EY GUAM	1	-	-	1
	ERNST & YOUNG US LLP	1	7	1	9
	ERNST YOUNG US LLP	17	53	64	134
	EVERCORE PARTNERS SERVICES E LLC	-	1	1	2
	EVERCORE PARTNERS SERVICES EAST LLC	-	-	1	1
	EXCELSIOR NUTRITION INC	1	-	-	1

EXPEDIA INC	-	1	-	1
EXPRESS SCRIPTS SERVICES CO	-	-	1	1
FACEBOOK INC	-	-	1	1
FANDOM INC	-	-	1	1
FARADAY & FUTURE INC	-	-	-	2
FIDELITY INVESTMENTS	1	-	-	1
FOCUS ACCOUNTING & CPA FIRM INC	-	-	1	1
FRANKLIN TEMPLETON INVESTMENTS	3	-	-	3
GEMINI TRUST COMPANY LLC	-	1	-	1
GEODE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LLC	4	-	1	5
GOLDMAN SACHS & CO LLC	1	-	-	1
GOLDMAN SACHS BANK USA	-	1	-	1
GOLDMAN SACHS CO LLC	2	10	2	14
GOLDMAN SACHS SERVICES LLC	1	-	-	1
GOODRX INC	-	-	1	1
GOOGLE LLC	-	3	2	5
GUGGENHEIM SECURITIES LLC	1	-	-	1
HAMILTON ENTERPRISES LLC DBA FRANK	1	-	-	1
HARVARD MANAGEMENT COMPANY INC	-	-	1	1
HEALTHWAYS GROUP LLC	-	-	2	2
HGST INC	1	-	-	1
HINGE HEALTH INC	1	-	-	1
HISTOGENETICS LLC	1	-	-	1
HITCHWOOD CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LP	-	1	-	1
HSBC BANK USA NA	-	-	-	1
IBM CORPORATION	2	1	-	3
ICONIQ CAPITAL LLC	3	-	-	3
ILLUMINA INC	-	-	1	1
INAPHERA INC	-	-	1	1
IMPOSSIBLE FOODS INC	-	2	-	2
INTUITIVE SURGICAL OPERATIONS INC	-	-	1	1
INVENTURE CAPITAL CORP D/B/A TALA	-	-	2	2
JADE CENTURY PROPERTIES INC	-	1	-	1
JNB ADVISORS LLC	-	-	1	1
JOBCASE INC	3	-	-	3
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	-	-	2	2
JPMORGAN CHASE CO	2	4	-	6
JUMP OPERATIONS LLC	-	1	-	1
KCOE ISOM LLP	-	-	1	1
KLA CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
KPMG LLP	1	-	3	4
KROLL BOND RATING AGENCY INC	1	-	-	1
KSSF ENTERPRISES LTD	-	1	-	1
KYRBA INC	-	3	-	3
LAZARD FRERES CO LLC	1	-	-	1
LENDINGPOINT LLC	-	-	3	3
LEVY LAUTER LLP	-	1	-	1
LOVING TREE ACADEMY LLC	1	-	-	1
LTEVA CONTRACTOR SERVICES INC	1	-	-	1
LUMILEDS LLC	-	-	1	1
LUNDOQUIST CONSULTING INC	-	1	-	1
LYFT INC	-	-	2	2
LYLES DIVERSIFIED INC	2	-	-	2
M J VANDENBROUCKE	1	-	-	1
M SCIENCE LLC	-	-	1	1
MACKENZIE INVESTMENTS CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
MACQUARIE GLOBAL SERVICES USA LLC	1	-	-	1
MAV INVESTMENTS USA HOLDINGS INC	1	-	-	1
MARICUM LLP	1	-	-	1
MASCO CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
MCKESSON CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
MERCANTILE FINANCIAL TECH INC	-	2	-	2
MORGANMARKET US LTD	-	-	1	1
MICKRON TECHNOLOGY INC	1	-	-	1
MIZUHO SECURITIES USA LLC	1	1	1	3
MODERNA INC	-	1	-	1
MORGAN STANLEY SERVICES GROUP INC	-	3	1	4
MUFG UNION BANK NA	1	-	-	1
NAMCO SERVICES LLC	-	1	-	1
NAVITAS SEMICONDUCTOR USA INC	-	2	-	2
NETFLIX INC	3	-	-	3
NEW YORK LIFE INVESTMENT MGMT LLC	1	-	-	1
NORSTROM INC	-	1	-	1
OAKTREE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT L P	-	-	1	1
OKCOIN USA INC	-	1	-	1
PAGERDUTY INC	-	1	-	1
PANASONIC AVIONICS CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
PARADIGM CONNECT INC	1	-	-	1
PAYPAL INC	-	-	1	1
PAYWARD INC	-	1	-	1
PEOPLECONNECT, INC.	-	1	-	1
PEOPLES UNITED ADVISORS INC	-	-	1	1
PHI SERVICE COMPANY AN EXELON CO	-	-	1	1
POPULUS GROUP LLC	-	1	-	1
PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP	15	-	2	17
PRIOR MEDIA LLC	-	-	1	1
PTX TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	-	2	2
PURE STORAGE INC	-	2	-	2
PUTNAM US HOLDINGS I LLC FKA PUTNA	-	3	-	3
QS INVESTORS HOLDINGS LLC	2	-	-	2

	RANDSTAD TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	1	-	1
	RED HAT INC	-	1	-	1
	REDFIN CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	ROBINHOOD MARKETS INC	-	-	3	3
	ROKU INC	-	-	1	1
	ROYAL APPLIANCE MFG CO	-	1	-	1
	RS&M US LLP	-	7	1	8
	RUBINO & COMPANY CHARTERED	1	-	-	1
	RUBRIK INC	-	1	-	1
	SANA BIOTECHNOLOGY INC	-	1	-	1
	SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC USA INC	-	1	-	1
	SCHONFELD STRATEGIC ADVISORS LLC	4	-	-	4
	SD CAMPGROUND AND RESIDENCY CENTER	-	1	-	1
	SG AMERICAS SECURITIES LLC	-	-	1	1
	SHAMMOCK CAPITAL ADVISORS LLC	-	-	1	1
	SINGERLEWAK LLP	-	-	1	1
	SIXTH STREET OPPORTUNITIES PARTNER	-	-	1	1
	SOCIAL FINANCE INC	-	-	4	4
	SOCIETE GENERALE	-	-	2	2
	SONY INTERACTIVE ENTERTAINMENT LLC	1	-	1	2
	SPICER JEFFRIES LLP	1	-	-	1
	SQUARE INC	-	-	2	2
	SQUARETRADE INC	2	-	-	2
	SS&C TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
	STAG INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT LLC	-	1	-	1
	STANLEY BLACK & DECKER INC	1	-	-	1
	STONEX GROUP INC	-	-	1	1
	STOREX CARLSON & STRUTZ LLP	2	-	-	2
	STRIDE INC	-	-	1	1
	SUMITOMO MITSUBI BANKING CORP	1	-	-	1
	SUNRISE FUTURES LLC	1	-	-	1
	SYNTHEGO CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
	T MOBILE USA INC	-	2	2	4
	TATA COMMUNICATIONS AMERICA INC	1	-	-	1
	TD SECURITIES USA LLC	-	1	-	1
	TELENAV INC	-	-	1	1
	TESLA INC	-	-	1	1
	THE TIMKEN COMPANY	-	2	-	2
	THIRD POINT LLC	1	-	-	1
	THRASIO LLC	-	-	1	1
	TIBCO SOFTWARE INC	-	1	-	1
	TOTAL SYSTEM SERVICES LLC	-	-	3	3
	TRINITY HEALTH CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
	TUSIMPLE INC	-	-	1	1
	TWIST BIOSCIENCE CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	TWITCH INTERACTIVE INC	-	-	1	1
	UBS SECURITIES LLC	-	-	1	1
	UNITED SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS INC	2	-	-	2
	UPGRADE INC	1	-	-	1
	VENDORSDIRECT.COM LLC	-	2	-	2
	VIRING GLOBAL INVESTORS LP	1	-	-	1
	VIRTU FINANCIAL OPERATING LLC	-	1	-	1
	VIVIAN HEALTH INC	-	-	1	1
	VOLCARIS INC	1	-	-	1
	WAYFAIR LLC	-	1	-	1
	WEISS ASSET MANAGEMENT LP	1	-	-	1
	WILLIAM BLAIR & COMPANY LLC	-	1	-	1
	WOLFRAM ALPHA LLC	1	-	-	1
	WOOT SERVICES LLC	-	-	1	1
	XPRESS NATURAL GAS LLC	-	-	1	1
	ZEBRA TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
	ZILLOW INC	-	-	1	1
ADVERTISING MANAGEMENT	OCCUPATIONS	8	13	10	26
	AVALASA INC	-	-	1	1
	BYTEDANCE INC	-	3	1	4
	CARE2.COM INC	1	-	-	1
	COMPASS INC	-	1	-	1
	ECOLAB USA INC	-	1	-	1
	HUGE LLC	1	-	-	1
	IONIA INC	-	1	-	1
	JACKSON HEWITT TAX SERVICE INC	1	-	-	1
	LINKEDIN CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	META PLATFORMS INC	-	-	3	3
	MICRON SEMICONDUCTOR PRODUCTS INC MSP	-	-	2	2
	NEXTDOOR INC	-	1	-	1
	OPEN AVENUES FOUNDATION	-	-	1	1
	PROOFPOINT INC	-	-	1	1
	REFURISON INC	-	-	1	1
	ROMAN HEALTH VENTURES INC	-	-	1	1
	STAX INC	-	3	-	3
	VF OUTDOOR LLC	-	1	-	1
	VINC COMMUNICATIONS INC D/B/A PERFO	-	2	-	2
AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING	OCCUPATIONS	10	7	11	28
	3M COMPANY	-	-	1	1
	D E SHAW & CO LP	-	2	-	2
	EDWARDS LIFESCIENCES LLC	-	-	2	2
	EO NORTH AMERICA INC	3	-	-	3
	GOOGLE LLC	3	-	-	3
	GULFSTREAM AEROSPACE CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
	HAECO CABIN SOLUTIONS LLC	-	1	-	1

	HGST INC	-	-	1	1
	ILTA RESEARCH & EXPLORATION LLC	-	-	1	1
	MASIMO CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	BUCKUS WIRELESS INC	2	-	-	2
	SAPPHIRE ELECTRONICS & DEFENSE AVION	1	-	-	1
	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS AMERICA INC	-	3	-	3
	SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	TONKIAN INC	-	-	2	2
	TRIAD NATIONAL SECURITY LLC	1	1	-	2
AGENTS AND APPRAISERS	TRIAD NATIONAL SECURITY LLC	1	-	-	1
	RIVER CITY EDUCATION SERVICES INC	1	-	-	1
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING OCCUPATIONS		1	2	6	9
	BERGMANN ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS	-	-	3	3
	PANASONIC AVIONICS CORPORATION	-	-	3	3
	PURDUE UNIVERSITY	1	-	-	1
	ZOLTI INC	-	2	-	2
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY&FISHING INDUSTRY MANAGERS&OFFICIALS		2	3	4	9
	CHEVY INC	1	-	-	1
	CRUISE LLC	-	2	-	2
	GOBRANDS INC	-	-	3	3
	KERRY INC	-	1	-	1
	STRYKER CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	THE NATURE CONSERVANCY	1	-	-	1
	THYSSENKRUPP CRANKSHAFT COMPANY LLC	-	-	1	1
ARCHITECTURAL OCCUPATIONS		6	6	7	21
	CAPGEMINI AMERICA INC	-	1	-	1
	COSCIA MOOS ARCHITECTURE LLC	-	1	-	1
	FSERV SOLUTIONS LLC	1	-	-	1
	HARLEY ELLIS DEVEREAUX CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
	HLM ARCHITECTS INC DBA HENSLEY LAM	1	-	-	1
	JRDV ARCHITECTS INC	-	-	1	1
	KOHN PEDERSEN FOX ASSOCIATES PC	1	-	-	1
	LLOYD'S REGISTER NORTH AMERICA INC	-	-	1	1
	M ARTHUR GENSER JR & ASSO INC	-	-	1	1
	M ARTHUR GENSER JR & ASSOCIATES I	-	-	1	1
	MEET COPPER INC	1	-	-	1
	MOTOROLA MOBILITY LLC	-	2	-	2
	PERKINS WILL INC	-	-	1	1
	SKIDMORE OWINGS & MERRILL LLP	-	-	-	1
	SKIDMORE OWINGS MERRILL LLP	1	2	1	4
	SYSTEC INTERNATIONAL INC	1	-	-	1
	TISHMAN CONSTRUCTION CORP AN AECOM	-	-	1	1
BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS ANALYSIS OCCUPATIONS		66	69	93	228
	ABOVE LENDING INC	-	-	1	1
	ACCORDION PARTNERS LLC	-	2	-	2
	ACTIVEHOURS INC DBA EARNIN	-	-	1	1
	ADORE INC	-	-	1	1
	AERIS COMMUNICATIONS INC	1	-	-	1
	AIX PARTNERS LLC	1	-	-	1
	AIXPARTNERS LLC	1	-	-	1
	APEX SYSTEMS LLC	-	-	2	2
	APTIV CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	BADRI USA LLC	-	1	-	1
	BAMIA 2 LLC INDIRECTLY OWNED BY RE	1	-	-	1
	BECTON DICKINSON AND COMPANY	-	1	-	1
	BLOUNT INC	1	-	-	1
	BRAINLAB INC	-	-	1	1
	BRIGHTEDGE TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
	BRISTLECONE INC	1	-	-	1
	BUDGET WIRELESS CALIFORNIA LLC	-	-	1	1
	BYNDER LLC	-	1	-	1
	CAMBRIDGE PHARMA CONSULTANCY INC	-	1	-	1
	CARBONITE INC	1	-	1	2
	CEENGAGE LEARNING INC	2	-	-	2
	CHENAMED LLC	1	-	-	1
	CHICAGO MERCANTILE EXCHANGE INC	2	-	-	2
	CHRISTUS HEALTH	-	-	1	1
	CITIGROUP GLOBAL MARKETS INC	-	-	-	2
	COFORGE DPA NA INC	-	-	1	1
	COFORGE LIMITED FKA NIIT TECH LTD	1	3	1	5
	COFORGE LIMITED FKA NIIT TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED	-	-	1	1
	COGNIZANT TECH SOLUTIONS US CORP	-	2	-	2
	COGNIZANT TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS US	1	1	19	21
	COGNIZANT TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS US CORP	-	-	2	2
	CONDUENT BUSINESS SERVICES LLC	-	-	3	3
	CONNECT AMERICA LLC	-	-	1	1
	CONNECTURE INC	-	-	-	1
	CREDIT SUISSE SECURITIES USA LLC	-	-	3	3
	DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP	2	7	1	10
	DELOITTE CONSULTING LLP	1	-	-	1
	DELOITTE TRANSACTIONS & BUS ANALYT	1	-	-	1
	DOW JONES AND COMPANY INC	1	-	-	1
	ERNST & YOUNG US LLP	-	1	2	3
	ERNST YOUNG US LLP	2	11	4	17
	EXLSERVICE.COM LLC	2	2	-	4
	EXOPERA INC	-	3	-	3
	FACEBOOK INC	1	-	-	1
	GOBRANDS INC	-	-	1	1
	GODDRX INC	-	-	2	2

	GUIDEHOUSE INC	1	-	-	1
	HAPPY MONEY INC	1	-	-	1
	HEART OF CARDON LLC	-	-	1	1
	HIM HEALTH SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	-	1
	HSBC BANK USA NA	2	-	-	2
	IBM CORPORATION	2	1	-	3
	INFOBAHN SOFTWARE INC	-	-	1	1
	INOVALON INC	1	6	-	7
	INTONE NETWORKS INC	2	-	-	2
	INTUIT INC	-	-	2	2
	IOVIA INC	1	1	2	4
	IRS SOFTWARE INC	-	1	-	1
	IURA PENTUM INC	-	-	1	1
	KASEYA US LLC	-	-	1	1
	KMX CONSULTING INC	1	-	-	1
	KPI NINJA INC	1	-	-	1
	LANCESOFT INC	-	1	-	1
	LEXISNEXIS RISK SOLUTIONS FL INC	-	-	1	1
	MATTERPORT INC	1	-	-	1
	MAXIMUS INC	1	-	-	1
	MCDONALDS CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
	MEDLINE INDUSTRIES INC	-	2	-	2
	META PLATFORMS INC	-	-	1	1
	MICROSOFT CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
	MONITICELLO CONSULTING GROUP INC	-	1	-	1
	MPHASIS CORPORATION	1	1	-	2
	MUFJ UNION BANK NA	1	-	-	1
	NEROWALLET INC	1	-	-	1
	NETIETS SERVICES INC	-	1	-	1
	NEXTIVA	-	1	-	1
	NIT TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED	-	-	1	1
	ONE HOLDING CO	-	-	2	2
	OPORTUN INC	-	-	1	1
	OPTUM SERVICES INC	-	2	-	2
	PINNACLE TECHNICAL RESOURCES INC	1	-	-	1
	PLYMOUTH ROCK MANAGEMENT CO OF NJ	2	-	-	2
	PONY AI INC	1	-	-	1
	PRASAN ENTERPRISES INCORPORATED	-	1	-	1
	PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS ADVISORY SE	4	-	-	4
	PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP	2	-	-	2
	PROPELLER INC	2	-	-	2
	PROSPER MARKETPLACE INC	-	-	2	2
	PULNAM ASSOCIATES LLC	1	-	-	1
	PWC ADVISORY SERVICES LLC	1	-	-	1
	RIVERBED TECHNOLOGY LLC	-	-	1	1
	SABRE GLBL INC	-	-	2	2
	ST PETERSBURG COLLEGE	1	-	-	1
	STATE STREET BANK & TRUST COMPANY	-	2	-	2
	T ROWE PRICE ASSOCIATES INC	-	1	-	1
	THE BOSTON CONSULTING GROUP INC	4	3	7	14
	THE GAP INC	-	-	1	1
	THE UNIV OF TEXAS SYSTEM	-	-	1	1
	THUMBSTACK INC	-	1	-	1
	TRUE LINK FINANCIAL	-	1	-	1
	UNICITY INTERNATIONAL INC	-	-	1	1
	UPMC PRESBYTERIAN SHADYSIDE	1	-	-	1
	VEREDAY	-	2	-	2
	VISTA TECHNOLOGY & OPERATIONS LLC	-	1	-	1
	WAYFAIR LLC	-	-	1	1
	WILSHIRE ADVISORS LLC	1	-	-	1
	WIPRO LIMITED	1	2	-	3
	WOOD MACKENZIE INC	-	-	1	1
	YOUNG & RUBICAM CHAMBERS YSC LIMITED	-	-	-	-
	ZEBRA TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
CERAMIC ENGINEERING OCCUPATIONS		5	2	-	7
	GUARDIAN GLASS LLC	1	-	-	1
	SAINT-GOBAIN CERAMICS & PLASTICS I	-	1	-	1
	SEANTECH CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
	THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY	-	1	-	1
	WESTERN DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES INC	3	-	-	3
CHEMICAL ENGINEERING OCCUPATIONS		27	17	48	92
	ADA CARBON SOLUTIONS RED RIVER LLC	-	1	-	1
	ALLIANCE FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY LL	-	-	1	1
	ALNYLAM PHARMACEUTICALS	-	2	-	2
	APPLIED GENETIC TECHNOLOGIES CORP	-	-	1	1
	APPLIED MATERIALS INC	-	2	1	3
	AVANTOR FLUID HANDLING LLC	1	-	-	1
	BAYER CROSCIENCE LP	-	-	1	1
	BECTON DICKINSON AND COMPANY	2	-	-	2
	BEYOND MEAT INC	-	1	-	1
	BLOOM ENERGY CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	BRISTOL MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY	-	-	2	2
	BROWN UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
	BUCKMAN LABORATORIES INTERNATIONAL	-	-	1	1
	CAMERON INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	CONTINUIS PHARMACEUTICALS INC	-	-	3	3
	CONSTRE PHARMACEUTICALS INC LABORAT	1	-	-	1
	CRITICAL PATH INSTITUTE	2	-	-	2
	CUMMINS INC	-	-	1	1
	DARK HORSE CONSULTING INC	1	-	-	1

	DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY	-	-	1	1
	DOW SILICONES CORPORATION	-	-	5	5
	ENEVATE CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
	ENTERIS BIOPHARMA INC	-	1	-	1
	FACEBOOK INC	1	2	1	2
	FLUOR ENTERPRISES INC	-	-	1	1
	GENOMATICA INC	-	1	-	1
	GLAXOSMITHKLINE LLC	-	-	2	2
	HAEMONETICS CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
	HEADWAY TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
	ILLUMINA INC	-	-	3	3
	INGRIT LLC	-	-	1	1
	INST OF GAS TECH D/B/A GAS TECH IN	-	-	1	1
	K T G USA INC	-	-	1	1
	KADANT BLACK CLAWSON LLC	-	-	-	1
	KIEWIT ENGINEERING GROUP INC	1	-	4	4
	KREMER'S URBAN PHARMACEUTICALS INC	-	-	1	1
	LAM RESEARCH CORPORATION	-	1	1	2
	LINDE GAS & EQUIPMENT INC	1	-	-	1
	LINDE INC	-	-	1	1
	MICRON TECHNOLOGY INC	1	-	-	1
	NTES LLC	1	-	-	1
	NXP USA INC	2	-	-	2
	PRAXAIR INC	1	-	-	1
	PRECIS ENGINEERING INC	-	-	1	1
	PURDUE UNIVERSITY	-	2	-	2
	PUTNAM ASSOCIATES LLC	-	1	-	1
	SABIC INNOVATIVE PLASTICS US LLC	2	-	-	2
	SHIRE HUMAN GENETIC THERAPIES INC	-	-	1	1
	SIGMA ALDRICH MANUFACTURING LLC	-	-	1	1
	SINGULAR GENOMICS SYSTEMS INC	2	-	-	2
	TAKEDA DEV CENTER AMERICAS INC	1	-	-	1
	TECHNO PRO SOLUTIONS INC	-	3	-	3
	TEKNO-APEX COMPANY	2	-	-	2
	THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY	-	-	2	2
	THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS	-	-	1	1
	UC SANTA BARBARA	-	-	1	1
	UNIV OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES	2	-	-	2
	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA IRVINE	2	-	-	2
	UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA	1	-	-	1
	UPM RAFLATAE INC	1	-	1	1
	YET2.COM INC	-	-	1	1
	CIVIL ENGINEERING OCCUPATIONS	36	43	54	133
	IC DRILLING LLC	-	2	-	2
	AECOM TECHNICAL SERVICES INC	6	1	4	11
	ALLIANCE STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS INC	1	-	-	1
	AMES CONSTRUCTION INC	-	-	1	1
	ARUP ADVISORY INC	-	-	1	1
	ARUP US INC	-	-	3	3
	ATKINS NORTH AMERICA INC	-	4	-	4
	AUBURN UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
	BCC ENGINEERING LLC	1	-	-	1
	BIG TOP MANUFACTURING INC	3	-	-	3
	BRANDT-HUBBARD INDUSTRIAL SERVICE CO	-	1	-	1
	BRIERLEY ASSOCIATES CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	BURO HAPPOLD CONSULTING ENGINEERS INC	-	-	1	1
	CITY OF BEAVERTON	-	2	-	2
	CLAYCO INC	-	-	1	1
	CONSOR ENGINEERS LLC	-	-	1	1
	CREATIVE TEAM LLC	-	-	1	1
	CRUISE LLC	-	1	-	1
	CS ENERGY LLC	-	1	-	1
	CUMMING MANAGEMENT GROUP INC	1	-	-	1
	CUMMING MANAGEMENT GROUP INC DBA CUMMING CO	-	-	1	1
	DAMATO CONVERSANO INC DBA DCI	1	-	-	1
	DESIMONE CONSULTING ENGINEERING DPC	-	-	1	1
	DEVCON CONSTRUCTION INC	-	1	-	1
	E2 CONSULTING ENGINEERS INC	-	-	1	1
	ECS MID-ATLANTIC LLC	-	1	-	1
	ECS SOUTHWEST LLP	-	1	-	1
	FLATIRON CONSTRUCTION CORP	2	-	-	2
	FORD MOTOR COMPANY	-	1	-	1
	FRELSE AND NICHOLS INC	-	-	1	1
	FTI LLC	1	-	-	1
	GREENMAN PEDERSEN INC	-	2	-	2
	HENDERSON ROGERS STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS LLC	-	-	1	1
	HENSEL PHELPS CONSTRUCTION CO	1	-	-	1
	HILLIS-CARNES ENGINEERING ASSOCIAT	-	1	-	1
	HNTB CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	ICF INCORPORATED LLC	1	-	-	1
	INTERNATIONAL CODE COUNCIL INC	-	1	-	1
	ISTHMUS ENGINEERING INC	-	1	-	1
	ITERIS INC	-	-	1	1
	JCL CONSULTING LLC	1	-	-	1
	JOHN A MARTIN STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS	-	1	-	1
	KFORCE INC	-	1	-	1
	LEASE CRUTCHER LEWIS WA LLC	-	-	1	1
	LERA CONSULTING STRUCTURAL	-	1	-	1
	LINDE ENGINEERING N AMERICA LLC	3	-	-	3
	LUTRON ELECTRONICS CO INC	-	1	-	1

	MARTINES PALMEIRO CONSTRUCTION LLC	1	-	-	1
	MCLAREN TECHNICAL SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
	MICHAEL BAKER INTERNATIONAL INC	1	-	3	4
	MOFFATT & NICHOL	2	-	-	2
	OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
	OVERHEAD DOOR CORPORATION	-	-	3	3
	PENNONI ASSOCIATES INC	-	-	1	1
	PILE DYNAMICS INC	2	-	-	2
	PINPOINT PRECISION LLC	1	-	-	1
	PMA CONSULTANTS LLC	-	-	3	3
	RAGLE INC	-	-	3	3
	RAILWORKS TRACK SERVICES LLC	-	-	1	1
	RUMMEL KLEPPER & KAHL LLP	-	3	-	3
	SAFEBUILD LLC	-	-	1	1
	SERCO INC	-	6	8	9
	SIDGMORE OWINGS MERRILL LLP	-	-	1	1
	SLIPSTREAM GROUP INC	-	1	-	1
	SRK CONSULTING US INC	2	-	-	2
	STRATA INC	1	-	-	1
	STY INCORPORATED	-	-	1	1
	SUNDT CONSTRUCTION INC	-	1	-	1
	SYNERGY INC	-	-	1	1
	THE SANBORN MAP COMPANY INC	-	1	-	1
	TRANSAMART INC	-	-	1	1
	TRC ENGINEERS INC CA	-	-	1	1
	TURNER TOWNSEND INC	-	1	-	1
	TWITTER INC	-	2	-	2
	UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING SCIENCES LLC	-	-	1	1
	UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM	-	-	1	1
	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO BOULDER	2	-	-	2
	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO DENVER	-	-	1	1
	UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA	-	-	1	1
	VERDANT STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS	-	-	1	1
	WALTER P MOORE & ASSOCIATES INC	2	-	-	2
	WALTER P MOORE AND ASSOCIATES INC	-	-	1	1
	WEAVER CONSULTANTS GR LLC DBA WEAV	-	1	-	1
	WEBCOR CRAFT LP	-	1	-	1
	WSP USA BUILDINGS INC	-	-	1	1
	WSP USA INC	-	1	3	4
CLERGY:		-	1	-	1
	PACIFIC INVESTMENT MGMT CO LLC	-	1	-	1
COMMERCIAL ARTISTS: DESIGNERS & ILLUSTRATORS, GRAPHIC ARTS		18	20	33	71
	AMAZON COM SERVICES LLC	-	1	1	2
	AMAZON REGISTRY SERVICES INC	-	-	2	2
	ATHENAHEALTH INC	-	1	-	1
	BLEND LABS INC	-	-	1	1
	BLOCKFI INC	-	-	1	1
	CL AI INC	-	1	-	1
	CASTLIGHT HEALTH INC	1	-	-	1
	CLARI INC	1	-	-	1
	COGNIZANT TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS US CORP	-	-	1	1
	COHESTY INC	-	-	1	1
	CONTEXTLOGIC INC DBA WISH	-	-	1	1
	CRUISE LLC	-	-	1	1
	DOORDASH INC	1	-	-	1
	ELECTRONIC ARTS INC	1	-	3	4
	ENHANCE PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT INC	-	-	1	1
	EVABEAM INC	-	1	-	1
	EXPEDIA INC	-	-	1	1
	FACEBOOK INC	-	2	2	4
	FORTINET INC	1	-	-	1
	GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY	-	-	1	1
	GLDSSER INC	1	-	-	1
	GODORX INC	1	-	-	1
	GUIDEWIRE SOFTWARE INC	-	1	-	1
	HI REZ STUDIOS INC	-	-	1	1
	HINGE INC	-	1	-	1
	INTUIT INC	-	-	2	2
	LYFT INC	-	1	-	1
	META PLATFORMS INC	-	1	2	3
	MICROSOFT CORPORATION	-	2	-	2
	NAUGHTY DOG A LIMITED LIABILITY CO	1	-	-	1
	NUTRAX INC	-	1	-	1
	ORCON USA INC	-	1	-	1
	PIVOTAL SOFTWARE INC	-	-	2	2
	POCKET GEMS INC	1	-	-	1
	QUALTRICS LLC	1	-	-	1
	QUANTICAST CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
	REVANCA THERAPEUTICS INC	-	-	1	1
	RIOT GAMES INC	-	-	1	1
	ROBINHOOD MARKETS INC	1	-	-	1
	ROKU INC	-	-	1	1
	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS AMERICA INC	1	-	-	1
	SEISMIC SOFTWARE INC	1	-	-	1
	SONY INTERACTIVE ENTERTAINMENT LLC	-	1	-	1
	SPON INC	1	-	-	1
	SPOTIFY USA INC	2	-	-	2
	STRUP INC	-	-	1	1
	SYMPLECTIC CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
	TEVA PHARMACEUTICALS USA INC	-	2	-	2

	THINK INC	-	1	-	1
	TIKTOR INC	-	-	2	2
	TRANSPLACE TEXAS LP	-	-	1	1
	WHIRLPOOL CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
	YULOW INC	-	1	-	1
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS		1	1	7	9
	AECOM TECHNICAL SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
	ALLANA BUICK & BERS INC	-	-	1	1
	DPR CONSTRUCTION	-	-	3	3
	FACEBOOK INC	-	1	-	1
	GREENLAND U S COMMERCIAL HOLDING I	1	-	-	1
	LYFT INC	-	-	1	1
	VANTAGE DATA CENTERS MANAGEMENT COMPANY LLC	-	-	1	1
DENTISTS		5	14	22	43
	42 NORTH DENTAL CARE LLC	-	-	1	1
	ACL DENTAL GROUP LLC	-	1	-	1
	ADVANCE DENTAL CLINIC PC	-	-	1	1
	ASPEN DENTAL ASSOCS OF NEPA PLLC	1	-	-	1
	CLEAR POINT DENTISTRY P A	1	-	-	1
	CHERRY TREE DENTAL LLC	-	1	-	1
	CLEARMOTION INC	-	-	1	1
	DENTAL HEALTH GR PA DBA GREAT EXPR	-	2	-	2
	DENTAL HEALTH GROUP PA D/B/A GREAT EXPRESSIONS DE	-	-	2	2
	DR TONGS PARK PC	-	-	2	2
	EAST CENTRAL MO BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SVCS INC D/B/A A	-	-	1	1
	FAMILIA DENTAL NB PLLC	-	-	1	1
	FAMILY DYNAMICS LLC	2	-	-	2
	FAMILY SMILES LLC	-	1	-	1
	GARDNER DENTAL GROUP LLC	-	1	-	1
	GLOBAL SMILES DENTAL & LLC DBA 7 D	-	1	-	1
	GRACE HEALTH INC	-	-	1	1
	GREAT EXPRESSIONS DENTAL CTRS OF C	-	1	-	1
	IDTC DENTAL HYGIENE CENTER LLC DBA	-	-	1	1
	IRVING ROSINORI DENTAL PARTNERS	-	-	1	1
	LAKIREDDY DENTAL LLC	1	-	-	1
	LOMA LINDA UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
	MANHATTAN ORAL FACIAL SURGERY LLC	-	1	-	1
	MAVERICK FAMILY DENTAL PC DBA DR D	1	2	1	4
	MODERN DENTAL PROFESSIONALS SAN AN	-	-	-	1
	PARK DENTAL	-	-	3	3
	ROCKLEDGE SMILES LLC DBA ADMIRE	-	1	-	1
	S GIBREE DMD PC	-	-	1	1
	UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM	-	1	-	1
	UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA	-	-	3	3
	WISCONSIN DENTAL GROUP SC	-	-	1	1
DIETICIANS		-	2	3	5
	DAVITA INC	-	1	-	1
	NUTRITION THERAPY ESSENTIALS INC	-	-	1	1
	QTEG DEVELOPMENT INC	-	-	1	1
	SODEKO INC	-	1	-	1
	TX HEALTH & HUMAN SVCS COMMISSION	-	-	1	1
DRAFTERS		2	-	-	2
	BRASS METAL INDUSTRIES LLC	2	-	-	2
EDITORS: PUBLICATION, BROADCAST, AND SCRIPT		-	1	-	1
	FLEXPORT INC	-	1	-	1
ELECTRICAL/ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING OCCUPATIONS		793	832	1,081	2,706
	10X GENOMICS INC	-	1	-	1
	JA LUSTIN AND SONS INTL INC	1	-	-	1
	ABB INC	-	3	-	3
	ABBIE INC	-	-	1	1
	ACHRONIX SEMICONDUCTOR CORP	-	-	2	2
	ACHRONIX SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
	ACIARA TECHNOLOGIES LLC	1	-	-	1
	ADB SAFEGATE AMERICAS LLC	1	-	-	1
	ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES INC	74	22	-	96
	ADVANCED RESOURCE STAFFING INC	-	-	1	1
	ADVANTAGE TECHNICAL SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
	ADVANTEST AMERICA INC	3	-	1	4
	AECOM TECHNICAL SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
	AELUMA INC	-	1	-	1
	AERIS COMMUNICATIONS INC	6	2	-	8
	AEVA INC	1	1	1	3
	AFIRMA INC	-	-	1	1
	AGCO CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
	AGGREKO LLC	-	-	1	1
	AGILEBITS USA INC	-	1	-	1
	AHEAD INC	-	-	1	1
	AKAMAI TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	4	4
	AKT AMERICA INC	1	-	-	1
	ALIBABA GROUP U S INC	2	1	1	4
	ALIBABA GROUP US INC	-	2	-	2
	ALLIANCE FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY LL	-	1	-	1
	ALTAIR PROTOTYPES INC	2	-	-	2
	ALTRAN ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	-	1
	AMAZON COM SERVICES LLC	2	12	5	19
	AMAZON DATA SERVICES INC	-	-	2	2
	AMBAEULA CORP	-	-	1	1
	AMBIOL MICRO INC	-	-	1	1
	AMDOCS INC	-	2	2	4
	AMERICAN AXLE & MANUFACTURING INC	4	-	-	4

AMERICAN AXLE MANUFACTURING INC	-	1	1	2
AMERICAN BATTERY SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
AMERICAN EAGLE OUTFITTERS INC	1	-	-	1
AMPERE COMPUTING LLC	8	1	5	14
AMT SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
ANALOG BITS INC	2	-	-	2
ANALOG DEVICES INC	5	6	-	11
ANOKIWAVE INC	3	-	1	4
ANRITSU COMPANY	3	-	-	3
ANSYS INC	-	2	-	2
APPLE INC	4	3	-	7
APPLIED MATERIALS INC	-	1	3	4
APPLIED MEDICAL RESOURCES CORP	1	-	-	1
APTIV CORPORATION	3	9	1	13
ARGO AI LLC	-	8	-	8
ARICENT TECHNOLOGIES HOLDINGS LTD	-	1	-	1
ARM INC	16	4	2	22
ARRAY TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
ARRIS ENTERPRISES LLC	-	-	2	2
ARRIS GLOBAL SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
ARTERIS INC DBA ARTERIS IP	1	-	-	1
ASM AMERICA INC	-	-	3	3
ASML US LP	2	1	-	3
AT&T SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
ATMOSIC TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
ATN INTERNATIONAL INC	1	-	-	1
ATRONIX ACQUISITION CORPORATION	-	1	3	4
ATWELL LLC	-	-	1	1
AUGAGO TECHNOLOGIES U S INC	1	3	2	6
AVIVA LINES INC	-	-	4	4
AVO MULTI AMP CORP DBA MEGGER	-	-	1	1
B BRAUN MEDICAL INC	-	-	2	2
BALTIMORE GAS & ELECTRIC AN EXELON	-	-	1	1
BARTON & ASSOCIATES INC	1	-	-	1
BATTELLE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE	-	-	-	-
BC ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS PLC	-	1	-	1
BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION	2	-	4	6
BLOOM ENERGY CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
BORGWARNER TRANSMISSION PRODUCTS	-	-	2	2
BRIGHTSTAR LLC	-	-	1	1
BROADCOM CORPORATION	26	45	34	145
BROCADE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS LLC	-	-	2	2
BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY	-	2	-	2
BURNS & MCDONNELL ENGINEERING COMPANY INC	-	1	-	1
BURNS & MCDONNELL ENGINEERING COMPANY INC	-	-	1	1
BUTTERFLY NETWORK INC	-	4	-	4
BWV CHASSIS DYNAMICS NA INC	-	1	-	1
BWV NORTH AMERICA INC	-	1	-	1
CADENCE DESIGN SYSTEMS INC	9	10	32	51
CALPINE CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
CANADIAN SOLAR SSES US INC	-	-	1	1
CANOO TECHNOLOGIES INC	2	-	3	5
CAPITAL GROUP COMPANIES GLOBAL CGC	-	-	1	1
CARL ZEISS INDUSTRIAL METROLOGY L	-	-	1	1
CARL ZEISS INDUSTRIAL METROLOGY LLC	-	-	1	1
CATERPILLAR INC	-	-	2	2
CENTRAK INC	-	1	-	1
CEPHED	2	-	-	2
CETECOM INC	-	-	1	1
CHANGAN US RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER INC	-	-	1	1
CIENA CORPORATION	2	3	1	6
CIRRUS LOGIC INTERNATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR LTD	-	-	3	3
CIRTEC MEDICAL CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
CISCO SYSTEMS INC	-	-	9	9
CLIMATEC LLC	-	-	1	1
CLINICOMP INTL INC	-	-	1	1
CLOUDINARY INC	-	-	2	2
CNI INDUSTRIAL AMERICA LLC	1	-	-	1
COCKROACH LABS INC	-	1	-	1
COGNIZANT TECH SOLUTIONS US CORP	2	-	-	2
COGNIZANT TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS US	-	-	11	11
COINBASE INC	1	-	-	1
COMMONWEALTH ASSOCIATES INC	1	-	-	1
CONNECTIVITY WIRELESS LLC DBA CONN	-	-	1	1
CONTINENTAL AUTOMOTIVE SYSTEMS INC	1	-	1	2
CONTROL TEC LLC	-	1	-	1
CONVOY INC	-	-	1	1
CORNELIUS NETWORKS INC	1	-	-	1
CORNING OPTICAL COMMUNICATIONS LLC	-	2	-	2
COX AUTOMOTIVE CORPORATE SERVICES LLC	-	-	1	1
CREATEME TECHNOLOGIES LLC	1	-	-	1
CREDIT SESAME INC	2	-	-	2
CRESTRON ELECTRONICS INC	-	-	1	1
CRC GLOBAL CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
CUBIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS INC	-	-	2	2
CUMMINS INC	3	8	23	34
CYPRESS SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION	5	1	3	9
DAIRYLAND POWER COOPERATIVE	-	1	-	1
DANA AUTOMOTIVE SYSTEMS GROUP LLC	-	-	1	1
DANFOSS LLC	-	1	-	1

	DASSAULT SYSTEMES AMERICAS CORP	-	1	-	1
	DASSAULT SYSTEMES SIMULIA CORP	-	1	-	1
	DATAPELAGO INC	-	-	1	1
	DEERE AND COMPANY	3	-	-	3
	DEERE COMPANY	1	-	-	1
	DELART TECHNOLOGY SERVICES LLC	-	-	3	3
	DEMATIC CORP	1	1	-	2
	DIALOG SEMICONDUCTOR INC	1	-	-	1
	DIALOG SEMICONDUCTOR US INC	1	-	-	1
	DISH NETWORK L L C	-	2	1	3
	DOCVISION INC	-	-	5	5
	DROPBOX INC	-	-	3	3
	EARGO INC	1	-	-	1
	EBAY INC	1	-	-	1
	EC R SERVICES LLC	1	-	-	1
	ELECTRIC POWER GROUP LLC	1	-	2	3
	ELECTRIC RELIABILITY COUNCIL OF TX	-	-	1	1
	ELEMENT ENERGY INC	-	1	-	1
	ELI LILLY AND COMPANY	-	-	1	1
	ELIASSON GROUP LLC	-	-	1	1
	ELLIE MAE INC	2	-	-	2
	EMBARK TRUCKS INC	-	-	2	2
	ENDACE USA LIMITED	3	-	-	3
	ENPHASE ENERGY INC	-	1	-	1
	ENVIRONMENTAL DATA RESOURCES LLC D	-	1	-	1
	ERICSSON INC	2	1	3	6
	ESCHWEILER & POTASHNIK LLC	-	-	1	1
	ESG AUTOMOTIVE INC	1	-	-	1
	EXELON BUSINESS SERVICES CO LLC	-	-	-	1
	FACEBOOK INC	-	7	7	14
	FAIRWARNING LLC	-	1	-	1
	FAMECCANICA NORTH AMERICA INC	1	-	-	1
	FCA US LLC	1	3	4	8
	FERM RESEARCH ALLIANCE LLC	-	1	-	1
	FEV NORTH AMERICA INC	-	1	-	1
	FEYEN ZYLSTRA	-	1	-	1
	FIGURE TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
	FISKER GROUP INC	-	1	-	1
	FIVES DYAO CORP	-	-	1	1
	FLEX LOGIX TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	3	7	10
	FLEXIBLE FINANCE INC	-	1	-	1
	FORD MOTOR COMPANY	1	9	4	14
	FORTINET INC	1	-	-	1
	FUNCTIONAL SOFTWARE INC D/B/A SENT	-	-	1	1
	FURTHER ENTERPRISE SOLUTIONS LLC	1	3	-	4
	FUYAO AUTOMOTIVE NORTH AMERICA INC	1	-	-	1
	G W ELECTRIC COMPANY	1	-	-	1
	GANNETT FLEMING INC	-	-	1	1
	GE ENERGY MANAGEMENT SERVICES LLC	-	1	-	1
	GE GRID SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	2	2
	GE HEALTHCARE ITS USA CORP	2	-	-	2
	GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY	8	11	8	27
	GEO SEMICONDUCTOR INC	-	3	-	3
	GHEARAI ASSOCIATES LLC	1	-	-	1
	GHOST LOCOMOTION INC	-	-	1	1
	GLOBAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INC	-	-	1	1
	GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATES LLC	-	-	1	1
	GLOBAL WIRELESS SOLUTIONS INC	2	-	1	3
	GLOBALFOUNDRIES US INC	1	-	1	2
	GOODIX TECHNOLOGY INC	1	-	2	3
	GOTON INC	-	-	1	1
	GPR INC	-	1	-	1
	GROUPON INC	-	1	-	1
	GUIDEWIRE SOFTWARE INC	-	1	-	1
	HEARST BUSINESS PUBLISHING INC	-	-	1	1
	HELLA ELECTRONICS CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
	HERBALIFE INTL OF AMERICA INC	-	1	-	1
	HERMES MICROVISION INC	4	2	3	9
	HEWLETT PACKARD ENTERPRISE COMPANY	3	-	1	4
	HEXWARE TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
	HGST INC	9	-	-	9
	HIPPO EMPLOYEE SERVICES INC DBA HIPPO INSURANCE	-	2	-	2
	HITACHI ASTIMO AMERICAS INC	-	-	1	1
	HOLOGIC INC	-	1	1	2
	HOME DEPOT PRODUCT AUTHORITY LLC	-	-	1	1
	HOME DEPOT USA INC	-	-	1	1
	HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC	-	1	-	1
	HORTON INC	1	-	-	1
	HOUZZ INC	-	-	1	1
	HUBBELL POWER SYSTEMS INC	-	2	-	2
	HUGHES NETWORK SYSTEMS LLC	1	2	-	3
	HYPERLOOP TECHNOLOGIES INC DBA VIR	-	-	1	1
	HYPERLOOP TECHNOLOGIES INC DBA VIRGIN HYPERLOOP	-	-	1	1
	IBM CORPORATION	2	2	-	4
	ICF RESOURCES LLC	-	-	2	2
	ILLUMINA INC	1	-	1	2
	IMEC USA NANOELECTRONICS DESIGN CE	-	-	2	2
	INCEPT ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS LLC	1	-	-	1
	INFINEON TECHNOLOGIES AMERICAS COR	-	1	-	1
	INFINEON TECHNOLOGIES AMERICAS CORP	-	1	-	1

INFINEON TECHNOLOGIES LLC	3	-	-	3
INFINERA CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
INFORMATICA LLC	-	-	1	1
INGENICO INC	-	-	1	1
INPHI CORPORATION	1	-	1	2
INTEL AMERICAS INC	2	4	7	13
INTEL CORPORATION	146	230	219	595
INTEL FEDERAL LLC	6	2	1	9
INTEL MASSACHUSETTS INC	6	8	9	23
INTEL NOTIM US LLC	-	2	-	2
INTELLIGATED SERVICES LLC	1	1	-	2
INTERTEK TESTING SERVICES NA INC	-	1	-	1
INVENSENSE INC	-	-	2	2
IOPEX TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
IPO PHOTONICS CORPORATION	-	2	-	2
IOGEO AMERICA INC	2	-	-	2
ISILON SYSTEMS LLC	-	-	1	1
ISO NEW ENGLAND INC	-	1	-	1
ITRON INC	-	1	-	1
I.T. PENNEY CORPORATION INC	-	-	2	2
J/R AUTOMATION TECHNOLOGIES LLC	1	-	-	1
JABIL INC	-	4	-	4
JETBLUE AIRWAYS CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
JFRGS INC	-	2	-	2
JUMPER NETWORKS INC	6	5	2	13
KDM ENGINEERING LLC	1	-	-	1
KEA TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
KEURIG GREEN MOUNTAIN INC	-	-	1	1
KODAK AMERICA INC	-	-	4	4
KITTY HAWK CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
KLA CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
KODAK ALARIS INC	-	1	-	1
KYIBA INC	1	2	1	4
L.T. TECHNOLOGY SERVICES LLC	3	-	3	6
L.T. TECHNOLOGY SERVICES LTD	2	4	-	6
LAM RESEARCH CORPORATION	-	2	3	5
LATCHABLE INC	1	-	-	1
LEAR CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
LENDVO GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY US INC	-	1	-	1
LHP SOFTWARE LLC DBA LHP ENGRG	-	-	1	1
LIFE360 INC	-	-	1	1
LIFESIZE INC	-	-	1	1
LINDE ENGINEERING NORTH AMERICA LLC	2	-	-	2
LION COPOLYMER GUSSEMER LLC	-	-	1	1
LITERPOINT CORP A TERADYNE CO	1	-	-	1
LIVPERSON INC	-	1	-	1
LOCOMATION INC	-	2	1	3
LOWER COLORADO RIVER AUTHORITY	-	-	4	4
LOVOLA LINBY CHICAGO LAKE SHORE CAM	-	2	-	2
LSI CORPORATION	5	12	10	27
LUCID USA INC	-	-	1	1
LUMENTUM OPERATIONS LLC	1	-	-	1
LUMILEDS LLC	-	1	3	4
M. A. MORTENSON COMPANY	-	-	1	1
MAGNA ELECTRONICS INC	5	4	1	10
MAGNA POWERTRAIN OF AMERICA INC	-	2	-	2
MALTA INC	-	-	1	1
MAUWAREBYTES INC	-	1	-	1
MANAGEMENT SCIENCE ASSOCIATES INC	-	1	-	1
MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY	-	-	3	3
MARVELL SEMICONDUCTOR INC	3	8	11	22
MASTEC SERVICES COMPANY INC	1	-	-	1
MAXIM INTEGRATED PRODUCTS INC	7	5	4	16
MAXLINEAR INC	4	4	10	18
MEDIATEX USA INC	2	2	3	7
MEDTRONIC INC	-	-	2	2
MEYER GREAT LAKES LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	-	-	1	1
META PLATFORMS INC	-	-	11	11
METROPOLIS TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
MICROCHIP TECHNOLOGY INC	9	1	5	15
MICRODESK INC	-	-	1	1
MICRON SEMICONDUCTOR PRODUCTS INC MSP	-	2	-	2
MICRON TECHNOLOGY INC	18	7	9	34
MICROSOFT CORPORATION	-	-	3	3
MIDLAND CREDIT MANAGEMENT INC	-	1	-	1
MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC TOOL CORP	-	-	3	3
MINDBODY INC	1	-	-	1
MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTS	-	-	1	1
MITSUBISHI POWER AMERICAS INC	-	2	-	2
MOLEX LLC	1	-	-	1
MORGAN STANLEY FUND SERVICES INC	-	1	-	1
MOTIONAL AD INC	-	1	-	1
MOTOROLA MOBILITY LLC	-	1	-	1
MOTOROLA SOLUTIONS INC	-	2	1	3
MOTT MACDONALD INC	1	-	-	1
MSG ENTERTAINMENT GROUP LLC	-	-	1	1
MUX INC	-	1	-	1
MYTHIC INC	1	-	-	1
NABORS CORPORATE SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
NATIONAL GRID USA SERVICE CO INC	2	-	-	2

NATIONAL GRID USA SERVICE COMPANY INC	2	-	-	2
NAVISTAR INC	-	-	2	2
NEELTRAN INC	1	-	-	1
NEOCOL INC	-	1	-	1
NETLUX INC	-	2	-	2
NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY	-	1	-	1
NEXTER AUTOMOTIVE CORPORATION	2	1	3	6
NEXTERA ENERGY MARKETING LLC	-	1	-	1
NEXTERA ENERGY RESOURCES LLC	-	1	-	1
NEXTGEN GLOBAL RESOURCES	-	-	1	1
NOKIA OF AMERICA CORPORATION	4	9	10	23
NORSTROM INC	-	-	1	1
NORTHWEST BANK	-	-	1	1
NS INTERNATIONAL LTD	2	-	-	2
NURO INC	-	1	-	1
NUTANIX INC	2	-	-	2
NVIDIA CORPORATION	8	2	8	18
NXP USA INC	1	2	1	4
OMRON HEALTHCARE INC	-	1	-	1
ONDA CORP	-	-	1	1
OPEN SYSTEMS INTERNATIONAL INC	1	-	-	1
OPENVPN TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
OPERATION TECHNOLOGY INC DBA ETAP	2	-	1	3
ORION SYSTEMS INTEGRATORS LLC	-	-	1	1
OVERSTOCK COM INC	1	-	-	1
PALO ALTO NETWORKS INC	-	-	5	5
PANASONIC AVIONICS CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
PATH ROBOTICS INC	-	-	2	2
PELOTON INTERACTIVE INC	-	1	-	1
PEOPLE AI INC	-	1	-	1
PERFORME SOFTWARE INC	1	-	-	1
PHARMAPACKS LLC	-	-	1	1
PJM INTERCONNECTION LLC	-	3	2	5
PLANTRONICS INC	2	-	-	2
PLCS PLUS INTERNATIONAL INC	1	-	2	3
POLARIS INDUSTRIES INC	1	-	-	1
POPULUS GROUP LLC	1	1	1	3
POWER GRID ENGINEERING LLC	-	1	-	1
POWER INTEGRATIONS INC	1	-	-	1
PRECISION MANAGEMENT GROUP INC	-	-	1	1
PRECISION NEUROSCIENCE CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
PROCESS CONTROL & INSTRUMENTATION	2	-	-	2
PROTEANTICS INC	3	-	-	3
PSLM CORPORATION	-	-	4	4
PSQUANTUM CORP	-	1	-	1
PUBMATIC INC	1	-	-	1
PURDUE UNIVERSITY	-	1	-	1
QORVO US INC	2	-	-	2
QUADAGENT INC	-	1	-	1
QUALCOMM ATHEROS INC	1	9	15	25
QUALCOMM INCORPORATED	-	-	3	3
QUALCOMM INNOVATION CENTER INC	2	-	-	2
QUALCOMM TECHNOLOGIES INC	78	51	136	265
QUALYS INC	2	-	-	2
QUANERGY SYSTEMS INC	1	-	-	1
QUANTA TECHNOLOGY LLC	1	2	-	3
QUANTIFI INC	-	1	-	1
QUANTUMSCAPE BATTERY INC	-	-	3	3
RADWARE INC	-	1	1	2
RADY CHILDREN S HOSPITAL SAN DIEGO	-	1	-	1
RAMBUS INC	2	2	-	4
RECSOLU INC DBA YELLO	1	-	-	1
RENEAS ELECTRONICS AMERICA INC	-	-	1	1
RETECH LABS INC	2	-	-	2
RIVIAN AUTOMOTIVE LLC	1	9	1	11
RIVIAN LLC	-	-	2	2
RIVOS INC	-	2	2	4
RJ REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY	-	1	-	1
RIT COMPUTQUEST DBA APOLIS	-	-	1	1
ROBINHOOD MARKETS INC	-	1	-	1
ROCKWELL AUTOMATION INC	1	-	2	3
ROOSTIFY INC	1	-	-	1
ROSCOMMON ANALYTICS LLC	1	-	-	1
ROYAL APPLIANCE MFG CO	-	-	2	2
RUCKUS WIRELESS INC	1	-	6	7
RUSH LLC	-	-	1	1
RWE RENEWABLES SERVICES LLC	-	-	1	1
SAILPOINT TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
SALESFORCE COM INC	-	-	3	3
SAMSUNG AUSTIN SEMICONDUCTOR L L C	2	1	1	4
SAMSUNG AUSTIN SEMICONDUCTOR LLC	-	-	34	34
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS AMERICA INC	-	5	4	9
SAS INSTITUTE INC	-	1	-	1
SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC ENGRG SVCS LLC	-	4	-	4
SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC USA INC	-	3	-	3
SCHWITZER ENGINEERING LABORATORIE	1	-	-	1
SCHWITZER ENGINEERING LABS INC	-	2	-	2
SEABOARD FOODS LLC	1	-	-	1
SEAGATE CLOUD SYSTEMS INC	-	1	1	2
SEAGATE US LLC	1	2	2	5

SEAGEN INC	-	-	1	1
SEL ENGINEERING SERVICES INC	4	4	-	8
SEMICONDUCTOR COMPONENTS INDUSTRIES	1	-	2	3
SEMICONDUCTOR COMPONENTS INDUSTRIES LLC	-	-	2	2
SENSEL INC	-	-	1	1
SENSEI INC	-	1	-	1
SEQUANS COMMUNICATIONS INC	-	1	-	1
SEURAT TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
SHARKNINJA OPERATING LLC	1	-	-	1
SHURE INCORPORATED	1	-	-	1
SIEMENS ENERGY INC	2	-	-	2
SIEMENS INDUSTRY INC	-	-	1	1
SIEMENS MOBILITY INC	-	1	-	1
SIFIVE INC	-	1	1	2
SIGNIFY NORTH AMERICA CORPORATION	1	1	-	2
SILICON LABORATORIES INC	5	1	-	6
SK HYNIX MEMORY SOLUTIONS AMERICA INC	-	-	2	2
SKYWORKS SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	-	1
SMART WIRES INC	-	-	1	1
SNAP INC	-	3	4	7
SNE CORP	-	3	-	3
SNOWFLAKE INC	1	-	1	2
SOLOSCAPE INC	1	-	-	1
SONATUS INC	-	-	3	3
SOUTHEASTERN CONSULTING ENGR INC	1	-	-	1
SPACELABS HEALTHCARE LLC	-	1	-	1
SPECTRASENSORS INC	-	2	-	2
SPIRENT COMMUNICATIONS INC	-	1	3	4
SPLUNK INC	-	-	1	1
SPRINT CORPORATION	1	-	-	2
SQUARESPACE INC	1	-	-	1
STANLEY BLACK & DECKER INC	-	1	-	1
STAPLES INC	2	-	1	3
STERIS CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
STERLING AND WILSON SOLAR SOLUTION	-	-	1	1
STONERIDGE INC	-	-	2	2
STRIDE INC	-	-	2	2
SUNPOWER CORPORATION	-	-	4	4
SUPER MICRO COMPUTER INC	-	-	1	1
SUPERNAAL LLC	-	1	-	1
SYNAPSE DESIGN AUTOMATION INC	2	-	1	3
SYNAPTICS INCORPORATED	3	-	-	3
SYNOS HEALTH LLC	-	1	-	1
SYNOPTICS INC	10	17	15	42
SYNKO MIDWEST INC	-	-	1	1
T MOBILE USA INC	20	27	11	58
TCT MOBILE INC	-	-	1	1
TE CONNECTIVITY CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
TEC GROUP INC	1	-	-	1
TECTUS CORP DBA MOJO VISION	-	-	2	2
TELECOM TECHNOLOGY SERVICES INC	1	2	5	8
TELEDYNE LECROY INC	-	2	1	3
TENABLE INC	3	-	-	3
TENSTORRENT USA INC	-	-	2	2
TERADYNE INC	-	2	1	3
TESLA INC	-	2	6	8
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INCORPORATED	2	3	7	12
THE ALLIANCE FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERG	1	-	1	2
THE MATHWORKS INC	1	-	-	1
THERMO FISHER SCIENTIFIC INC	-	-	1	1
THRASIO LLC	1	-	-	1
TMEIC CORPORATION AMERICAS	-	1	-	1
TRACKONOMY SYSTEMS INC	-	-	1	1
TRANSCRIPTIC INC	-	-	1	1
TRANSOPHERM INC	1	-	-	1
TRANSPORTATION TECHNOLOGY CTR INC	1	-	-	1
TRANSUNION LLC	-	1	-	1
TRIAD NATIONAL SECURITY LLC	-	1	-	1
TRAC TECHNOLOGY INC	1	1	-	2
TRUSIMPLE INC	-	-	4	4
TWILIO INC	-	-	1	1
TWITTER INC	-	-	2	2
UCHICAGO ARGONNE LLC	2	-	-	2
UL LLC	-	-	1	1
UMLAUT INC	1	-	-	1
UNICARRIERS AMERICAS CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
UNITED SORTATION SOLUTIONS LLC	-	1	-	1
UNIVERSAL ELECTRONICS INC	-	-	2	2
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA	-	1	-	1
USAR INC	-	-	1	1
UT BATTELLE LLC ORNL	1	-	-	1
VALEO NORTH AMERICA INC	-	1	1	2
VAREX IMAGING CORPORATION	-	2	-	2
VARIAN MEDICAL SYSTEMS INC	1	-	-	1
VELOCITY UDAR INC	1	-	-	1
VEONEER US INC	1	-	5	6
VEONEER US LLC	-	-	1	1
VERIMATRIX INC	1	-	-	1
VERSATILE POWER INC	1	-	-	1
VIA TRANSPORTATION INC	-	-	1	1
VIBRANT SCIENCES LL	-	1	-	1

	VIBRANT SCIENCES LLC	-	-	1	1
	VICARIOUS FPC INC	4	-	-	4
	VIPA USA INC	-	-	1	1
	VISA U S A INC	-	-	1	1
	VISTEON CORPORATION	-	2	1	3
	VITECO TECHNOLOGIES USA LLC	-	3	-	3
	VMWARE INC	2	-	-	2
	WELLINGTON MANAGEMENT COMPANY LLP	-	-	1	1
	WESTERN DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES INC	22	8	7	37
	WILLIAMS WPC LLC	-	1	-	1
	WIPRO LIMITED	-	-	1	1
	WISK AERO LLC	-	-	1	1
	WORKBOARD INC	-	1	-	1
	WSP USA INC	-	-	1	1
	WYNBRIGHT CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
	XCEL ENERGY SERVICES INC	-	-	3	3
	XCOM LABS INC	1	1	-	2
	XDS TRUCKS INC	1	-	-	1
	YORK INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	-	2	-	2
	ZEBRA TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION	1	6	-	7
	ZIFF DAVIS LLC	-	-	2	2
	ZIPALOG INC	-	-	2	2
	ZIPRECRUITER INC	2	-	2	4
	ZOOK INC	1	-	-	1
ENVIRONMENTAL, PRODUCT, AND RELATED DESIGNERS		5	4	9	18
	BREX INC	-	-	1	1
	DEAP DESIGN LLC	1	-	-	1
	EXABEAM INC	-	1	-	1
	EXANATICS RETAIL OR FULFILLMENT LLC	-	-	1	1
	FL T TECHNOLOGY SERVICES LTD	2	2	6	10
	I MOBILE USA INC	-	1	-	1
	TEXTILES FROM EUROPE INC DBA VICTORIA CLASSICS	-	-	1	1
	WAYFAIR LLC	2	-	-	2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS		23	35	48	106
	AFFIRM INC	-	-	1	1
	AIG GLOBAL ASSET MGMT HOLDINGS	-	1	-	1
	AMAZON COM SERVICES LLC	-	3	2	5
	AMERICAN GENERAL DESIGN DBA ADEPT	1	-	-	1
	AMERICAS GROWTH CAPITAL LLC	-	1	-	1
	AMGEN INC	-	-	1	1
	BARCLAYS SERVICES CORP	-	1	-	1
	BMO CAPITAL MARKETS CORP	-	-	2	2
	BNP PARIBAS SECURITIES CORP	-	-	1	1
	BROGGI FREEMAN REAL ESTATE BROKERAGE LLC DBA BRING	-	-	1	1
	CANACCORD GENUITY LLC	-	-	4	4
	CHIME FINANCIAL INC	-	3	-	3
	CITIBANK NA	2	2	-	2
	CONVENTUS LLC	-	1	-	1
	CREDIT SUISSE SECURITIES USA LLC	-	2	2	4
	CUMMINS INC	1	-	-	1
	DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP	3	-	1	4
	DELOITTE CONSULTING LLP	-	-	2	2
	DIASORIN MOLECULAR LLC	-	1	-	1
	DISCOVER PRODUCTS INC	3	-	-	3
	DISQO INC	-	-	1	1
	DRIVEWEALTH LLC	-	-	1	1
	ECOLAB INC	-	-	1	1
	ELLEVATE CREDIT SERVICE LLC	-	-	1	1
	ERNST YOUNG US LLP	-	-	1	1
	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK CHICAGO	-	-	1	1
	FIRST REPUBLIC BANK	1	-	-	1
	GOLDMAN SACHS BANK USA	-	1	3	4
	GOLDMAN SACHS CO LLC	2	10	3	15
	HAWAII PACIFIC UNIVERSITY	-	1	-	1
	HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC	-	1	-	1
	INTEGRATED RESOURCES INC	-	-	1	1
	JOHNSON CONTROLS INC	-	-	1	1
	KROGER LLC	-	1	-	1
	LENDINGCLUB BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIAT	-	1	-	1
	LYFT INC	-	-	1	1
	M T BANK CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	MASSAR CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LP	-	1	-	1
	MFG UNION BANK NA	2	-	-	2
	NEWPORT GROUP INC	-	-	1	1
	NIKE INC	-	1	-	1
	OPTIVER US LLC	-	-	1	1
	PACIFIC PREMIER BANK	2	-	-	2
	PRICEMATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP	-	-	1	1
	PROG LEASING LLC	1	-	-	1
	PROJECT WELL INC DBA NOURISHEDRX	1	-	-	1
	PROSPER MARKETPLACE INC	-	-	2	2
	SQUARE FINANCIAL SERVICES INC	-	-	2	2
	ST THOMAS DAY SCHOOL INC	-	-	2	2
	STATE STREET BANK & TRUST COMPANY	1	-	-	1
	SUNPOWER CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	T MOBILE USA INC	-	2	-	2
	TD SECURITIES USA LLC	3	-	-	3
	TOP NEW YORK INC	-	-	1	1
	TRADEWEB MARKETS LLC	-	-	1	1
	URS BUSINESS SOLUTIONS US LLC	1	-	-	1

	URS SECURITIES LLC	-	-	1	1
	WESTERN DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
	WHIRLPOOL CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING OCCUPATIONS		67	102	124	293
	ABERVIE INC	-	-	1	1
	ABC SUPPLY CORPORATION INC	-	3	-	3
	ACRO SERVICE CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
	ADIENT US LLC	2	-	-	2
	AECOM TECHNICAL SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
	AIRNOMOTO FOODS NORTH AMERICA INC	-	1	-	1
	AK INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
	ALMAC CLINICAL SERVICES LLC	-	3	-	3
	ALUMINUM PRECISION PRODUCTS INC	-	-	1	1
	AMAZON COM SERVICES LLC	1	-	-	1
	AMERICAD LOGISTICS LLC	-	1	-	1
	ANALOG DEVICES INC	1	-	-	1
	APPLIED PREDICTIVE TECHNOLOGIES	-	-	1	1
	ARDEN COMPANIES INC	-	1	-	1
	ARGO AI LLC	-	1	2	3
	ASTRAZENCA PHARMACEUTICALS LP	-	3	-	3
	AURORA INNOVATION INC	-	-	2	2
	AVICENNA TECHNOLOGY INC	-	-	1	1
	BANKS INTEGRATION GROUP LLC	-	-	1	1
	BAYLOR SCOTT & WHITE HEALTH	-	-	2	2
	BECTON DICKINSON AND COMPANY	-	1	-	1
	BEDDING ACQUISITION LLC DBA HOLLAN	2	-	-	2
	BENJAMIN MOORE CO	1	-	-	1
	BLOOM ENERGY CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
	BONDUELLE USA INC	-	-	1	1
	BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY	-	1	-	1
	BRUNSWICK CORPORATION	1	1	9	11
	CE NEIHOFF CO	-	1	-	1
	CHARGE CCCV LLC	-	-	1	1
	CHERRY INC	1	-	-	1
	COMMSCOPE CONNECTIVITY SOLUTIONS L	-	1	-	1
	CONTEMPORARY AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY USA INC	-	-	1	1
	CONVOY INC	-	2	-	2
	COOK INCORPORATED	-	-	1	1
	COUSE LLC	-	1	-	1
	CUMMINS EMISSION SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	1	2
	CUMMINS FILTRATION INC	-	-	1	1
	CUMMINS INC	3	4	13	20
	DEERE & COMPANY	1	-	-	1
	DELI USA LP	-	1	-	1
	EASTMAN CHEMICAL COMPANY	-	1	-	1
	EPITEC INC	-	-	2	2
	ERNST YOUNG US LLP	1	-	-	1
	FACEBOOK INC	1	-	-	1
	FARADAY & FUTURE INC	-	-	2	2
	FAURECIA EMISSIONS CONTROL SYSTEMS NA LLC	-	-	1	1
	FAURECIA USA HOLDINGS INC	-	-	1	1
	FEDERAL EXPRESS CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	FLCORA NORTH AMERICA CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
	FLUOR ENTERPRISES INC	-	-	3	3
	FORD MOTOR COMPANY	1	-	-	1
	GE OIL & GAS COMPRESSION SYSTEMS L	-	-	2	2
	GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY	-	3	-	3
	GENEVA SCIENTIFIC INC DBA BARCO	-	1	-	1
	GEODIS LOGISTICS LLC	1	-	-	1
	GKN DRIVELINE NEWTON LLC	-	1	-	1
	GUARDIAN GLASS LLC	-	-	2	2
	HEATCRAFT REFRIGERATION PRODUCTS L	-	-	1	1
	HERITAGE PHARMACEUTICALS INC DBA AVET PHARMACEU	-	-	1	1
	HERMES MACROVISION INC	-	-	1	1
	HGST INC	-	3	-	3
	HOLLINGSWORTH & VOSE COMPANY	-	1	-	1
	HOPIN US INC	-	-	1	1
	ILLUMINA INC	-	1	-	1
	IMA LIFE NORTH AMERICA INC	-	1	-	1
	IMMUNITYBIO INC	-	-	1	1
	IMPOSSIBLE FOODS INC	1	-	-	1
	INDIE TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
	INOTREE SERVICE INC	1	-	-	1
	INTEL CORPORATION	2	10	21	33
	INTUITIVE SURGICAL OPERATIONS INC	-	1	-	1
	ITRENEW INC	-	-	1	1
	JOHNSON CONTROLS INC	-	2	-	2
	JOHNSON MATTHEY INC	1	-	-	1
	KELLY SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
	L & T TECHNOLOGY SERVICES LTD	-	1	-	1
	L T TECHNOLOGY SERVICES LTD	1	1	1	3
	LANXES CORP	-	-	1	1
	LINDE ENGINEERING NORTH AMERICA LLC	-	2	-	2
	LOGITECH INC	-	-	1	1
	LUCID USA INC	1	1	-	2
	MAGNETI MARELLI OF TN LLC	1	-	-	1
	MAHLE BEHR TRV INC	-	1	-	1
	MAHLE BEHR USA INC	-	-	1	1
	MASIMO CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	MASONITE CORPORATION	1	-	-	1

	MAXIM INTEGRATED PRODUCTS INC	-	1	-	1
	MEOTRONIC INC	2	1	1	4
	MEMORIAL SLOAN KETTERING CANCER CE	2	-	-	2
	MICROCHIP TECHNOLOGY INC	-	-	1	1
	MICRON TECHNOLOGY INC	1	1	-	2
	MODEN INCORPORATED	-	-	2	2
	MONTAPLAST OF NORTH AMERICA INC	-	-	1	1
	MOTOROLA SOLUTIONS INC	-	2	-	2
	MRMC MANUFACTURING	1	-	-	1
	NATIONAL OILWELL VARCO L P	-	1	-	1
	NET INC	-	-	1	1
	NIAGARA BOTTLING LLC	-	-	1	1
	NIMBLE ROBOTICS INC	-	-	1	1
	NISSAN NORTH AMERICA INC	-	-	1	1
	NOCIA OF AMERICA CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
	OMNICELL INC	-	-	1	1
	OP3 USA INC	-	1	-	1
	PARKER HANNIFIN CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	PHILIPS NORTH AMERICA LLC	1	-	-	1
	PHILIPS IS NORTH AMERICA LLC	-	1	-	1
	PLASTIC OMNIUM AUTO EXTERIOR LLC	-	-	1	1
	PREMIER GLASS USA LLC	1	-	-	1
	PROSPER MARKETPLACE INC	-	-	1	1
	PROTEGRA INC	-	-	1	1
	QUANTUMSCAPE BATTERY INC	-	-	1	1
	QUEST PARTNERS LLC	1	-	-	1
	RADY CHILDREN S HOSPITAL SAN DIEGO	-	1	-	1
	REDFIN CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	RYANIAN AUTOMOTIVE LLC	3	-	2	6
	ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	-	-	1	1
	RYDER SYSTEM INC	-	1	-	1
	SAFRAN CABIN INC	-	2	-	2
	SANOFI PASTEUR INC	1	-	-	1
	SCHLUMBERGER TECHNOLOGY CORPORATIO	-	-	1	1
	SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC BUILDINGS LLC	-	2	-	2
	SCIENTIFIC COMPONENTS CORP	1	-	-	1
	SENSATA TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
	SHARKNINJA OPERATING LLC	-	1	-	1
	SHORE HUMAN GENETIC THERAPIES INC	-	-	1	1
	SMART MODULAR TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
	SONOVA USA INC	-	1	-	1
	STANLEY BLACK & DECKER INC	-	2	-	2
	STEELECASE INC	-	1	-	1
	STRYKER CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	SYNCREON US INC	-	1	-	1
	TAKEDA PHARMACEUTICALS USA INC	-	1	-	1
	TARGET ENTERPRISE INC	1	2	-	3
	TERUMO CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEMS CORP	1	-	-	1
	TESLA INC	-	1	1	2
	THE GAP INC	-	1	-	1
	THE METHODIST HOSPITAL	-	1	-	1
	THE PRODUCTIVITY TEAM LLC	-	1	2	3
	TRANSPLATE TEXAS LP	-	-	3	3
	TRIVIDA HEALTH INC	1	-	-	1
	TRUE VALUE COMPANY LLC	-	-	1	1
	TRUMPF PHOTONICS INC	-	1	-	1
	TYCO FIRE PRODUCTS LP	-	1	-	1
	UNITED HEALTHCARE SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
	UNITED PHARMA TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
	UNUM GROUP	-	-	1	1
	VAN ZELM HEYWOOD & SHADFORD INC	-	1	-	1
	VARIAN MEDICAL SYSTEMS INC	1	-	-	1
	VASTER INC	1	-	-	1
	VOLVO GROUP NORTH AMERICA LLC	-	-	1	1
	WAL MART ASSOCIATES INC	-	-	1	1
	WAYFAIR LLC	-	2	-	2
	WEASLER ENGINEERING INC	-	3	-	3
	WESTERN DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES INC	6	3	3	12
	WHIRLPOOL CORPORATION	3	2	2	7
	WILLIAMS SONOMA INC	1	-	-	1
	XOS FLEET INC DBA XOS	-	-	1	1
	XPO LOGISTICS MANAGED TRANSPORTATION LLC	-	-	1	1
	YANFENG US AUTOMOTIVE INTERIOR SYS	1	-	-	1
	YASKAWA AMERICA INC	-	-	1	1
	INSPECTORS AND INVESTIGATORS, MANAGERIAL & PUBLIC SERVICE	4	14	8	26
	AIG GLOBAL ASSET MGMT HOLDINGS	-	1	-	1
	BLUEBIRD BIO INC	-	1	-	1
	CHARLESPOINT INC	-	-	-	1
	CLINTON HEALTH ACCESS INITIATIVE I	-	-	1	1
	FOUNDATION MEDICINE INC	-	1	-	1
	GLOBAL PHARMATEK LLC	-	-	1	1
	HALOZYME INC	-	-	1	1
	HERITAGE PHARMACEUTICALS INC	-	-	1	1
	HIRMA PHARMACEUTICALS USA INC	-	1	-	1
	INCYTE CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
	JOHNSON MATTHEY PHARMACEUTICAL MAT	-	1	-	1
	LYELL MANOUNIPHARMA INC	1	-	-	1
	MAE CONSULTING GROUP LLC	-	-	1	1
	NOVARTIS PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
	POPOUT INC DBA SHIPPO	1	-	-	1

	QUANTUMSCAPE BATTERY INC	-	3	-	3
	REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS INC	-	1	-	1
	SANDVIK SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
	SERVIER PHARMACEUTICALS LLC	2	-	-	2
	UNION PHARMASIA INC	-	2	-	2
INVALID CODE		10	6	26	42
	10X GENOMICS INC	-	-	2	2
	ADOBE INC	-	-	1	1
	AGC BIOLOGICS INC	-	-	1	1
	AGREEYA SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
	BLUE SHIELD OF CALIFORNIA	-	-	1	1
	CERNER CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
	CLOUDESTA INC	-	-	2	2
	GOOGLE LLC	1	-	1	2
	GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES INSURANCE COMPANY GEICO	-	-	3	3
	INTUIT INC	-	-	3	3
	KOHL'S INC	3	-	1	4
	LUCID USA INC	-	-	1	1
	NEXT TRUCKING INC	2	-	-	2
	NEXTROW INC	-	-	1	1
	OFF-MARKET DATA INC DBA URBINT	-	-	1	1
	PERSONIFY INC	-	1	-	1
	POPULUS GROUP LLC	1	-	-	1
	REVERSIDE PHYSICIAN SERVICES INC D/B/A RIVERSIDE MED	2	-	-	2
	SNAP INC	-	-	1	1
	SYNCRON INC	-	4	-	4
	UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS LOWELL	-	-	1	1
	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL	-	-	1	1
	UT BATTELLE LLC ORNL	1	-	-	1
	WM BOLTHOUSE FARMS INC	1	-	-	1
	ZOETIS INC	-	-	1	1
LAWYERS		11	7	9	27
	ALIBABA GROUP U S INC	2	-	-	2
	DDI RESEARCH AMERICA LLC	1	-	-	1
	DLA PIER LLP US	-	1	-	1
	GIBSON DUNN & CRUTCHER LLP	2	-	-	2
	GOOGLE LLC	-	-	4	4
	HOGAN LOVELLS US LLP	-	1	-	1
	HONGKONG LLP	-	-	1	1
	K&L GATES LLP	1	-	-	1
	KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP	-	1	-	1
	MAYER BROWN LLP	-	-	1	1
	MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP	1	1	1	3
	O MELVENY & MYERS LLP	1	-	-	1
	ORACLE AMERICA INC	-	1	-	1
	PERKINS COIE LLP	-	-	1	1
	PRYOR CASHMAN LLP	2	-	-	2
	ROPES & GRAY LLP	1	-	-	1
	SHEARMAN STERLING LLP	-	-	1	1
	SICANA INC	-	1	-	1
	SKADDEN ARPS SLATE MEAGHER FLOM	-	1	-	1
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS		2	7	10	19
	BAYER US LLC	-	1	-	1
	BLUE YONDER INC	1	-	-	1
	BRISTOL MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY	-	1	-	1
	CAMP SYSTEMS INTERNATIONAL INC	-	-	1	1
	CHEWY INC	1	-	-	1
	EMERSON PROCESS MANAGEMENT REGULAT	-	-	1	1
	FIBERTEX PERSONAL CARE CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	FISHER INC	-	1	-	1
	KERRY INC	-	1	-	1
	RED LION CONTROLS INC	-	1	-	1
	SANRIO MERGER SUB INC	-	-	1	1
	STITCH FIX INC	-	-	1	1
	TESLA INC	-	-	4	4
	VF CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
	WHIRLPOOL CORPORATION	-	1	1	2
MARINE ENGINEERING OCCUPATIONS		1	3	3	7
	AMERICAN BATTERY SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	-	-
	ERNST YOUNG US LLP	-	1	-	1
	KBR INC	-	-	2	2
	MCDERMOTT INC	-	1	-	1
	RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE	-	1	-	1
	SCIENCE SYSTEMS & APPLICATIONS INC	1	-	-	1
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING OCCUPATIONS		106	206	287	691
	ABBOTT LABORATORIES	-	-	1	1
	ACRO SERVICE CORPORATION	-	2	-	2
	ADIENT US LLC	-	-	1	1
	ADVANCED BIONICS LLC	-	1	-	1
	ADVANTAGE TECHNICAL SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
	ADVICS NORTH AMERICA INC	-	1	-	1
	AGILITY FUEL SYSTEMS LLC	-	-	1	1
	AKERNO BRAKE CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	ALCON RESEARCH LTD	1	-	-	1
	ALLEGIS GROUP INC	-	1	-	1
	ALSTOM SIGNALING OPERATIONS LLC	-	1	-	1
	ALT AIR PRODUCTION INC	11	5	-	23
	ALUDYNE INC	-	1	-	1
	AMAZON COM SERVICES LLC	-	-	2	2
	AMERICAN AXLE MANUFACTURING INC	1	-	-	1

AMERICAN MITSUBISHI CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
AMERIFORGE GROUP INC	-	-	1	1
ANSYS INC	-	-	1	1
APERIA TECHNOLOGIES INC	2	-	-	2
APPLIED MATERIALS INC	3	1	-	6
APPLIED OPTOELECTRONICS INC	1	-	-	1
APTARGROUP INC	1	-	-	1
ARGO AI LLC	-	4	-	4
ASAM AMERICA INC	1	8	1	10
ASAM US LP	1	1	1	3
ATELIER TEN USA LLC	-	-	1	1
ATIEVA USA INC DBA LUCID MOTORS US	1	-	-	1
ATTABOTICS US CORP	-	-	1	1
AURIS HEALTH INC	-	-	1	1
AUTOLUX ASP INC	-	1	1	2
AUTOMANN INC	2	-	-	2
AUTOMOTIVE GLOBAL COMPONENTS INC	-	1	-	1
AUTOMOTIVE ROBOTICS INC	-	1	-	1
AUTOTX TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
AVAGO TECHNOLOGIES US INC	1	-	-	1
AVL POWERTRAIN ENGINEERING INC	1	-	1	2
AXISCADDES INC	-	-	1	1
BACTOLAC PHARMACEUTICAL INC	-	-	1	1
BALCO INC	1	-	-	1
BATTELLE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE	4	-	-	4
BECTON DICKINSON AND COMPANY	1	-	1	2
BELCAN ENGINEERING GROUP LLC	1	-	-	1
BERKELEY LIGHTS INC	-	1	-	1
BIRMINGHAM GREY INC	3	-	-	3
BIRTEC CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
BETA CAE SYSTEMS USA INC	-	-	2	2
BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
BOSE CORPORATION	2	-	-	2
BROWN UNIVERSITY	1	-	-	1
BRUNSWICK CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
BSH HOME APPLIANCES CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
BYD AMERICA LLC	2	-	-	2
CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	1	1	-	2
CANNO TECHNOLOGIES INC	2	5	3	10
CAPGEMINI AMERICA INC	-	1	-	1
CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
CATERPILLAR INC	3	8	6	17
CIBER GLOBAL LLC	1	2	-	3
CLAROS LLC	-	3	-	3
CLEARESULT CONSULTING INC	-	2	-	2
CLEARMOTION INC	-	1	-	1
CLEAVER BROOKS INC	-	1	-	1
CONTRINUS PHARMACEUTICALS INC	-	2	-	2
CORNING INCORPORATED	1	-	-	1
CORNING RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORP	-	-	3	3
CREE INC	2	-	-	2
CRUISE LLC	-	3	-	3
CSCGH SHARED SERVICES LLC	-	-	3	3
CUMMINS EMISSION SOLUTIONS INC	2	2	9	13
CUMMINS FILTRATION INC	2	2	1	5
CUMMINS INC	19	9	59	87
DAIKIN COMFORT TECHNOLOGIES MANUFACTURING L P	-	-	1	1
DANFOSS LLC	2	-	-	2
DASSAULT SYSTEMS AMERICAS CORP	2	-	-	2
DATASOFT TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
DBM VIRCON SERVICES USA INC	-	-	1	1
DEERE AND COMPANY	-	-	2	2
DEMATIC CORP	-	2	-	2
DENSO INTERNATIONAL AMERICA INC	-	1	-	1
DENSO TEN AMERICA LIMITED	-	-	1	1
DETROIT DIESEL CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
DETROIT ENGINEERED PRODUCTS INC	2	2	-	4
DIXTERITY INC	-	-	1	1
DIY RESEARCH AMERICA LLC	2	-	-	2
DOORDASH INC	-	-	2	2
DRIV AUTOMOTIVE INC	-	1	-	1
EASI LLC	-	-	2	2
ELECTRAMECANICA USA LLC	-	-	2	2
EMERSON CLIMATE TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
EMERSON ELECTRIC CO	-	-	1	1
ENTECEE INC	-	-	2	2
ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS DESIGN INC	-	-	1	1
EPITEC INC	6	3	-	9
ESHOCAN LLC	1	1	1	3
ESSEX FURUKAWA MAGNET WIRE USA LLC	-	-	1	1
EWINGCOLE INC	1	-	-	1
EXPONENT INC	1	-	-	1
FACEBOOK INC	-	3	-	3
FACTORED INC	-	-	1	1
FARADAY & FUTURE INC	1	-	4	5
FATA AUTOMATION INC	1	-	-	1
FAURECIA EMISSIONS CONTROL TECHNOL	-	-	2	2
FAURECIA USA HOLDINGS INC	-	-	2	2
FCA US LLC	5	2	1	8
FEDERAL MUGUL POWERTRAIN LLC	-	1	-	1

FERMI RESEARCH ALLIANCE LLC	1	-	-	1
FEV NORTH AMERICA INC	-	2	1	3
FICOSA NORTH AMERICA CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
FIDELITY BUILDING SERVICES GROUP DBA HVACC LLC	-	-	1	1
FISHER & COMPANY INC	1	-	-	1
FISHER INC	-	1	-	1
FLEXE INC	-	1	-	1
FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY	-	1	-	1
FORD MOTOR COMPANY	2	5	7	14
FRESENIUS USA INC A FRESENIUS MEDICAL CARE NA COM	-	-	1	1
GT TECH SERVICES INC	-	1	-	1
GE DIGITAL HOLDINGS LLC	1	-	-	1
GE PRECISION HEALTHCARE LLC	-	1	-	1
GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY	1	5	4	10
GENTHEAM INCORPORATED	2	-	-	4
GIBSON APPLIED TECHNOLOGY & ENGINE	-	-	2	2
GKN DRIVELINE NORTH AMERICA INC	-	-	1	1
GOKEN AMERICA LLC	-	-	1	1
GRANTEL LLC	-	1	-	1
GREENBRIER CENTRAL LLC	-	3	-	3
HALLIBURTON ENERGY SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
HAMON DELTA INC	1	-	-	1
HARGROVE & ASSOCIATE INC	-	-	1	1
HARSCO CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
HARTTECH LLC	1	-	-	1
HELANDER METAL SPINNING COMPANY DBA ALL SPUN ME	-	-	1	1
HELLA CORPORATE CENTER USA INC	-	1	-	1
HELLA ELECTRONICS CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
HORBAULT INTERNATIONAL OF AMERICA INC	2	-	-	2
HERMES MICROVISION INC	2	-	-	2
HGST INC	2	-	-	2
HINDUJA TECH INC	-	1	-	1
HITACHI AMERICA LTD	2	-	-	2
HITACHI ASTERO AMERICAS INC	-	-	1	1
HITACHI AUTOMOTIVE SYSTEMS AMERICA	1	-	-	1
HIOLOGIC INC	-	1	-	1
HONDA DEVELOPMENT & MFG OF AMERICA LLC	-	-	1	1
HORIZON GLOBAL AMERICAS INC	-	1	-	1
HUSCO AUTOMOTIVE HOLDINGS LLC	-	-	1	1
HYPERLOOP TECHNOLOGIES INC DBA VIR	-	-	2	2
IAV AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERING	-	-	1	1
ILJIN USA CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
ILLINOIS TOOL WORKS INC	1	-	-	1
IMM SAFEGUARD INC	1	-	-	1
IMPRO INDUSTRIES USA INC	-	-	1	1
INDEPTH ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS LLC	-	1	2	3
INDUS USA INC	-	1	2	3
INFONERO INC	1	-	-	1
INNO WALKERMA GAS ENGINES INC	-	-	1	1
INST OF GAS TECH D/B/A GAS TECH IN	-	-	1	1
INTELLECT INC	-	-	1	1
INTERTEK TESTING SERVICES NA INC	-	-	1	1
INTUITIVE SURGICAL OPERATIONS INC	1	1	-	2
IRICBOT CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
JAC PRODUCTS INC	1	-	-	1
JACOBS TECHNOLOGY INC DBA JACOBS	-	-	1	1
JC FORD CO	1	-	-	1
JOBY ALRO INC	1	-	-	1
JOHN ZINK COMPANY LLC	-	1	-	1
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
JOHNSON MATTHEY INC	-	1	-	1
JOULE PROCESSING LLC	-	-	1	1
KASAI NORTH AMERICA INC	-	-	1	1
KETTERING UNIVERSITY	-	1	-	1
KOHLER CO	-	-	1	1
KOHLER COMPANY	-	-	1	1
KPHI TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
KUBA O'S HOLDINGS COMPANY LLC	1	-	-	1
KYSOR WARREN EPTA US CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
KYIBA INC	3	6	1	10
L T TECHNOLOGY SERVICES LLC	-	-	1	1
L T TECHNOLOGY SERVICES LTD	-	1	2	3
LAAS RESEARCH CORPORATION	2	-	2	4
LANDMARK GRAPHICS CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL SECURI	1	-	-	1
LEGO CONSTRUCTION CO	-	-	1	1
LEGAM MAINTENANCE OF WAY INC	-	1	-	1
LUCID USA INC	-	2	2	4
LUMINAR TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
LUTRON KETRA LLC	-	-	2	2
MAGNA ELECTRONICS INC	-	1	-	1
MAGNA POWERTRAIN OF AMERICA INC	-	1	-	1
MANUEL BEHR USA INC	-	1	-	1
MANDO AMERICA CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
MANITOU EQUIPMENT AMERICA LLC	-	-	1	1
MARELLI NORTH AMERICA INC	-	-	2	2
MASTER POWER TRANSMISSION INC	-	-	1	1
MEMBRANE TECHNOLOGY & RESEARCH INC	3	-	-	3
MERLA LLC	-	-	1	1
META PLATFORMS INC	-	-	1	1

MICRON TECHNOLOGY INC	-	-	1	1
MILLENNIUM SOFTWARE INC	1	-	-	1
MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC TOOL CORP	1	-	1	2
MINTH NORTH AMERICA INC	1	-	-	1
MOLEX LLC	1	-	-	1
MUBEA NORTH AMERICA SHARED SVCS	1	-	-	1
NATURAL POWER CONSULTANTS LLC	1	-	-	1
NAUTELUS BIOTECHNOLOGY INC	-	-	1	1
NAVISTAR INC	-	-	2	2
NETCOM INC	1	-	-	1
NIKOLA MOTOR COMPANY	-	-	2	2
NS INTERNATIONAL LTD	1	-	-	1
NTESS LLC	-	1	1	2
NURO INC	-	1	1	2
OCEANX LLC	-	1	1	1
OPENLOGIX CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
OXIGRAF INC	-	-	1	1
PALL CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
PANASONIC CORPORATION OF NORTH AM	-	1	-	1
PARKER HANNIFIN CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
PASSPORT TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
PELTON INTERACTIVE INC	-	2	1	3
PHILIPS MEDICAL SYSTEMS MR INC	-	1	-	1
PHILIPS NORTH AMERICA LLC	1	-	-	1
PIONEER AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGIES	-	1	-	1
PLUSAI INC	-	-	1	1
POLARES MEDICAL INC	-	1	-	1
PONY AI INC	-	-	1	1
POPHULUS GROUP LLC	1	3	-	4
PROTERRA INC	1	-	-	1
PULSE BIOSCIENCES INC	-	-	1	1
PURDUE UNIVERSITY	-	4	-	4
QUANTIPH INC	-	1	-	1
QUANTUMSCAPE BATTERY INC	-	1	1	2
RAPID PATHOGEN SCREENING INC	1	-	-	1
RICARDO INC	-	2	2	4
RIVIAN AUTOMOTIVE LLC	6	9	8	23
ROCKWELL AUTOMATION INC	-	2	-	2
ROGERS FRIED ASSOCIATES INC	1	2	-	3
ROYAL APPLIANCE MFG CO	-	1	-	1
S C JOHNSON SON INC	-	-	1	1
SAFRAN CABIN GALLEYS US INC	1	-	-	1
SAFRAN CABIN INC	-	-	1	1
SCHINDLER ELEVATOR CORPORATION	2	-	-	2
SCHLUMBERGER TECHNOLOGY CORPORATIO	-	-	1	1
SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC BLDGS AMERICAS	-	1	-	1
SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC ENGRG SVCS LLC	-	1	-	1
SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC USA INC	-	2	-	2
SENSATA TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	3	-	3
SENTONS USA INC	-	1	-	1
SHARKNINIA OPERATING LLC	-	1	1	2
SHIRE HUMAN GENETIC THERAPIES INC	-	2	-	2
SIEMENS ENERGY INC	-	4	-	4
SAMPLEHUMAN LLC	-	-	1	1
SOFAIR OCEAN TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
SOLIZE USA CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
SOUTHWEST RESEARCH INSTITUTE	-	-	1	1
DRG GLOBAL LLC	-	-	1	1
SSOE INC D/B/A SSOE GROUP	-	-	1	1
STANLEY BLACK & DECKER INC	3	1	-	4
STANTEC CONSULTING SERVICES INC	1	-	-	1
STAPLES INC	3	-	-	3
STONERIDGE INC	-	-	1	1
STRESS ENGINEERING SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
TAKEDA DEV CENTER AMERICAS INC	2	-	1	3
TALENTE IT INC	1	-	-	1
TECHNOLOGY RESOURCE GROUP LLC	-	2	-	2
TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING INC	-	-	1	1
TECHTRONIC CORDLESS GP	1	-	-	1
TENNECO AUTOMOTIVE OPERATING CO	1	2	-	3
TENNECO AUTOMOTIVE OPERATING COMPANY INC	-	-	1	1
TESLA INC	-	1	2	3
TESTER SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	-	1
THE TIMKEN COMPANY	-	-	3	3
THRIVY INC	-	-	3	3
TONAL SYSTEMS INC	2	-	-	2
TOURGE & ASSOCS INC DBA TAI ENGRG	-	1	-	1
TRAD NATIONAL SECURITY LLC	4	-	-	4
TUOPU NA USA LIMITED INC	-	1	-	1
TUSIMPLE INC	1	2	-	3
UCHICAGO ARGONNE LLC	-	1	-	1
UL LLC	-	-	1	1
UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES INC	-	-	1	1
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO DENVER	-	-	1	1
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA	-	1	1	2
VALEO NORTH AMERICA INC	-	-	1	1
VEHMA INTERNATIONAL OF AMERICA INC	1	-	-	1
VERNAVY LABORATORIES INC	-	-	1	1
VIDARIS INC	-	1	-	1
VOITH US INC	1	-	-	1

	WELLSFLORE INTEGRITY SOLUTIONS LLC	2	-	-	2
	WESTERN DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	-	2
	WESTLOCK CONTROLS CORPORATION	-	2	-	2
	WHIRLPOOL CORPORATION	6	3	1	10
	WORLEYP GROUP INC	-	-	1	1
	WORMOX PET CORP	-	-	1	1
	XDS FLEET INC DBA XDS	-	-	1	1
	XDS TRUCKS INC	-	-	1	1
	YASKAWA AMERICA INC	-	-	1	1
	ZOOMLION HEAVY INDUSTRY I&A INC	1	-	-	1
	ZOOX INC	-	-	2	2
METALLURGY AND METALLURGICAL ENGINEERING OCCUPATIONS					
	AIG PC GLOBAL SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
	APPLIED MATERIALS INC	1	1	2	4
	BIOHUNT II LLC	-	-	1	1
	CRUISE LLC	-	1	-	1
	FREEPORT MCMORAN BAGDAD INC	1	-	-	1
	FREEPORT MCMORAN SIERRITA INC	1	-	-	1
	NANOSTYS INC	-	-	2	2
	SHARKNINJA OPERATING LLC	1	-	-	1
MINING AND PETROLEUM ENGINEERING OCCUPATIONS					
	CHEVRON CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	CHIME FINANCIAL INC	-	-	1	1
	CONTINENTAL AUTOMOTIVE SYSTEMS INC	-	2	-	2
	FIN IND REGULATORY AUTHORITY INC	-	1	-	1
	FREEPORT MINERALS CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
	KELLY SERVICES INC	1	-	-	1
	LI T TECHNOLOGY SERVICES LTD	-	1	2	3
	NEVADA GOLD MINES LLC	-	-	1	1
	PERSISTENT SYSTEMS INC	-	-	1	1
	RESTREAM SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	-	1
	SCHLUMBERGER TECHNOLOGY CORPORATIO	-	-	1	1
	SNOWFLAKE INC	-	-	1	1
	TEKAD NATIONAL SECURITY LLC	-	-	1	1
	UBS BANK USA	1	-	-	1
	UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA	-	-	1	1
	VITESCO TECHNOLOGIES USA LLC	-	1	-	1
	WELL DATA LABS INC	-	-	2	2
MINING INDUSTRY MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS					
	GROUP PMX LLC	-	-	1	1
MISC. PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & MANAGERIAL OCC					
	SOS GAMES U S INC	-	1	-	1
	AARP	-	-	1	1
	ADOCB INC	-	-	2	2
	AEROTEK INC	-	1	-	1
	AFFIRM INC	1	-	1	2
	AIG EMPLOYEE SERVICES INC	-	1	-	1
	AKSHAYA INC	1	-	-	1
	ALIGN TECHNOLOGY INC	-	-	4	4
	ALM MEDIA LLC	-	-	1	1
	AMAZON COM SERVICES LLC	-	-	1	1
	AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL RELATED	1	-	-	1
	ANALGENIC SOLUTIONS LLC	-	1	-	1
	APIONB TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
	APPIAN CORPORATION	2	-	-	2
	ARCELX INC	-	2	-	2
	BANK OF AMERICA NA	5	4	3	12
	BARCLAYS BANK DELAWARE	-	2	-	2
	BARCLAYS SERVICES LLC	-	2	-	2
	BLACKLINE SYSTEMS INC	-	-	2	2
	BLOOMBERG LP	-	4	4	8
	BLUE NILE INC	-	1	-	1
	BOFA SECURITIES INC	2	1	4	7
	BOLT FINANCIAL INC	-	-	1	1
	BRAEMAR CAPITAL MANAGEMENT III LP	-	2	-	2
	CADENCE DESIGN SYSTEMS INC	-	-	2	2
	CAPITAL ONE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	1	8	-	9
	CAPITAL ONE SERVICES LLC	13	19	5	37
	CAPITAL RESEARCH & MGMT CO CRMC	-	-	2	2
	CARDOTRONICS USA INC	-	-	1	1
	CHEWY INC	1	-	-	1
	CITIBANK N A	-	-	1	1
	CITIGROUP GLOBAL MARKETS INC	1	-	-	1
	CITRIX SYSTEMS INC	-	-	1	1
	CLEAR STREET MANAGEMENT LLC	-	-	1	1
	COMMVAULT SYSTEMS INC	-	1	-	1
	COMORG ASSOCIATES INC	1	-	-	1
	COUPANG GLOBAL LLC D B A COUPANG C	-	-	1	1
	COX AUTOMOTIVE CORPORATE SVCS LLC	-	-	2	2
	COX COMMUNICATIONS INC	-	-	1	1
	DECIPHERA PHARMACEUTICALS LLC	-	-	1	1
	DENVER ENERGY GROUP LLC	-	1	-	1
	DEPUTY CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	DERMIRA INC	3	-	-	3
	DPS CORPORATE SERVICES LLC	1	-	-	1
	DIGITAL INTELLIGENCE SYSS LLC DISY	-	1	-	1
	DISCOVER PRODUCTS INC	2	4	-	6
	DROPROX INC	1	-	-	1
	ENEL NORTH AMERICA INC	2	-	-	2
	EPIC CREATIONS INC	-	-	1	1

FEDERAL EXPRESS CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
FRAGOMEN DEL REY BERNSEN & LOEWY L	-	-	1	1
FRONTIER COMMUNICATIONS PARENT INC	1	-	-	1
GIANT EAGLE INC	-	-	1	1
GOFUNDME INC	-	1	-	1
HSO ENTERPRISE SOLUTIONS LLC	-	1	-	1
ICF RESOURCES LLC	2	-	-	2
INFORMATICA LLC	-	-	2	2
INGREDION INCORPORATED	-	-	1	1
INTEL CORPORATION	-	-	6	6
INTERSECT ENT INC	-	1	-	1
INTUITIVE SURGICAL OPERATIONS INC	2	-	-	2
INVISIONAPP INC	-	-	1	1
IT EBUSINESS CONSULTING SVCS INC	1	-	-	1
JING & WOOD MALLESONS LLP	-	1	-	1
LENOVO UNITED STATES INC	-	2	-	2
LOANDEPOT COM LLC	-	4	-	4
LDGMEIN USA INC	-	1	-	1
MARITIME CAPITAL LLC	1	-	-	1
MCKINSEY COMPANY INC UNITED STATES	-	-	39	39
MOODYS ANALYTICS INC	-	-	1	1
MOODYS SHARED SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
MYLAN INC	-	2	-	2
NASDAQ INC	-	-	1	1
NERDWallet INC	-	-	1	1
NYDIG INC LLC	-	-	1	1
OPENGOV INC	-	-	1	1
OPTIMAL INC	2	-	-	2
PAPA INC	-	1	-	1
PAYWARD INC	-	1	-	1
PENTAGON FEDERAL CREDIT UNION	-	-	1	1
PRIMESOFT INC	-	-	1	1
PURE STORAGE INC	-	1	-	1
RED BULL DISTRIBUTION COMPANY INC	-	1	-	1
RESOURCEYS INC	-	1	-	1
RIPPLE LABS INC	-	-	1	1
SEMICONDUCTOR COMPONENTS INDUSTRIE	-	-	1	1
SERVICENOW INC	-	-	1	1
SINGLESTORE INC	1	-	-	1
SIRIUS XM RADIO INC	-	-	2	2
SKYHAWK TECHNOLOGIES LLC SKYHAWKTECH LLC	-	-	2	2
SONICWALL INC	-	1	-	1
SOOTHERS INC	1	-	-	1
SUMITOMO MITSUI BANKING CORP	-	1	-	1
TEVA PHARMACEUTICALS USA INC	-	1	-	1
THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON	-	-	1	1
THE GAP INC	-	1	-	1
TRANS WORLD INC	-	1	-	1
TWIST BIOSCIENCE CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
TWITTER INC	-	-	1	1
UPATH INC	-	1	-	1
VMWARE INC	-	-	5	5
ZENFS INFO SOLUTIONS AMERICA INC	-	1	-	1
MISCELLANEOUS MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS	68	76	151	295
7 ELEVEN INC	-	-	2	2
ACM MEDICAL LABORATORY INC DBA ACM	1	-	-	1
ADOBE INC	-	-	6	6
AETION INC	-	-	1	1
AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
ALUXPARTNERS LLP	2	-	-	2
AMAZON COM SERVICES INC	-	1	1	2
AMAZON COM SERVICES LLC	-	1	7	8
AMAZON COM SERVICES LLC	-	-	2	2
ANRITSU COMPANY	1	-	-	1
ARTECH LLC AKA ARTECH INFORMATION SYSTEMS LLC	-	-	1	1
AUCTA PHARMACEUTICALS INC	-	-	1	1
AVALARA INC	-	-	1	1
AXWAY INC	-	-	3	3
BAIN & COMPANY INC	2	6	-	8
BALBIX INC	-	1	-	1
BARCLAYS BANK DELAWARE	1	-	-	1
BEUK INC	-	1	-	1
BEST BUY CO INC	-	2	-	2
BETTER HOLDCO INC	-	1	-	1
BIOMARIN PHARMACEUTICAL INC	-	-	2	2
BLUEBIRD BIO INC	-	1	-	1
BRILLIO LLC	2	1	1	4
BROADCOM CORPORATION	-	3	4	7
CS AI INC	-	-	2	2
CA INC	5	2	3	10
CCC INFORMATION SERVICES INC	2	-	-	2
CHARLES SCHWAB & COMPANY INC	-	2	-	2
CHEWY INC	-	2	-	2
CHEWY INC DBA CHEWY.COM	1	-	-	1
CISCO SYSTEMS INC	-	2	11	13
COHESTIV INC	-	-	2	2
CONRASE INC	2	-	-	2
COLLABERA INC	1	1	-	2
COMCAST CABLE COMMUNICATIONS LLC	-	2	-	2
CONDUENT EDI SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	3	3

CONDUENT STATE HEALTHCARE LLC	-	-	2	2
CSL BEHRING LLC	-	1	-	1
CUMMING MANAGEMENT GROUP INC	-	-	1	1
CUMMINS EMISSION SOLUTIONS INC	-	2	-	2
CUMMINS FILTRATION INC	-	-	2	2
CUMMINS INC	-	-	5	5
D E SHAW CO L P	-	2	-	2
DATABRICKS INC	1	-	-	1
DOLE PACKAGED FOODS LLC	-	-	2	2
DOORDASH INC	-	-	2	2
DROPBOX INC	2	-	-	2
EASTMAN CHEMICAL COMPANY	1	-	-	1
EDWARD JONES	-	1	-	1
ELECTRONIC ARTS INC	1	-	-	1
EPITEC INC	-	3	-	3
EQUIP HEALTH INC	-	-	1	1
FACEBOOK INC	-	2	4	6
FCA US LLC	-	1	-	1
FISHER ASSET MANAGEMENT LLC	-	1	-	1
FRESHWORKS INC	-	-	2	2
GENIUS MINDS LLC	1	-	-	1
GROUPON INC	-	-	2	2
HAEMONETICS CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
HGST INC	2	-	-	2
HITACHI VANTARA LLC	6	-	-	6
HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC	-	-	1	1
HOPIN US INC	-	1	1	2
ILLUMIO INC	-	-	3	3
INDO AMERICAN QUARTZ LLC	-	1	-	1
INFINERA CORPORATION	-	4	-	4
INFORMATICA LLC	-	-	3	3
INFORMATION RESOURCES INC IRI	3	-	-	3
INNOVENT BIOLOGICS USA INC	-	-	1	1
INTEL CORPORATION	5	6	4	15
ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK OF NEW YORK	-	2	-	2
JAZZ PHARMACEUTICALS INC	2	-	-	2
JUMP CLOUD INC	3	-	-	3
KFORCE INC	1	-	-	1
L T TECHNOLOGY SERVICES LTD	1	1	-	2
LACERWORK INC	1	-	-	1
LAM RESEARCH CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
LANDOS BIOPHARMA INC	1	-	-	1
LATCH SYSTEMS INC	-	-	2	2
LAURUS GENETICS INC	-	1	-	1
LENOVO GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY US INC	-	1	-	1
LUTRON ELECTRONICS CO INC	-	1	-	1
MANGO TECHNOLOGIES INC D B A CLICKUP	-	1	5	6
MASIMO CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
MEDICAL DEVICES & DIAGNOSTICS GLOB	-	-	2	2
MICRON SEMICONDUCTOR PRODUCTS INC MSP	-	-	1	1
MIDLAND CREDIT MANAGEMENT INC	-	-	3	3
MILLENNIUM PHARMACEUTICALS INC	1	-	-	1
MINDTREE LIMITED	-	1	2	3
NAMIA HEALTH LLC	1	-	-	1
NAVAR INC	1	-	-	1
NETFLIX INC	-	1	-	1
OKTA INC	1	-	2	3
OPENOV INC	-	-	1	1
PALO ALTO NETWORKS INC	1	-	-	1
PAPA INC	-	-	2	2
PARAFIN INC	-	-	2	2
PARTNERSHIP HEALTHPLAN OF CA	3	-	-	3
PAYWARD INC	-	2	-	2
PERSEUS INC	-	-	1	1
PHILIPS NORTH AMERICA LLC	1	-	-	1
PLATFORM9 SYSTEMS INC	-	-	1	1
PLURALSIGHT LLC	-	-	1	1
POPULUS GROUP LLC	-	1	-	1
PRESDO INC	-	1	-	1
PROOFPOINT INC	-	-	3	3
RAPID7 LLC	-	-	1	1
RESTAURANT BRANDS INTERNATIONAL US SERVICES LLC	-	1	-	1
ROBERT BOSCH LLC	1	-	-	1
ROBINHOOD MARKETS INC	-	1	-	1
ROOFSTOCK INC	-	-	2	2
SERVICENOW INC	-	-	3	3
SHIPBOB INC	-	-	1	1
SHIPPYARD INC	-	-	1	1
SPELLMAN HIGH VOLTAGE ELECTRONICS	1	-	-	1
SQUARESPACE INC	1	-	-	1
STRIDE INC	-	-	1	1
STRYKER CORPORATION	-	2	-	2
SUPREKEY PARTNERS INC	-	-	1	1
THE HACKETT GROUP INC	-	-	1	1
TIGERGRAPH INC	-	-	3	3
TRANSUNION LLC	2	2	-	4
TWITTER INC	2	-	3	5
UPPATH INC	-	-	4	4
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA MERCED	-	-	1	1
VERIZON CORP RESOURCES GROUP LLC	-	1	-	1

	VERTEX PHARMACEUTICALS INC	-	-	1	1
	VMWARE INC	1	-	-	1
	WAYFAIR LLC	-	1	1	2
	WHIRLPOOL CORPORATION	-	4	2	6
	WIPSTONE HOLDINGS INC	-	-	1	1
NO CODE PROVIDED OR ILLIGIBLE		7	9	13	29
	AMAZON COM SERVICES LLC	-	-	1	1
	ARIZONA ELECTRICAL APPARATUS INC	1	-	-	1
	CALIFORNIA STATE UNIV LOS ANGELES	-	3	-	3
	CBS INTERACTIVE INC	-	-	1	1
	D&H DISTRIBUTING CO	1	-	-	1
	GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES INSURANCE COMPANY GEICO	-	-	1	1
	IOATH HOLDINGS INC	-	-	1	1
	PARAMUS MEDICAL AND SPORTS	2	-	-	2
	RUCKUS WIRELESS INC	-	-	3	3
	SIS ENGINEERING U S INC	1	-	-	1
	SHAPE SECURITY INC	-	1	-	1
	TWILIO INC	-	-	1	1
	UNIV OF ARKANSAS FOR MED SCIENCES	-	1	-	1
	UNIV OF NC AT CHAPEL HILL	1	2	1	4
	UT BATTELLE LLC ORNL	-	2	4	6
	XTIVIA INC	1	-	-	1
NUCLEAR ENGINEERING OCCUPATIONS		3	1	2	6
	BATTELLE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE	2	-	-	2
	ELECTRONIC ARTS INC	-	-	1	1
	GE DIGITAL HOLDINGS LLC	-	-	1	1
	SEALED AIR CORPORATION US	1	-	-	1
	UNIPUS CONSULTANTS INC	-	1	-	1
OCC. IN PRESCHOOL, PRIMARY SCHOOL, & KINDERGARTEN EDUCATION		1	2	6	9
	ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT	-	-	2	2
	ALPHA ACADEMY	-	1	-	1
	NEW YORK CITY DEPT OF EDUCATION	-	-	1	1
	PIONEER VALLEY CHINESE IMMERSION C	-	1	-	1
	ROYAL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DIST	-	-	1	1
	ROYAL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT	-	-	2	2
	YU MING CHARTER SCHOOL	1	-	-	1
OCCUPATIONS IN AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES		3	6	8	17
	CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE LLC	-	1	-	1
	DONALD DANFORTH PLANT SCIENCE CTR	-	-	2	2
	NOCH FOODS OF CINCINNATI LLC	-	-	1	1
	LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND A&M COLLEGE	-	-	1	1
	PURDUE UNIVERSITY	-	2	-	2
	QIAGEN LLC	1	-	-	1
	REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS INC	-	-	1	1
	RESEARCH CORP OF THE UNIV OF HI	-	1	-	1
	SAPUTO CHEESE USA INC	1	-	-	1
	SENES TECH INC	1	-	-	1
	UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA	-	1	-	1
	WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE	-	-	1	1
	ZOEZ INC	-	1	2	3
OCCUPATIONS IN ASTRONOMY		-	-	2	2
	ATHENEX INC	-	-	1	1
	SOUTHWEST RESEARCH INSTITUTE	-	-	1	1
OCCUPATIONS IN ATHLETICS AND SPORTS		2	-	3	5
	ACCURAY INCORPORATED	2	-	-	2
	PURDUE UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
OCCUPATIONS IN BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES		173	124	185	482
	IDA GENOMICS INC	1	-	1	2
	AB SCIEX LLC D/B/A SCIEX	1	-	-	1
	AETHER BIOMACHINES INC	-	1	-	1
	AG METRICS GROUP INC DBA AG METRICS GROUP PACIFIC	-	-	1	1
	AXEBA THERAPEUTICS INC	1	-	-	1
	ALGOS THERAPEUTICS INC	-	-	2	2
	ALLAKOS INC	1	-	-	1
	ALLERGAN SALES INC	-	-	2	2
	ALLOGENE THERAPEUTICS INC	2	-	-	2
	ALNYLAM PHARMACEUTICALS	-	1	-	1
	AMGEN INC	-	-	1	1
	ANGIODYNAMICS INC	-	1	-	1
	ASTRAZENECA PHARMACEUTICALS LP	2	-	-	2
	ATHENEX R D LLC	-	-	1	1
	ATRECA INC	1	-	-	1
	BAYLOR COLLEGE OF MEDICINE	2	-	-	2
	BECKMAN RESEARCH INST OF THE CITY	2	-	-	2
	BECKMAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE CITY OF HOPE	-	-	3	3
	BECTON DICKINSON AND COMPANY	-	1	-	1
	BERKELEY LIGHTS INC	2	-	-	2
	BIOFOOT BIOMEDICAL INC	-	-	1	1
	BIOGEN INC	3	1	-	4
	BIOERATIV THERAPEUTICS INC	-	1	-	1
	BLUEBIRD BIO INC	1	1	1	3
	BROAD INSTITUTE	2	2	-	4
	CALICO LIFE SCIENCES LLC	1	-	-	1
	CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	-	1	-	1
	CARMOT THERAPEUTICS INC	-	-	1	1
	CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY	4	2	7	13
	CELLGENE CORPORATION	-	2	-	2
	CHAN ZUCKERBERG BIONUB INC	-	-	1	1
	CHILDREN'S NATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	-	-	2	2
	CHILDRENS HOSPITAL CORPORATION	-	2	1	3

CHOBANI LLC	-	-	1	1
CITY OF HOPE NATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	1	-	-	1
CITY OF HOPE NATIONAL MEDICAL CTR	1	1	-	2
CLEVELAND CLINIC	3	-	1	4
CODAK BIOSCIENCES INC	1	-	-	1
COLD SPRING HARBOR LABORATORY	-	1	6	7
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
CULTURE BIOSCIENCES INC	-	-	1	1
DANA FARRER CANCER INSTITUTE	3	-	1	4
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE	-	-	1	1
DECIPHERA PHARMACEUTICALS LLC	-	1	-	1
EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY	1	-	-	1
EDITAS MEDICINE INC	-	-	1	1
ELSAI INC	1	-	-	1
ELEVATE BIO BASE CAMP INC	1	-	-	1
ELL LILLY AND COMPANY	-	-	1	1
EMD SERONO RESEARCH & DEV INST INC	1	-	-	1
ENVIRONMENTAL MICRO ANALYSIS INC	-	1	-	1
EXELIUS INC	-	-	1	1
FLATIRON HEALTH INC	-	-	1	1
FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION/HHS	2	1	-	3
FORMA THERAPEUTICS INC	-	1	-	1
FREYR INC	1	1	-	2
FRONTAGE LABORATORIES INC	-	2	-	2
FLUOREDO DIAGNOSTICS INC	1	-	-	1
FULCRUM THERAPEUTICS INC	-	1	-	1
GEISINGER SYSTEM SERVICES	-	1	-	1
GENENTECH INC	-	-	1	1
GENOMATICA INC	-	1	-	1
GIVE LEGACY INC	-	1	-	1
GLAXOSMITHKLINE CONSUMER HEALTHCAR	2	-	1	3
GRAIL INC	-	-	1	1
GRANULES PHARMACEUTICALS INC	1	-	-	1
GUARDANT HEALTH INC	1	-	-	1
H LEE MOFFITT CANCER CENTER AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE	3	-	1	4
HARPOON THERAPEUTICS INC	-	-	2	2
HENRY FORD HEALTH SYSTEM	-	-	1	1
HOWARD HUGHES MEDICAL INSTITUTE	2	-	-	2
HOWARD HUGHES MEDICAL INSTITUTE HHMI	1	-	-	1
ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MOUNT	-	1	-	1
ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MOUNT SINAI	-	-	1	1
IMPOSSIBLE FOODS INC	-	-	1	1
INDIANA UNIV PURDUE UNIV INDIANAPOLIS	-	1	-	1
INDIANA UNIVERSITY	-	2	-	2
INNOVHOPE INC	-	-	1	1
INSCRIPTA INC	-	-	2	2
INST FOR CANCER RESEARCH DBA RESEA	-	-	2	2
INSTITUTE FOR CANCER RESEARCH DBA	-	1	-	1
INTUITIVE SURGICAL OPERATIONS INC	-	5	-	5
INVITAE CORPORATION	-	1	1	2
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	8	2	13	23
JUNE JACOBS LABS LLC	1	-	-	1
KELLY SERVICES INC	8	2	4	14
LFB USA INC	-	-	1	1
LOYOLA UNIV CHICAGO LAKE SHORE CAM	-	-	1	1
MAYO CLINIC	2	7	3	12
MEDICAL SCIENCE & COMPUTING LLC	-	-	4	4
MEDIMAYNE LLC	1	-	-	1
MEDI-PHYSICS INC	-	1	-	1
MEDTRONIC INC	-	-	1	1
MEMORIAL SLOAN KETTERING CANCER CE	2	-	-	2
MEMORIAL SLOAN KETTERING CANCER CENTER	3	-	-	3
MESO SCALE DIAGNOSTICS LLC	-	1	-	1
MICHIGAN PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTE	1	-	-	1
NATERA INC	-	1	-	1
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH/HHS	9	6	2	17
NAUTILUS BIOTECHNOLOGY INC	-	1	-	1
NOKTAR THERAPEUTICS	-	-	2	2
NEW YORK BLOOD CENTER	1	-	-	1
NOVARTIS INSTITUTES FOR BIOMEDICAL	1	-	-	1
NOVARTIS INSTITUTES FOR BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH INC	-	-	1	1
NYU GROSSMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE	2	4	6	12
OPEN AVERUES FOUNDATION	1	-	-	1
PACT PHARMA INC	3	-	-	3
PERSONALIS INC	-	-	1	1
PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH ASSOCS INC	-	-	1	1
POSEIDA THERAPEUTICS INC	2	-	-	2
PPD DEVELOPMENT LP	-	2	1	3
PRECISION BIOSCIENCES INC	-	-	2	2
PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS ADVISORY SE	1	-	-	1
PTC THERAPEUTICS INC	-	-	1	1
PURDUE UNIVERSITY	-	3	1	4
QIAGEN REDWOOD CITY INC	-	-	1	1
RECRO PHARMA INC	-	1	-	1
REGENERON GENETICS CENTER LLC	-	-	1	1
REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS INC	-	2	-	2
RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL	-	-	1	1
RIBON THERAPEUTICS INC	-	1	-	1
RICHARD JOSEPH SCHMIDT MD INC DBA NOVA IVF	-	-	1	1
RUSH UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER	1	-	-	1

	RUTGERS THE STATE UNIV OF NJ	2	-	3	5
	SALK INST FOR BIOLOGICAL STUDIES	-	4	-	4
	SANFORD BURNHAM PREBYS MEDICAL DIS	6	-	1	7
	SANFORD BURNHAM PREBYS MEDICAL DISCOVERY INSTITU	-	-	1	1
	SANFORD RESEARCH	-	1	-	1
	SANGAMO THERAPEUTICS INC	-	-	1	1
	SANTEN INCORPORATED	-	1	-	1
	SCOPELY INC	-	1	-	1
	SEATTLE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL	2	-	-	2
	SECOND GENOME INC	1	-	-	1
	SERVIER PHARMACEUTICALS LLC	2	-	-	2
	SGS NORTH AMERICA INC	-	2	-	2
	SHIRE HUMAN GENETIC THERAPIES INC	2	-	-	2
	SIMONS FOUNDATION	1	1	4	6
	SOLARIS BIO, INC.	-	1	-	1
	SPIERO THERAPEUTICS INC	1	1	-	2
	SPRETAIL LLC DBA SPRETAIL	-	-	1	1
	SQZ BIOTECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
	SRI INTERNATIONAL	2	-	-	2
	ST JUDE CHILDREN'S RESEARCH HOSPITAL	-	2	-	2
	ST SHARED SERVICES LLC	-	2	-	2
	STEFANINI INC	-	1	-	1
	SWISS AMERICAN CDMO LLC	-	-	2	2
	SYNTHIGO CORPORATION	1	-	1	2
	T2 BIOSYSTEMS INC	-	1	-	1
	TAKEDA DEV CENTER AMERICAS INC	1	-	2	3
	TEMPUS LABS INC	-	2	-	2
	TEXAS BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE	-	-	1	1
	THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADE	-	3	-	3
	THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA	-	3	-	3
	THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	1	-	-	1
	THE HENRY M JACKSON FOUNDATION	2	-	-	2
	THE JACKSON LABORATORY	-	-	2	2
	THE METHODIST HOSPITAL RESEARCH IN	1	-	-	1
	THE METHODIST HOSPITAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE	1	-	-	1
	THE SCRIPPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE	2	5	5	12
	THE UNIV OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM	3	-	-	3
	THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS	-	-	1	1
	THE WISTAR INST OF ANATOMY & BIOL	2	-	-	2
	THE WISTAR INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY &	4	2	5	11
	THE WISTAR INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY AND BIOLOGY	1	2	2	5
	THERMO FISHER SCIENTIFIC INC	-	-	4	4
	TOXMAP INC	-	-	1	1
	TUFTS UNIVERSITY	-	2	-	2
	TYSON FOODS INC	-	-	1	1
	ULTRAGENYX PHARMACEUTICAL INC	-	-	1	1
	UNI OF TEXAS HEALTH SCIENCE CTR SA	3	4	4	11
	UNIV HOSPITALS HEALTH SYSTEMS INC	1	-	-	1
	UNIV OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES	2	-	-	2
	UNIV OF CONNECTICUT HEALTH CENTER	2	-	-	2
	UNIV OF MISSISSIPPI MEDICAL CENTER	1	2	1	4
	UNIV OF NC AT CHAPEL HILL	3	-	2	5
	UNIV OF TX HEALTH SCIENCE CTR AT SAN	2	-	-	2
	UNIV PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS INC	-	1	-	1
	UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM	1	-	1	2
	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA IRVINE	-	1	-	1
	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA MERCED	1	-	-	1
	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SAN DIEGO	2	1	5	8
	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO BOULDER	-	-	1	1
	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO DENVER	2	-	4	6
	UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT HEALTH CENTER	-	-	2	2
	UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA	1	1	2	4
	UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI MED CT	2	1	2	5
	UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA	6	-	2	8
	UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND	1	-	-	1
	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	2	-	1	3
	UT BATTELLE LLC ORNL	2	1	-	3
	UT HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER	-	1	2	3
	VAN ANDEL RESEARCH INSTITUTE	2	-	-	2
	VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY	1	-	1	2
	VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CTR	1	-	-	1
	VARIAN MEDICAL SYSTEMS INC	-	-	1	1
	VERSTI WISCONSIN INC	1	-	-	1
	VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY	1	-	-	1
	WEILL CORNELL MEDICAL COLLEGE	1	-	-	1
	ZOETIS INC	-	-	2	2
	ZYMERGEN INC	-	-	2	2
	OCCUPATIONS IN CHEMISTRY	49	54	55	158
	AIR LIQUIDE ELECTRONICS U S LP	-	2	-	2
	AKERIA THERAPEUTICS INC	1	2	-	3
	AKORN INC	1	-	-	1
	ALBANY MOLECULAR RESEARCH INC	-	2	-	2
	ALCANTARA CAROLINAS CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
	AMAZON COM SERVICES LLC	-	1	-	1
	AMERICAN REGENT INC	-	-	1	1
	ANAGEN INC	1	-	1	2
	ASCENT PHARMACEUTICALS INC	-	2	-	2
	ASH STEVENS LLC	-	2	-	2
	ASKPHARMA INC	-	-	1	1
	BACTOLAC PHARMACEUTICAL INC	1	-	-	1

BATTELLE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE	2	-	-	2
BECKMAN RESEARCH INST OF THE CITY	-	1	-	1
BIOANALYTIX INC	-	1	-	1
BLUEBIRD BIO INC	-	1	-	1
BREWER SCIENCE INC	-	1	1	2
BRISTOL MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY	-	1	1	2
BROAD INSTITUTE	-	1	-	1
CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	-	-	2	2
CATALENT PHARMA SOLUTIONS	-	-	2	2
CELLERON INC	-	1	-	1
CHARLES RIVER LABORATORIES INC	-	1	-	1
CHEMTECH ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY I	1	-	1	2
CODEXIS INC	-	-	1	1
CODIAK BIOSCIENCES INC	-	-	1	1
COSETTE PHARMACEUTICALS INC	-	2	-	2
COVANCE INC	-	1	-	1
CURIA GLOBAL INC	-	-	1	1
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE	-	2	-	2
DOLLAR SHAVE CLUB INC	-	-	1	1
DOUGLAS PHARMA US INC	1	1	-	2
DOW SILICONES CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
DPS GROUP INC	1	-	-	1
DSM NUTRITIONAL PRODUCTS LLC	-	-	1	1
ELI LILLY AND COMPANY	1	-	-	1
EUROPHAS BOTANICAL TESTING US INC	-	-	1	1
FATE THERAPEUTICS INC	-	-	1	1
FRONTAGE LABORATORIES INC	5	4	-	9
GENENTECH INC	-	-	1	1
GENZYME CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
GLAXOSMITHKLINE LLC	-	1	-	1
GRANULES PHARMACEUTICALS INC	1	2	2	5
HIKMA PHARMACEUTICALS USA INC	-	5	3	8
HP INC	-	-	2	2
IMMUGENIX INC	1	-	1	2
IECHO LABORATORIES INC	2	-	-	2
JOHNSON MATTHEY PHARMACEUTICAL MAT	1	-	-	1
JOHNSON MATTHEY PHARMACEUTICAL MATERIALS INC	-	2	-	2
JPMORGAN CHASE CO	1	-	-	1
KELLY SERVICES INC	2	-	-	2
KWK-TECH INC	-	1	3	4
LE MOYNE COLLEGE	1	-	-	1
LOYOLA UNIV CHICAGO LAKE SHORE CAM	-	2	-	2
LUPIN RESEARCH INC	-	1	-	1
MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY	-	1	1	2
METAMATERIAL TECHNOLOGIES USA INC	-	-	1	1
MIRATI THERAPEUTICS INC	3	-	-	3
NEXTAR THERAPEUTICS	1	-	2	3
NORWICH PHARMACEUTICALS IN C	-	1	-	1
NOVEL LABORATORIES INC	1	-	-	1
OHM LABORATORIES INC	2	-	-	2
OREGON HEALTH & SCIENCE UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
ORIC PHARMACEUTICALS INC	-	1	-	1
PARTEK SCIENCES INC	1	-	-	1
PETER THOMAS ROTH LABS LLC	1	-	-	1
PPD DEVELOPMENT LP	-	1	2	3
PURDUE UNIVERSITY	1	-	2	3
SAMJAN GROUP INC	1	-	-	1
SANNOVON ANALYTICAL INC	1	-	1	2
SAPTALIS PHARMACEUTICALS LLC	-	-	2	2
SCIEGEN PHARMACEUTICALS INC	2	2	1	5
SEPPIC INC	-	-	1	1
SGS NORTH AMERICA INC	-	1	-	1
SHERBOGAN PAINT COMPANY INC	-	1	-	1
SIGMA ALDRICH MANUFACTURING LLC	-	1	-	1
SIRA CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY	1	-	-	1
THE ALLIANCE FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERG	-	-	1	1
THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY	-	1	2	3
UNIV OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES	1	-	-	1
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA IRVINE	1	-	-	1
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SAN DIEGO	2	-	-	2
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO BOULDER	1	-	-	1
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA	-	-	4	4
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA	-	-	1	1
UPSHER SMITH LABORATORIES LLC	1	-	-	1
UPSHER-SMITH LABORATORIES LLC	-	1	-	1
UT BATTELLE LLC ORNL	1	-	-	1
VENCOROTIC LABORATORIES INC A DIV OF WUXI APPTCC	-	-	1	1
Z TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
ZYNO MEDICAL LLC	-	1	-	1
OCCUPATIONS IN COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION	654	435	798	1,887
ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY	7	4	-	15
ARKANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY	1	-	-	1
AUBURN UNIVERSITY	2	2	5	9
BAYLOR COLLEGE OF MEDICINE	18	9	15	42
BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MED CTR INC	4	-	-	4
BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENTER INC	-	-	1	1
BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CTR	2	-	-	2
BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY	-	-	2	2

BOR USGA ORO AUGUSTA UNIVERSITY	-	3	-	3
BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY	1	1	6	8
BROWN UNIVERSITY	-	-	2	2
CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	2	3	3	8
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIV LOS ANGELES	2	-	-	2
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY BAKERSFIELD	1	-	-	1
CARLETON COLLEGE	1	-	-	1
CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY	-	-	2	2
CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
CENTRAL STATE UNIVERSITY	1	-	-	1
CHICAGO STATE UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
CLARK UNIV	2	-	-	2
CLARK UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY	-	-	1	1
COLORADO MESA UNIVERSITY	-	1	-	1
COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES	-	-	1	1
COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY	2	2	1	5
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY	2	2	6	10
COLUMBUS STATE UNIVERSITY	-	-	-	1
CONCORDIA COLLEGE	1	-	-	1
CORNELL UNIV GLOBAL LEARNING	-	-	1	1
CORNELL UNIVERSITY	1	1	4	6
CORNELL UNIVERSITY GLOBAL LEARNING	-	1	7	8
CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY	1	-	1	2
D'YOUVILLE UNIVERSITY	-	1	-	1
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE	3	-	-	3
DICKINSON COLLEGE	1	-	-	1
DUFLC US ARMY	-	-	1	1
DREW UNIVERSITY	-	1	-	1
DREXEL UNIVERSITY ONLINE LLC	-	-	1	1
DUKE UNIVERSITY MED CTR & AFFIL	-	-	1	1
DUKE UNIVERSITY UNIV MED CTR AFFIL	1	2	7	10
EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY	2	-	-	2
EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIV	-	-	1	1
EASTERN NEW MEXICO UNIV	1	-	-	1
EASTERN NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITY	1	-	-	1
EASTERN WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	1	-	-	1
EDELMAN FINANCIAL ENGINES LLC	1	-	-	1
EMBRY RIDDLE AERONAUTICAL UNIV	-	-	2	2
EMORY UNIVERSITY	26	3	35	64
FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY	3	-	1	4
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY	11	13	4	28
FORT HAYS STATE UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
GEORGE MASON UNIV	4	-	-	4
GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY	3	3	14	20
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY	6	-	8	14
GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	6	5	14	25
GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY	1	2	5	8
HAMPDEN SYDNEY COLLEGE	-	-	1	1
HARRISBURG UNIV OF SCIENCE & TECH	-	1	-	1
HARVARD UNIVERSITY	13	11	18	42
HAVSFORD COLLEGE	-	-	1	1
HOWARD UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
INDIANA UNIVERSITY	-	1	-	1
INTL BACCALAUREATE ORGANIZATION	-	-	1	1
IONA COLLEGE	-	1	-	1
IOWA STATE UNIV OF SCIENCE & TECH	2	2	1	5
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY	6	3	10	19
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	-	3	8	11
JACKSONVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
JAMES MADISON UNIV	1	-	-	1
JOHN AY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTI	-	-	2	2
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	1	-	3	4
JOSLIN DIABETES CTR	1	-	-	1
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY	1	1	-	2
KENNESAW STATE UNIVERSITY	-	3	2	5
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE	3	-	2	5
LEHIGH UNIVERSITY	1	1	2	4
LIBERTY UNIVERSITY	1	-	1	2
LION COPOLYMER GEISMAR LLC	1	-	-	1
LOUISIANA STATE UNIV & A&M COLLEGE	3	-	-	3
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND A&M COLLEGE	-	-	1	1
LSU AGRICULTURAL CENTER	-	-	2	2
LSU HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER	4	2	2	8
LSU HEALTH SCIENCES CTR AT SHREVEP	-	-	1	1
LUTHERAN UNIV ASSN INC D/B/A VALPA	-	-	1	1
MARIANA UNIVERSITY INC	-	-	2	2
MARSHALL UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
MASSACHUSETTS INST OF TECHNOLOGY	5	11	9	25
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY	10	12	16	38
MIDWESTERN STATE UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
MISERICORDIA UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY	1	-	-	1
NEW JERSEY CITY UNIVERSITY	2	1	2	5
NEW MEXICO INST OF MINING & TECH	-	1	-	1
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY	9	-	9	18
NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY	7	6	14	27
NOVA SOUTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY	2	-	-	2

OREGON COLLEGE	-	-	1	1
OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY	1	-	2	3
OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY	1	1	3	5
OREGON INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	-	-	1	1
OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY	1	2	-	3
OSU DENTAL FACULTY PRACTICE ASSN I	-	-	1	1
PRAIRIE VIEW A&M UNIV	-	-	2	2
PURDUE UNIVERSITY	5	11	10	26
RANDOLPH COLLEGE	1	-	-	1
RESEARCH FDN OF SUNY AT BUFFALO	-	-	2	2
RIDER UNIVERSITY	1	-	1	2
ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	-	1	-	1
ROLLINS COLLEGE	1	-	-	1
ROWAN UNIVERSITY	5	-	4	9
RUTGERS THE STATE UNIV OF NJ	7	2	10	19
RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NJ	1	-	3	4
SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY	-	-	2	2
SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY	-	-	3	3
SAN JOSE STATE UNIVERSITY	1	-	-	1
SETON HALL UNIVERSITY	-	1	-	1
SKIDMORE COLLEGE	-	-	2	2
SOUTHERN ARKANSAS UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIV	-	-	2	2
SOUTHERN CT STATE UNIVERSITY	1	-	-	1
SOUTHERN IL UNIV EDWARDSVILLE	-	-	1	1
SOUTHERN IL UNIV SCH OF MEDICINE	2	1	-	3
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIV CARBONDALE	1	-	-	1
SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
SPRUELLMAN COLLEGE	-	1	-	1
ST JOHN'S UNIVERSITY	-	2	2	4
STATE UNIV OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO	4	-	-	4
STATE UNIV OF NY AT STONY BROOK	4	5	1	10
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO	1	-	-	1
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	1	1	2	4
SUNY UPSTATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY	13	1	5	19
TENNESSEE TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY	1	-	-	1
TEXAS A&M AGRILIFE RESEARCH	1	1	3	5
TEXAS A&M ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT S	1	2	1	4
TEXAS A&M HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER	2	2	2	6
TEXAS A&M INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY	1	-	-	1
TEXAS A&M TRANSPORTATION INSTITUTE	2	-	6	8
TEXAS A&M UNIV	1	-	-	1
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY	6	1	6	13
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY COMMERCE	-	-	1	1
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY KINGSVILLE	-	2	2	4
TEXAS LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY	-	1	-	1
TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY	16	6	7	29
THE CURATORS OF THE UNIV OF MO	5	4	7	16
THE CURATORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI	1	1	2	4
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	2	-	-	2
THE LELAND STANFORD JR UNIVERSITY	2	1	11	14
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY	9	3	14	26
THE OHIO UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY	2	2	3	7
THE ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY	2	-	1	3
THE TRUSTEES OF PRINCETON UNIV	3	4	7	14
THE TRUSTEES OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY	-	-	4	4
THE UNIV OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM	4	1	1	6
THE UNIV OF TX HLTH SCIENCE CTR AT	3	10	7	20
THE UNIV OF TX M D ANDERSON CANCER	9	9	5	23
THE UNIVERSITY OF AKRON	-	-	1	1
THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA	-	-	1	1
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA	-	-	1	1
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO	2	-	3	5
THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA OGE	3	2	3	8
THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA OIE	1	4	6	11
THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA	2	-	-	2
THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS	1	-	-	1
THE UNIVERSITY OF MEMPHIS	1	1	-	2
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN	5	-	6	11
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER AT HO	1	5	3	9
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS M D ANDERSON CANCER CENTE	1	12	7	20
THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT	2	1	5	8
THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA	1	3	3	7
TRUSTEES OF BOSTON UNIVERSITY	2	3	5	10
TUFTS UNIVERSITY	1	-	-	1
UMASS CHAN MEDICAL SCHOOL	-	-	1	1
UNC GREENSBORO	1	-	-	1
UNI OF TEXAS HEALTH SCIENCE CTR SA	2	3	5	10
UNIV OF ARKANSAS FOR MED SCIENCES	-	2	-	2
UNIV OF CALIFORNIA DAVIS/ G NERLI	-	-	1	1
UNIV OF CALIFORNIA RIVERSIDE	2	-	-	2
UNIV OF CALIFORNIA SANTA CRUZ	-	-	2	2
UNIV OF CT OFC OF THE GEN COUNSEL	2	6	2	10
UNIV OF IL AT URBANA CHAMPAIGN	16	6	14	36
UNIV OF MISSISSIPPI MEDICAL CENTER	9	5	1	15
UNIV OF NC AT CHAPEL HILL	3	4	1	8
UNIV OF NORTH TEXAS HEALTH SCIENCE	1	-	-	1
UNIV OF OREGON	-	2	-	2

UNIV OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	-	1	-	1
UNIV OF W MED FOUNDATION	2	-	-	2
UNIV OF WI SYSTEM / MADISON	2	-	-	2
UNIV OF WI SYSTEM MADISON	-	-	1	1
UNIV OF WISCONSIN/MADISON	28	28	33	89
UNIV OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM/MADISON	4	-	-	4
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM	2	2	7	11
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS	1	-	3	4
UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS	-	6	6	12
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BERKELEY	5	3	2	10
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA DAVIS	12	6	9	27
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA IRVINE	-	-	1	1
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES	1	-	-	1
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA RIVERSIDE	3	3	9	15
UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA	-	1	1	2
UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL MISSOURI	2	-	-	2
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO	3	-	2	5
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO BOULDER	5	2	4	11
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO DENVER	8	5	5	18
UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT OFFICE OF THE GENERAL CO	1	1	6	8
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE	1	1	5	7
UNIVERSITY OF DENVER	1	-	3	4
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA	2	1	-	3
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII	2	3	6	11
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON	-	2	-	2
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO	6	1	11	18
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND	25	21	26	72
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS LOWELL	2	1	-	3
UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI	-	-	3	3
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN	10	12	13	35
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA	-	-	3	3
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI	2	1	4	7
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI MED CT	7	1	-	8
UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA	1	-	1	2
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA LINCOLN	3	-	8	11
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL	1	-	2	3
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS HEALTH S	-	1	4	5
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA	-	-	1	1
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON	3	4	-	7
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	29	14	41	84
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH	13	16	25	54
UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND	2	1	-	3
UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER	-	-	1	1
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH ALABAMA	1	-	1	2
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA	6	4	6	16
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	2	-	1	3
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON	-	-	1	1
UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO	1	-	-	1
UNIVERSITY OF UTAH	-	8	10	24
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA	3	2	5	10
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON	2	4	5	11
UT BATTELLE LLC ORNL	-	-	1	1
UT HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER	1	-	3	4
VA POLYTECHNIC INST & STATE UNIV D	27	5	3	35
VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY	6	7	2	15
VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE & S	1	-	-	1
VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE & STATE UNIVERSITY D/	5	-	-	5
VIRGINIA STATE UNIV	-	-	1	1
W M RICE UNIVERSITY	6	-	1	7
WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY	2	-	-	2
WALLA WALLA UNIVERSITY	1	-	-	1
WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY	2	-	-	2
WEILL CORNELL MEDICAL COLLEGE	2	3	7	12
WESTERN CAROLINA UNIVERSITY	1	1	-	2
WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
WESTMINSTER COLLEGE	-	-	1	1
WICHITA STATE UNIV	1	-	-	1
WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY	2	-	-	2
WIDENER UNIVERSITY	-	-	2	2
WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE	1	-	-	1
WSU DEPT OF VETERINARY CLINICAL SC	1	-	-	1
WSU PROSSER JAREC	-	1	1	2
YALE UNIVERSITY	5	3	2	10
OCCUPATIONS IN COMPUTER SYSTEM TECHNICAL SUPPORT	166	185	344	695
365 RETAIL MARKETS LLC	1	-	-	1
ACCENTURE LLP	-	1	-	1
ACCUGENIX INC	-	1	-	1
ACI WORLDWIDE CORP	-	-	1	1
ADP LLC	-	-	1	1
ADP TECHNOLOGY SERVICES INC	-	1	3	4
ADVANCED KNOWLEDGE TECH LLC	-	-	1	1
AFIRM INC	-	-	2	2
AFS LOGISTICS LLC	-	-	2	2
AGAMA SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	-	1
AGILE SPORTS TECHNOLOGIES INC DBA HUDL	-	-	1	1
AIQ CLAIMS INC	-	1	-	1
AKASHIA INC	1	-	-	1
ALERT LOGIC INC	-	-	1	1
ALIBABA GROUP U S INC	-	1	2	3
AMAZON COM SERVICES INC	2	-	-	2

AMAZON COM SERVICES LLC	-	1	-	1
AMAZON WEB SERVICES INC	-	2	-	2
AMDOCS INC	-	-	6	6
AMOUNT INC	-	-	2	2
ANAD SOFTWARE INC	-	-	4	4
AGR CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LLC	3	-	-	3
ASANA INC	-	-	1	1
ASHLEY GLOBAL RETAIL LLC	-	-	2	2
AVANADE INC	1	2	-	3
BARCLAYS SERVICES LLC	-	1	-	1
BARRACUDA NETWORKS INC	1	-	-	1
BERKELEY LIGHTS INC	-	-	1	1
BIONFO SYSTEMS LLC	-	-	2	2
BITGO INC	-	-	1	1
BLUE SHIELD OF CALIFORNIA	1	-	-	1
BMO HARRIS BANK N A	-	1	-	1
BNP PARIBAS RCC INC	-	-	1	1
BODYSHOP BIDS DBA SNAPSHEET	-	1	-	1
BON SECOURS MERCY HEALTH INC	1	-	-	1
BOSCH AUTOMOTIVE SVC SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	-	1
BRAZE INC	1	1	-	2
CALYPSO TECHNOLOGY INC	-	1	1	2
CAPITAL GROUP COMPANIES GLOBAL	-	-	4	4
CAPITAL GROUP COMPANIES GLOBAL CGC	-	-	2	2
CAPTIVE-AIRE SYSTEMS INC	-	-	2	2
CASA SYSTEMS INC	-	-	2	2
CBRE INC	-	-	1	1
CDW LLC	-	-	2	2
CEPHRED	-	-	2	2
CHARLES SCHWAB & COMPANY INC	-	1	1	2
CHINA CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
CIMS GLOBAL LLC	-	1	-	1
CISCO SYSTEMS INC	-	-	1	1
CLARIS LLC	-	1	-	1
COGNIZANT TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS US	2	4	36	42
COGNIZANT TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS US CORP	-	1	14	15
COGNIZANT TRIZETTO SOFTWARE GROUP	-	-	1	1
COGNIZANT WORLDWIDE LIMITED	1	4	-	5
COGNIZANT WORLDWIDE LIMITED COGNIZANT	-	-	1	1
COHERE TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
COINBASE INC	-	1	1	2
COLLECTIVEHEALTH INC	-	1	-	1
CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY	-	1	-	1
CORROS CORP	1	-	-	1
COSTCO WHOLESALE CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
COUPANG GLOBAL LLC	-	-	1	1
CROSS COMMERCE MEDIA INC DBA	-	3	-	3
CROWDSTRIKE INC	-	-	2	2
CRUISE LLC	-	-	1	1
CSC COVANSYS CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
CUBIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS INC	3	-	-	3
CVENT INC	-	-	1	1
CYBAGE SOFTWARE INC	-	-	2	2
CYBERSOURCE CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
CYMER LLC	1	-	-	1
DATASTAX INC	1	2	2	5
DATASYNC INC	1	1	-	2
DE USA CORE CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
DEFINITIVE HEALTHCARE LLC	-	1	-	1
DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP	10	13	15	38
DELOITTE CONSULTING LLP	2	-	3	5
DELTA DENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY	-	-	1	1
DEUTSCHE BANK NEW YORK BRANCH	-	2	-	2
DEUTSCHE BANK TRUST CO AMERICAS	3	-	-	3
DOCUSIGN INC	3	3	-	6
DROBOX INC	-	-	2	2
E GIANTS TECHNOLOGIES LLC	1	-	-	1
EDF RENEWABLES INC	2	-	-	2
EGROVE SYSTEMS CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
ELECTRONIC ARTS INC	-	-	1	1
ENVESTNET FINANCIAL TECH INC	-	-	1	1
EPAM SYSTEMS INC	1	-	-	1
EQUIFAX INC	-	-	1	1
ERNST YOUNG US LLP	-	10	16	26
ESHARES INC DBA CARTA	1	-	-	1
ETHOS TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
ETSY INC	1	-	-	1
EXPERIS US INC	1	-	-	1
FACEBOOK INC	1	-	3	4
FANDANGO MEDIA LLC	-	3	-	3
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK OF PITTSBURGH	-	1	-	1
FEDEX CORPORATE SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
FERMIS RESEARCH ALLIANCE LLC	-	-	1	1
FIRST REPUBLIC BANK	-	-	2	2
FLEXON TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
FORD MOTOR COMPANY	1	-	1	2
FORTINET INC	-	-	1	1
FREEDOM MORTGAGE CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
FUNGIBLE INC	-	-	1	1
GIGAMON INC	-	-	2	2

GOLDMAN SACHS CO LLC	-	-	1	1
GREEN PHARMA TEK INC	-	-	1	1
GROUPON INC	-	1	-	1
HARMAN CONNECTED SERVICES INC	2	1	5	8
HERE NORTH AMERICA LLC	1	-	-	1
HGST INC	1	-	-	1
HIM HEALTH SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	-	1
HOLMUSK TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
HUGO BOSS FASHIONS INC	-	-	1	1
IBM CORPORATION	22	5	3	30
ICONSOFT INC	-	5	-	5
IDEXX LABORATORIES INC	-	1	-	1
ILLUMINA INC	2	-	-	2
IMAGINE COMMUNICATIONS CORP	-	-	2	2
IMPERIA INC	-	-	1	1
IMVU INC	-	-	1	1
INDU LLC DBA INTIGROW	-	-	1	1
INFINITE COMPUTER SOLUTIONS INC	-	2	4	6
INFORMATICA LLC	-	-	3	3
INFOSPAN INC	-	-	2	2
INST OF ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONICS E	-	1	-	1
INTEL CORPORATION	4	2	7	13
INTELSAT US LLC	-	1	-	1
INTONE NETWORKS INC	3	1	-	4
INTONE NETWORKS INC DBA INTONE	-	1	4	5
INTUIT INC	-	1	-	1
INVITAE CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
ISCHEMVIEW INC	-	-	2	2
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	1	-	-	1
JPMORGAN CHASE CO	-	1	2	3
JUNIPER NETWORKS INC	3	2	-	5
J.A CARE HEALTH PLAN	-	2	-	2
J.T TECHNOLOGY SERVICES LTD	1	3	-	4
J&T TECHNOLOGY SERVICES LIMITED	-	-	1	1
J&T TECHNOLOGY SERVICES LTD	-	-	1	1
JAM RESEARCH CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
JARSEN AND TOUBRO INFOTECH LIMITED	5	2	1	8
LENDINGTREE LLC	-	1	-	1
LEONARDO COM LLC	-	-	-	-
LONDON INSURANCE GROUP INC	-	-	1	1
LOWES COMPANIES INC	-	3	-	3
LPL FINANCIAL LLC	-	-	1	1
LUCID USA INC	-	1	-	1
LUXULUMON USA INC	3	1	-	4
LYFT INC	-	-	1	1
MALWAREBYTES INC	-	1	-	1
MARriott INTERNATIONAL INC	1	-	-	1
MARVELL SEMICONDUCTOR INC	-	1	-	1
MASSIMO CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
MATTERPORT INC	2	-	-	2
MAVERIC NXT INC	-	1	-	1
MEDALLIA INC	-	-	1	1
MEDIA24 SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	-	1
MEDIRO INC	-	-	1	1
MERRILL COMMUNICATIONS LLC	1	-	-	1
META PLATFORMS INC	-	-	14	14
MISITS MARKET INC	-	1	-	1
MITEL DELAWARE INC	-	-	1	1
MONSTER WORLDWIDE INC	-	-	1	1
MONTICELLO CONSULTING GROUP INC	-	-	2	2
MORGAN STANLEY SERVICES GROUP INC	-	2	1	3
MORGAN STANLEY SMITH BARNEY LLC	-	-	1	1
MOTOROLA SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	-	1
MUFG UNION BANK NA	-	2	-	2
NEUROPACE INC	-	-	2	2
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	-	-	2	2
NTT SECURITY INC	1	-	-	1
NUANCE COMMUNICATIONS INC	-	2	-	2
OATH HOLDINGS INC	1	-	1	2
OPEN TEXT INC	1	1	-	2
ORION SYSTEMS INTEGRATORS LLC	-	-	1	1
ORMCO CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
PAGERDUTY INC	-	2	1	3
PALO ALTO NETWORKS INC	1	-	2	3
PATTERSON DENTAL SUPPLY INC	-	1	-	1
PEOPLE CENTER INC D/B/A RIPPING	-	-	2	2
PERSISTENT SYSTEMS INC	12	4	7	23
PERSISTENT TELECOM SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	3	3
POLARIS CONSULTING SERVICES LTD	2	2	-	4
POLARIS INDUSTRIES INC	2	-	-	2
POPULUS GROUP LLC	1	6	1	8
PRABHAV SERVICES INC	1	1	-	2
PRODAFT NORTH AMERICA INC	-	-	-	-
PROSPER MARKETPLACE INC	1	-	-	1
PROTAVI INC	1	-	-	1
PSEG SERVICES CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
PURMATIC INC	-	-	-	-
QUALITY MATRIX INC	-	2	-	2
REFINITIV US LLC	-	1	-	1
REGIS CORPORATION	-	1	-	1

	RIO GRANDE A BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY COMPANY	-	2	-	2
	ROBERT BOSCH AUTOMOTIVE STEERING LLC	-	-	1	1
	ROBERT BOSCH LLC	-	1	3	4
	SAFRAN CABIN INC	-	1	-	1
	SAVEN TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
	SALESFORCE.COM INC	-	-	2	2
	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS AMERICA INC	-	-	1	1
	SELECCION CONSULTING LLC	-	-	1	1
	SEMPRA CORP DBA SEMPRA SVCS CORP	-	-	1	1
	SERVICETIAN INC	-	-	1	1
	SHUTTERFLY INC	1	-	-	1
	SHUTTERFLY LLC	3	1	1	5
	SKYLO TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
	SNAPPFISH LLC	-	-	1	1
	SNOWFLAKE INC	1	-	-	1
	SOCOTRA INC	-	-	2	2
	SOFTCRYLIC LLC	-	-	1	1
	SOLVING IT INTERNATIONAL INC	-	-	1	1
	SONY INTERACTIVE ENTERTAINMENT LLC	1	1	-	2
	SONY PICTURES ENTERTAINMENT INC	-	-	2	2
	SRS CONSULTING INC	3	-	1	4
	STICKY IO INC	-	-	1	1
	STRIFE INC	-	-	1	1
	STRYKER CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	STUBHUB INC	-	-	1	1
	SUNBELT RENTALS INC	-	1	-	1
	SUNRUN INC	1	-	-	1
	SYAPSE INC	-	2	-	2
	SYNAPHONY COMMUNICATION SERVICES LLC	-	-	1	1
	SYNCHRONOSS TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
	SYNECHRON INC	3	2	7	12
	SYNOPSIS INC	2	1	1	4
	SYSDIG INC	3	-	1	4
	T MOBILE USA INC	2	5	4	11
	TAKEDA PHARMACEUTICALS USA INC	-	-	1	1
	TAPESTRY INC	-	2	-	2
	TATA TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
	TEADOC HEALTH INC	-	-	1	1
	TENCENT AMERICA LLC	-	1	-	1
	THE BOSTON CONSULTING GROUP INC	1	2	-	3
	THE GAP INC	-	1	-	1
	THE MATLEN SILVER GROUP INC	1	-	-	1
	THE NIELSEN COMPANY US LLC	1	-	-	1
	THE OPTIONS CLEARING CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
	THE REINALT THOMAS CORP DBA DISCOU	1	-	-	1
	THOMSON REUTERS TAX & ACCOUNTING I	-	-	1	1
	TIMECLOCK PLUS LLC	-	1	-	1
	TIMMONS GROUP	1	-	-	1
	TRACZONE WIRELESS INC	-	1	-	1
	TRACTOR SUPPLY COMPANY	-	2	-	2
	TRANSFORM SR HOLDING MANAGEMENT LLC	-	-	1	1
	TROVETECHS INC	-	1	-	1
	TRUSTWAVE HOLDINGS INC	-	1	-	1
	TURNING POINT GLOBAL SOLUTIONS	-	-	2	2
	TYPICAL SET LLC	-	1	-	1
	UNITED WHOLESALE MORTGAGE LLC	-	-	1	1
	VERITAS TECHNOLOGIES LLC	1	-	-	1
	VIASAT INC	-	-	1	1
	VIRTUSA CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
	VISA U S A INC	1	-	-	1
	VIVINT INC	1	-	-	1
	VUNK INC	-	-	2	2
	VUNWARE INC	-	3	-	3
	VOLTA CHARGING INDUSTRIES LLC	-	-	1	1
	WAL MART ASSOCIATES INC	-	-	1	1
	WAYFAIR LLC	1	-	4	5
	WESTERN UNION LLC	-	1	1	2
	WIPRO LIMITED	-	-	15	15
	WOLTERS KLUWER UNITED STATES INC	2	-	-	2
	WP CO LLC DBA THE WASHINGTON POST	1	-	-	1
	XAVIENT DIGITAL LLC	-	-	2	2
	XIGRENE ENERGY FUND INC	-	1	-	1
	ZILUOR TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
	ZIONS BANCORPORATION N A	-	-	2	2
	ZS ASSOCIATES INC	-	1	-	1
	ZUORA INC	-	2	-	2
	OCCUPATIONS IN COMPUTER SYSTEM USER SUPPORT	12	4	20	36
	ABOUT INC	-	-	2	2
	ADVANCE MAGAZINE PUBLISHERS INC	-	1	-	1
	ADVANTAGE IT INC	-	-	2	2
	AMERICAN TECH VISION SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	1	1
	AMTRA INC	-	1	-	1
	APPLIED MATERIALS INC	-	-	3	3
	APPS SOLUTIONS INC	2	-	-	2
	AROHAK INC	2	-	-	2
	COMSCORE INC	1	-	-	1
	DIGITAL RIVER INC	-	-	1	1
	HID GLOBAL CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	INTELLIGRATED SOFTWARE LLC	1	-	-	1
	INTRALOT INC	-	-	1	1

	KELLY SERVICES INC	1	-	-	1
	LESUE S POOLMART INC	-	-	1	1
	MASIMO CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	MICRON TECHNOLOGY INC	-	-	1	1
	NARVAR INC	1	-	-	1
	SALESFORCE COM INC	1	-	3	3
	SPECIALISTS ON CALL INC DBA SOC	1	-	-	1
	THE MATLEN SILVER GROUP INC	1	-	-	1
	VECOMA TECHNOLOGY INC FKA CONCURRE	-	-	-	2
	VENTRAUS INC	-	-	1	1
	WHIRLPOOL CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
	ZUME IT INC	2	2	-	4
OCCUPATIONS IN DANCING		3	2	-	5
	CONFIE SEGUROS OF CALIFORNIA INC	-	1	-	1
	DOORDASH INC	-	1	-	1
	OFFERUP INC	2	-	-	2
	WESTERN UNION LLC	1	-	-	1
OCCUPATIONS IN DATA COMMUNICATIONS AND NETWORKS		65	80	120	265
	ZK GAMES INC	-	1	-	1
	ADARIX LLC	-	1	-	1
	ADECCO GROUP NA / MODIS INC	-	2	-	2
	ADOBE INC	1	-	-	1
	AFFIRM INC	-	-	1	1
	AIG TECHNOLOGIES INC	3	6	-	9
	AMERICAN GREETINGS CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
	AMERICAN UNITED LIFE INSURANCE COM	-	1	-	1
	ARBELLA INSURANCE GROUP	-	-	1	1
	ARGUS INFO AND ADVISORY SVCS LLC	-	2	-	2
	ARAYA SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	-	1
	ASPEN DENTAL MANAGEMENT INC	-	-	1	1
	ATHENAHEALTH INC	-	-	1	1
	ATTUNE CONSULTING USA INC	-	-	1	1
	AVCO CONSULTING INC	4	-	-	4
	BANROD SAVINGS BANK	-	-	1	1
	BENEFIT EXPRESS SERVICES LLC	2	1	-	3
	BETACOM INC	-	-	2	2
	BILL ME LATER INC	-	1	-	1
	BIOGEN INC	1	-	-	1
	BRIGHTTALK INC	-	-	1	1
	BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY USA INC	-	-	1	1
	BROWN UNIVERSITY	-	2	-	2
	CALIX INC	-	-	1	1
	CDW LLC	1	-	-	1
	CDW TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	2	-	2
	CENTERRA SOLUTIONS INC	-	2	-	2
	CENTRAPRISE CORP	-	2	1	3
	CHASS HEALTH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LLC	-	-	1	1
	CHARITER COMMUNICATIONS INC	-	-	1	1
	CHER GLOBAL LLC	3	1	1	5
	CISCO SYSTEMS INC	-	-	1	1
	CLOUDFLARE INC	1	-	1	2
	CLUTCHPOINT LLC	-	3	2	5
	CLPForge LIMITED FKA NIT TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED	-	-	1	1
	COGNIZANT TECH SOLUTIONS US CORP	-	1	-	1
	COGNIZANT TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS US	1	4	29	34
	COGNIZANT TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS US CORP	-	-	1	1
	COGNIZANT TRIDETTO SOFTWARE GROUP	1	-	2	3
	COGNIZANT WORLDWIDE LIMITED	1	-	-	2
	COGNIZANT WORLDWIDE LIMITED COGNIZ	-	-	1	1
	COMPASS WASHINGTON LLC	-	1	-	1
	COMPUTER DESIGN & INTEGRATION LLC	-	1	-	1
	CONDUENT HR SERVICES LLC	4	-	-	4
	CONDUENT STATE & LOCAL SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
	CPPIB AMERICA INC	-	-	4	4
	CUBIST SYSTEMATIC STRATEGIES LLC	-	1	-	1
	DCM INFOTECH LIMITED	-	3	-	3
	DNA ASSOCIATES LLC	1	-	-	1
	DOCU SIGN INC	-	-	1	1
	ELECTRONIC ARTS INC	-	-	1	1
	ELIASSEN GROUP LLC	3	1	1	5
	FACEBOOK INC	-	2	7	9
	FARMERS INSURANCE EXCHANGE	-	-	3	3
	FLEXPORT INC	-	-	1	1
	FRANCHISE WORLD HEADQUARTERS LLC	1	-	-	1
	FTD LLC	-	1	-	1
	GRID DYNAMICS HOLDINGS INC	-	1	-	1
	H LEE MOFFITT CANCER CTR & RESEARC	-	1	-	1
	HEALTH CARE SERVICE CORPORATION	-	1	1	2
	HELLO DIGIT LLC	1	-	-	1
	HERO DIGITAL LLC	1	-	-	1
	HR PUNDITS INC	1	-	-	1
	HUGHES NETWORK SYSTEMS LLC	-	1	2	3
	IBASIS INC	-	2	-	2
	IBM CORPORATION	1	2	-	3
	INTERNATIONAL TECH SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	-	1
	JOHNSON CONTROLS INC	2	-	-	2
	JUNIPER NETWORKS US INC	5	3	-	8
	KEY BUSINESS SOLUTIONS INC	2	-	-	2
	LIFE360 INC	-	-	2	2
	LIVEPERSON INC	-	-	1	1

LOOKOUT INC	1	-	-	1
M T BANK	1	-	-	1
MAPLEBEAR INC D/B/A INSTACART	-	-	3	3
MARQETA INC	-	2	-	2
MEDDATA SOLUTIONS INC	-	2	-	2
MEDPACE INC	-	-	2	2
MOTIONAL AD INC	-	2	-	2
MVP CONSULTING PLUS INC	-	-	1	1
MYTHIC INC	-	3	-	3
NOKIA OF AMERICA CORPORATION	2	8	3	13
NORTONLIFELOCK INC	2	-	-	2
NURO INC	-	-	3	3
OPENDOOR LABS INC	-	-	1	1
POPULUS GROUP LLC	-	-	4	4
PPG INDUSTRIES INC	1	-	-	1
REMOTE TIGER INC	-	1	-	1
RNBW HOLDINGS LLC	-	-	1	1
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS AMERICA INC	-	-	1	1
SATURN BUSINESS SYSTEMS INC	-	-	1	1
SSI INVESTMENTS COMPANY	-	2	-	2
SHIPT INC	-	-	1	1
SOUTHWIRE COMPANY LLC	1	-	-	1
SPIRENT COMMUNICATIONS INC	1	-	-	1
SPIREON INC	1	-	-	1
SPOKEO INC	-	-	-	1
SPRINT CORPORATION	-	-	3	3
SUPER MICRO COMPUTER INC	3	-	-	3
T MOBILE USA INC	4	-	5	9
TAKEDA PHARMACEUTICALS USA INC	1	-	-	1
TEK TREE LLC	1	-	-	1
THE SPUR GROUP INC	1	-	-	1
TRANSUNION LLC	-	-	3	3
TTLC SERVICES CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
TWITTER INC	-	-	1	1
UWORLD LLC	-	-	2	2
VINGS TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED	-	-	1	1
VISA TECHNOLOGY & OPERATIONS LLC	1	-	1	2
WAYFAIR LLC	-	-	1	1
WYPRO LIMITED	-	4	-	4
ZAYO GROUP LLC	-	-	2	2
OCCUPATIONS IN ECONOMICS	39	58	45	142
ADS ALLIANCE DATA SYSTEMS INC	-	1	1	2
AMAZON.COM SERVICES LLC	-	-	1	1
AMERICAN INSTITUTES FOR RESEARCH	-	1	-	1
AMGEN INC	1	-	-	1
ANALYSIS GROUP INC	1	2	-	3
ASTRAZENECA PHARMACEUTICALS LP	1	-	-	1
AVANT LLC	-	-	1	1
AXTIVA INC	-	-	1	1
BAIN CAPITAL LP	-	1	-	1
BARCLAYS CAPITAL INC	1	1	1	3
BARCLAYS SERVICES CORP	-	2	3	5
BLACKROCK FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INC	3	1	3	7
BLACKROCK INSTITUTIONAL TRUST CO N	-	1	-	1
BLACKROCK INSTITUTIONAL TRUST COMPANY NA	2	-	-	2
BLUE APRON LLC	-	1	-	1
BOLD NORTH AMERICA LLC	1	-	-	1
CHINA MOBILE INTERNATIONAL USA INC	-	-	2	2
CHRISTIES INC	1	-	-	1
CIMPRESS USA INCORPORATED	-	1	1	2
CITIBANK N A	-	1	-	1
CITIBANK NA	4	6	1	11
CITICORP CREDIT SERVICES INC USA	1	-	-	1
CITICORP NORTH AMERICA INC	-	-	-	1
CITIGROUP GLOBAL MARKETS INC	-	-	2	2
CITIZENS FINANCIAL GROUP INC	-	1	-	1
COMMURE INC	-	-	1	1
CORNERSTONE RESEARCH INC	-	1	-	1
CRA INTERNATIONAL INC	1	-	-	1
DASH REGULATORY TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	-	3	3
DFS CORPORATE SERVICES LLC	-	1	-	1
DISCOVER PRODUCTS INC	3	-	-	3
EAGLE POINT CREDIT MANAGEMENT LLC	-	-	1	1
EMPTOR INC	-	-	1	1
ERNST YOUNG US LLP	-	1	-	1
EVERGREEN ENTERPRISES OF VIRGINIA	1	-	-	1
FACEBOOK INC	-	-	1	1
FCB WORLDWIDE INC DBA FCB HEALTH	-	1	-	1
FEDERAL HOME LOAN MORTGAGE CORP	2	-	-	2
FEDERAL HOME LOAN MORTGAGE CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS	-	-	1	1
FEDEX CORPORATE SERVICES INC	-	1	3	4
FORD MOTOR COMPANY	-	1	-	1
FORT LP	-	2	-	2
FUYAO GLASS AMERICA INC	-	-	1	1
GENENTECH USA INC	-	-	1	1
GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY	1	-	-	1
GLU MOBILE INC	-	1	-	1
HOME DEPOT STORE SUPPORT INC	-	-	1	1
INST FOR NEW ECONOMIC THINKING INC	-	-	1	1

	INTUITIVE SURGICAL OPERATIONS INC	-	2	-	2
	ITALBB MEDIA INC	-	-	1	1
	JEFFERIES LLC	-	3	-	3
	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	-	1	-	1
	JPMORGAN CHASE CO	1	1	-	2
	JUNIPER NETWORKS INC	1	-	-	1
	KEEP TRUCKIN INC	-	-	2	2
	LEGAL GENERAL INVESTMENT MGMT	-	1	-	1
	MACQUARIE HOLDINGS USA INC	-	2	-	2
	META PLATFORMS INC	1	-	-	1
	MICROSOFT CORPORATION	4	-	1	5
	MORGAN STANLEY CO LLC	-	-	1	1
	NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	NEXT TRUCKING INC	1	-	-	1
	ODITH HOLDINGS INC	1	-	-	1
	ORION SYSTEMS INTEGRATORS LLC	-	3	-	3
	POCKET GEMS INC	-	-	1	1
	PRIOR MEDIA LLC	-	1	-	1
	PUBLISHERS CLEARING HOUSE LLC	-	1	-	1
	QUAGEN LLC	-	-	1	1
	QUANTITATIVE RISK MANAGEMENT INC	2	-	-	2
	RBC CAPITAL MARKETS LLC	-	1	-	1
	RUCKUS WIRELESS INC	-	1	-	1
	SEASPAR INC	1	-	-	1
	STATE STREET BANK & TRUST COMPANY	-	1	-	1
	SWERVE COLO LLC	-	1	-	1
	THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON	-	2	1	3
	THE BOSTON CONSULTING GROUP INC	-	1	-	1
	THE CAPITAL MARKETS COMPANY	-	1	-	1
	THE CLOBOX SVCS CO	-	2	-	2
	TOSHIBA GLOBAL COMMERCE SOLNS INC	-	1	-	1
	UNILEVER UNITED STATES INC	-	1	-	1
	UNIVERSAL CITY STUDIOS PRODUCTIONS	-	1	-	1
	UPMC PRESBITERIAN SHADYSIDE	1	-	-	1
	VERISTAT LLC	-	1	-	1
	VMWARE INC	1	-	-	1
	WAYBRIDGE TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
OCCUPATIONS IN EDUCATION	OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES	2	1	1	2
	INNOVATEDEV INC	-	1	-	1
	SBMS FOR THE ARTS & EDUCATION	-	-	1	1
OCCUPATIONS IN GEOLOGY		-	-	4	4
	CALIFORNIA RESOURCES CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	CALLON PETROLEUM COMPANY	-	-	2	2
	LOG SERVICES US INC	-	-	1	1
OCCUPATIONS IN HISTORY		-	-	1	1
	LOYOLA MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
OCCUPATIONS IN MATHEMATICS		185	283	316	784
	AIG COM INC	-	1	-	1
	ACTIVEHOURS INC DBA EARNIN	-	-	1	1
	ADARA INC	-	-	1	1
	ADUSA SUPPLY CHAIN SERVICES LLC	1	-	-	1
	ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES INC	-	2	-	2
	ADVINA RESOURCES LLC	-	-	2	2
	AFFIRM INC	1	-	1	2
	AIG ASSET MANAGEMENT US LLC	-	1	1	2
	AIG GLOBAL ASSET MGMT HOLDINGS	-	1	-	1
	ALKYMI INC FKA DARK DATA LABS INC	-	1	-	1
	ALNYLAM PHARMACEUTICALS	-	2	-	2
	ALNYLAM US INC	-	-	2	2
	ALPHADYNE ASSET MANAGEMENT LP	-	1	-	1
	AMAZON COM SERVICES LLC	1	4	4	9
	AMAZON DATA SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
	AMAZON.COM SERVICES LLC	-	2	-	2
	AMERICAN AIRLINES INC	-	-	1	1
	AMERICAN GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE CO	-	4	-	4
	AMERICAN GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	-	-	2	2
	AMGEN INC	-	3	2	5
	ANALYSIS GROUP INC	-	3	1	4
	ANCESTRY.COM OPERATIONS INC	1	-	-	1
	ANN & ROBERT H LURIE CHILDREN'S HO	1	-	-	1
	ANTHEM INC	1	-	-	1
	ADN CONSULTING INC	-	-	2	2
	APOLLO MANAGEMENT HOLDINGS LP	-	1	2	3
	APPROVIN CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	AQR CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LLC	1	3	-	4
	ARCHER DANIELS MIDLAND COMPANY	-	-	2	2
	ARGUS INFO AND ADVISORY SVCS LLC	1	2	-	3
	ARISTOCRAT TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
	ARTICA INC	-	-	1	1
	ASANA INC	1	1	2	4
	ASTELLAS PHARMA US INC	-	1	-	1
	AVIS BUDGET CAR RENTAL LLC	-	-	-	1
	BARCLAYS BANK DELAWARE	-	3	-	3
	BARCLAYS CAPITAL INC	-	4	-	4
	BARCLAYS SERVICES CORP	-	7	5	12
	BAXTER HEALTHCARE CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	BAYER U.S. LLC	1	-	-	1
	BAYLOR RESEARCH INSTITUTE	-	-	-	1
	BAYER INC	1	-	-	1
	BEST BUY CO INC	1	1	-	2

BIG FISH GAMES INC	-	-	1	1
BIOGEN INC	2	-	-	2
BLUE CROSS & BLUE SHIELD OF MASSAC	-	1	-	1
BLUERBIRD BIO INC	-	1	-	1
BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM PHARMACEUTICALS INC	-	2	-	2
BREX INC	-	2	1	3
BRIGHTEN & WOMEN'S HOSPITAL	-	1	-	1
BRIGHTTECH INTERNATIONAL LLC	4	-	-	4
BYTEDANCE INC	-	-	6	6
CAMBRIDGE PHARMA CONSULTANCY INC	2	-	-	2
CAMELBAK PRODUCTS LLC	1	-	-	1
CAPITAL GROUP COMPANIES GLOBAL	-	-	3	3
CAPITAL ONE SERVICES LLC	-	2	-	2
CAPITAL RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT COMPANY CRMC	-	-	2	2
CAPITALGUR LLC	-	-	1	1
CARDNO EMERGING MARKETS USA LTD	-	1	-	1
CARIS SCIENCE INC	-	-	2	2
CATERPILLAR INC	-	4	1	5
CENTENE MANAGEMENT COMPANY LLC	1	-	-	1
CGG SERVICES U.S. INC	-	1	-	1
CHARLES SCHWAB & COMPANY INC	-	-	1	1
CHEGG INC	-	-	1	1
CHIME FINANCIAL INC	-	-	3	3
CHOREOGRAPH LLC	-	-	1	1
CIGNA HEALTH & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	-	-	1	1
CITADEL AMERICAS LLC	-	4	-	4
CITADEL SECURITIES AMERICAS LLC	-	-	1	1
CITIBANK N A	-	1	1	2
CITIBANK NA	1	-	7	8
CITIZENS FINANCIAL GROUP INC	-	1	-	1
CLARIFY HEALTH SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	2	2
CLINCHOO INC	-	1	-	1
CLINICAL SOLUTIONS GR LLC DBA CSG	-	2	-	2
CLINICAL SOLUTIONS GROUP INC	3	-	-	3
CLOUDERA INC	2	-	-	2
CMFG LIFE INS CO D/B/A CUNA MUTUAL	1	-	-	1
COGNIZANT TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS US	-	-	1	1
COGNIZANT WORLDWIDE LIMITED	-	7	-	7
COMBASE INC	1	-	2	3
COLLECTIVEHEALTH INC	-	-	1	1
COLUMBIA MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT ADVISERS LLC DBA	-	-	1	1
COMMON LIVING INC	-	1	-	1
COMMONWEALTH CARE ALLIANCE INC	1	-	-	1
CONTEXTLOGIC INC DBA WISH	-	-	32	32
CONVOY INC	-	1	3	4
COVANCE INC	-	3	1	4
CRA INTERNATIONAL INC	1	4	-	5
CREDIT KARMA LLC	1	-	-	1
CREDIT ONE BANK N A	3	-	-	3
CREDIT SUISSE SECURITIES USA LLC	-	-	2	2
CREDITSHOP LLC	-	-	1	1
CURATIVE INC	-	1	-	1
CUTLER GROUP LP	-	-	1	1
CYBERCUBE ANALYTICS INC DBA CYBERCUBE	1	-	-	1
D E SHAW CO L P	-	-	2	2
DATABRICKS INC	-	-	2	2
DATAROBOT INC	-	1	1	2
DELOITTE CONSULTING LLP	3	-	-	3
DELOITTE TRANSACTIONS & BUS ANALYT	-	1	-	1
DENTAQUEST LLC	-	-	1	1
DEUTSCHE BANK NEW YORK BRANCH	-	-	1	1
DEUTSCHE BANK SECURITIES INC	-	-	1	1
DPS CORPORATE SERVICES LLC	1	3	-	4
DIDI RESEARCH AMERICA LLC	1	1	-	2
DISCOVER BANK	2	-	-	2
DISCOVER PRODUCTS INC	11	16	6	33
DISCOVERY COMMUNICATIONS LLC	-	2	-	2
DOCUSIGN INC	-	2	-	2
DODGE & COX	-	-	1	1
DOLLAR FINANCIAL GROUP INC	-	1	-	1
DOORDASH INC	-	-	1	1
DUN & BRADSTREET INC	-	-	1	1
E2OPEN LLC	1	-	-	1
EDWARDS LIFESCIENCES LLC	-	1	-	1
EHEALTHINSURANCE SERVICES INC	-	1	-	1
ELECTRONIC ARTS INC	1	1	-	2
ELEVATE CREDIT SERVICE LLC	1	-	-	1
ELIASSON GROUP LLC	-	-	3	3
ELLIOTT MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
ENOVA FINANCIAL HOLDINGS LLC	-	-	1	1
EQIX INC	-	1	-	1
EQUATOR THERAPEUTICS INC	-	-	1	1
EQUIFAX INC	-	-	1	1
ERNST & YOUNG US LLP	6	-	-	6
ERNST YOUNG US LLP	4	16	32	52
ETSY INC	-	2	-	2
EUCLOUD TECHLABS LLC	-	-	1	1
EUKROMARKET DESIGNS INC D/B/A CRATE	1	-	-	1
EXLSERVICE.COM LLC	2	4	2	8
EXODUSPOINT CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LP	-	2	3	5

	FACEBOOK INC	2	3	4	9
	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK CHICAGO	-	-	2	2
	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK OF CHICAGO	-	1	-	1
	FIDELITY INVESTMENTS	-	1	-	1
	FINCO SERVICES INC DBA CURRENT	-	1	-	1
	FLAGSTAR BANK FSB	-	1	-	1
	FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION/HHS	-	-	1	1
	FORD MOTOR COMPANY	-	1	-	1
	FOUNDATION MEDICINE INC	-	1	-	1
	FRACTAL ANALYTICS INC	-	1	-	2
	FRED HUTCHINSON CANCER RESEARCH CE	1	-	-	1
	FULCRUM ANALYTICS INC	-	-	1	1
	GENZYME CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
	GODADDY COM LLC	2	-	-	2
	GOLDMAN SACHS & CO LLC	2	1	-	3
	GOLDMAN SACHS BANK USA	-	2	5	7
	GOLDMAN SACHS CO LLC	-	1	-	1
	GOODRX INC	-	-	1	1
	GOOGLE LLC	-	1	-	1
	GRAINGER MANAGEMENT LLC	-	-	1	1
	GROUP HEALTH PLAN INC DBA HEALTHPA	-	-	2	2
	GUARDIAN ANALYTICS INC	-	-	1	1
	HAPPY MONEY INC	-	1	-	1
	HASHICORP INC	-	1	-	1
	HEALTHGRADES OPERATING COMPANY INC	-	-	1	1
	HERE NORTH AMERICA LLC	1	1	-	2
	HOME DEPOT PRODUCT AUTHORITY LLC	-	-	4	4
	HOME DEPOT USA INC	-	-	1	1
	HOMERAWAY.COM INC	3	-	-	3
	MOTEL TONIGHT LLC	-	-	1	1
	MUDSON RIVER TRADING LLC	-	-	1	1
	MUMANA INC	-	-	1	1
	IBM CORPORATION	3	1	1	5
	ICONSOFT INC	-	-	2	2
	INSIGHT GLOBAL LLC	-	-	1	1
	INSTITUTIONAL SHAREHOLDER SVCS INC	-	1	-	1
	INSURANCE SERVICES OFFICE INC	-	-	3	3
	INTEGRATED RESOURCES INC	-	1	-	1
	INTEL CORPORATION	-	-	5	5
	INTONE NETWORKS INC	3	7	-	10
	INTUIT INC	2	1	1	4
	IQVIA RDS INC	-	-	2	2
	JAZZ PHARMACEUTICALS INC	-	-	2	2
	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	1	-	-	1
	JOHNSON CONTROLS INC	-	3	-	3
	JPMORGAN CHASE CO	4	5	-	9
	JUMP OPERATIONS LLC	-	1	-	1
	KMK CONSULTING INC	2	-	3	5
	KOHL'S DEPARTMENT STORES INC	1	-	-	1
	KROLL LLC	1	-	-	1
	LACEWORK INC	-	-	2	2
	LENDINGCLUB CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
	LENVOVO GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY US INC	-	1	-	1
	LIBERTY MUTUAL GROUP INC	1	-	-	1
	LIVERAMP INC	2	-	-	2
	LIVEREACH MEDIA INC	-	-	1	1
	LOANME INC	2	-	-	2
	LOGIC SOFT INC	-	-	1	1
	LYTT INC	2	3	8	13
	MARKETSHARE PARTNERS LLC	-	1	-	1
	MARKIT NORTH AMERICA INC	-	-	2	2
	MATCH GROUP LLC	2	-	-	2
	MATRIX ANALYTICS CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	MCKINLEY CAPITAL MGMT LLC	1	-	-	1
	MEDPACE INC	-	1	-	1
	MEDTRONIC INC	1	-	-	1
	MEMORIAL SLOAN KETTERING CANCER CENTER	-	-	1	1
	MERCK SHARP & DOHME CORP	1	-	-	1
	MERCK SHARP DOHME CORP	-	2	-	2
	MERCK SHARP DOHME LLC	-	-	1	1
	MERCURY FINANCIAL LLC	-	-	1	1
	MERKLE INC	1	-	-	1
	MERSANA THERAPEUTICS INC	1	2	-	3
	META PLATFORMS INC	1	-	3	4
	MIZUHO SECURITIES USA LLC	-	1	-	1
	MMS HOLDING INC	-	-	2	2
	MONTI CARLO DATA INC	-	-	1	1
	MORGAN STANLEY CO LLC	2	-	2	4
	MORGAN STANLEY SERVICES GROUP INC	-	-	1	1
	MOVE INC	1	-	1	2
	MPG OPERATIONS LLC	1	3	2	6
	MUFG UNION BANK NA	2	-	-	2
	MUNICH RE AMERICA SERVICES INC	1	-	-	1
	NATIONAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO	3	4	3	10
	NATIONAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBU	-	1	1	2
	NATL UNION FIRE INSUR CO OF PITTSB	-	1	-	1
	NEXTAR THERAPEUTICS	-	-	1	1
	NEUSTAR INFORMATION SERVICES	1	1	-	2
	NEW YORK GENOME CENTER INC	-	-	1	1
	NEW YORK UNIVERSITY	1	-	-	1

NEXPRO TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
NEXT TRUCKING INC	-	-	2	2
NEXTDOOR INC	-	-	2	2
NIELSEN COMPANY US LLC	-	2	-	2
NIELSEN CONSUMER LLC	-	1	-	1
NINTENDO OF AMERICA INC	1	-	2	3
NOVARTIS INSTITUTES FOR BIOMEDICAL	-	4	-	4
NOVARTIS PHARMACEUTICALS CORP	1	-	-	1
NOVARTIS SERVICES INC	-	1	-	1
OATH HOLDINGS INC	1	-	-	2
OPORTUN INC	1	-	1	2
OVERSTOCK COM INC	-	1	-	1
PACCAR INC	-	-	1	1
PAGAYA TECHNOLOGIES US LLC	-	-	1	1
PAREXEL INTERNATIONAL	-	2	-	2
PAREXEL INTERNATIONAL LLC	4	-	-	4
PEARLE GROUP LLC	1	-	-	1
PETCO ANIMAL SUPPLIES STORES INC	-	1	-	1
PINTEREST INC	-	2	-	4
PLYMOUTH ROCK MGT CO OF NEW JERSEY	1	-	-	1
POINT72 ASSET MANAGEMENT LP	1	-	2	3
PPD DEVELOPMENT LP	1	-	-	1
PRECISION MEDICINE GROUP LLC	-	1	-	1
PRESIDIO NETWORKED SOLUTIONS LLC	1	-	-	1
PRICENETWORKS/SCOPERS ADVISORY SE	2	-	-	2
PROGRESSIVE CASUALTY INSURANCE CO	6	-	-	6
PROSPER MARKETPLACE INC	1	-	-	1
PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AM	-	-	2	2
PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA	-	1	-	1
PULSE NETWORK LLC	-	1	1	2
RADIAN GROUP INC	1	-	-	1
RBC CAPITAL MARKETS LLC	-	2	-	2
REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS INC	1	1	1	3
REVOLUT TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
ROBINHOOD MARKETS INC	1	5	4	10
ROCK CENTRAL LLC	2	-	-	2
ROKU INC	1	1	-	2
RUSH UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER	1	1	-	2
SANOFI PASTEUR INC	-	-	1	1
SANTANDER CONSUMER USA INC	-	1	-	1
SEAGATE US LLC	-	1	-	1
SEAGEN INC	-	-	2	2
SEAFAL CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
SEAFY TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
SHOPIFY USA INC	1	-	-	1
SISU DATA INC	2	-	-	2
SMARTBARGAINS INC	-	1	-	1
SMITH & NEPHEW INC	1	-	-	1
SNAP INC	-	-	1	1
SOCURE INC	-	1	-	1
SONY INTERACTIVE ENTERTAINMENT LLC	-	-	1	1
SOUTHWESTERN HEALTH RESOURCES CLINICALLY INTEGRA	-	-	1	1
SPLUNK INC	-	1	-	1
SQUARE INC	-	-	5	5
SQUAREPOINT OPS LLC	1	3	1	5
STATE STREET BANK & TRUST COMPANY	-	2	1	3
STRIDE INC	-	-	2	2
SUVIP SOLUTIONS INC DBA USEREADY	-	1	-	1
SYNOS HEALTH LLC	-	6	3	9
SYNOS HEALTH US INC	-	2	-	2
T MOBILE USA INC	-	-	2	2
TARGET ENTERPRISE INC	-	-	1	1
TARO PHARMACEUTICALS USA INC	-	1	1	2
TD SECURITIES USA LLC	-	1	-	1
TEAM BELVEDERE LLC	-	1	-	1
TECHDATA SERVICE COMPANY LLC	6	-	-	6
TELADOC HEALTH INC	1	-	-	1
TELOS LABS INC	-	1	-	1
TENCENT AMERICA LLC	1	-	-	1
THE BOEING COMPANY	1	-	-	1
THE BOSTON CONSULTING GROUP INC	1	-	2	3
THE CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG HOSPITAL	-	1	-	1
THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADE	-	-	2	2
THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY	-	3	-	3
THE NIELSEN COMPANY US LLC	1	3	1	5
THE SPHERE INSTITUTE	1	-	-	1
THE VANGUARD GROUP	1	-	1	2
THERMO FISHER SCIENTIFIC INC	-	-	1	1
THINKBRO LLC	-	-	1	1
TIGER ANALYTICS INC	1	-	-	1
TRANSPLACE TEXAS LP	-	-	12	12
TRANSUNION LLC	-	2	-	2
TRAVELERS INDEMNITY COMPANY	-	-	1	1
TRIAD NATIONAL SECURITY LLC	1	-	1	2
TRUSTEES OF GRINNELL COLLEGE	-	-	2	2
TURNER BROADCASTING SYSTEM INC	-	-	2	2
TWITCH INTERACTIVE INC	-	-	1	1
TWITTER INC	1	-	1	2
UBER TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	10	10
UDEMY INC	-	-	1	1

	UNITED AIRLINES INC	1	-	-	1
	UNITED BIOSOURCE LLC	-	1	-	1
	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO BOULDER	-	1	-	1
	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO DENVER	-	-	1	1
	UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA	-	2	-	2
	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	1	-	-	1
	VERISTAT LLC	2	-	-	2
	VERTEX PHARMACEUTICALS INC	-	1	-	1
	W M RICE UNIVERSITY	1	-	-	1
	WAL MART ASSOCIATES INC	-	2	5	7
	WATERMELON EXPRESS INC DBA BENCHPR	2	-	-	2
	WAYFAIR LLC	-	-	2	2
	WELLS FARGO BANK NA	-	-	2	2
	WORLDQUANT LLC	-	-	1	1
	YANKEE INDUSTRIES INC L/B/A MASTERC	-	1	-	1
	ZOEZ INC	-	-	3	3
	ZS ASSOCIATES INC	1	-	1	2
OCCUPATIONS IN MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNOLOGY		11	8	13	32
	ARKANSAS CHILDRENS CARE NETWORK	1	-	-	1
	ARUP LABORATORIES	1	1	-	2
	BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CTR	-	-	1	1
	CHERRY COUNTY HOSPITAL	1	-	-	1
	CHILDREN S NATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	-	-	1	1
	CHRISTUS HEALTH	-	-	1	1
	W LEE MORTITT CANCER CENTER AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE	1	-	-	1
	HAPPY SAPIENS DENTAL PLLC	-	-	1	1
	MANAGEMENT HEALTH SYSTEMS LLC DBA	-	1	2	3
	MEMORIAL SLOAN KETTERING CANCER CE	-	-	1	1
	MIST HEALTH SVCS LLC DBA MEDPRO INT	-	-	2	2
	MORRILL COUNTY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL	1	-	-	1
	NCIRE THE VETERANS HEALTH RESEARCH	-	1	-	1
	PHILIP HEALTH SERVICES INC	1	-	-	1
	QUEST DIAGNOSTICS INCORPORATED	-	1	2	3
	SANFORD BISHANCK	-	-	1	1
	SOPHIA GENETICS INC	-	2	-	2
	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO DENVER	1	-	-	1
	UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY	1	-	-	1
	UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH	3	2	1	6
OCCUPATIONS IN METEOROLOGY		2	1	-	3
	UNIV CORP FOR ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH	-	1	-	1
	UNIV OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES	1	1	-	1
	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO BOULDER	1	-	-	1
OCCUPATIONS IN MUSIC		2	-	-	2
	ARCADIS U S INC	1	-	-	1
	RAINBOW WEST APPAREL INC DBA RW DE	1	-	-	1
OCCUPATIONS IN PHYSICS		11	6	14	31
	ASML US LP	-	-	2	2
	AURORA INNOVATION INC	-	1	-	1
	BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY	-	-	1	1
	CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	2	1	-	3
	FERMI RESEARCH ALLIANCE LLC	-	-	1	1
	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	1	1	-	2
	RLA CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
	LAM RESEARCH CORPORATION	2	-	-	2
	MEMORIAL SLOAN KETTERING CANCER CE	-	-	1	1
	PURDUE UNIVERSITY	-	1	-	1
	REFLEXION MEDICAL INC	1	-	-	1
	SCOTT & WHITE CLINIC	-	1	-	1
	SEAGATE US LLC	-	1	-	1
	SIMONS FOUNDATION	-	-	1	1
	THE COOPER HEALTH SYSTEM	1	-	-	1
	THE LELAND STANFORD JR UNIVERSITY	1	-	-	1
	THE UNIV OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM	-	-	1	1
	TRIAD NATIONAL SECURITY LLC	4	-	2	6
	UCHICAGO ARGONNE LLC	-	-	2	2
	UNIV OF SCRANTON	1	-	-	1
	UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE	-	-	1	1
OCCUPATIONS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE		-	2	-	2
	THE ATLANTIC COUNCIL	-	2	-	2
OCCUPATIONS IN PSYCHOLOGY		2	1	4	7
	ASIAN PACIFIC COMMUNITY COUNSELING	-	-	1	1
	MASSACHUSETTS GEN HOSPITAL/MGPO	-	-	1	1
	STAR FUTURE INC	-	-	1	1
	THE FAMILY INST AT NORTHWESTERN UN	-	-	1	1
	VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY	-	1	-	1
OCCUPATIONS IN SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION		9	3	5	17
	HAMPTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT ONE	-	-	3	3
	HARMONY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	-	1	4
	IDAH0 STATE UNIVERSITY	2	-	-	2
	NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	2	-	-	2
	NEW YORK CITY DEPT OF EDUCATION	2	-	-	2
	RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL INC	-	1	-	1
	RIVER CITY EDUCATION SERVICES INC	-	1	-	1
	SANTA CRUZ VALLEY UNIFIED SCH DIST	-	1	-	1
	WACO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT	-	-	1	1
OCCUPATIONS IN SOCIAL AND WELFARE WORK		2	-	1	3
	WIDEN PROPERTY MGMT CORP	-	-	1	1
OCCUPATIONS IN SOCIOLOGY		2	2	-	4
	UMASS CHAN MEDICAL SCHOOL	1	-	-	1
	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	-	1	-	1

	VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY	-	1	-	1
	W M RICE UNIVERSITY	1	-	-	1
	OCCUPATIONS IN SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND PROGRAMMING	8,245	9,886	12,617	30,748
	1 800 FLOWERS COM INC	-	2	-	2
	100 GENOMICS INC	2	1	5	8
	1A1 INNOVATIONS LLC	-	-	1	1
	21 STAFF LLC	-	2	-	2
	22ND CENTURY TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	1	-	2
	2K VEGAS, INC.	-	1	-	1
	2EDGELISA GROUP LLC	-	-	2	2
	2H SYSTEMS LLC	-	-	1	1
	31 INFOTECH INC	5	8	3	16
	31 PEOPLE INC	-	1	-	1
	3M COMPANY	5	-	-	5
	3RD PARTNERS LLC	-	-	2	2
	6 RIVER SYSTEMS LLC	-	-	1	1
	6SENSE INSIGHTS INC	-	-	4	4
	7 ELEVEN INC	4	5	5	14
	84 51 LLC	-	-	1	1
	8K MILES SOFTWARE SERVICES INC	2	-	1	3
	8XB INC	2	-	4	6
	88POINT6 INC	-	1	-	1
	8LOGIC TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
	A 1 TECHNOLOGY INC	-	1	-	1
	A TEK INC	-	2	-	2
	A30 NETWORKS INC	-	1	-	1
	A300 US LLC	-	2	1	3
	A123 SYSTEMS LLC	-	1	-	1
	A27 DEVELOPMENT CTR INC D/B/A LAB	-	1	-	1
	AASOFTCH LLC	2	-	-	2
	A9 COM INC	2	-	-	2
	A9 COM INC	1	-	-	1
	AAA TEXAS LLC	-	-	1	1
	AABACO SMALL BUSINESS LLC	2	-	-	2
	AA TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
	ABACUS AI INC D/B/A REALITYENGINEES	-	-	1	1
	ABAL TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	4	-	4
	ABB ENTERPRISE SOFTWARE INC	-	1	-	1
	ABRUTY COMMERCE INC	1	-	-	1
	ABNORMAL SECURITY CORP	-	1	-	1
	ABOUT INC	1	-	-	1
	ABRIDGE INFO SYSTEMS INC	-	1	1	2
	ABS GLOBAL TRADING LIMITED	-	-	-	1
	ACADIAN ASSET MANAGEMENT LLC	1	-	-	1
	ACCEL NORTH AMERICA INC A CAC HOLD	-	3	-	3
	ACCELA INC	-	-	1	1
	ACCELALPHA INC	-	-	1	1
	ACENTURE LLP	24	64	71	159
	ACCION LABS US INC	1	1	1	3
	ACCLAIM SYSTEMS INC	2	-	-	2
	ACCOLITE DIGITAL LLC	-	-	1	1
	ACCUTY INC	-	1	1	2
	ACCURAF INCORPORATED	-	-	1	1
	ACCUV INC	-	-	1	1
	ACCUWEATHER INC	1	-	-	1
	ACCUWEATHER SALES AND SERVICE LLC	-	1	-	1
	ACHRONIX SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
	ACI WORLDWIDE CORP	1	5	3	9
	ACQUIA INC	-	3	2	5
	ACROSS BORDERS MANAGEMENT CONSULTING GROUP LLC	1	-	-	1
	ACROSS BORDERS MGT CONS GR LLC DBA	-	1	-	1
	ACT INC	3	2	1	6
	ACTIMIDE INC	4	-	1	5
	ACTIV SURGICAL INC	-	1	-	1
	ACTIVECAMPAIGN LLC	1	-	2	3
	ACTIVEHOURS INC DBA EARNIN	1	1	2	4
	ADCOLONY INC	1	-	-	1
	ADDECO GROUP NA / MODIS INC	5	9	7	21
	ADEMECO INC	1	-	-	1
	ADEPT COMPUTER CONSULTANTS INC	-	-	1	1
	ADESA INC	1	-	-	1
	ADH WORLDWIDE LLC	2	-	-	2
	ADIENT US LLC	1	-	-	1
	ADMIN WITHIN LLC	-	-	1	1
	ADMISSION LLC	-	1	-	1
	ADO STAFFING INC	-	1	-	1
	ADOBE INC	18	10	16	44
	ADP INC	1	-	4	5
	ADP TAX SERVICES INC	-	1	-	1
	ADP TECHNOLOGY SERVICES INC	17	17	38	72
	ADROIT ASSOCIATES INC	-	3	3	6
	ADROIT TECHNOLOGIES & CLOUD SOLUTI	-	-	1	1
	ADS ALLIANCE DATA SYSTEMS INC	4	-	-	4
	ADVA OPTICAL NETWORKING N AM INC	-	1	-	1
	ADVANCE 2000 INC	-	2	-	2
	ADVANCED ENERGY INDUSTRIES INC	1	-	-	1
	ADVANCED KNOWLEDGE TECH LLC	4	2	-	6
	ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES INC	3	1	-	4
	ADVANCED RESOURCE STAFFING INC	-	-	1	1
	ADVANCED TECH CONSULTING SVC INC	3	3	1	7

	ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY CONSULTING SERVICE INC	-	1	-	1
	ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY GROUP USA INC	1	-	2	3
	ADVANSOFT INTERNATIONAL INC	-	1	7	8
	ADVANTAGE IT INC	-	-	4	4
	ADVANTAGE TECHNICAL RESOURCING INC	-	-	1	1
	ADVANTIS GLOBAL INC	3	5	-	8
	ADVENT GLOBAL SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	7	8
	ADVENT INTERMODAL SOLUTIONS LLC	1	-	1	2
	ADVENT SOFTWARE INC	-	2	-	2
	ADVENTA SOFT INC	-	1	1	2
	ADVITHRI TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	-	1	1
	AEGIS MEDIA AMERICAS LLC	-	1	-	1
	AEHR TEST SYSTEMS	-	-	1	1
	AERA TECHNOLOGY INC	3	-	1	4
	AERIS COMMUNICATIONS INC	2	-	-	2
	AEROTEK INC	1	1	-	2
	AETION INC	1	-	-	1
	AETNA RESOURCES LLC	2	2	1	5
	AEVA INC	-	-	1	1
	AEVE INC	-	-	2	2
	AFB MANUFACTURING LLC	-	-	1	1
	AFFINE INC	1	-	-	1
	AFFIRM INC	1	3	5	9
	AFRESH TECHNOLOGIES INC D/B/A AFRE	-	-	-	1
	AFTERPAY US INC	-	-	1	1
	AGAMA SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	-	1
	AGAP TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
	AGCO CORPORATION	-	1	2	3
	AGI SURETRACK LLC	-	-	1	1
	AGILE DIRECTIVE INC	-	-	1	1
	AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
	AGILETRAILBLAZERS LLC DBA CIRRUSLA	-	1	-	1
	AGILYSYS NV LLC	-	-	2	2
	AGRIEVA SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	11	11
	AGRI GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICES IN	-	-	1	1
	AI SOLUTIONS GEORGIA INC	-	1	-	1
	AICURE LLC	-	1	-	1
	AIG CLAIMS INC	-	6	5	11
	AIG EMPLOYEE SERVICES INC	6	22	9	35
	AIG GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT HOLDINGS CORP	-	6	-	6
	AIG GLOBAL ASSET MGMT HOLDINGS	1	10	4	15
	AIG GLOBAL ASSET MGT HOLDINGS CORP	-	-	2	2
	AIG GLOBAL OPERATIONS INC	-	-	6	6
	AIG PC GLOBAL SERVICES INC	9	16	8	33
	AIG TECHNOLOGIES INC	2	6	-	8
	AIG TRAVEL ASSIST INC	-	8	-	8
	AILENS INC	-	-	2	2
	AIRM BIG INC DBA AXIOM TECH GRP INC	7	1	-	8
	AIMEL CORP DBA TRIBAL CREDIT	-	-	2	2
	AIR PRODUCTS & CHEMICALS INC	-	-	1	1
	AIR WORLDWIDE	1	-	-	1
	AIRBNB INC	7	4	6	17
	AIRBYTE INC	-	2	-	2
	AIRDTI INC	-	-	1	1
	AIRLINE TARIFF PUBLISHING CO ATPCO	3	-	-	3
	AIRLINE TARIFF PUBLISHING COMPANY	-	1	-	1
	AIRLINES REPORTING CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
	AIRNAS LLC DBA BUILDING START	1	-	-	1
	AITA CONSULTING SERVICES INC	1	-	-	1
	ASACE INC	-	1	4	5
	AX INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
	AX TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	-	1	1
	AXAMAI TECHNOLOGIES INC	2	6	19	27
	AXASA INC	-	2	1	3
	AXEBIA THERAPEUTICS INC	1	-	-	1
	AXORN INC	1	-	-	1
	AKOTA LLC	3	-	-	3
	AKSHAYA INC	9	1	9	17
	AKUNA CAPITAL LLC	-	2	1	3
	ALASKA AIRLINES INC	-	1	-	1
	ALATION INC	-	-	1	1
	ALCATRAZ AI INC	2	-	-	2
	ALCOR INC	-	1	-	1
	ALCON LABORATORIES INC	2	-	-	2
	ALE USA INC	1	-	-	1
	ALERT INNOVATION INC	-	-	2	2
	ALEXION PHARMACEUTICALS INC	1	-	-	1
	ALFA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY	-	-	1	1
	ALIBABA GROUP US INC	2	-	-	2
	ALIBABA GROUP US INC	-	-	4	4
	ALIGHT SOLUTIONS LLC	-	2	2	4
	ALION TECHNOLOGY INC	-	2	6	8
	ALIPAY US INC	2	2	-	4
	ALIXPARTNERS LLP	-	1	-	1
	ALLEGIS GROUP INC	-	1	-	1
	ALLIANCE FOR AUDITED MEDIA	-	2	-	2
	ALLIANCE GLOBAL TECH INC	1	-	-	1
	ALLIANCEWESTERN LP	-	1	-	1
	ALLIED BUSINESS CONSULTING INC	-	2	3	5
	ALLIED TUBE AND CONDUIT CORPORATION	-	-	1	1

ALLSCRIPTS HEALTHCARE LLC	1	1	-	2
ALLSCRIPTS MANAGED SERVICES LLC	-	-	1	1
ALLSTATE INSURANCE COMPANY	-	6	-	6
ALLTECH CONSULTING SERVICES INC	3	-	-	3
ALLWYN CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
ALLY BANK	-	2	1	3
ALMAC CLINICAL TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	4	-	4
ALO LLC D/B/A ALO YOGA	-	1	-	1
ALPHA 1 MARKETING CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
ALPHA CLINICAL SYSTEMS INC	3	1	1	5
ALPHA NET CONSULTING LLC	4	7	7	18
ALPHA OMEGA INTEGRATION LLC	3	1	-	4
ALPS ALPINE NORTH AMERICA INC	-	-	1	1
ALREX BUSINESS SOLUTIONS INC	1	1	5	7
ALSBERG INC	-	1	-	1
ALTAIR ENGINEERING INC	-	3	-	3
ALTAIR PRODUCT DESIGN INC	1	-	-	1
ALTIMETRIX CORP	1	6	12	19
ALTIOSTAR NETWORKS INC	-	2	-	2
ALTRUST CORP D B A ALTRUIST	-	-	1	1
AM LOGIC CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
AMADEUS HOSPITALITY AMERICAS INC	1	-	-	1
AMADEUS NORTH AMERICA INC	-	2	-	2
AMAZON ADVERTISING LLC	1	-	2	3
AMAZON.COM SERVICES INC	37	17	5	59
AMAZON.COM SERVICES LLC	313	456	320	1,089
AMAZON.COM SERVICES LLC FKA AMAZON.COM SERVICES	-	3	-	3
AMAZON DATA SERVICES INC	1	6	1	8
AMAZON DEVELOPMENT CENTER US INC	14	23	21	58
AMAZON ROBOTICS LLC	-	1	-	1
AMAZON STUDIOS LLC	1	-	1	2
AMAZON WEB SERVICES INC	60	108	84	252
AMAZON.COM SERVICES LLC	59	113	65	237
AMAZON.COM SERVICES LLC F/K/A AMAZON.COM SERVICE	1	-	-	1
AMBERELLA CORP	1	-	1	2
AMBER KINETICS INC	-	-	1	1
AMBIENT AI INC	-	-	1	1
AMC TECHNOLOGY LLC	1	-	-	1
AMCOR RIGID PACKAGING USA LLC	-	-	1	1
AMDOCS INC	8	11	13	32
AMEEX TECHNOLOGIES CORP	-	1	-	1
AMENSYS INC	-	-	1	1
AMERICAN AIRLINES INC	-	-	8	8
AMERICAN BUSINESS SOLUTIONS INC	2	1	-	3
AMERICAN CENTURY SVCS LLC	2	-	-	2
AMERICAN CREDIT ACCEPTANCE LLC	-	-	1	1
AMERICAN CYBERSYSTEMS INC	-	-	2	2
AMERICAN ELECTRIC POWER	-	-	1	1
AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL RELATED	4	-	-	4
AMERICAN FAMILY MUTUAL INSUR CO SI	1	-	-	1
AMERICAN FAMILY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY S I	2	-	10	12
AMERICAN GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE CO	10	12	7	29
AMERICAN GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	-	-	10	10
AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION INC	-	3	-	3
AMERICAN HOME SHIELD CORPORATION	-	-	3	3
AMERICAN IT RESOURCE GROUP INC	-	-	4	4
AMERICAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPAN	-	-	1	1
AMERICAN PRO COMP CONSULTANTS GR I	-	-	2	2
AMERICAN PUBLIC EDUCATION INC	-	-	1	1
AMERICAN SPECIALTY HEALTH INCORPOR	-	-	1	1
AMERICAN TECHNOLOGY SERVICES LLC	-	1	-	1
AMERICAN TIRE DISTRIBUTORS INC	-	3	-	3
AMERICAN TOWER CORPORATION	-	2	-	2
AMERICAN UNIT INC	-	-	2	2
AMERICAN WATER WORKS SERVICE COMPANY INC	-	-	3	3
AMERICLOUD SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	-	1
AMERIPRISE FINANCIAL INC	4	5	1	10
AMERISOURCEBERGEN CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
AMERITAS LIFE INSURANCE CORP	-	3	-	3
AMGEN INC	10	1	7	18
AMISIQ INC	-	-	3	3
AMITECH SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	1	2
AMOBIE INC	3	2	9	14
AMOUNT INC	-	-	1	1
AMPERE COMPUTING LLC	-	2	-	2
AMPUSH LLC	-	-	1	1
AMPROCK LLC	1	1	3	5
AMSCAN INC	-	-	1	1
AMSOFT CORP	-	-	1	1
ANA DATA CONSULTING INC	1	4	-	5
ANAGHA SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
ANALOG DEVICES INC	-	1	-	1
ANALYSTS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	-	-	6	6
ANAPLAN INC	3	3	1	7
ANAYA TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	2	-	2
ANCESTRY.COM OPERATIONS INC	2	7	10	19
ANCHOR INSURANCE MANAGERS INC	-	-	1	1
ANCHORAGE CAPITAL GROUP LLC	2	-	-	2
ANDERSON REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	-	1	-	1
ANDHUS TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	1	1	3

ANJAMEYAP INC	-	-	2	2
ANJU SOFTWARE INC	-	2	1	3
ANJU SOFTWARE INC FORMERLY KNOWN A	-	-	3	3
ANNAPURNA LABS US INC	1	-	-	1
ANNEXUS MANAGEMENT COMPANY LLC	3	-	-	3
ANNEXUS MGMT CO LLC	-	1	-	1
ANRITSU COMPANY	-	-	4	4
ANSYS INC	2	1	2	5
ANTHEM INC	9	10	9	28
ANVETA INC	-	-	3	3
ANYSOFT INC	-	2	-	2
AOON SERVICE CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
APARTMENT LIST INC	-	-	1	1
APEX ANALYTIX LLC	-	2	1	3
APEX CLEARING CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
APEX SYSTEMS LLC	2	-	-	2
APEX TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS INC	2	-	-	2
APIXIO INC	-	6	-	6
APLOMB TECHNOLOGIES INC	2	3	2	7
APP SOFT SOLUTIONS INC	2	-	-	2
APPEN BUTLER HILL INC	-	1	-	1
APPROLO INC	1	2	3	6
APPIAN CORPORATION	2	-	-	2
APPLAUSE APP QUALITY INC	-	2	-	2
APPLE INC	-	12	9	21
APPLET SYSTEMS LLC	-	1	-	1
APPLICATION TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	2	2
APPLIED BIOSYSTEMS LLC	1	-	-	1
APPLIED INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES IN	1	1	-	2
APPLIED INTUITION INC	-	-	2	2
APPLIED MATERIALS INC	1	1	3	5
APPLIED THOUGHT AUDITORS & CONSULT	-	2	1	3
APPRNET GLOBAL INC	1	-	-	1
APPROPRIAT SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	-	8
APPS ASSOCIATES LLC	1	-	1	2
APPSTEX CORP	-	-	2	2
APPTAD INC	1	-	-	1
APPTIO INC	-	1	-	1
APTION LLC	-	2	1	3
APTIV CORPORATION	1	1	-	2
APTIVUS CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
APTUDE INC	1	-	2	3
AQFER INC	-	-	2	2
AQR CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LLC	2	12	5	19
ARBELLA INSURANCE GROUP	-	1	1	2
ARBORMETRIX INC	-	2	-	2
ARCESUM LLC	-	1	-	1
ARCH US MI SERVICES INC	1	-	-	1
ARCHENTS INC	1	-	1	2
ARCHER AVIATION INC	2	-	-	2
ARCHER DANIELS MIDLAND COMPANY	1	1	2	4
ARCONIC CORPORATION	-	2	-	2
ARCORO HOLDING GROUP D B A ARCORO	-	-	-	1
ARCOSERVE USA LLC	1	-	-	1
ARCUS TECHNOLOGIES DBA KAT TECH SY	1	-	-	1
ARCUS TECHS DBA KAT TECH SYSS INC	-	1	-	1
ARDOR IT SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
ARDOR IT SYSTEMS LLC	1	-	-	1
ARGO AI LLC	1	3	4	8
ARGUS INFO AND ADVISORY SVCS LLC	2	1	-	3
ARIABA INC	-	-	7	7
ARICENT N A INC	1	1	1	3
ARICENT TECHNOLOGIES HOLDINGS LTD	3	2	-	5
ARINC INC DBA COLLINS AEROSPACE	1	-	-	1
ARISTA NETWORKS INC	-	-	14	14
ARIZONA BEVERAGES USA	1	-	-	1
ARKOSE LABS INC	2	-	1	3
ARKSTRE INC	1	-	-	1
ARLO TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	1	2
ARM INC	2	1	-	3
ARMORBOX INC	-	1	-	1
AROGHIA GR LLC FORMERLY WHIP SYSS	1	-	-	1
AROGHIA GROUP LLC	1	6	-	7
AROHAX INC	1	1	1	3
ARRIS COMPOSITES INC	-	-	1	1
ARRIS GLOBAL SERVICES INC	-	1	21	22
ARROW ELECTRONICS INC	13	2	1	16
ARROW ENTERPRISE COMPUTING SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
ARTERA INC	1	-	-	1
ARTHUR J GALLAGHER SERVICE COMPANY LLC	1	-	1	2
ARVATO DIGITAL SERVICES LLC	2	-	-	2
ARVON ACME TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	-	1
ASANA INC	-	-	8	8
ASAP SOLUTIONS GROUP	-	-	4	4
ASCEND LEARNING LLC	1	-	-	1
ASCEND TECHNOLOGY INC	-	-	1	1
ASCENDUM SOLUTIONS LLC	2	-	-	2
ASCENSUS	5	-	-	5
ASHCOMM LLC	1	-	-	1
ASHLEY FURNITURE INDUSTRIES LLC	1	-	4	5

ASHLEY GLOBAL RETAIL LLC	-	-	1	1
ASK APPLICATIONS INC	1	-	-	1
ASK AMERICA INC	-	-	1	1
ASML US LLC	-	-	1	1
ASML US LP	-	-	2	6
ASOFT CONSULTING LLC	4	-	1	2
ASPEN DENTAL MANAGEMENT INC	-	2	2	4
ASPEN TECHNOLOGY INC	-	2	-	2
ASPIRATION PARTNERS INC	-	1	-	1
ASPIRE SYSTEMS CONSULTING INC	-	2	1	3
ASPIRE SYSTEMS INC	-	2	1	3
ASSENT SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	2	2
ASSISTRX INC	-	1	1	2
ASSOCIATES SYSTEMS LLC	-	3	-	3
ASSURANCE IQ LLC	-	1	2	3
ASTERA LABS INC	2	2	-	4
ASTIR IT SOLUTIONS INC	-	7	-	7
ASTIR SERVICES LLC	-	2	-	2
ASTIR TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	3	1	4
ASTURON LLC	2	-	4	6
AT&T MOBILITY SERVICES LLC	3	-	-	3
AT&T SERVICES INC	-	-	33	33
ATARA BIOTHERAPEUTICS INC	-	-	1	1
ATHENAEUM HEALTH INC	6	5	-	11
ATLANTIC IT NET LLC	-	-	1	1
ATLANTIS IT CONSULTING GROUP LLC	2	-	1	3
ATLASSIAN INC	2	6	1	9
ATLASSIAN US INC	-	-	1	1
ATOS SYNTEL INC	1	-	-	1
ATTACQ INC	-	-	1	1
ATYETI INC	-	2	1	3
AUCTION COM LLC	-	-	2	2
AUDIBLE INC	9	8	3	20
AUDIBLE MAGIC CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
AUGUST HOME INC	1	-	-	1
AURIS HEALTH INC	-	1	3	4
AURORA INNOVATION INC	2	3	11	16
AUTO TECH LABS INC	-	1	-	1
AUTODESK INC	9	8	35	52
AUTOMATION ANYWHERE INC	3	9	-	12
AUTONOMIC LLC	1	-	1	2
AUTOTECHMATION INC	-	1	-	1
AUTOTX TECHNOLOGIES INC	3	-	-	3
AUTOTZONE INC	-	-	4	4
AWAAP USA LLC	-	-	1	1
AVAGO TECHNOLOGIES U S INC	-	4	-	4
AVAIL MEDSYSTEMS INC	-	1	-	1
AVALARA INC	-	3	-	3
AVANADE INC	1	1	1	4
AVANI TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS INC	2	10	8	20
AVANT-GARDE SOLUTIONS LTD	-	1	-	1
AVAYA INC	1	3	1	5
AVCO CONSULTING INC	17	36	29	72
AVENUE 8 INC	3	-	-	3
AVENUE CODE LLC	1	-	-	1
AVERO LLC	2	-	-	2
AVERON SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	-	1
AVEVA SOFTWARE LLC	4	-	1	5
AVI NETWORKS INC	-	3	-	3
AVIATRIX SYSTEMS INC	1	-	5	6
AVIOXCHANGE INC	-	5	-	5
AVINET INC	1	-	1	2
AVIOTT SYSTEMS INC DBA ARGHA SERVIC	-	1	1	2
AXA EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO	1	1	-	2
AXALTA COATING SYSTEMS LLC	-	1	-	1
AXELON SERVICES CORPORATION	3	-	-	3
AXIAWARE LLC	1	-	-	1
AXIS SPECIALTY US SERVICES INC	-	1	-	1
AXON ENTERPRISE INC	-	-	2	2
AXONIC CAPITAL LLC	-	1	-	1
AXS GROUP LLC	1	-	-	1
AXTRIA INC	2	3	2	7
AXWAY INC	2	2	1	5
B/E AEROSPACE INC	1	-	-	1
BAANYAN SOFTWARE SERVICES INC	1	10	6	17
BACKBLAZE INC	-	-	1	1
BAIDU USA LLC	-	-	4	4
BAIN INST FOR CLINICAL RESEARCH	-	1	-	1
BAIN CAPITAL LP	-	3	-	3
BAKER MCKENZIE LLP	-	1	-	1
BALBOX INC	-	1	-	1
BALSAM BRANDS INC	-	-	1	1
BALYASNY ASSET MANAGEMENT LP	-	-	1	1
BANDWIDTH INC	-	1	-	1
BANETTI SDV INC	-	-	1	1
BANK OF AMERICA NA	22	21	16	59
BANK OF CHINA	-	-	1	1
BANK OF MONTREAL	1	-	4	5
BANK OF THE WEST	2	-	8	10
BANYAN SECURITY INC	1	-	-	1

BARCLAYS BANK DELAWARE	2	1	-	3
BARCLAYS BANK PLC	-	-	3	3
BARCLAYS CAPITAL INC	-	2	1	3
BARCLAYS SERVICES CORP	16	31	25	72
BARCLAYS SERVICES LLC	3	19	2	24
BARKAWI MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS LP	-	2	-	2
BARON APP INC D B A CAMEO	1	-	-	1
BARRACUDA NETWORKS INC	-	-	1	1
BAYER U S LLC	-	-	2	2
BAYER US LLC	-	1	-	1
BAYLOR SCOTT & WHITE HEALTH	1	-	-	1
BAYONE SOLUTIONS INC	-	3	-	3
BAYVIEW ASSET MANAGEMENT	-	1	-	1
BCN HOLDINGS INC	1	-	-	1
BEACHBODY LLC	4	-	3	7
BEACON HEALTH OPTIONS	-	1	-	1
BEACON PLATFORM INCORPORATED	-	1	1	2
BEANSTOCK VENTURES	-	-	2	2
BEAZER GENERAL SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
BECKMAN COULTER INC	1	-	1	2
BECTON DICKINSON AND COMPANY	-	7	-	7
BED BATH BEYOND INC	6	5	7	18
BELCAN ENGINEERING GROUP LLC	-	1	1	2
BELONG HOME INC	-	1	-	1
BENCHLING INC	-	2	-	2
BENEFITFOCUS.COM INC	-	-	2	2
BENJAMIN MOORE & CO	1	-	-	1
BENJAMIN MOORE CO	-	2	-	2
BENKLEY INSURANCE COMPANY	-	-	1	1
BERKSHIRE GREY INC	-	1	-	1
BERRA OPERATIONS LLC	-	-	1	1
BEST BUY CO INC	5	21	15	41
BEST WESTERN INTERNATIONAL INC	-	1	3	4
BETTER HOLDCO INC	1	4	6	11
BETTER HOLDCO INC DBA BETTER	-	2	1	3
BETTERCLOUD INC	-	1	3	4
BEYONDSOA SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	-	1
BEYONDSOFT CONSULTING INC	1	-	-	1
BI LABS INC	-	1	-	1
BIGDATA DIMENSION INC	-	1	-	1
BIGFOOT BIOMEDICAL INC	-	1	-	1
BIO RAD LABORATORIES INC	-	1	-	1
BIOGEN INC	-	2	1	3
BIRLASOFT INC	6	9	17	32
BIRLASOFT SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
BITGO INC	-	1	3	4
BITTREX INC	1	1	1	3
BITWISE INC	5	2	-	7
BJS WHOLESALE CLUB INC	-	9	-	9
BKFS SERVICES LLC	-	-	1	1
BLACKBAUD INC	-	1	-	1
BLACKBERRY CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
BLACKHAWK NETWORK INC	8	3	1	12
BLACKLINE SYSTEMS INC	-	-	1	1
BLACKROCK CORPORATION US INC	1	-	-	1
BLACKROCK FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INC	14	8	9	31
BLACKSTRAW LLC	-	-	1	1
BLEND LABS INC	2	1	5	8
BLINK HEALTH GROUP LLC	3	-	-	3
BLOCKGRAPH LLC	-	-	1	1
BLOOM ENERGY CORPORATION	2	-	1	3
BLOUNT INC	-	1	-	1
BLUE ACORN INC	-	1	-	1
BLUE APRON LLC	-	3	-	3
BLUE CEDAR NETWORKS INC	1	-	-	1
BLUE CROSS & BLUE SHIELD OF FLORID	-	2	-	2
BLUE CROSS & BLUE SHIELD OF MISSIS	-	-	2	2
BLUE CROSS & BLUE SHIELD OF MISSISSIPPI	-	-	1	1
BLUE CROSS & BLUE SHIELD OF NORTH	-	1	-	1
BLUE CROSS AND BLUE SHIELD OF FLORIDA INC	1	-	-	1
BLUE CROSS BLUE SHIELD OF MICHIGAN	1	2	-	3
BLUE CROSS BLUE SHIELD OF NEBRASKA	1	1	1	3
BLUE FUSION ENTERPRISE TECHNOLOGIE	1	-	-	1
BLUE HERON CONSULTING CORPORATION	-	1	1	2
BLUE NILE INC	1	1	4	6
BLUE RIVER TECHNOLOGY	-	-	3	3
BLUE SHIELD OF CALIFORNIA	4	6	1	11
BLUE YONDER INC	2	1	3	6
BLUECLARION CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
BLUECORE INC	-	2	-	2
BLUECROSS BLUESHIELD ASSOCIATION	-	1	2	3
BLUECROSS BLUESHIELD OF TENNESSEE	-	-	1	1
BLUECROSS BLUESHIELD OF TENNESSEE INC	-	-	4	4
BLUEGREEN VACATIONS CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
BLUENET TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	3	1	4
BLUEOWL LLC	-	-	1	1
BLUESHIFT LABS INC	-	1	-	1
BLUESOFT SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	1	1
BLUESTONE STAFFING SOLUTIONS	1	-	-	1
BLUEVINE CAPITAL INC	1	-	-	1

BLUME GLOBAL	-	-	1	1
BMC SOFTWARE INC	-	-	2	2
BMM NORTH AMERICA INC D B A BMM TESTLABS	-	-	2	2
BNP PARIBAS	-	-	1	1
BNP PARIBAS RCC INC	-	2	-	2
BOARDRIDERS WHOLESALE INC	-	-	1	1
BOARDVANTAGE INC	2	-	-	2
BOBS DISCOUNT FURNITURE LLC	2	-	-	2
BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM PHARMACEUTICA	-	2	-	2
BOEING COMPANY	-	5	-	5
BOEING DIGITAL SOLUTIONS INC DBA I	-	-	1	1
BOFA SECURITIES INC	3	5	2	10
BOLT FINANCIAL INC	3	5	6	14
BON SECOURS MERCY HEALTH INC	-	1	-	1
BOOM! INC	-	-	1	1
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC	1	-	-	1
BORDER STATES INDUSTRIES INC	-	2	-	2
BORN GROUP INC	2	-	-	2
BORRIGO SOLAR SYSTEMS INC	1	-	-	1
BOSCH AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
BOSE CORPORATION	6	-	-	6
BOTTOMLINE TECHNOLOGIES DE INC	-	1	-	1
BOUNTEOUS INC	-	2	-	2
BOX INC	1	-	-	1
BOZUOTOS INC	-	2	1	3
BPO SYSTEMS INC	-	2	-	2
BRAMASOL INC	-	-	2	2
BRANCH METRICS INC	1	-	-	1
BRANDON CONSULTING ASSOCIATES INC	-	-	2	2
BRANTA GROUP INC	-	4	1	5
BREX INC	-	-	8	8
BRG SPORTS INC	1	-	-	1
BRIDGE2 SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	3	3
BRIDGERIA LLC	-	-	1	1
BRIGHT HEALTH MANAGEMENT INC	-	-	2	2
BRIGHTCOVE INC	-	-	2	2
BRIGHTSIGHT INC	-	1	1	2
BRIGHTSTAR US INC	-	3	-	3
BRILLIANT TECHNOLOGY INC	-	1	-	1
BRILLIO LLC	4	6	4	14
BRILLIUS TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
BRINKS INCORPORATED	2	-	-	2
BRISTLECON INC	1	-	1	2
BRISTOL MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY	-	-	1	1
BROADCOM CORP	-	3	-	3
BROADCOM CORPORATION	13	26	39	78
BROADRIDGE FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS INC	1	1	-	2
BROCADE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS LLC	4	10	10	24
BROCKEN HILL PROPRIETARY USA INC	-	1	-	1
BROOKS SPORTS INC	1	-	2	3
BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN CO	1	1	-	2
BRP COLLEAGUE INC	-	-	3	3
BRUNSWICK CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
BUCKEYE PARTNERS LP	-	-	1	1
BUCKMAN LABORATORIES INTERNATIONAL INC	-	-	1	1
BUDO TRADING LLC	-	1	-	1
BUSINESS INTEGRA INC	-	6	2	8
BUSTANTS INCORPORATED	1	-	-	1
BUTTERFLY NETWORK INC	-	3	-	3
BUXTON CONSULTING	1	-	-	1
BW1 NORTH AMERICA INC	1	-	-	1
BYTEDANCE INC	6	5	17	28
BYTWARE INC	-	-	1	1
C & S WHOLESALE GROCERS INC	-	-	2	2
C VISION INC	-	2	2	4
C3 AI INC	-	1	2	3
C3 BUSINESS SOLUTIONS	1	-	-	1
CA INC	19	19	32	70
CA ONE TECH CLOUD INC	-	1	-	1
CADENCE DESIGN SYSTEMS INC	7	9	3	19
CADENCE GROUP INC DBA PERCENT TECH	-	-	1	1
CADENT LLC	-	1	-	1
CADRILLION LLC DBA CADRILLION	2	-	-	2
CAERUSGLOBAL INC	-	1	-	1
CAIDAN MANAGEMENT COMPANY LLC	1	-	-	1
CALAMP WIRELESS NETWORKS CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
CALIBER HOME LOANS INC	-	1	1	2
CALIBRIA INC	-	4	-	4
CALIFORNIA CAPITAL INSURANCE COMPA	-	-	1	1
CALIFORNIA CREATIVE SOLUTIONS INC	2	2	3	7
CALIFORNIA INDEPENDENT SYSTEM OPER	-	1	-	1
CALIPER CORPORATION	-	2	-	2
CALIX INC	-	2	1	3
CALLAWAY GOLF COMPANY	-	-	3	3
CALLAWAY GOLF SALES COMPANY	-	-	1	1
CALVARY DESIGN TEAM INC DBA CALVARY AUTOMATION S	-	-	1	1
CALYPSO TECHNOLOGY INC	-	-	1	1
CAMBRIDGE SEMANTICS INC	-	-	1	1
CAMBRIDGE TECHNOLOGY INC	-	-	2	2
CAMELOT INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	15	15

CAMP SYSTEMS INTERNATIONAL INC	2	1	-	3
CAMPUS MANAGEMENT CORP	-	1	-	1
CANDOR PS LLC	1	-	3	4
CANOO TECHNOLOGIES INC	4	-	-	4
CANOPY ONE SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	2	2
CAPCO CONSULTING SERVICES LLC	1	-	-	1
CAPGEMINI AMERICA INC	89	197	94	380
CAPITAL DISTRICT PHYSICIANS HEALTH	-	1	-	1
CAPITAL GROUP COMPANIES GLOBAL	-	-	7	7
CAPITAL INFO GROUP INC	1	-	1	2
CAPITAL MARKETS COMPANY	1	-	-	1
CAPITAL ONE SERVICES LLC	18	58	2	78
CAPITALG MANAGEMENT CO LLC	-	-	2	2
CAPSQUARE SYSTEMS INC	-	2	2	4
CAPSTONE INVESTMENT ADVISORS LLC	1	-	-	1
CAPTION HEALTH	1	-	-	1
CARBON HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	4	4
CARDINAL HEALTH INC	2	-	5	7
CARE EVERYWHERE LLC	1	-	-	1
CAREER SOFT SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	-	1
CAREERBUILDER LLC	3	-	1	4
CAREMARK LLC	-	2	4	6
CARESOURCE MANAGEMENT SERVICES LLC	-	1	1	2
CAREXIM LLC	1	-	-	1
CARFAX INC	1	-	-	1
CARGURUS INC	-	-	1	1
CARILION SERVICES INC	2	2	1	5
CARIS SCIENCE INC	-	-	2	2
CARL ZEISS MEDITEC INC	-	1	-	1
CARLSON WAGGONLIT TRAVEL	1	-	-	1
CARROT HEALTH INC	-	1	-	1
CARVANA LLC	4	7	2	13
CASA SYSTEMS INC	1	-	-	1
CASINET LLC	2	-	-	2
CASPEX CORP	-	-	3	3
CAST & CREW PAYROLL LLC DBA CAST &	-	1	-	1
CASTLIGHT HEALTH INC	1	-	4	5
CATERPILLAR INC	2	1	7	10
CAVALIER T INC DBA CAVALIER	1	2	1	3
CAVALIER WORKFORCE INC	1	5	-	6
CBN TECH FORCE INC	1	-	1	2
CBIO GLOBAL MARKETS INC	-	1	-	1
CBRE INC	1	-	2	3
CBIS INTERACTIVE INC	-	1	2	3
CC SERVICES INC DBA COUNTRY FINANCIAL	-	1	-	1
CC SVCS INC DBA COUNTRY FINANCIAL	1	-	-	1
CCC INFORMATION SERVICES INC	-	4	1	5
CCC INTELLIGENT SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	3	4
CCO INC INCORPORATED	1	-	4	5
CDK GLOBAL LLC	-	-	-	4
CDW LLC	-	-	2	2
CEDAR CARES INC DBA CEDAR	-	2	1	3
CELEGANS LABS INC DBA ATOB	2	-	-	2
CELLER SYSTEMS INC	-	-	1	1
CELLESDATA INC	-	2	1	3
CELLGENE CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
CELLCO PART DBA VERIZON WIRELESS	-	1	-	1
CEM TECHNOLOGY INC	-	-	1	1
CENGAGE LEARNING INC	-	2	-	2
CENTRAPRISE CORP	3	10	1	14
CENTRIFY CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
CENTRI INC	-	-	1	1
CENTURYLINK COMMUNICATIONS LLC	-	-	1	1
CEPHEID	-	3	-	3
CEREBRAS SYSTEMS INC	-	3	-	3
CEREBRUM SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS INC	2	2	-	4
CERNER CORPORATION	62	22	46	130
CES USA INC	1	1	1	3
CEVA LOGISTICS US INC	-	-	1	1
CEVA TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
CFA INSTITUTE	2	-	-	2
CGI FEDERAL INC	-	2	-	2
CGI TECHNOLOGIES AND SOLUTIONS INC	-	84	28	191
CHADWICK RILEY CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
CHAGS HEALTH INFORMATION TECH LLC	1	1	1	3
CHAGS HEALTH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LLC	-	-	3	3
CHAINALYSIS INC	-	-	2	2
CHANGE HEALTHCARE TECHNOLOGIES LLC	1	-	6	7
CHARGEPOINT INC	2	-	1	3
CHARLES RIVER LABORATORIES INC	1	1	1	3
CHARLES SCHWAB & COMPANY INC	6	9	27	42
CHARTBOOST INC	-	-	1	1
CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS INC	-	9	2	7
CHARTER GLOBAL INC	-	-	2	2
CHECKR INC	-	-	1	1
CHEN TECH LLC	-	-	1	1
CHENMED LLC	-	-	1	1
CHEP USA	-	1	-	1
CHEWIE LABS INC	-	-	2	2
CHEWY INC	4	6	3	13

CHEWY INC DBA CHEWY.COM	-	-	2	2
CHEWY INC DBA CHEWY.COM	1	1	2	4
CHICAGO MERCANTILE EXCHANGE INC	2	3	-	5
CHIME FINANCIAL INC	2	-	5	7
CHOICE HOTELS INTERNATIONAL SERVICES CORP	-	-	1	1
CHOICE HOTELS INTL SVCS CORP	1	-	1	2
CHORUS INNOVATIONS INC	-	1	-	1
CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY	-	1	-	1
CHRISTUS HEALTH	1	2	-	3
CHRONOSPHERE INC	-	-	2	2
CHS INC	-	3	2	5
CIBER GLOBAL LLC	9	18	3	30
CIBERGATE INC DBA IT FIRST SOURCE	-	-	2	2
CIBT INC	-	1	-	1
CIGNA CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
CIGNA HEALTH & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	-	1	-	1
CIGNITI TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	2	3	6
CIMPRESS USA INCORPORATED	-	1	-	1
CINCH HOME SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
CINTAS CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
CINTRA SOFTWARE SERVICES INC	-	1	-	1
CIPHERHEALTH INC	-	1	1	2
CIPHERCORE SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	3	3
CIRA INNOTECH INC	-	-	5	5
CIRCLE INTERNET FINANCIAL LLC	1	2	-	3
CIRCLE K STORES INC	-	-	1	1
CIRCUITECH GROUP INC	3	1	1	5
CIRCUITECH GROUP LLC	1	-	-	1
CISCO SYSTEMS INC	3	9	55	67
CITIBANK NA	-	2	-	2
CITADEL AMERICAS LLC	3	2	2	7
CITADEL ENTERPRISE AMERICAS LLC	5	-	2	7
CITADEL ENTERPRISE AMERICAS SERVICES LLC	-	-	1	1
CITADEL SECURITIES AMERICAS LLC	2	-	-	2
CITADEL SECURITIES AMERICAS SERVICES LLC	-	-	1	1
CITIBANK N A	1	7	16	24
CITIBANK NA	7	10	5	22
CITICORP CREDIT SERVICES INC USA	3	4	5	12
CITIGROUP GLOBAL MARKETS INC	-	-	1	1
CITIGROUP TECHNOLOGY INC	-	-	1	1
CITRUSTECH INC	3	2	2	7
CITIZENNET INC	1	-	-	1
CITIZENS FINANCIAL GROUP INC	6	20	1	27
CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORP	-	-	-	1
CITRIX SYSTEMS INC	10	23	24	57
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA	-	1	-	1
CLAIMS SERVICES GROUP LLC	-	-	3	3
CLAIRVOYANT AI INC	2	1	1	4
CLAIRVOYANT LLC	-	-	2	2
CLARI INC	1	2	-	3
CLARIDS LLC	1	-	-	1
CLARKSON EYECARE LLC	-	-	1	1
CLEAR MARKETS HOLDINGS INC	1	-	-	1
CLEAR THOUGHT SOLUTIONS LLC	2	1	1	4
CLEARCAPITAL.COM INC	-	-	3	3
CLEARCOVER INC	1	-	-	1
CLEARLITE INC	-	-	1	1
CLEVELAND CLINIC	-	-	1	1
CLIENT NETWORK SERVICES LLC CNSI	-	1	1	2
CLIENT NETWORK SERVICES LLC DBA CNSI	-	1	1	2
CLIENT NETWORK SVCS LLC DBA CNSI	1	-	1	2
CLIENT SOFTWARE SERVICES LLC	3	-	-	3
CLOUD BC LABS INC	-	-	5	5
CLOUD HUB IT SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	4	5
CLOUD SOURCE INC	1	3	1	5
CLOUDBLAZ INC	6	3	18	27
CLOUDFLARE INC	3	1	1	5
CLOUDRAY INC	3	-	3	6
CLOUDWICK TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	4	6	11
CLS US SERVICES INC	-	3	-	3
CLUMIO INC	1	-	-	1
CMG STRATEGY CO LLC	-	-	1	1
CNET GLOBAL SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	1	2
COALITION INC	-	1	-	1
COBK CO A MI CORP DBA EMERGENT	-	1	-	1
COD CORES INC	-	-	1	1
CODA PROJECT INC	-	-	3	3
CODICE SOLUTIONS INC	8	-	-	8
CODIFIED INC DBA HOUSECALL PRO	-	-	3	3
CODIMETRO INC	-	-	1	1
CODERSDOOR LLC	1	-	-	1
CODESOFT INTERNATIONAL INC	-	1	-	1
CODENWORKS LLC	2	-	-	2
COFORGE LIMITED FKA NIIT TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED	9	9	10	28
COFORGE LIMITED FKA NIIT TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED	-	2	13	15
COGENT INTEGRATED BUSINESS SOLUTIO	-	1	1	2
COGNEX CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
COGNEX INC	-	2	-	2
COGNITEC INC	-	-	2	2
COGNITIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE	1	-	-	1

	COGNIZANT TECH SOLNS US CORP	-	2	-	2
	COGNIZANT TECH SOLUTIONS US CORP	46	16	46	108
	COGNIZANT TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS US	72	135	1,478	1,685
	COGNIZANT TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS US CORP	25	64	200	289
	COGNIZANT TRIZETTO SOFTWARE GROUP	-	2	1	3
	COGNIZANT TRIZETTO SOFTWARE GRP IN	2	3	2	2
	COGNIZANT WORLDWIDE LIMITED	2	5	3	10
	COHERE HEALTH INC	-	2	-	2
	COHESTY INC	-	-	18	18
	COINBASE INC	46	5	33	64
	COLLABERA INC	1	-	-	1
	COLLABORATE SOLUTIONS INC	9	17	5	31
	COLLABRALINK TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
	COLLABRIUM SYSTEMS LLC	-	1	-	1
	COLLAYS LLC	1	1	-	2
	COLLECTIVEHEALTH INC	-	1	1	2
	COLUMBIA SPORTSWEAR COMPANY	-	-	2	2
	COLUMBIA STATE BANK CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
	COLUMBUS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
	COLUMBUS TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
	COMERICA MANAGEMENT COMPANY	-	-	2	2
	COMMONWEALTH CARE ALLIANCE INC	-	-	1	1
	COMMSCOPE INC OF NORTH CAROLINA	-	-	2	2
	COMMSCOPE TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	3	-	3
	COMMUNICATIONS TEST DESIGN INC	-	1	-	1
	COMMUNITY HEALTH NETWORK INC	-	1	-	1
	COMMUNITY SERVICES GROUP INC	1	-	-	1
	COMVURE INC	-	2	-	2
	COMNAVANT SYSTEMS INC	2	5	-	9
	COMPASS CALIFORNIA II INC	-	-	2	2
	COMPASS FLORIDA LLC	-	-	2	2
	COMPASS GROUP USA INC	3	2	-	5
	COMPASS INC	-	14	5	19
	COMPASS MANAGEMENT HOLDINGS LLC	3	-	11	14
	COMPASS MASSACHUSETTS LLC	-	-	1	1
	COMPASS WASHINGTON LLC	11	12	13	36
	COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH MANAGEMENT IN	1	-	-	1
	COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH MGT INC	-	2	-	2
	COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH MGT INC DBA W	1	3	-	4
	COMPUGAIN LLC	1	7	2	10
	COMPUNNEL SOFTWARE GROUP INC	89	98	163	350
	COMPUSOFT INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	-	1
	COMPUTECH CORPORATION	-	2	-	2
	COMPUTER AID INC	4	5	-	9
	COMPUTER CONSULTANTS OF AMERICA IN	-	2	-	2
	COMPUTER SCIENCES CORPORATION	-	-	4	4
	COMPUWARE CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
	COMSOL INC	1	-	-	1
	CONDUCTORONE INC	-	-	1	1
	CONEXESS GROUP LLC	-	1	-	1
	CONFLUENT INC	4	1	2	7
	CONGENSYS CORP	3	-	-	3
	CONLOGY INC	-	-	2	2
	CONNECT ERP LLC	-	2	-	2
	CONNECTEDX INC	1	-	2	3
	CONNVERTEX TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
	CONSERVICE LLC	-	-	1	1
	CONSOLIDATED ANALYTICS INC	-	-	1	1
	CONSULTING MARVEL LLC	1	-	-	1
	CONSULTING PROFESSIONALS LLC	-	-	1	1
	CONSULTNET LLC	1	-	1	2
	CONTINENTAL AUTOMOTIVE SYSTEMS INC	2	-	2	4
	CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY	-	6	-	6
	CONTINENTAL POWERTRAIN USA LLC	1	-	-	1
	CONTITECH USA INC	-	-	2	2
	CONTRIVE SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
	CONVERSICA INC	-	-	3	3
	CONVOKE INC	-	1	-	1
	CONVOY INC	-	-	2	2
	COOLSOFT LLC	4	5	15	24
	COOPER B LINE	1	-	-	1
	COOPER LIGHTING LLC	-	-	1	1
	COPART INC	-	-	4	4
	CORELOGIC SOLUTIONS LLC	-	2	3	5
	CORESPHERE LLC	-	-	1	1
	CORNERSTONE ONDEMAND INC	3	-	2	5
	COROS CORP	1	-	-	1
	CORP COMP SOLUTIONS LLC DBA CCS IT	4	-	-	4
	CORPORATE BROKERS LLC	1	-	-	1
	CORPORATE COMPUTER SOLUTIONS LLC	1	-	-	1
	CORPORATION SERVICE COMPANY	1	3	-	4
	CORSAIR MEMORY INC	1	-	-	1
	CORTIVA AGRISCIENCE LLC	-	-	1	1
	COSTAR REALTY INFORMATION INC	-	1	3	4
	COSTCO WHOLESALE CORPORATION	1	1	5	7
	COTIVITI INC	2	-	7	9
	COUCHBASE INC	-	1	2	3
	COULDIR TECHNOLOGY GROUP INC	4	4	3	11
	COULDIR TECHNOLOGY GROUP LLC	1	-	-	1
	COUPA SOFTWARE INC	-	-	6	6

	COUPANG GLOBAL LLC	2	3	-	5
	COUPANG GLOBAL LLC D B A COUPANG C	-	3	4	7
	COURSERA INC	-	2	1	3
	COVANCE INC	3	2	-	5
	COVANT SOLUTIONS INC	4	-	-	4
	COVERWALLET INC	-	-	1	1
	COVETIT INC	-	7	1	8
	COX AUTOMOTIVE CORPORATE SERVICES	-	-	2	2
	COX AUTOMOTIVE CORPORATE SVCS LLC	2	-	1	3
	COYOTE LOGISTICS LLC	-	1	-	1
	CPRIME INC	-	1	-	1
	CPSG PARTNERS LLC DBA MERCER DIGIT	1	-	-	1
	CRABEL OPERATIONS LLC	1	-	-	1
	CRADLEPOINT INC	4	-	-	4
	CRANE INSTRUMENTATION & SAMPLING PVT CORP	-	1	-	1
	CREAMOS SOLUTIONS INC	-	3	-	3
	CREATIVE TEAM LLC	-	-	1	1
	CRERERA ENTERPRISES COMPANY LLC	-	-	1	1
	CREOIBLE LABS INC	1	-	6	7
	CREDIT KARMA INC	1	2	2	5
	CREDIT KARMA LLC	1	-	9	10
	CREDIT ONE BANK N A	2	-	1	3
	CREDIT SESAME INC	1	1	-	2
	CREDIT SUISSE SECURITIES USA LLC	1	13	23	37
	CREDIT SUISSE SERVICES USA LLC	-	12	13	25
	CREDITEX GROUP INC	-	-	3	3
	CREDITSHOP LLC	-	-	1	1
	CREE INC	-	1	-	1
	CRICOSPAN INC	-	-	1	1
	CRIBL INC	-	3	-	3
	CRICUT INC	1	-	-	1
	CRIMSON HEXAGON INC D B A BRANDWATCH	-	-	2	2
	CROCS INC	-	-	1	1
	CROSS COMMERCE MEDIA INC DBA	1	-	-	1
	CROWD SOFTWARE CONSULTING LLC	-	-	1	1
	CROWDSTRIKE INC	-	-	11	11
	CROWN CASTLE USA INC	1	1	-	2
	CROWN EQUIPMENT CORPORATION	1	1	-	2
	CRUISE LLC	1	6	1	10
	CSAA INSURANCE SERVICES INC	5	-	6	11
	CSC CONSULTING INC	-	-	1	1
	CSC COVANSYS CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	CSG SYSTEMS INC D/B/A CSG	1	-	4	5
	CSL BEHRING LLC	-	2	-	2
	CSRA STATE AND LOCAL SOLUTIONS LLC	2	-	-	2
	CSS INTERNATIONAL LLC	-	-	1	1
	CSS PAYROLL CO L P	-	-	8	8
	CST TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
	CSX TRANSPORTATION INC	-	2	-	2
	CSXTECH INC	-	-	3	3
	CUBIC TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	-	2	2
	CUBIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS INC	-	-	1	1
	CURO MANAGEMENT LLC	-	-	1	1
	CURRICULUM ASSOCIATES LLC	1	-	-	1
	KURTIS INSTRUMENTS INC	-	-	1	1
	CURVATURE LLC	1	-	1	2
	CVO HOLDING COMPANY LLC	-	1	-	1
	CVS PHARMACY INC	-	-	7	7
	CW PROFESSIONAL SERVICES LLC	-	1	-	1
	CYBAGE SOFTWARE INC	3	-	5	8
	CYBER GROUP INC	2	-	-	2
	CYBER GROUP TECHNOLOGIES LLC	1	-	-	1
	CYBER SPACE TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	1	-	1
	CYBERBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL INC DBA	-	1	-	1
	CYBERCUBE ANALYTICS INC DBA CYBERC	1	1	-	2
	CYBERCUBE ANALYTICS INC DBA CYBERCUBE	1	-	-	1
	CYBERNET SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
	CYBERSOURCE CORPORATION	7	2	13	22
	CYBERTHINK INC	1	2	6	9
	CYGTEC INC	1	-	3	4
	CYMA SYSTEMS INC	-	2	-	2
	CYNOSURE INC	-	1	-	1
	D E SHAW CO L P	-	2	-	2
	D E SHAW CO LP	-	1	-	1
	DAIRYLAND POWER COOPERATIVE	-	1	-	1
	DAMIAN CONSULTING INC	1	-	-	1
	DANLAW INC	2	3	2	7
	DARIGOLD INC	-	4	-	4
	DART CONTAINER OF MICHIGAN LLC	-	5	-	5
	DASH TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
	DASSAULT SYSTEMS AMERICAS CORP	-	2	1	3
	DASSAULT SYSTEMS SIMULIA CORP	-	1	-	1
	DASSAULT SYSTEMS SOLIDWORKS CORP	-	-	1	1
	DATA AFFECT LLC	1	-	-	1
	DATA CALIPER LLC	-	-	1	1
	DATA CONCEPTS LLC	3	5	-	8
	DATA DOMAIN LLC	-	-	1	1
	DATA INC	9	12	8	29
	DATA SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
	DATA SYSTEMS INTEGRATION GROUP INC	-	-	3	3

	DATA SYSTEMS INTL INC	1	-	-	1
	DATA TRACE INFO SERVICES LLC	-	1	-	1
	DATA WAREHOUSE LABS INC	1	2	2	5
	DATABRICKS INC	-	-	9	9
	DATADIVERS LLC	-	-	1	1
	DATADIRECT NETWORKS INC	-	1	-	1
	DATAFORMIX TECHNOLOGIES INC	2	1	-	3
	DATAMATICS GLOBAL SERVICES INC	-	1	-	1
	DATADINEZ LLC	-	5	-	5
	DATAPLUS INC	-	-	2	2
	DATAPLUS PHARMA SERVICES INC	-	-	2	2
	DATQUEST CORP	-	-	6	6
	DATAROBOT INC	1	3	-	4
	DATASCOPE CORP	-	1	-	1
	DATASERV INC	-	1	2	3
	DATASITE LLC	2	2	-	2
	DATASOFT INC	-	1	-	1
	DATASIX INC	-	-	2	2
	DATATRON TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
	DATAVAIL CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
	DATAVISOR INC	1	1	1	3
	DATAWN SYSTEMS INC	-	2	-	2
	DATUM CONSULTING GROUP	-	-	1	1
	DAVIDSON KEMPNER CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LP	-	-	2	2
	DAVITA INC	3	5	2	10
	DAWN FOOD PRODUCTS INC	1	-	-	1
	DB GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY INC	11	9	5	25
	DB USA CORE CORPORATION	12	15	14	41
	DE LAGE CANNEN FINANCIAL SVCS INC	-	1	-	1
	DEALERSOCKET INC	1	-	-	1
	DEAN HEALTH SYSTEMS INC	-	-	3	3
	DECHEN CONSULTING GROUP INC	-	1	2	3
	DECIPHER SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS LLC	-	3	1	4
	DECISION MINDS INC	-	-	2	2
	DECKERS OUTDOOR CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
	DEDUCE INC	-	1	-	1
	DEEMSYS INC	1	-	-	1
	DEEPCELL INC	2	-	-	2
	DEERE AND COMPANY	1	3	-	4
	DEFI AUTO LLC	1	-	-	1
	DEKA RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CORP	-	1	-	1
	DELL PRODUCTS L P	2	1	9	12
	DELL USA L P	-	-	3	3
	DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP	-	4	6	10
	DELOITTE CONSULTING LLP	209	164	97	470
	DELOITTE SERVICES LP	5	-	1	6
	DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU SVCS LLC	1	3	-	4
	DELOITTE TRANSACTIONS & BUS ANALYT	-	1	-	1
	DELTA DENTAL OF CALIFORNIA	-	-	3	3
	DELUXE CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
	DELVIOM LLC	1	2	-	3
	DEMATIC CORP	-	2	-	2
	DENEXIN SOLUTIONS INC	8	-	5	13
	DENTAQUEST LLC	2	-	-	2
	DEPOSITORY TRUST AND CLEARING CORP	-	2	-	2
	DESIGNER BRANDS INC F/K/A DSW INC	1	-	-	1
	DEUTSCHE BANK NEW YORK BRANCH	-	4	3	7
	DEVANSH LAB WERKS INC	1	-	-	1
	DEW SOFTWARE INC	1	1	1	3
	DEXCOM INC	4	3	-	7
	DPS CORPORATE SERVICES LLC	35	31	21	87
	DPS SERVICES LLC	1	-	4	5
	DQA TECHNOLOGIES INC	22	9	11	42
	DIALOG SEMICONDUCTOR INC	-	-	1	1
	DIAMANTI INC	4	-	-	4
	DICTIONARY COM LLC	-	-	2	2
	DIDI RESEARCH AMERICA LLC	2	9	4	15
	DIDI USA INC	1	-	1	2
	DIGI INTERNATIONAL INC	-	-	1	1
	DIGICERT INC	-	1	-	1
	DIGICON CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
	DIGITAL INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS LLC	-	3	-	3
	DIGITAL MASTERS INC	-	1	-	1
	DIGITAL SCRIPTS INC	1	-	-	1
	DIGITALOCEAN LLC	-	-	1	1
	DIGITAS INC	1	1	1	3
	DINOPLUSAI US INC	-	-	2	2
	DIRECT ENERGY LP	-	-	2	2
	DIRECTV LLC	1	-	1	2
	DISCOVER PRODUCTS INC	1	1	-	2
	DISCOVERY COMMUNICATIONS LLC	1	4	2	7
	DSH NETWORK L L C	-	17	6	23
	DSH WIRELESS L L C	-	-	1	1
	DISQD INC	-	-	2	2
	DIVERSANT LLC	11	32	9	52
	DIVERSIFIED SVC OPTIONS INC DBA GU	-	3	-	3
	DIVIS SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	-	1
	DIVERX CORP	1	-	4	5
	DI TECHNOLOGY INC	2	-	-	2
	DIANEXUS INC	-	2	-	2

	DOBLE ENGINEERING COMPANY	2	1	-	3
	DOCLUSIGN INC	12	13	20	45
	DOCLUB LABORATORIES INC	3	-	1	4
	DOCU SYSTEMS INC	-	1	-	1
	DOMINO DATA LAB INC	-	-	-	1
	DOMINOS PIZZA INC	-	6	-	6
	DONALDSON COMPANY INC	-	1	-	1
	DONEGAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY	1	-	-	1
	DOORDASH INC	3	3	30	36
	DORMAKABA USA INC	-	-	1	1
	DOTCOM TEAM LLC	2	7	6	15
	DOTDASH MEDIA INC	-	-	1	1
	DOUBLEVERIFY INC	1	-	2	3
	DOVEL TECHNOLOGIES LLC	2	-	-	2
	DOW JONES AND COMPANY	-	2	3	5
	DOW JONES AND COMPANY INC	-	3	-	3
	DPR SOLUTIONS INC	-	34	3	37
	DR TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	2	2
	DRAFTKINGS INC	1	-	2	3
	DRB CAPITAL LLC	1	-	-	1
	DREMO CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
	DRIFIRST.COM INC	-	1	1	2
	DRISHTICON INC	-	-	1	1
	DRIVESTREAM INC	1	1	-	2
	DRIVEWEALTH TECHNOLOGIES LLC	1	-	-	1
	DRONEUP	-	-	1	1
	DROPOBOX INC	28	36	45	109
	DSP CONCEPTS INC	-	1	-	1
	DTS INC	-	-	-	1
	DUCK CREEK TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	2	-	2
	DUETTO RESEARCH INC	-	2	-	2
	DUN & BRADSTREET INC	-	2	-	2
	DUN BRADSTREET INC	-	2	1	3
	DUNN SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	-	1
	DUOLINGO INC	-	-	1	1
	DUREZ CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
	DUSTY ROBOTICS INC	-	-	2	2
	DVG TECH SOLUTIONS LLC	-	1	7	8
	DWI MATRIX INC	1	-	-	1
	DWBI SERVICES INC	1	-	-	1
	DXC TECHNOLOGY SERVICES LLC	-	-	8	8
	DYNATA LLC	1	1	-	2
	DYNPRO INC	-	2	-	2
	E GIANTS TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	-	1	1
	E TRADE FINANCIAL CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
	E TRADE FINANCIAL HOLDINGS LLC	-	-	2	2
	EZOPEN LLC	2	-	1	3
	EAB GLOBAL INC	-	3	3	6
	EAM.COM LP	-	1	1	2
	EARLY WARNING SERVICES LLC	6	1	4	11
	EASH LLC	-	2	-	2
	EAST WEST BANK	2	3	1	6
	EASTBANC TECHNOLOGIES LLC	3	2	2	7
	EATTEAM INC	1	-	1	2
	EATON CORPORATION	2	1	-	3
	EBATES PERF MKTING INC DBA RAKUTEN	-	-	2	2
	EBATES PERFORMANCE MARKETING INC	1	-	-	1
	EBIX INC	1	-	2	3
	EBX MINDS IT INC	-	-	1	1
	ERSCO PUBLISHING DBA ERSCO INFO SE	3	1	1	5
	ERSCO PUBLISHING DBA ERSCO INFORMATION SERVICES	-	1	2	3
	ERZ SYSTEC INC	-	-	1	1
	ECHO360 INC	1	-	-	1
	ECLAT INTEGRATED SOFTWARE SOLUTION	-	-	1	1
	ECLERX LLC	-	-	1	1
	ECOLAB USA INC	-	-	1	1
	ECOM CONSULTING INC	-	2	2	4
	ECONTENTH INC	-	-	2	2
	ECONVERGENCE INC	1	-	-	1
	ECS FINANCIAL SERVICES INC	2	-	-	2
	EDELMAN FINANCIAL ENGINES LLC	-	2	-	2
	EDIFICS INC	6	-	2	8
	EDISQUARE INC	1	4	-	5
	EDUCATIONAL TESTING SERVICE	4	1	1	6
	EDVENSOFT SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	1	1
	E-EMPHASYS TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
	EFFULGENT INC	-	-	1	1
	EFICENS SYSTEMS LLC	-	-	3	3
	EGAIN CORPORATION	2	-	-	2
	EGEN SOLUTIONS INC	-	7	2	9
	EGENCIA LLC	-	-	3	3
	EHEALTHINSURANCE SERVICES INC	3	1	2	6
	EFER SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	2	2
	EIGHT ELEVEN GROUP LLC	-	-	1	1
	EIGHT ELEVEN GROUP LLC DBA BROOKSD	-	1	2	3
	EIS GROUP INC	-	-	1	1
	EISH TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
	ELASTICSEARCH INC	2	-	-	2
	ELAVON INC	4	-	1	5
	ELECTION SYSTEMS SOFTWARE LLC	-	1	-	1

	ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEMS INTERNATIONAL	-	-	1	1
	ELECTRIC RELIABILITY COUNCIL OF TEXAS INC ERCOT	-	-	2	2
	ELECTRIC RELIABILITY COUNCIL OF TX	1	-	2	3
	ELECTRONIC ARTS INC	10	1	1	12
	ELEMENT ANALYTICS INC	-	1	-	1
	ELEMENT TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
	ELEMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES LLC	1	-	-	1
	ELEVATE CREDIT SERVICE LLC	-	-	2	2
	ELIASSEN GROUP LLC	7	-	2	9
	ELIX INC	-	-	1	1
	ELLIE MAE INC	8	2	1	11
	ELLINGTON MANAGEMENT GROUP LLC	-	1	-	1
	ELLUCIAN COMPANY LP	-	1	1	2
	ELSEVIER INC	-	-	3	3
	EMA DESIGN AUTOMATION INC	-	-	1	1
	EMAESTRO TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
	EMBEDDUR SYSTEMS INC	1	-	-	1
	EMC CORPORATION	-	1	9	10
	EMERGTECH BUSINESS SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
	EMINENCE IT SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	-	1
	EMINENT SOFTWARE SERVICES	-	-	2	2
	EMMA INC	-	-	2	2
	EMPLOYERS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY	-	-	4	4
	EMPOWER PROFESSIONALS INC	-	2	-	2
	EMPOWER RETIREMENT LLC	1	-	1	2
	EMPIREAN BENEFIT SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
	EMR MANAGEMENT SERVICES LLC	2	-	-	2
	EMR USA HOLDINGS INC	1	-	-	1
	EMULEX CORP	-	3	-	3
	ENCLLOUD SERVICES LLC	1	-	-	1
	ENDEAVOUR SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
	ENDPOINT CLINICAL INC	-	-	1	1
	ENDURANCE SVCS LTD DBA SOMPO INTL	-	1	-	1
	ENERGY TRANSFER PARTNERS L LC	-	1	-	1
	ENERGIC PETROLEUM CORPORATION	-	-	3	3
	ENERPAC TOOL GROUP CORP	3	-	-	3
	ENIAC SYSTEMS INC	-	-	3	3
	ENJOY TECHNOLOGY INC	-	1	1	2
	ENLITE INC	-	-	1	1
	ENOVA FINANCIAL HOLDINGS LLC	2	1	-	3
	ENQUERO INC	1	-	1	2
	ENSONO LP	1	-	-	1
	ENTERTY INC	-	-	1	1
	ENTERS BIOPHARMA INC	-	-	1	1
	ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	-	1
	ENTERPRISE QA LABS INC	-	1	-	1
	ENTERPRISE VISION TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
	ENTHSQUARE INC	-	2	-	2
	ENVESTNET FINANCIAL TECH INC	-	3	-	3
	ENVESTNET FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	5	5
	ENVIRONMENTAL DATA RESOURCES LLC D	-	4	-	4
	ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH INS	9	3	4	16
	ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH INSTITUTE INC ESMI	1	-	2	3
	ENVISION INFO SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	-	1
	EPAM SYSTEMS INC	20	26	12	58
	EPATHUSA INC	-	-	1	1
	EPI USE AMERICA INC	-	-	1	1
	EPI USE LABS LLC	-	-	2	2
	EPIC CREATIONS INC	-	-	1	1
	EPIC GAMES INC	-	1	-	1
	EPIC SYSTEMS CORPORATION	5	2	-	7
	EPSOURCE LLC	-	-	1	1
	EPITEC INC	6	8	3	17
	EPLUS TECHNOLOGY INC	-	1	1	2
	EPSILON DATA MANAGEMENT LLC	1	2	7	10
	EQUIFAX INC	3	1	6	10
	EQUILEND HOLDINGS LLC	1	-	-	1
	EQUINIX INC	5	2	4	11
	EQUINOXYS INC	1	-	-	1
	EQUISOFT INC	-	1	1	2
	EQUITABLE FINANCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	-	-	1	1
	ERAY TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	-	2	2
	ERICSSON INC	-	-	8	8
	ERIE INDEMNITY COMPANY	1	6	-	7
	ERNST & YOUNG LLP	1	-	-	1
	ERNST & YOUNG LLP EY GUAM	1	-	-	1
	ERNST & YOUNG US LLP	7	11	-	18
	ERNST YOUNG US LLP	-	-	1	1
	ERNST YOUNG US LLP	30	89	89	208
	ERP ANALYSTS INC	7	5	25	37
	ESHARES INC DBA CARTA	-	-	4	4
	ESPRESSIVE INC	-	-	1	1
	ESPRYT INC DBA VERTIGON CONSULTING	-	1	2	3
	ESSENCE GROUP HOLDINGS CORPORATION	-	1	3	4
	ESSENTIA ADVISORY PARTNERS LLC	-	-	2	2
	ESTES EXPRESS LINES	1	-	-	1
	ESTUATE INC	-	1	-	1
	ETEX IT SERVICES INC	3	-	1	4
	ETOUCH SYSTEMS CORPORATION	3	1	7	11
	ETO LLC	1	-	-	1

ETRADE FINANCIAL HOLDINGS LLC	1	-	-	1
ETSY INC	-	3	1	4
ETTAIN GROUP INC	3	-	7	10
EUCUD ELEMENTZ INC	1	-	-	1
EUROPEAN CENTRAL LABORATORY LLC	1	-	-	1
EUROMARKET DESIGNS INC D B A CRATE	1	-	-	1
EVALUESERVE INC	-	1	-	1
EVEREST TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	2	6	8
EVERLAW INC	-	-	1	1
EVERNORTH ENTERPRISE SERVICES INC	1	-	3	4
EVERQUOTE INC	1	-	-	1
EVERSIGHT INC	1	-	-	1
EVERSOFT TECHNOLOGIES LLC	1	-	-	1
EVERYDAY HEALTH MEDIA LLC	-	-	1	1
EVERY USA CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
EXABEAM INC	-	6	3	9
EXACT SCIENCES CORPORATION	-	-	3	3
EXCELACOM INC	1	3	1	5
EXELON BUSINESS SERVICES CO LLC	-	2	-	2
EXESERVICE COM LLC	1	-	2	3
EXODUSPOINT CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LP	-	1	3	4
EXPEDENT CORP	-	-	1	1
EXPEDIA INC	26	17	29	72
EXPEDITE TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	1	1
EXPEDITORS INTERNATIONAL OF WA INC	-	-	1	1
EXPEDITORS INTERNATIONAL OF WASHINGTON INC	-	-	1	1
EXPEDITORS MGMT SVCS LLC	-	-	1	1
EXPERIAN INFORMATION SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	-	1
EXPERIS US INC	1	3	5	9
EXPERITY INC	-	1	-	1
EXPELO WIRELESS INC	-	-	3	3
EXTREME NETWORKS INC	-	2	-	2
EXTREME REACH INC	1	-	-	1
EXUSIA INC	-	1	-	1
EZE CASTLE INTEGRATION INC	-	2	-	2
EZE CASTLE SOFTWARE LLC	1	-	1	2
EZEN COMPUTER SERVICES INC	-	1	-	1
FS NETWORKS INC	1	4	3	8
FABITFUN INC	2	-	2	4
FABRIC.COM INC	-	1	-	1
FACEBOOK INC	150	95	313	558
FACTORY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY	-	-	1	1
FACTSET RESEARCH SYSTEMS INC	7	-	2	9
FAIR ISAAC CORPORATION	2	1	-	3
FAIRE WHOLESALE INC	-	-	4	4
FAIRWAY INDEPENDENT MORTGAGE CORP	1	2	-	3
FALLON COMMUNITY HEALTH PLAN INC D/B/A FALLON HE	1	-	-	1
FANDANGO MEDIA LLC	-	2	2	4
FARADAY & FUTURE INC	-	-	1	1
FAREVA RICHMOND INC	-	2	-	2
FARM CREDIT SERVICES OF AM FLCA	-	1	-	1
FARM CREDIT SERVICES OF AMERICA FLCA	-	-	2	2
FARMER'S BUSINESS NETWORK INC	-	1	3	4
FARMERS GROUP INC	1	1	1	3
FARMERS INSURANCE EXCHANGE	-	-	3	3
FAST SWITCH GREAT LAKES LLC	4	6	3	13
FAST SWITCH LTD	-	1	-	1
FASTENAL COMPANY PURCHASING	-	1	-	1
FATHOM RADIANT PBC	2	-	-	2
FATPIPE INC	-	-	1	1
FATPIPE TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
FCA US LLC	-	1	3	4
FDC SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	2	2
FEDERAL EXPRESS CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK OF CHICAGO	-	-	1	1
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK OF PITTSBUR	-	1	-	1
FEDERAL HOME LOAN MORTGAGE CORP	-	-	1	1
FEDERAL HOME LOAN MORTGAGE CORPORATION	1	1	-	2
FEDERAL SOFT SYSTEMS INC	1	-	-	1
FEDEX CORPORATE SERVICES INC	-	4	4	8
FEDEX LOGISTICS INC	-	-	1	1
FEDEX SUPPLY CHAIN INC	-	3	1	4
FELCOA INC DBA FEL SYSTEMS	-	-	2	2
FELLOWES INC	2	2	-	4
FENDER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS CORP	-	-	1	1
FERGUSON ENTERPRISES LLC	-	1	-	1
FERMI RESEARCH ALLIANCE LLC	1	-	-	1
FERRIS STATE UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
FETCH REWARDS LLC	1	-	-	1
FIDELITY INVESTMENTS	20	15	8	43
FIELDWIRELABS INC	-	1	-	1
FIERY LLC	-	1	-	1
FICMA INC	1	-	-	1
FIN IND REGULATORY AUTHORITY INC	-	1	-	1
FINANCIAL INDUSTRY REGULATORY AUTHORITY INC	1	-	1	2
FINASTRA TECHNOLOGY INC	-	-	1	1
FINCO SERVICES INC DBA CURRENT	1	-	-	1
FIREFLY INC	9	-	-	9
FIREFLY SECURITY HOLDINGS US LLC	-	1	-	1
FIRST AMERICAN TITLE INSURANCE CO	-	1	-	1

FIRST AMERICAN TITLE INSURANCE COM	-	1	1	2
FIRST COMMAND FINANCIAL SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
FIRST CONSULTING GROUP LLC	-	1	-	1
FIRST DATA MERCHANT SERVICES LLC	1	-	-	1
FIRST HORIZON BANK	1	-	-	1
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OMAHA	-	4	-	4
FIRST OBJECT INC	-	2	3	5
FIRST REPUBLIC BANK	2	2	7	11
FIRST TECHNOLOGY FEDERAL CREDIT UNION	-	1	-	1
FIRST TEK DOS LLC	7	-	5	12
FIRST TEK INC	4	12	7	23
FIS MANAGEMENT SERVICES LLC	8	19	15	42
FISEC GLOBAL INC	-	-	1	1
FISERV SOLUTIONS LLC	14	12	15	41
FISHER ASSET MANAGEMENT LLC	-	3	1	4
FISKER GROUP INC	-	5	-	5
FITCH RATINGS INC	-	1	5	6
FIVE BELOW INC	1	-	-	1
FIVETRAN INC	-	1	-	1
FIXSTARS SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	-	1
FLAGSTAR BANK FSB	2	4	4	10
FLAGSTAR BANK NA	-	-	1	1
FLATIRON HEALTH INC	-	2	-	2
PLEX LOGIX TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
FLEXE INC	1	-	-	1
FLEXERA SOFTWARE LLC	1	5	-	6
FLEXPORT INC	4	-	5	9
FLEXTON INC	-	1	1	2
FLEXTRADE SYSTEMS INC	-	4	-	4
FLPT LLC	-	1	-	1
FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY	-	2	-	2
FLUENT LLC	1	-	-	1
FLUXE ELECTRONICS CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
FLYING FOOD GROUP LLC	1	-	-	1
FLYSOFT INC	-	-	2	2
FMC TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	2	-	2
FMR LLC D/B/A FIDELITY INVESTMENTS	1	-	-	1
FOCUS IT INC	1	-	2	3
FOCUSOFT TECH INC	1	-	1	2
FOODA INC	1	-	-	1
FOOT LOCKER CORPORATE SERVICES INC	6	1	4	11
FORBES MEDIA LLC	-	-	1	1
FORD MOTOR COMPANY	4	21	10	35
FORGENIC RISK ALLIANCE INC	1	-	1	2
FORGEROCK INC	1	-	1	2
FORMFACTOR INC	-	1	-	1
FORRESTER RESEARCH INC	-	1	-	1
FORT EFFECT CORP DBA LUUM	-	-	1	1
FORT LP	1	-	-	1
FORTANIX INC	-	-	1	1
FORTINET INC	3	2	11	16
FORTIRA INC	1	-	-	1
FOSSA INC	-	-	2	2
FOSTER CARE TECHNOLOGIES	4	-	-	4
FOUNDATION MEDICINE INC	1	1	-	2
FOURSQUARE LABS INC	-	-	1	1
FOVUS CORPORATION	2	-	-	2
FOX TECHNOLOGY CENTER LLC	1	-	4	5
FRACITAL ANALYTICS INC	-	-	1	1
FRANCHISE WORLD HEADQUARTERS LLC	-	-	1	1
FRANKLIN TEMPLETON INVESTMENTS	1	-	-	1
FRED HUTCHINSON CANCER RESEARCH CE	-	3	1	4
FREEDOM MORTGAGE CORPORATION	2	2	-	4
FRESENIUS KABI USA LLC	1	-	-	1
FRONTIER TECHNOLOGIES LLC	13	16	6	35
FUBOTV MEDIA INC	-	-	1	1
FUJITSU AMERICA INC	2	23	-	25
FUJITSU NETWORK COMMUNICATIONS INC	1	-	1	2
FUJITSU NORTH AMERICA INC	-	1	-	1
FUNCTIONAL SOFTWARE INC DBA SENTRY	1	-	-	1
FUND THAT FLIP INC	-	-	1	1
FUNGIBLE INC	1	-	1	2
FUSION LIFE SCIENCES TECHNOLOGIES	2	1	-	3
FUSION PLUS SOLUTIONS INC	3	4	4	11
G D MOBILE SECURITY AMERICA INC	2	-	-	2
G TECH SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
G2O LLC	1	2	1	4
GAFCON INC	-	-	1	1
GAINWELL TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	-	2	2
GALAXE SOLUTIONS INC	2	5	1	8
GALLEGA SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	2	2
GALLUP INC	2	3	-	5
GAMESTOP INC	1	-	9	10
GANNETT SATELLITE INFO NETWORK LLC	-	-	1	1
GARMIN INTERNATIONAL INC	3	-	4	7
GARTNER INC	1	-	-	1
GATELESS INC	-	1	-	1
GATI TECH INC	-	1	1	2
GAVS TECHNOLOGIES NA INC	-	1	4	5
GET US LLC DBA AMERICAN EXPRESS	-	2	3	5

GRT US LLC DBA AMERICAN EXPRESS GLOBAL BUSINESS TR	-	-	1	1
GCOM SOFTWARE LLC	4	-	4	8
GO INFOTEK LLC	-	-	1	1
GOIN INFOTECH INC	2	-	-	2
GE DIGITAL HOLDINGS LLC	4	1	2	7
GE HEALTHCARE ITS USA CORP	6	1	1	8
GE PRECISION HEALTHCARE LLC	4	1	-	5
GE RENEWABLES GRID LLC	-	2	-	2
GEARFORM INC	-	-	1	1
GEISINGER HEALTH PLAN	1	-	-	1
GEMINI CONSULTING & SERVICES LLC	-	1	-	1
GEN HOSP CORP D/B/A MASS GEN HOSP	2	-	1	3
GENEIA LLC	-	1	-	1
GENENTECH INC	-	-	1	1
GENERAL DYNAMICS INFO TECH INC	1	-	-	1
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY	2	1	-	3
GENERAL ELECTRIC INTERNATIONAL INC	-	-	1	1
GENERAL MILLS INC	2	-	-	2
GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY	11	7	8	26
GENESYS CORP DBA GENESYS10	-	2	-	2
GENESYS FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	2	2
GENESISCARE USA SERVICES LLC	-	-	1	1
GENESYS CLOUD SERVICES INC	1	-	5	6
GENESYS TELECOMMUNICATIONS LABORAT	2	-	-	2
GENOME INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	10	3	1	14
GENPACT LLC	7	27	8	42
GENTHERM INCORPORATED	-	-	1	1
GENWORTH NORTH AMERICA CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
GEODI CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LLC	-	-	1	1
GEODIS LOGISTICS LLC	-	3	7	10
GEOMETRIK AMERICAS INC	1	-	-	1
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
GEORGIA PACIFIC CONSUMER OPERATION	-	-	1	1
GEORGIA PACIFIC CONSUMER PRODUCTS LP	-	-	2	2
GETTY IMAGES SEATTLE INC	-	-	1	1
GHOST LOCOMOTION INC	-	3	1	4
GITHUB INC	-	-	1	1
GK SOFTWARE USA INC	1	-	-	1
GLASSDOOR INC	-	-	5	5
GLAXOSMITHKLINE LLC	-	-	1	1
GLIDE HEALTH INC	1	-	-	1
GLOBAL DATA TEX INC	-	1	-	1
GLOBAL EDGE SOFTWARE INC	2	1	-	3
GLOBAL EXPERIENCE SPECIALISTS INC	-	-	1	1
GLOBAL HEALTHCARE EXCHANGE INC	2	-	-	2
GLOBAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INC	-	-	2	2
GLOBAL LENDING SERVICES LLC	-	1	-	1
GLOBAL PAYMENT HOLDING COMPANY	-	-	-	2
GLOBAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT INC	1	-	-	1
GLOBAL SOFT TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	1	-	1
GLOBAL TOUCHPOINTS INC DUNS 13 805	1	2	1	4
GLOBAL TOUCHPOINTS INC DUNS 13 8058305	-	1	-	1
GLOBAL WIRELESS SOLUTIONS INC	1	1	1	3
GLOBALCLICK LLC	-	1	-	1
GLOBALFOUNDRIES U S INC	1	-	-	1
GLOBALLOGIC INC	11	13	20	44
GLOBALTEX SYSTEMS LLC	1	-	-	1
GLOBALTEKFORCLCOM INC	1	-	-	1
GLOBALIX IT SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
GLOBALUS MEDICAL INC	1	-	-	1
GLOSSIER INC	1	-	-	1
GLU MOBILE INC	-	2	-	2
GLUWARE INC	-	-	1	1
GN HEARING CARE CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
GNISYSTEMS INC	-	1	1	2
GOBRANDS INC	-	2	1	3
GODADODY COM LLC	1	1	5	7
GOFUNDME INC	-	-	1	1
GOLDMAN SACHS & CO LLC	2	2	-	4
GOLDMAN SACHS BANK USA	2	2	4	8
GOLDMAN SACHS CO LLC	5	24	5	34
GOLDMAN SACHS SERVICES LLC	7	8	6	21
GOODLEAP LLC	-	-	2	2
GOODREADS LLC	-	-	1	1
GOODRX INC	1	-	3	4
GOOGLE LLC	912	769	516	2,197
GORDON FOOD SERVICE INC	1	1	-	2
GOOTO TECHNOLOGIES USA INC	-	1	4	5
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES INSURANCE COMPANY GEICO	-	3	4	7
GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS TECH INC	-	-	2	2
GOVT EMPLOYEES INSURANCE CO GEICO	-	1	9	10
GRAB TECHNOLOGY LLC	-	3	-	3
GRACENOTE INC A NIELSEN COMPANY	3	-	1	4
GRAIL LLC	1	2	1	4
GRAINGER CORPORATE SERVICES LLC	-	-	1	1
GRAINGER MANAGEMENT LLC	2	1	-	3
GRAND CENTRAL NETWORKS INC	-	-	1	1
GRAND CIRCLE LLC	-	1	-	1
GRANT THORNTON LLP	-	1	-	1
GRANTHAM MAYO VAN OTTERLOO & CO LL	-	3	-	3

GRANULAR INC	-	-	2	2
GRAVITON CONSULTING SERVICES INC	1	-	-	1
GRAY MATTER ANALYTICS INC	-	1	-	1
GREATBATCH LTD	3	-	-	3
GREEN DOT CORPORATION	4	4	2	10
GREENBYTE TECHNOLOGIES LLC	2	5	3	10
GRID DYNAMICS HOLDINGS INC	-	-	1	1
GRIDWARE TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
GROUP HEALTH PLAN INC DBA HEALTHPA	2	-	1	3
GROUP HEALTH PLAN INC DBA HEALTHPARTNERS INC	-	-	1	1
GROUPON INC	1	8	12	21
GROVE COLLABORATIVE INC	1	-	-	1
GRUBHUB HOLDINGS INC	1	-	10	11
GSS INFOTECH CT INC	2	-	2	4
GUARDANT HEALTH INC	2	-	3	5
GUAVUS A THALES COMPANY	-	-	1	1
GUIDEHOUSE INC	-	-	2	2
GUIDEWIRE SOFTWARE INC	3	2	11	16
GUMGUM INC	1	-	-	1
GURICUL SOLUTIONS LLC	-	1	-	1
GURUS INFOTECH INC	-	2	-	2
GUSTO INC	-	2	1	3
GUTHY RENKER LLC	4	1	-	5
GUY CARPENTER COMPANY LLC	1	-	-	1
GVI MANAGEMENT CO LLC	-	-	2	2
GYANSYS INC	1	-	-	1
HADIAMONSTAR SOFTWARE SOLNS LLC	-	5	-	5
HADIAMONSTAR SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS	-	1	3	4
HALEY & ALDRICH INC	-	-	1	1
HALLIBURTON ENERGY SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
HALLMARK GLOBAL TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
HAN IT STAFFING INC	-	3	1	4
HANCE INCORPORATED	1	-	1	2
HAND HELD PRODUCTS INC	-	2	-	2
HANWHA TECHWIN AMERICA INC	-	-	1	1
HAP CAPITAL ADVISORS LLC	1	-	-	1
HAPPIEST MINDS TECHNOLOGIES PRIVAT	-	1	1	2
HARLAND CLARKE CORP	-	-	1	1
HARMAN BECKER AUTOMOTIVE SYS INC	2	-	-	2
HARMAN CONNECTED SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
HARMAN INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES INC	1	-	-	1
HARMAN PROFESSIONAL INC	-	-	2	2
HARMONIC INC	-	-	1	1
HARNESS INC	-	-	1	1
HARSCO CORPORATION	1	1	-	2
HART INC	-	-	2	2
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	6	5	-	11
HARTFORD PILGRIM HEALTH CARE INC	-	-	-	1
HARVEY NASH INC	3	-	3	6
HARWARD TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	1	3	4
HASHICORP INC	-	-	1	1
HASTINGS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY	1	-	-	1
HAWAII MEDICAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION	1	-	-	1
HBO SERVICE CORPORATION	4	-	3	7
HCA MANAGEMENT SERVICES LP	-	-	2	2
HCA NATIONAL PATIENT VP HUMAN RESOURCES NPAS	-	-	1	1
HCL AMERICA INC	116	8	40	164
HCL AMERICA SOLUTIONS INC	2	-	-	2
HEADSPACE INC	1	1	1	3
HEADSTRONG SERVICES LLC	10	31	18	59
HEALTH CARE SERVICE CORPORATION	5	5	3	13
HEALTH CATALYST INC	-	1	-	1
HEALTH MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS INC	-	1	-	1
HEALTH PLAN OF NEVADA INC	2	-	-	2
HEALTHXIS GROUP LLC	1	1	-	2
HEALTHBRIDGE FINANCIAL INC	-	-	1	1
HEALTHGRADES OPERATING CO INC	2	-	1	3
HEALTHSTREAM INC	-	-	1	1
HEALTHTAP INC	2	-	2	4
HEARST AUTOS INC	-	1	-	1
HEARST MAGAZINE MEDIA INC	1	-	-	1
HEARTBEAT HEALTH INC	-	-	1	1
HEARTLAND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES LLC	-	1	-	1
HELEN OF TROY NEVADA CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
HERBALIFE INTL OF AMERICA INC	5	1	1	7
HERE NORTH AMERICA LLC	11	3	1	15
HERMES MICROVISION INC	-	1	-	1
HERMES NETWORK INC	-	-	-	1
HEWLETT PACKARD ENTERPRISE COMPANY	5	5	19	29
HEXAGON MINING INC	-	1	-	1
HEXAR IT SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
HEXAWARE TECHNOLOGIES INC	20	5	9	34
HEY KONG INC FORMERLY CLEARLY FINANCE INC	-	-	1	1
HGS DIGITAL LLC	-	-	2	2
HGST INC	3	-	-	3
HIBERCELL INC	-	-	1	1
HID GLOBAL CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
HID GLOBAL SAFE INC	1	-	-	1
HIGHMARK HEALTH	-	1	-	1
HIGHMARK WESTERN NORTHEASTERN NEW	1	-	-	1

HIGHNOTE PLATFORM INC	1	-	-	1
HIGHPOINT SOLUTIONS LLC	-	2	-	2
HIGHSPOT INC	-	-	2	2
HIKMA PHARMACEUTICALS USA INC	-	2	-	2
HILTI FIELDWIRE INC	-	1	-	1
HILTON DOMESTIC OPERATING CO INC	-	2	-	2
HIMS INC	-	-	2	2
HINDSIGHT SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	3	3
HIPPO ANALYTICS INC DBA HIPPO INSU	-	1	-	1
HIPPO EMPLOYEE SERVICES INC DBA HIPPO INSURANCE	-	4	-	4
HIPPO EMPLOYEE SVCS INC DBA HIPPO	-	4	-	4
HIRE IT GLOBAL INC	-	-	3	3
HIRE IT PEOPLE INC	4	-	3	7
HITACHI SOLUTIONS AMERICA LTD HSAL	-	1	-	1
HITACHI VANTARA LLC	2	1	1	14
HITPS LLC DBA HAVEN TECHNOLOGIES	-	-	1	1
HIM ELECTRONICS INC	-	-	1	1
HIM HEALTH SOLUTIONS INC	-	3	2	5
HIMS A GAINWELL TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY	-	1	-	1
HOBSONS INC	2	2	-	4
HOGARTH CALIFORNIA LLC	-	-	1	1
HOLOGIC INC	2	2	-	4
HOME BOX OFFICE INC	1	-	-	1
HOME DEPOT MANAGEMENT COMPANY LLC	-	-	2	2
HOME DEPOT PRODUCT AUTHORITY LLC	-	-	8	8
HOME POINT FINANCIAL CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
HOMELAWAY COM INC	2	-	10	12
HOMELAWAY SOFTWARE INC	-	-	1	1
HOMECARE HOMEBASE LLC	-	-	1	1
HOMESITE GROUP INC	-	1	-	1
MONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC	3	1	3	7
HOPPER USA INC	-	1	-	1
HORIZON INTERNATIONAL TRD INC	2	-	5	7
HORIZON SYSTEMS INC	-	-	1	1
HORIZONTAL INTEGRATION INC	2	6	-	8
MOTWIRE INC	7	-	-	7
HOUZZ INC	-	-	1	1
HOVER INC	-	-	1	1
HOVERSTATE 2.0 INC	-	1	-	1
HP INC	-	-	2	2
HIR PUNDITS INC	-	-	1	1
HBB PROFESSIONAL RESOURCES LLC	-	-	1	1
HSBC TECHNOLOGY & SERVICES USA INC	2	-	-	2
HSBC TECHNOLOGY SERVICES USA INC	1	4	-	5
HSF AFFILIATES LLC	-	-	1	1
HSA TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
HSN INC	-	2	1	3
HSO ENTERPRISE SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	1	1
HTC GLOBAL SERVICES INC	2	7	4	13
HUB GROUP INC	-	3	2	5
HUBER ENGINEERED WOODS LLC	3	-	-	3
HUDSON DATA LLC	-	-	1	1
HUGHES NETWORK SYSTEMS LLC	2	3	2	7
HULU LLC	-	-	1	1
HULU LLC INDIRECT SUBSIDIARY OF THE WALT DISNEY CO	3	-	2	5
HUMA AI INC	-	-	1	1
HUMAN INTEREST INC	-	1	-	1
HUMANIA INC	1	1	2	4
HUMANIA INSURANCE COMPANY	1	1	1	3
HUIRON CONSULTING SERVICES LLC	-	-	1	1
HYATT CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
I BRAIN SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	1	1
I3 INFOTEX INC	1	-	-	1
IS TECH INC	1	6	-	7
IAMBROSIA TECHNOLOGIES LLC	1	-	-	1
IBASE CONS OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY LLC	1	-	-	1
IBASE OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY LLC DBA	-	1	-	1
IBASE OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY LLC DBA QUALITEST GROUP	-	-	2	2
IBG LLC	1	-	-	1
IBM CORPORATION	68	38	6	112
IBM GLOBAL SYSTEMS INC	-	-	1	1
ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MOUNT	1	-	-	1
ICE CLEAR CREDIT LLC	-	-	1	1
ICE DATA ANALYTICS LLC	-	-	2	2
ICE DATA SERVICES INC	-	-	2	2
ICE MORTGAGE TECHNOLOGY INC	-	1	-	1
ICERTIS INC	-	1	3	4
ICF RESOURCES LLC	-	1	-	1
ICONMA LLC	-	2	2	4
ICONSOFT INC	25	25	7	57
ICROSSING INC	2	-	-	2
ICU MEDICAL INC	-	-	3	3
IDA SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	-	1
IDEXCEL INC	-	-	1	1
IGT GLOBAL SOLUTIONS CORPORATION	3	-	-	3
IGT TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
THEARTMEDIA MANAGEMENT SVCS INC	-	-	1	1
IT JOBS INC	-	-	1	1
IRASYSYSTEMS A DELAWARE CO DBA ADVAN	2	-	-	2
IRCON TECHNOLOGIES INC	2	2	1	5

KNOWVATE TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
KRON TECH SERVICES LLC	-	-	-	1
KURK SYSTEMS INC	1	-	-	1
KULUMINA INC	4	1	6	11
KULUMIO INC	1	1	2	4
KUMCS GROUP INC	1	1	1	3
KUMDB.COM INC	1	-	-	1
KUMPELLENT TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
KUMPERVA INC	-	1	-	1
KUMPLY DATA INC	1	-	1	2
KUMR SOFT LLC	-	6	1	7
KUMBZ CONCEPTS INC	-	2	-	2
KUMCANDESCENT TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	2	-	2
KUMCANDESCENT TECHS INC DBA ITI DAT	-	1	-	1
KUMCEEDO INC	-	5	3	8
KUMCENTIVE TECHNOLOGY GROUP LLC	-	1	-	1
KUMCONTACT INC	-	1	1	2
KUMCYTE CORPORATION	-	3	-	3
KUMDEED INC	1	-	10	11
KUMDEGENE INC	-	2	-	2
KUMDIGO AG INC	1	-	1	2
KUMDOTRONIX INTERNATIONAL CORP	4	1	1	6
KUMDOTRONIX INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	1	1	1	3
KUMDRA SOLUTIONS LLC DBA INDRASOL	1	-	-	1
KUMDSOFT INC	2	9	-	11
KUMDU LLC DBA INTGROW	-	-	1	1
KUMDUS GROUP INC	2	-	-	2
KUMDUS IT VALLEY INC	1	-	-	1
KUMDYNIA CORPORATION	1	2	1	3
KUMINFINITE CAMPUS INC	1	-	-	1
KUMINFINITE COMPUTER SOLUTIONS INC	2	9	4	15
KUMINSWIFT TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
KUMINLECTION AI INC	-	-	1	1
KUMIO KEYS INC	-	-	3	3
KUMINFO SERVICES LLC	1	-	2	3
KUMINFO WAY SOLUTIONS LLC	1	-	1	2
KUMINFORMA SWFTWORLD INC	-	-	3	3
KUMINFOBOX INC	-	-	2	2
KUMINOGAIN CORPORATION	6	-	8	14
KUMINFOLB SOLUTIONS INC	-	4	6	10
KUMINFORMATICS CORP	2	3	1	6
KUMINFOMEDIA GROUP INC DBA CARENET HE	-	-	1	1
KUMINFOR US INC	2	4	1	7
KUMINFOR US LLC	-	1	1	2
KUMINFORMATICA LLC	-	2	23	25
KUMINFORMATION RESOURCES INC IRI	1	1	-	2
KUMINFORMED DATA SYSTEMS INC DBA ONE DROP	-	1	-	1
KUMINFORMSMART TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	3	3
KUMINFOSBETCH CORPORATION	6	9	5	20
KUMINFOSYS BPM LIMITED	-	-	1	1
KUMINFOSYS LIMITED	44	19	273	336
KUMINFOSYS LTD	-	7	2	9
KUMINFOSYS TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED	-	-	1	1
KUMINFOTECH PRISM LLC DBA CIRUSLABS	-	-	5	5
KUMINFOVILLE INC	-	-	3	3
KUMINFOVISION INC	-	1	7	8
KUMINFOWAVE SYSTEMS INC	1	1	-	2
KUMINVISION SOFTWARE INC DBA KEAP	-	-	1	1
KUMINGRAM MICRO INC	1	-	-	1
KUMINTECH GLOBAL LLC	-	1	-	1
KUMINMAR YOU TECH LLC	1	-	-	1
KUMINMARKET MEDIA LLC	-	3	-	3
KUMINNOCORE SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	6	7
KUMINNOPEAK TECHNOLOGY INC	1	-	-	1
KUMINNOVATE CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
KUMINNOVATE INC	-	-	1	1
KUMINNOTESUS LLC	-	-	1	1
KUMINNOVA SOLUTIONS INC	5	1	3	9
KUMINNOVACER INC	-	1	-	1
KUMINNOVATIVE CONSULTING SOLUTIONS LL	-	1	1	2
KUMINNOVATIVE INFORMATION TECH INC	7	10	-	17
KUMINNOVATIVE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
KUMINNOVATIVE INTELLIGENT SOLUTIONS	-	-	2	2
KUMINNOVATIVE INTELLIGENT SOLUTIONS L	-	-	3	3
KUMINNOVATIVE SOFTWARE ENGRG LLC	-	-	1	1
KUMINOVALON INC	11	13	9	33
KUMINSEGO WIRELESS INC	-	-	1	1
KUMINSIGHT DIRECT USA INC	-	1	4	5
KUMINSIGHTLY INC	-	1	-	1
KUMINSPIRE ENERGY HOLDINGS LLC	-	-	1	1
KUMINSPIRETHREESIXTY LLC	-	-	1	1
KUMINSPIRISYS SOLUTIONS NORTH AMERICA	-	1	-	1
KUMINSPIRUS USA INC	2	-	-	2
KUMINSTITUTIONAL SHAREHOLDER SVCS INC	-	1	-	1
KUMINSULET CORPORATION	-	3	-	3
KUMINSURANCE SERVICES OFFICE INC	-	1	6	7
KUMINSYS GROUP INC	-	-	1	1
KUMINTEGRATED RESOURCES INC	-	1	-	1
KUMINTEL AMERICAS INC	2	-	3	5
KUMINTEL CORPORATION	58	61	92	211

INTEL FEDERAL LLC	3	-	-	3
INTELEPER CLOUD COMMUNICATIONS LL	-	1	-	1
INTELETECH GLOBAL INC	1	-	-	1
INTELLBLUE LLC	-	-	1	1
INTELLECT BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LLC	-	3	-	3
INTELLECT INC	-	1	-	1
INTELLIGENT MEDICAL OBJECTS INC	-	-	2	2
INTELLIGRATED HEADQUARTERS LLC	1	1	-	2
INTELLINK TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
INTELLISWIFT SOFTWARE INC	2	-	-	2
INTELLYK INC	-	-	1	1
INTELSAT US LLC	-	1	-	1
INTERACTIVE COMMUNICATIONS INTERNA	-	-	2	2
INTERACTIVE COMMUNICATIONS INTERNATIONAL INC	-	-	2	2
INTERACTIVE STRENGTH INC D/B/A FORME LIFE	3	-	-	3
INTERCOM INC	-	2	1	3
INTERCONTINENTAL EXCHANGE HOLDINGS	-	-	1	1
INTERLINK TRANSPORT TECHS INC DBA	-	2	-	2
INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE ORG	-	-	1	1
INTERNATIONAL SOFTWARE SYSTEMS INC	-	-	11	11
INTERNATIONAL SOLUTIONS GROUP INC	2	-	-	2
INTERNATIONAL SOS ASSISTANCE INC	1	-	1	2
INTERNATIONAL SYSTEMS TECH INC	-	2	-	2
INTERNATIONAL SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
INTERNATIONAL SYSTEMS TECHS INC	1	-	-	1
INTERNATIONAL TECH SOLUTIONS INC	-	5	-	5
INTERNATIONAL TECHNOLOGY SOLNS INC	2	-	-	2
INTERNATIONAL VITAMIN CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
INTERPRO INC	2	-	-	2
INTERRA SYSTEMS INC	-	-	1	1
INTERSECTION PARENT INC	2	-	-	2
INTERSYSTEMS CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
INTERTRUST TECHNOLOGIES CORP	-	-	2	2
INTEL YESTONE INC	-	-	1	1
INTONE NETWORKS INC	3	15	2	20
INTONE NETWORKS INC DBA INTONE	-	2	4	6
INTRADO CORPORATION	2	4	-	6
INTRAEDEGE INC	-	4	3	7
INTRALINKS INC	-	4	-	4
INTRINDIC INNOVATION LLC	-	2	-	2
INTUIT INC	19	22	25	66
INTUITIVE SURGICAL OPERATIONS INC	2	5	2	9
INVITAE CORPORATION	1	3	9	13
INVOKES CLOUD INC	-	1	-	1
IOVANCE BIOTHERAPEUTICS INC	-	-	2	2
IOWA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE	-	-	1	1
IPOLARITY LLC	1	3	3	7
IPTIQ AMERICAS INC	-	-	1	1
IQ SPECTRA INC	1	2	5	8
IQUADRA INFORMATION SERVICES LLC	-	-	2	2
IQVIA INC	3	6	4	13
IQVIA RDS INC	2	1	4	7
IRIS SOFTWARE INC	4	10	19	33
IROBOT CORPORATION	-	1	3	4
IRON MOUNTAIN INFORMATION MANAGEMENT LLC	-	-	2	2
IRON MOUNTAIN INFORMATION MGT LLC	1	-	3	4
IRON SYSTEMS INC	-	-	1	1
ISEL INC	-	-	1	1
ISAN SOFTWARE CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
ISPACE INC	4	1	1	6
ISR INFO WAY INC	5	-	-	5
ISTAR	-	1	-	1
ISTREAM SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	-	1
IT CATS LLC DBA INFOWAY SOFTWARE	-	-	1	1
IT COMMENCE INC	-	1	-	1
IT DIVISION INC DBA APEIRO TECHNOL	-	-	5	5
IT DIVISION INC DBA APEIRO TECHNOLOGIES	-	1	-	1
IT HUB INC	-	-	-	1
IT KEYSOURCE INC	1	2	1	4
IT PEOPLE CORPORATION	2	2	1	5
IT RESOURCES INC	-	-	2	2
IT RYSOURCES INC	-	-	6	6
IT TRAILBLAZERS LLC	-	8	3	11
ITC INFOTECH USA INC	1	2	-	3
ITCA ISUZU TECHNICAL CENTER OF AME	1	1	-	2
ITECH US INC	2	11	-	13
ITEX PEOPLE INC	-	-	1	1
ITELIGENCE INC	1	-	-	1
ITENTIAL LLC	-	-	2	2
ITUZE GLOBAL LLC	-	1	2	3
ITRON INC	2	-	-	2
ITS ANALYTICS INC	-	1	-	1
ITSINTAX INC	-	1	2	3
ITTDIGITAL LLC	1	-	-	1
ITVORKS INC	-	-	1	1
IVANTI INC	2	1	2	5
IZAL INC	-	1	-	1
J & H HUNT TRANSPORT INC	-	1	5	6
J C PENNEY CORPORATION INC	1	-	-	1
J CREW GROUP LLC	-	-	1	1

JABIL INC	-	1	-	1
JACKSON HEWITT TECHNOLOGY SVCS LLC	1	-	-	1
JACKSON NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO	2	2	-	4
JADE BUSINESS SERVICES LLC	1	-	-	1
JADE GLOBAL INC	1	-	5	6
JAVEN TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	2	2	4
JAWOOD BUSINESS PROCESS SOLUTIONS	-	1	-	1
JAZZ SOLUTIONS INC	-	3	-	3
JD FINANCE AMERICA CORPORATION	2	4	-	6
JDM SYSTEMS CONSULTANTS INC	1	3	-	4
JEANSWEAR SERVICES LLC	-	1	-	1
JEFFERIES LLC	-	7	3	10
JEILD-WEN INC	-	-	1	1
JEPPESSEN SANDERSON INC	-	1	-	1
JETBLUE AIRWAYS CORPORATION	1	-	1	2
JETTY NATIONAL INC	-	-	1	1
JILL ACQUISITION LLC	1	-	-	1
JING JIN ELECTRIC NORTH AMERICA LLC	-	-	1	1
JIN PROJECTS INC DBA HELLOSIGN	-	1	-	1
JINT TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
JO ANN STORES SUPPORT CENTER INC	-	-	5	5
JOBY AERO INC	1	-	-	1
JOHN HANCOCK LIFE INSURANCE CO USA	-	1	1	2
JOHN HANCOCK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY USA	2	-	-	2
JOHN WILEY SONS INC	-	-	2	2
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	-	2	-	2
JOHNSON CONTROLS INC	5	14	13	32
JOHNSON JOHNSON SERVICES INC	-	3	-	3
JONES LANG LASALLE AMERICAS INC	-	-	-	1
JORY GLOBAL SURFACE MINING INC	-	-	1	1
JPMORGAN CHASE CO	56	46	10	112
JRI AMERICA INC	2	-	3	5
JRSK INC DBA AWAY	-	-	1	1
JUDGE TECHNICAL SERVICES INC	3	5	1	9
JUNE LIFE INC	-	-	1	1
JUNIPER NETWORKS INC	23	22	10	55
JUNIPER NETWORKS US INC	4	-	2	6
JUSTWORKS INC	-	-	1	1
JVS SYSTEMS INC	-	-	2	2
K SOURCE INC	-	-	1	1
K12 INC	-	2	-	2
K2 DBS MANAGEMENT CO LLC	-	1	-	1
KAIROS TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
KALITA TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
KALLIDUS INC	-	-	1	1
KAPLAN INC	1	-	-	1
KAPSTONE TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	1	-	1
KARL STORZ ENDOSCOPY AMERICA INC	-	-	5	5
KARSIUS SOLUTIONS LLC	2	4	-	6
KARWELL TECHNOLOGIES INC	2	4	3	9
KATALYST HEALTHCARES LIFE SCIENCES	2	-	-	2
KAVI ASSOC LLC DBA KAVI GLOBAL LLC	-	1	-	1
KAVI ASSOCIATES LLC	1	-	-	1
KAYVOS CONSULTING INC	-	-	1	1
KAYAK SOFTWARE CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
KBI BIOPHARMA INC	-	1	-	1
KBR INC	-	1	-	1
KC SYNERGY SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	-	1
KEEP TRUCKIN INC	1	3	1	5
KELLTON TECH INC	-	-	1	1
KEN SYSTEMS INC	1	-	-	1
KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL SOFTWARE INC	-	-	1	1
KESHAV CONSULTING SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	2	2
KESTE LLC	-	-	1	1
KESTE LLC DBA ARGANOKESTE	-	-	2	2
KETCH KLOUD INC	-	-	2	2
KEY BUSINESS SOLUTIONS INC	3	-	-	3
KEYMOUSE TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
KEYSTONE LOGIC INC	-	-	2	2
KEYSTONE STRATEGY LLC	-	1	-	1
KFORCE INC	79	98	74	245
KHAN ACADEMY INC	1	-	-	1
KIEWIT CORPORATION	2	-	1	3
KIEWIT ENGINEERING GROUP INC	-	-	1	1
KINAXIS CORP	1	-	-	1
KINDERCARE EDUCATION LLC	-	1	-	1
KINETICA LLC	-	1	-	1
KINETISO LLC	-	2	1	3
KIWICO INC	-	2	-	2
KLA CORPORATION	1	-	5	6
KNAK CONSULTING INC	1	-	-	1
KNACK SYSTEMS LLC	-	1	-	1
KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER GROUP INC	-	-	2	2
KOCH ENGINEERED SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	1	1
KODAK ALARIS INC	1	-	1	2
KOFAX INC	-	-	2	2
KOGNITIVE INC	-	-	3	3
KOHLER CO	2	-	-	2
KOHL'S DEPARTMENT STORES INC	1	1	-	2
KOHL'S INC	1	1	3	5

KOLLASOFT INC	-	1	2	3
KOMPRISE INC	-	-	2	2
KORN FERRY HAY GROUP INC	1	-	-	1
KPI PARTNERS INC	1	-	1	2
KPI TECHNOLOGIES INC	6	-	1	7
KPK TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	2	4	7
KPMG LLP	-	1	5	6
KREEVA LLC	-	2	-	2
KRIODHA TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	1	2
KRONOS INC	3	1	-	4
KSOFT SYSTEMS INC	-	1	-	1
KUBRA ARIZONA INC	1	-	-	1
KUDELSKI SECURITY HOLDINGS INC	-	-	1	1
KUEBRO INC	-	-	1	1
KUKA ASSEMBLY AND TEST CORP	1	-	-	1
KUKA U S HOLDINGS COMPANY LLC	-	-	1	1
KUMU NETWORKS INC	-	1	-	1
KVRA TECH INC	-	-	1	1
KVOCERA DOCUMENT SOLUTIONS AMERICA	1	-	-	1
KYBA INC	5	1	4	10
L BRANDS SERVICE COMPANY LLC	-	-	2	2
L NUTRA INC	-	-	1	1
L T TECHNOLOGY SERVICES LLC	1	1	-	2
L T TECHNOLOGY SERVICES LTD	1	8	1	10
L SHARRIS TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
LAB49 INC	-	-	1	1
LABCORP DRUG DEVELOPMENT INC	-	-	1	1
LABCORP ENDPOINT CLINICAL INC	-	1	-	1
LABORATORY CORP OF AMERICA HOLDING	-	2	-	2
LACEWORK INC	-	2	-	2
LAKSAN TECHNOLOGIES LLC	1	-	2	3
LAM RESEARCH CORPORATION	4	-	2	6
LANCESOFT INC	-	4	2	6
LAND O LAKES INC	-	1	-	1
LANDRY S MANAGEMENT L P	-	-	1	1
LARSEN & TOUBRO INFOTECH LIMITED	7	3	-	10
LARSEN AND TOUBRO INFOTECH LIMITED	43	96	58	197
LARSEN AND TOUBRO INFOTECH LTD	1	-	-	1
LASAI TECHNOLOGIES LLC DBA DIGITEC	-	1	-	1
LATENTVIEW ANALYTICS CORPORATION	-	2	4	6
LAUNCHPOINT VENTURES LLC DBA	-	-	4	4
LCG INC	-	1	-	1
LEANPLUM INC	-	3	-	3
LEANTRANS INC	-	1	-	1
LEAR CORPORATION	-	-	3	3
LEARFIELD COMMUNICATIONS LLC	-	-	1	1
LEDGEX SYSTEMS LLC	1	-	-	1
LEGGO MASON & CO LLC	1	4	-	5
LEGION TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	-	-	1	1
LEIDOS INC	-	-	1	1
LEMANS CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
LENDINGCLUB BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIAT	1	1	-	2
LENDINGCLUB BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	-	2	-	2
LENDINGCLUB CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
LENDINGTREE LLC	1	-	2	3
LENNOX INTERNATIONAL INC	-	-	2	2
LENOVO UNITED STATES INC	-	2	-	2
LER TECHFORCE LLC	1	-	-	1
LEXIUS S POLYMART INC	-	-	3	3
LESSEN INC	-	-	2	2
LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS LLC	2	-	-	2
LEVEL ACCESS INC	-	2	-	2
LEVI STRAUSS & CO	1	2	2	5
LEX NIMBLE SOLUTIONS INC	2	2	4	8
LEXISNEXIS RISK SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
LEXISNEXIS USA	2	-	5	7
LG ELECTRONICS USA INC	1	-	-	1
LGI TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	-	1	1
LHP ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	1	1
LIASON INTERNATIONAL LLC	-	1	-	1
LIBERTY LENDING LLC	-	2	-	2
LIBERTY MUTUAL GROUP INC	-	2	-	2
LIBERTY MUTUAL TECHNOLOGY GR INC	1	1	-	2
LIBERTY MUTUAL TECHNOLOGY GROUP INC	-	-	1	1
LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE INC DBA EHE HEALTH	-	-	1	1
LIFE360 INC	-	-	2	2
LIFESIZE INC	1	1	5	7
LIGHTBEAM AI INC	-	-	1	1
LIGHTHOUSE TECHNOLOGY SERVICES INC	-	2	-	2
LIGHTSPEED NUORDER INC	-	1	-	1
LIGHTWELL INC AN ELIASSEN GROUP LLC COMPANY	-	-	1	1
LILLI TECHNOLOGY LLC	-	2	-	2
LIMSONS IT SERVICES LLC	-	-	2	2
LINCOLN NATIONAL CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
LINKEDIN CORPORATION	36	20	48	104
LINKPRO TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
LIRIK INC	-	1	-	1
LISCIO INC	-	-	1	1
LITEPOINT CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
LITHIA MOTORS INC	-	1	-	1

LTMUS7 SYSTEMS CONSULTING INC	2	-	1	3
UNIVERSON INC	2	5	7	14
UNIVERAMP INC	-	-	2	2
UMB MORTGAGE SVCS INC D/B/A LOWERM	1	-	-	1
UDANDEPOT COM LLC	1	1	7	9
UDANLOGICS INC	-	1	-	1
UDANPAL LLC	1	-	-	1
UDB COM INC	1	-	3	4
UDGONA INC	-	-	2	2
UDGIC SOFT INC	1	-	-	1
UDGICRUB INC	1	-	-	1
UDGICQUE INC	-	-	2	2
UDGITECH INC	2	7	8	17
UDGEMIN USA INC	2	12	4	18
UDGOS GLOBAL TECH LLC	-	-	2	2
UDLONDON COMPUTER SYSTEMS INC	3	-	-	3
UDLONG TAIL AD SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	-	1
UDLONGEVITY HOLDINGS INC	-	-	1	1
UDLOOKOUT INC	1	-	-	1
UDLOOM INC	-	-	2	2
UDLORHAN CORPORATION INC	2	-	-	2
UDLORSHI SYSTEMS LLC	1	-	-	1
UDLORVEN BPM TECHNOLOGIES LLC	1	-	-	1
UDLORVENM TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	-	1	1
UDLOS ANGELES LGBT CENTER	1	-	-	1
UDLOS ANGELES TIMES COMMUNICATIONS LLC	-	-	1	1
UDLOUISIANA HEALTH SERVICE & INDEMNITY COMPANY D B A	-	-	1	1
UDLOWES COMPANIES INC	6	22	1	29
UDLPA FINANCIAL LLC	7	1	4	11
UDLS SOLUTIONS INC	4	1	6	11
UDLSEGH INC	1	-	-	1
UDLSI CORPORATION	2	5	4	11
UDLTMINDTREE LIMITED	-	-	5	5
UDLUCID USA INC	-	2	-	2
UDLUCIDWORKS	-	-	2	2
UDLUCIDWORKS INC	-	-	2	2
UDLULULEMON USA INC	5	3	3	11
UDLUMA FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGIES LLC	2	1	-	2
UDLUMENTUM OPERATIONS LLC	-	1	-	1
UDLUMILE DS LLC	-	1	-	1
UDLUMOS LABS INC DBA LUMOSITY	1	1	-	2
UDLURN INC	1	-	-	1
UDLUSH INC DBA FARMSTEAD	-	-	2	2
UDLUXOPT USA INC	5	4	6	15
UDLVT INC	18	12	59	89
UDLYNTECH GROUP LLC	2	-	-	2
UDLYTX INC	1	4	2	7
UDMARTHUR GENSLER JR & ASSOCIATES I	-	-	1	1
UDM T BANK	-	3	-	3
UDMBR CONSULTANTS CORPORATION	1	1	-	2
UDM3BI LLC	4	11	-	15
UDM9 CONSULTING INC	-	-	2	2
UDMACHINIFY INC	2	-	-	2
UDMACONIT INC	-	-	2	2
UDMACQUEEN EQUIPMENT LLC	-	1	-	1
UDMACY S SYSTEMS & TECHNOLOGY INC	3	-	-	3
UDMACYS SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY INC	1	-	8	9
UDMADDOFT LLC	-	-	1	1
UDMADISON GAS ELECTRIC CO	-	-	1	1
UDMAGANTI GROUP LLC	-	-	1	1
UDMAGANTI IT RESOURCES LLC	-	1	-	1
UDMAGIC LEAP INC	2	-	-	2
UDMAGNA POWERTRAIN OF AMERICA INC	-	-	1	1
UDMAGNITUDE SOFTWARE INC	-	-	3	3
UDMAGNUM INFOTECH INC	-	1	-	1
UDMAINEHEALTH	2	-	-	2
UDMAINSRING ENERGY INC	-	1	-	1
UDMAIESCO	-	8	5	13
UDMAIESCO SOFTWARE AND SOLUTIONS INC	-	5	-	5
UDMAJORKEY TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	2	2
UDMAK TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	-	1	1
UDMALLA SYSTEMS INC DBA EFULGENT	1	-	-	1
UDMALWAREBYTES INC	-	1	2	3
UDMANAGEMENT SCIENCE ASSOCIATES INC	-	1	-	1
UDMANDUANT INC	-	-	1	1
UDMANGO TECHNOLOGIES INC D B A CLICKUP	-	1	3	4
UDMANHATTAN ASSOCIATES INC	1	-	14	15
UDMANTMAN SYSTEMS INC	-	-	1	1
UDMANTICORE GAMES INC	-	-	2	2
UDMAPBOX INC	1	1	2	4
UDMAPFRE USA CORP	-	1	-	1
UDMAPLEBEAR INC D/B/A INSTACART	3	4	40	47
UDMAQ LLC DBA MAQ SOFTWARE	1	-	-	1
UDMARCUS BUCKINGHAM COMPANY	-	-	1	1
UDMARGINS SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	-	1
UDMARIN SOFTWARE INCORPORATED	-	1	-	1
UDMARKETING ASSOCIATES LLC DBA	-	1	-	1
UDMARKIT NA INC DBA IHS MARKIT	2	1	-	3
UDMARKIT NORTH AM INC DBA IHS MARKIT	1	1	1	3
UDMARKIT NORTH AMERICA INC	3	2	3	8

MARKLOGIC CORPORATION	-	3	1	4
MARLABS INC	8	16	4	28
MARLABS LLC	-	1	2	3
MARQETA INC	-	13	6	19
MARRIOTT INTERNATIONAL INC	2	21	1	24
MARSH MCLENNAN SHARED SVCS CORP	-	2	-	2
MARUTHI TECHNOLOGIES INC DBA ANBLI	-	-	2	2
MARUTHI TECHNOLOGIES LLC DBA ANBLI	-	-	2	2
MARVEL TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
MARVELL SEMICONDUCTOR INC	2	-	-	2
MARVELOUS TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
MASIMO CORPORATION	-	1	2	3
MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSUR CO	2	4	2	8
MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	-	1	-	1
MAST TECHNOLOGY SERVICES INC	6	1	8	15
MASTECH DIGITAL ALLIANCES INC A MA	9	4	3	16
MASTECH DIGITAL CONS INC A MASTECH	2	6	1	9
MASTECH DIGITAL CONSULTING INC A M	-	1	2	3
MASTECH DIGITAL INFOTECH INC A MAS	1	8	1	10
MASTECH DIGITAL RESOURCING INC A M	4	4	3	11
MASTECH DIGITAL RESOURCING INC A MASTECH DIGITAL B	1	1	-	2
MASTECH DIGITAL SOLNS INC A MASTECH	-	5	-	5
MASTECH DIGITAL SVCS INC A MASTECH	2	3	3	8
MASTECH DIGITAL SVCS INC A MASTECH	12	9	1	22
MASTECH DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES INC A MASTECH DIGITA	18	18	11	47
MASTECH DIGITAL TECHS INC A MASTECH	40	48	31	119
MASTECH INFOTRELLIS INC A MASTECH	-	-	1	1
MASTECH INFOTRELLIS INC A MASTECH DIGITAL INC COMP	-	3	-	3
MASTERY DATA CENTER INC	-	1	-	1
MASTERCARD INTERNATIONAL INC	2	9	2	13
MASTERCARD INTERNATIONAL INCORPORATED	-	2	14	16
MATCH GROUP LLC	-	3	6	9
MATERIALIZER INC	-	1	-	1
MATRIX PRECISE INC	-	1	1	2
MATRIX RESOURCES INC	-	-	1	1
MATRIXCARE INC	1	2	1	4
MATTERPORT INC	1	-	1	2
MAVENIR NETWORKS INC	1	-	-	1
MAVENIR SYSTEMS INC	-	1	3	4
MAVIN TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	3	-	3
MAXARY LLC	-	-	1	1
MAXIMUS INC	2	-	-	2
MAX CONNECT LLC	-	-	1	1
MCACONNECT LLC	-	1	-	1
MCCORMICK & COMPANY INC	1	-	-	1
MCDONALDS CORPORATION	7	1	3	11
MCG HEALTH LLC	-	1	-	1
MCI COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES LLC	-	1	2	3
MCKESSON CORPORATION	-	1	12	13
MCKINSEY COMPANY INC UNITED STATES	-	-	2	2
MCLANE CO INC	-	-	3	3
MEDALLIA INC	-	-	6	6
MEDIAAMERICA INC DBA VITUTY	-	1	-	1
MEDIANALYTICS INC	1	2	-	3
MEDHOST SERVICES INC	-	2	-	2
MEDIAAGILITY INC	2	-	1	3
MEDIAFLY INC	-	-	1	1
MEDIAWATCH INC	2	-	-	2
MEDIAVEX USA INC	-	2	-	2
MEDIAVEST WORLDWIDE INC	-	1	-	1
MEDICAL MGMT INTL INC DBA BANFIELD	-	-	2	2
MEDICAL UNIV OF SC & AFFILIATES	-	1	-	1
MEDIAGATA SOLUTIONS INC	1	5	-	6
MEDIIMPACT HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS INC	-	3	-	3
MEDLINE INDUSTRIES INC	4	6	-	10
MEDLINE INDUSTRIES LP	-	2	1	3
MEDPACE INC	-	-	1	1
MEDTRONIC INC	4	2	2	8
MEGAN SOFT INC	2	1	-	3
MEGAN SOFT VA INC	-	1	-	1
MEGHAI INC	2	-	1	3
MEIER GREAT LAKES LIMITED PART	-	1	-	1
MELISSA & DOUG LLC	-	1	-	1
MEMORIAL SLOAN KETTERING CANCER CE	-	-	1	1
MENTOR GRAPHICS CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
MERASTAR INSURANCE COMPANY	-	1	-	1
MERCEDES BENZ RESEARCH & DEVELOPM	-	-	4	4
MERCEDES BENZ RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT NORTH AME	-	1	1	2
MERCURY HEALTHCARE INC	1	-	-	1
MERCURY INSUR SVCS LLC D/B/A MERCU	1	-	-	1
MERCURY SYSTEMS INC	-	3	-	3
MEREDITH CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
MERIDIAN SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	-	1
MERKLE INC	2	3	3	8
MERRILL LYNCH	4	7	1	12
MESSAGE SYSTEMS INC DBA SPARKPOST	-	2	-	2
META PLATFORMS INC	28	17	189	229
METASOFTTECH SOLUTIONS LLC	1	-	-	1
METASYS TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	3	3
METLIFE GROUP INC	2	4	-	6

METRIX IT SOLUTIONS INC	1	1	3	5
METROMILE INC	1	3	--	4
METROMILE OPERATING COMPANY	--	1	1	2
METROPOLIS TECHNOLOGIES INC	--	--	1	1
METROPOLITAN UTILITIES DISTRICT	1	--	--	1
METTLER TOLEDO LLC	--	1	--	1
MFEXCHANGE US INC	--	--	1	1
MGM RESORTS INTL OPERATIONS INC	--	1	1	2
MGM RESORTS SATELLITE LLC	2	--	--	2
MH SUB I LLC DBA INTERNET BRANDS I	--	--	1	1
MH SUB I LLC DBA INTERNET BRANDS INC	1	--	--	1
MI SOFTECH INC	--	--	1	1
MIAMI INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS INC	3	--	--	3
MICAN TECHNOLOGIES INC	--	3	2	5
MICHAEL KORS USA INC	--	--	2	2
MICHAELS STORES INC	--	--	4	4
MICHAELS STORES PROCUREMENT COMPAN	1	--	--	1
MICROCHIP TECHNOLOGY INC	--	2	2	4
MICROINFO INC	1	2	1	4
MICRONINFO IT INC	--	--	1	1
MICROLAND LIMITED	--	1	--	1
MICROMAN INC D B A EMPOWERID	--	--	1	1
MICRON SEMICONDUCTOR PRODUCTS INC	1	--	--	1
MICRON TECHNOLOGY INC	3	4	3	10
MICRONET IT SOLUTIONS INC	2	2	1	5
MICROSOFT CORP	2	--	--	2
MICROSOFT CORPORATION	105	92	47	244
MIDLAND CREDIT MANAGEMENT INC	--	2	--	2
MIDLAND GUARDIAN CO	--	--	3	3
MILLENNIUM PHARMACEUTICALS INC	--	1	--	1
MILLENNIUM SOFTWARE INC	2	1	1	4
MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC TOOL CORP	--	1	--	1
MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC TOOL CORPORATION	--	1	1	2
MINDEX TECHNOLOGIES INC	--	1	1	2
MINDLANCE INC	--	1	3	4
MINDPETAL SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS INC	--	--	1	1
MINDSTRONG INC	1	--	--	1
MINDTECH INC	3	--	--	3
MINDTREE LIMITED	33	21	37	91
MINDWORLD LLC	1	2	--	3
MINSOFT TECHNOLOGIES LLC	--	--	1	1
MIRABITO HOLDINGS INC	--	--	1	1
MIRACLE SOFTWARE SYSTEMS INC	45	8	11	64
MIRACLES TEK LLC	--	--	1	1
MISSION FEDERAL CREDIT UNION A FEDERALLY CHARTERED	--	--	1	1
MISSION HEALTH LABS INC DBA PICNIC	--	1	--	1
MITCHELL INTERNATIONAL INC	4	--	6	10
MITCHELL MARTIN INC	11	6	4	21
MITCHELLMARTIN INC	--	1	--	1
MITTEL DELAWARE INC	--	--	1	1
MIZUHO SECURITIES USA LLC	--	--	1	1
MMS HOLDING INC	--	1	--	1
MOBILE PROGRAMMING LLC	--	1	--	1
MOBILIRON INC	1	--	2	3
MODEL N INC	--	1	2	3
MODIS E&T LLC	1	--	1	2
MODULEMD LLC	--	--	1	1
MORGAN TRIBAL GAMING AUTHORITY DB	--	1	--	1
MOLDEX LLC	--	5	1	6
MOLSON COORS BEVERAGE CO USA LLC	--	1	--	1
MOMENTUM CONSULTING CORPORATION	2	1	2	5
MONGOOD INC	--	2	1	3
MONITORING ANALYTICS LLC	1	2	--	3
MONSTER WORLDWIDE INC	--	3	--	3
MOONITSOLUTIONS INC	--	--	5	5
MORGAN STANLEY & CO LLC	--	1	--	1
MORGAN STANLEY CO LLC	--	--	1	1
MORGAN STANLEY FUND SERVICES INC	--	1	1	2
MORGAN STANLEY SERVICES GROUP INC	2	31	36	69
MORLOGIC INC	--	--	1	1
MORNINGSTAR INC	2	2	1	5
MORNINGSTAR INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT LLC	--	1	--	1
MORTGAGE CONNECT LP	--	1	--	1
MOSIAC	1	--	--	1
MOTIONAL AD INC	--	2	--	2
MOTOR TREND GROUP LLC	1	--	--	1
MOTORISTS SERVICE CORPORATION	1	--	--	1
MOTOROLA MOBILITY LLC	--	1	--	1
MOTOROLA SOLUTIONS INC	3	8	1	12
MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL	--	--	1	1
MOUSER ELECTRONICS INC	1	--	--	1
MOVE INC	3	4	3	10
MOVERWORKS INC	2	--	2	4
MOVILITAS CONSULTING LLC	--	1	--	1
MOXIE IT SOLUTIONS INC	1	1	--	2
MPG OPERATIONS LLC	4	--	2	6
MPHASIS CORPORATION	48	95	76	219
MPLATFORM LLC	--	1	--	1
MPSOFT INC	1	--	--	1
MRC INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	--	1	--	1

MSC SOFTWARE CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
MSCI INC	-	-	2	2
MSIT SYSTEMS INC	-	-	2	2
MTS SYSTEMS CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
MUFG UNION BANK NA	12	18	1	31
MULBERRY MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
MULTIEDGE INC	-	-	1	1
MULTIVISION LLC	2	-	2	4
MUNICH RE AMERICA SERVICES INC	1	-	1	2
MURISON INC	-	1	-	1
MY3TECH INC	-	-	1	1
MYLAN INC	1	-	-	1
MYTHIC INC	-	2	-	2
N 5 INTERNATIONAL LTD	-	-	1	1
N2 SERVICES INC	1	2	1	4
N2FORCE TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
NABORS CORPORATE SERVICES INC	-	-	2	2
NABORS DRILLING TECHNOLOGIES USA I	-	-	1	1
NAGARRO INC	2	7	7	16
NALASHA LLC	2	5	1	8
NALLAS CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
NAM INFO INC	-	-	2	2
NAMO TECHNOLOGIES LLC	1	-	-	1
NANTEZ INC	-	-	1	1
NARVAR INC	1	-	1	2
NASCAR DIGITAL MEDIA	-	1	-	1
NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETW	1	-	-	1
NATIONAL DEBT RELIEF LLC	2	-	-	2
NATIONAL ECONOMIC RESEARCH ASSOC	-	-	1	1
NATIONAL FLOOD SERVICES LLC	2	1	-	3
NATIONAL GRID USA SERVICE CO INC	1	-	-	1
NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORP	2	-	1	3
NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
NATIONAL RUBBER CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
NATIONSTAR MORTGAGE LLC	-	1	4	5
NATIONWIDE INSURANCE	5	10	4	19
NATL MED CARE INC A FRESNIUS MED	-	1	1	2
NATL UNION FIRE INSUR CO OF PITTSB	-	2	-	2
NATSOF CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
NATUS MEDICAL INCORPORATED	-	-	1	1
NAVIS LLC	1	-	1	2
NAVY FEDERAL CREDIT UNION	1	-	-	1
NB VENTURES INC DBA GEP	2	4	2	8
NBCUNIVERSAL MEDIA LLC	-	-	1	1
NC HEALTH AFFILIATES LLC	1	-	-	1
NCL BAHAMAS LTD	-	1	1	2
NCR CORPORATION	-	4	7	11
NCS PEARSON INC	-	1	1	2
NDATA INC	2	-	3	5
NEIGHBORHOOD SUN BENEFIT CORP	-	1	-	1
NEXTAR THERAPEUTICS	-	-	2	2
NEMO IT SOLUTIONS INC	-	2	-	2
NEO TECH SOLUTIONS INC	2	-	2	4
NEOCCO INC	-	-	2	2
NEROWALLET INC	-	3	1	4
NESS USA INC	-	25	30	55
NETEFFECTS INC	-	-	1	1
NETRIX INC	10	11	15	36
NETLINK TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	1	1	2
NETLINK SOFTWARE GROUP AMERICA INC	-	-	1	1
NETRIX LLC	-	-	3	3
NETSCOUT SYSTEMS INC	-	1	1	2
NETSHOPS INC	9	1	7	17
NETSPIND CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
NETSPI LLC	-	1	-	1
NETSPRING DATA INC	-	-	2	2
NETSTRIVE CONSULTING LLC	-	1	-	1
NETWORK CAPITAL FUNDING CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
NETWORK OBJECTS INC	4	-	2	6
NEUDESC LLC	-	3	-	3
NEUMERIC TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
NEURANFLASH LLC	1	-	-	1
NEUSTAR INC	-	1	-	1
NEUSTAR INFORMATION SERVICES	-	-	2	2
NEUTRONIT INC	-	-	1	1
NEVRO CORP	2	-	-	2
NEW RELIC INC	-	-	1	1
NEW YORK GLOBAL CONSULTANTS INC	-	-	1	1
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	-	3	-	3
NEW YORK TECHNOLOGY PARTNERS INC	1	2	4	7
NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY	-	1	-	1
NEWY GLOBAL CONSULTING LLC	-	1	-	1
NEXIENT LLC	2	-	5	7
NEXINFO SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
NEXT JUMP INC	1	-	1	2
NEXT PHASE SOLUTIONS AND SVCS INC	-	1	-	1
NEXT TRUCKING INC	-	-	3	3
NEXTDOOR INC	4	2	6	12
NEXTERA AUTOMOTIVE CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
NEXTERA ENERGY RESOURCES LLC	-	2	-	2

NEXTGEN TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	3	3
NEXTIVA	3	-	-	3
NEXTROLL INC	-	1	-	1
NEXTROW INC	-	-	4	4
NEXWAVE TALENT MANAGEMENT SOLUTION	-	-	1	1
NEXZENTEX SOLUTIONS INC	-	2	-	2
NGA GROUP INC	1	2	1	4
NGA GROUP INC DBA WWW MOVERS COM	1	-	-	1
NGI CAPITAL INC DBA APEX IT	1	1	1	3
NIAGARA BOTTLING LLC	-	2	-	2
NIC INFO TEK INC	1	-	-	1
NIDEC MOBILITY AMERICA CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
NIELSEN COMPANY US LLC	-	3	3	6
NIELSEN CONSUMER LLC	-	1	-	1
NIT TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED	8	10	16	34
NIKE INC	5	8	22	35
NIKE TN INC	1	-	-	1
NIKE USA INC	1	-	6	7
NIKOLA CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
NIKTOR IT INC	-	-	1	1
NIKTOR LLC	-	2	-	2
NIMBL WORLDWIDE INC	2	-	-	2
NINFO SYSTEMS INC	-	1	-	1
NIO USA INC	4	1	2	7
NIQUM TECHNOLOGIES INC	18	9	10	37
NITCO INC	-	-	2	2
NIR SERVICE CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
NODAL EXCHANGE LLC	-	-	1	1
NORBA OF AMERICA CORPORATION	19	38	25	76
NOMURA AMERICA SERVICES LLC	-	1	-	1
NOMURA SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL INC	-	-	2	2
NOODLE ANALYTICS INC	-	1	-	1
NOOM INC	-	-	1	1
NORSTROM INC	5	10	11	26
NORTH AMERICAN LIGHTING INC	-	1	-	1
NORTH POINT IT CORP	-	-	1	1
NORTHEAST WI TECHNICAL COLLEGE	3	-	-	3
NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY	1	-	-	1
NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY	1	2	1	4
NORTHSTAR GROUP INC	-	-	1	1
NORTHWEST ADMINISTRATORS INC	-	-	1	1
NORTHWESTERN MEMORIAL HEALTHCARE	-	3	1	4
NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSUR CO	3	2	-	5
NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE	3	1	-	4
NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	1	2	6	9
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
NORTONLIFELOCK INC	3	-	9	12
NOVI FINANCIAL INC	-	1	-	1
NP CORPORATE SERVICES LLC	-	1	-	1
NPO USA INC	-	-	2	2
NTHRIVE INC	-	-	2	2
NTT DATA BUSINESS SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	2	2
NTT DATA FIDHEALTH INC	-	-	1	1
NTT DATA INC	21	26	22	69
NTT DATA SERVICES LLC	6	10	11	27
NTT MANAGED SERVICES AMERICAS LLC	-	1	1	2
NTT SECURITY INC	1	-	-	1
NUANCE COMMUNICATIONS INC	-	1	1	2
NUCLEUS ERUDITION & RESEARCH CORP	1	-	-	1
NUMBERS ONLY INC	-	-	4	4
NURO INC	1	-	-	1
NUSTANX INC	31	29	24	84
NUTOROMY INC	-	1	-	1
NUTRISYSTEM INC	1	-	3	4
NUVASIVE INC	1	1	-	2
NUVENTO INC	-	1	-	1
NUVENT MANAGEMENT COMPANY	-	-	1	1
NYGDA CORPORATION	7	-	4	11
NWEA	-	4	-	4
NY EHEALTH COLLABORATIVE	-	-	1	1
NYBBLE TEXSOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
NYCASOFT INC	-	-	2	2
NYLAS INC	-	-	1	1
NYSE MARKET DE INC	1	-	1	2
NYU LANGONE HLTH SYS	-	2	-	2
O C TANNER COMPANY	-	-	2	2
OATH HOLDINGS INC	51	24	46	121
OBJECT TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
OBJECTFRONTIER INC	-	1	-	1
OBLONG INDUSTRIES INC	-	1	-	1
OBSERVEPOINT INC	2	-	-	2
OBTEX INC	-	2	-	2
OCEAN SPRAY CRANBERRIES INC	1	-	-	1
OCEANERING INTERNATIONAL INC	-	-	1	1
OCEANX LLC	1	-	2	3
OCCL INC	5	7	3	15
OCROLLUS INC	1	-	-	1
OCTAGONIT LLC	-	-	1	1
OCTO TELEMATICS NORTH AMERICA LLC	1	-	-	1

OFFERUP INC	-	-	1	1
OGE ENERGY CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
OKCOIN USA INC	1	-	-	1
OKTA INC	8	8	10	26
OLD DOMINION FREIGHT LINE INC	-	2	-	2
OMNEX ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT INC	-	-	1	1
OMNICELL INC	1	1	2	4
OMNIMAX INTERNATIONAL LLC	-	-	1	1
OMRON ROBOTICS & SAFETY TECHNOLOGI	-	1	-	1
OMYA INC	-	-	1	1
ON24 INC	-	2	1	3
ONBOARDIQ INC D/B/A FOUNTAIN	-	-	1	1
ONCORE CONSULTING LLC	-	-	1	1
ONCORRE INC	-	-	2	2
ONE CONCERN INC	1	-	-	1
ONE WILLIAM STREET CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LP	-	-	1	1
ONELOOK INC D/B/A LILY AI	-	-	1	1
ONEMAIN GENERAL SERVICES CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
ONESHIELD INC	1	-	-	1
ONESOURCE VIRTUAL INC	-	-	2	2
ONETRUST LLC	-	-	5	5
ONNA TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
ONTO INNOVATION INC F K A NANOMETR	1	-	-	1
ONWARD TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
OODA HEALTH INC	-	3	-	3
OPEN AVENUES FOUNDATION	-	-	1	1
OPEN TEXT INC	2	7	-	9
OPENDOOR LABS INC	1	-	4	5
OPENDOOR LABS INC DBA OPENDOOR	-	-	3	3
OPENWAVE COMPUTING LLC	-	2	1	3
OPERA TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
OPTICSPLANET INC	2	-	-	2
OPTIONS CLEARING CORPORATION	-	4	-	4
OPTUM CARE INC	-	-	1	1
OPTUM SERVICES INC	15	16	18	49
ORABASE SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	1	1
ORACLE AMERICA INC	56	52	85	193
ORACLE FINANCIAL SERVICES SOFTWARE INC	-	-	1	1
ORACLE FINANCIAL SVCS SOFTWARE INC	-	1	5	6
ORANGEPEOPLE LLC	-	-	1	1
ORASYS LLC	-	-	1	1
ORDUSION TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
ORIEVA TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	1	2
ORIENTAL TRADING COMPANY INC	-	2	-	2
ORION SYSTEMS INTEGRATORS LLC	2	34	7	43
ORMCO CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
ORPINE INC	2	-	17	19
OSI CONSULTING INC	-	1	-	1
OSI DIGITAL INC	-	1	-	1
OSISOFT LLC	-	-	3	3
OSO VENTURES INC	1	2	4	7
OUTSET MEDICAL INC	-	1	-	1
OVERHEAD DOOR CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
OVERLAND SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	-	1
OVERSTOCK COM INC	2	9	11	22
OIX LABS INC	-	2	-	2
OIXYA CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
PACCAR INC	-	-	2	2
PACIFIC COAST COMPANIES INC	-	1	-	1
PACIFIC CYCLE INC	1	-	-	1
PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY	-	-	1	1
PACIFIC INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT COMPANY LLC	-	3	1	4
PACIFIC INVESTMENT MGMT CO LLC	4	-	4	8
PACIFIC WESTERN BANK	-	1	-	1
PACIFICSOURCE	-	1	-	1
PACT PHARMA INC	-	-	1	1
PAGERDUTY INC	-	-	4	4
PALANTIR TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	1	2
PALO ALTO NETWORKS INC	2	2	20	24
PALO ALTO RESEARCH CENTER INC	-	-	1	1
PAMPERED CHEF LTD	-	1	3	4
PAMTEN INC	1	-	-	1
PANASONIC AVIONICS CORPORATION	1	-	1	2
PANASONIC CORP OF NORTH AMERICA	1	-	-	1
PANASONIC CORPORATION OF NORTH AM	-	1	-	1
PANDIT VIEW SOFTWARE LLC	-	-	1	1
PANTAR SOLUTIONS INC	1	1	3	5
PANTWON SYSTEMS INC	-	1	-	1
PANZURA LLC	-	-	1	1
PARAM CONSULTING SERVICES INC	1	-	-	1
PARAM HEALTHCARE IT SERVICES INC	2	-	-	2
PARAM TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
PARAMOUNT SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS	1	-	-	1
PARAMOUNT SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS INC	2	-	4	6
PARREX INTERNATIONAL	-	1	-	1
PARK HOLDING SERVICE LLC	-	-	1	1
PARSABLE INC	-	2	3	5
PARSETEK INC	-	4	-	4
PARTICLE MEDIA INC	2	1	3	6
PATIENTKEEPER INC	-	6	-	6

PATREON INC	-	2	1	3
PATTERSON COMPANIES INC	-	-	1	1
PATTON LABS INC	-	-	1	1
PAX TECHNOLOGY INC	-	1	-	1
PAYCOM NORTH AMERICA INC	-	-	1	1
PAYCOM PAYROLL LLC	-	1	3	4
PAYCOR INC	1	-	-	1
PAYLOCITY CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
PAYMENTUS GROUP INC	-	1	-	1
PAYPAL INC	-	4	1	5
PC SPECIALISTS INC DBA TECHNOLOGY	1	-	-	1
PEAK6 GROUP LLC	-	-	2	2
PEET'S COFFEE INC	-	-	2	2
PEGASUS KNOWLEDGE SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
PEGASYS INC	1	3	1	5
PELOTON INTERACTIVE INC	-	9	3	12
PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	-	-	1	1
PENSKO LOGISTICS LLC	-	2	-	2
PENSKO TRUCK LEASING CO LP	1	-	1	2
PENUMBRA INC	1	-	1	2
PEOPLE AI INC	-	1	-	1
PEOPLE CENTER INC D/B/A RIPPING	1	1	2	4
PEOPLE TECH GROUP INC	1	-	1	2
PEOPLECONNECT INC	-	4	-	4
PEOPLECONNECT, INC.	-	5	-	5
PEOPLELINK LLC D/B/A ACTIUM CONSUL	1	-	-	1
PEOPLELINK LLC DBA TEAMSOFT	-	-	1	1
PEOPLES UNITED BANK	-	3	-	3
PERPENDIX FARM INC	1	-	-	1
PERCEPTIVE INFORMATICS INC DBA PAR	4	-	-	4
PERFECT SENSE INC	-	2	-	2
PERFICIENT INC	1	-	11	12
PERFORCE SOFTWARE INC	1	-	5	6
PERFORMANCE RESOURCES NY INC	1	-	-	1
PERISCOPE TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
PERKINELMER INFORMATICS INC	1	-	-	1
PERSISTENT SYSTEMS INC	-	-	2	2
PERSONALIZED BEAUTY DISCOVERY INC	-	-	3	3
PERSONIFY INC	-	1	-	1
PERSPECTA ENTERPRISE SOLUTIONS LLC	-	2	-	2
PERSPECTA STATE & LOCAL INC	-	5	-	5
PETROLEUM MARKETING GROUP DBA PMG	1	-	-	1
PETSMART INC	2	-	-	2
PETSMART LLC F/K/A PETSMART INC	2	-	2	4
PGM INC	-	-	3	3
PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATES	-	2	-	2
PHARMAPACKS LLC	-	2	1	3
PHENOMENEX INC	1	-	-	1
PHILIPS HEALTHCARE INFORMATICS INC	-	1	1	2
PHILIPS IMAGE GUIDED THERAPY CORP	-	-	3	3
PHILIPS NORTH AMERICA LLC	-	-	1	1
PHILIPS RS NORTH AMERICA LLC	1	-	1	2
PHOTON INFOTECH INC	3	2	5	10
PHYSICIANS MUTUAL INSURANCE CO	4	-	-	4
PICARRO INC	-	1	-	1
PIEZOS TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
PIKE SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	2	2
PINACLE IT CORP LLC	-	1	-	1
PINGPOD SECURITY INC	-	-	1	1
PINNACLE TECHNICAL RESOURCES INC	-	1	2	3
PINNACLE TEK LLC	2	-	-	2
PINTEREST INC	-	3	-	3
PIPING INC	-	-	1	1
PIYOTAL SOFTWARE INC	7	-	12	19
PJM INTERCONNECTION LLC	-	10	-	10
PLAID INC	6	2	6	14
PLANTRONICS INC	-	-	1	1
PLASTIC INC	3	-	-	3
PLATFORM SCIENCE INC	-	2	-	2
PLATINUM EMPIRE GROUP INC	1	-	-	1
PLEXUS WORLDWIDE LLC	-	-	1	1
PLUME DESIGN INC	-	1	-	1
PLURALSIGT LLC	-	-	2	2
PLUTO INC	2	-	-	2
PLUTO TV	-	1	-	1
PMA CONSULTANTS LLC	1	-	-	1
POCKET GEMS INC	-	-	1	1
POSDUM CORP	1	-	-	1
PODS ENTERPRISES LLC	1	-	-	1
POLAR IT SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
POLARIS CONSULTING SERVICES LTD	5	-	5	10
POLARIS INDUSTRIES INC	1	-	-	1
POLARIS SECURITY INC	-	1	-	1
POLYGON IT SOLUTIONS LLC	1	-	-	1
PONY AI INC	5	3	3	11
POPOUT INC DBA SHIPPO	-	2	1	3
POPULUS GROUP LLC	16	31	28	75
PORTAL CONSULTING INC	-	-	2	2
PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY	-	-	3	3
POSHMARK INC	-	1	2	3

	POWELL ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS INC USA	-	-	1	1
	PPD DEVELOPMENT LP	-	-	1	1
	PRA GROUP INC	-	1	-	1
	PRACTICE FUSION INC	-	1	-	1
	PRAGATI INC	-	-	1	1
	PRAXI DATA INC	-	-	2	2
	PRECISELY SOFTWARE INCORPORATED	-	-	1	1
	PRECISION MANAGEMENT GROUP INC	1	-	-	1
	PRECISION SOLAR RENEWABLES LLC	-	1	-	1
	PREMIERA BLUE CROSS	-	-	1	1
	PREMIER HEALTHCARE SOLNS INC DBA P	-	1	-	1
	PREMIER IT SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	4	4
	PREMIUM PEOPLE GROUP LLC	1	-	-	1
	PRESBYTERIAN HEALTHCARE SERVICES	1	-	1	2
	PRESCRIPTIVE HEALTH INC	-	-	1	1
	PRESIDIO NETWORKED SOLUTIONS LLC	-	1	-	1
	PRICELINE.COM LLC	-	1	-	1
	PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS ADVISORY SE	19	1	3	23
	PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP	3	-	-	3
	PRIME HEALTHCARE MANAGEMENT INC	-	-	2	2
	PRIME THERAPEUTICS LLC	-	-	1	1
	PRIMED MGMT CONSULTING SVCS INC	-	1	-	1
	PRIMESOFT INC	1	-	1	2
	PRIMISOFT LLC	1	-	1	2
	PRIMORIS SYSTEMS LLC	-	1	2	3
	PRIMUS GLOBAL SERVICES INC	-	-	3	3
	PRINCETON CONSULTING LLC	1	-	-	1
	PRINTFECTION LLC	-	-	1	1
	PRINTPACK INC	-	1	-	1
	PRISM IT CORP	-	-	2	2
	PRIVACERA INC	-	2	-	2
	PRIVATE NATIONAL MORTGAGE ACCEPTAN	-	-	3	3
	PRO CORP	-	-	2	2
	PRO TEK CONSULTING	-	1	-	1
	PROCORE TECHNOLOGIES INC	2	2	4	8
	PRODAPT NORTH AMERICA INC	-	-	2	2
	PRODIGY TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	7	8
	PROFICIENT BUSINESS SYSTEMS INC	8	12	23	43
	PROFITSWORD LLC	-	-	-	1
	PROFOUND PLATFORM INC	1	-	-	1
	PROGNOS HEALTH INC	-	1	-	1
	PROGRESSIVE CASUALTY INSURANCE CO	2	-	-	2
	PROGRESSION ASG INC	-	1	2	3
	PROJECT MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE INC	1	2	-	3
	PROJECT MIDAS INC DBA ORUM	-	1	-	1
	PROJECT PARTNERS LLC	-	1	-	1
	PROKARMA INC	-	24	1	25
	PROKARMA INC DBA CONCENTRIX CATALYST	-	4	-	4
	PROLOGIS MANAGEMENT LLC	1	-	-	1
	PROMANTUS INC	-	2	2	4
	PROMETHEUS COMPUTING LLC	1	-	-	1
	PRONIX INC	2	3	2	7
	PROOFPOINT INC	10	1	3	14
	PROPAY INC	1	-	-	1
	PROPELVS TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	-	4	4
	PROPHECY CONSULTING INC	-	-	1	1
	PROPHECY TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	PROQUEST LLC	-	1	-	1
	PROSPANCE INC	2	-	-	2
	PROSPECT INFOSYSTEM INC	-	-	1	1
	PROSPER MARKETPLACE INC	2	4	2	8
	PROTEUS DIGITAL HEALTH INC	1	-	-	1
	PROVENIR INC	2	-	-	2
	PROVIDENCE HEALTH & SERVICES	-	-	1	1
	PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AM	-	3	-	3
	PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA	-	-	3	3
	PS TECHNOLOGY INC	-	-	1	1
	PSI GROUP LLC	-	1	-	1
	PSEMI CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	PTC INC	8	7	-	15
	PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDATION ENTERPRISE INC DBA HELLUM	1	1	-	2
	PUBLICUS HEALTH MEDIA LLC	-	1	-	1
	PUBLISHERS CLEARING HOUSE LLC	1	-	2	3
	PUBLIX SUPER MARKETS INC	1	6	1	8
	PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC	3	1	-	4
	PULSE NETWORK LLC	1	1	-	2
	PULSE SECURE LLC	-	-	4	4
	PURE STORAGE INC	5	23	31	39
	PWC ADVISORY SERVICES LLC	1	-	2	3
	Q SQUARED SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	2	2
	Q2 SOFTWARE	-	-	1	1
	QA INFOTECH INC	2	-	-	2
	QBE INSURANCE CORPORATION	-	1	1	2
	QENTELLI LLC	-	-	2	2
	QIKTECH INC	1	-	-	1
	QIOMPLX INC	1	-	-	1
	QORVO US INC	1	-	3	4
	Q2 INVESTORS HOLDINGS LLC	3	-	-	3
	QUADRANT RESOURCE LLC	-	12	3	15
	QUALCOMM ATHEROS INC	3	4	38	25

	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED	-	5	1	6
	QUALCOMM INNOVATION CENTER INC	9	8	11	28
	QUALCOMM TECHNOLOGIES INC	31	43	97	171
	QUALITY MATRIX INC	1	16	1	18
	QUALITY MIDWESTERN HOLDINGS INC	2	-	-	2
	QUALITY MATRIX INC	-	1	-	1
	QUALTRICS LLC	2	1	9	12
	QUALYS INC	1	1	1	3
	QUANTBOT TECHNOLOGIES LP	2	-	-	2
	QUANTCAST CORPORATION	1	-	5	6
	QUANTILUS INC	-	-	1	1
	QUANTIPH INC	-	2	10	12
	QUANTUMID TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
	QUARTET HEALTH INC	-	1	-	1
	QUEST DIAGNOSTICS INCORPORATED	-	4	5	9
	QUEST GLOBAL SERVICES-NA INC	46	-	-	46
	QUESTPAY INC DBA V2 TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	2	2
	QUICKEN LOANS INC	-	3	-	3
	QUICKEN LOANS LLC	5	7	11	23
	QUIDOTY INFOTECH LLC	2	-	1	3
	QUINNOX INC	1	3	4	8
	QUIMU CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	QUIMULO INC	2	-	-	2
	QUORA INC	-	-	2	2
	QUOTEWARD COM LLC	2	-	2	2
	QUOTIENT TECHNOLOGY INC	2	2	3	7
	QVC INC	-	3	-	3
	QVENTUS INC	-	-	1	1
	R & R DONNELLEY & SONS COMPANY	-	1	-	1
	R & R DONNELLEY SONS COMPANY	-	-	1	1
	R SOFTWARE INC DBA RAPIDAPI	-	-	1	1
	RS LABS LLC DBA CONFIDENCE SYSTEMS	-	-	1	1
	RACKSPACE US INC	1	-	1	2
	RAD POWER BIKES INC	-	1	-	1
	RADIAL INC	-	-	1	1
	RADIANT DIGITAL SOLUTIONS INC	-	2	-	2
	RADISS TECH SERVICES INC	-	2	-	2
	RAGE FRAMEWORKS INC	-	1	-	1
	RADLINE	4	-	-	5
	RAKUTEN MARKETING LLC	-	-	1	1
	RALLY HEALTH INC	8	1	-	9
	RAMBUS INC	2	-	-	2
	RAMP BUSINESS CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	RAMPS INTERNATIONAL INC	1	1	1	3
	RAMSAI SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	4	4
	RANGTECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
	RAPID MICRO BIOSYSTEMS INC	-	1	-	1
	RAPPORT IT SERVICES LLC	-	3	-	3
	RAVEN SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	3	3
	RAWKEY TECHNOLOGIES LLC	2	-	1	3
	RAYMOND JAMES & ASSOCIATES INC	1	10	-	11
	RAYTHEON BBN TECHNOLOGIES CORP	-	-	1	1
	RBG CAPITAL MARKETS LLC	3	6	-	9
	RCG GLOBAL SERVICES INC	-	1	-	1
	RCN CAPITAL LLC	-	1	-	1
	RCR TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION	-	1	1	2
	READERLINK DISTRIBUTION SVCS LLC	-	2	-	2
	REALPAGE INC	-	-	1	1
	REALSOFT TECHNOLOGIES LLC	1	2	1	4
	REALTY INCOME CORP	1	-	-	1
	RECIPROCAL LABS CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
	RECREATIONAL EQUIPMENT INC	1	-	-	1
	RECROLL INC DBA YELLO	-	-	1	1
	RECURRENT ENERGY DEVELOPMENT HOLDI	-	-	1	1
	RECVUE INC	-	-	2	2
	RECVUE, INC	-	-	1	1
	RED CLAY CONSULTING	-	-	3	3
	RED HAT INC	1	4	-	5
	RED SALSA TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
	REDBOX AUTOMATED RETAIL LLC	-	-	2	2
	REDDIT INC	-	-	2	2
	REDEEMSOFT LLC	-	-	1	1
	REDEFINED CORP	-	1	-	1
	REFIN CORPORATION	1	1	9	11
	REFINITIV US LLC	-	1	1	2
	REFIN DATA LLC	-	-	2	2
	REGAL IT SERVICES INC	-	1	-	1
	REGION TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	2	2
	REGIONAL ONE HEALTH	1	-	-	1
	REGIS CORPORATION	-	1	2	3
	REI SYSTEMS INC	-	5	3	8
	REITER AFFILIATED COMPANIES LLC	1	-	-	1
	RELATIVITY ODA LLC	-	1	1	2
	RELEVANTZ TECHNOLOGY SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
	RELEX SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	2	2
	RELIABLE SOFTWARE RESOURCES INC	1	3	-	4
	RELIABLE TRANSPORTATION SOLUTIONS	-	1	-	1
	RELIANCE IT INC	-	-	1	1
	RELIANT VISION GROUP INC	1	-	-	1
	RELYCOM INC	-	-	1	1

REMITLY INC	2	-	-	2
REMOTE TIGER INC	-	4	-	4
RENAISSANCE LEARNING INC	-	1	1	2
REPLICON SOFTWARE INC	-	1	-	1
REPUBLIC AIRWAYS INC	-	-	2	2
REPUTATION.COM	-	-	1	1
REPUTATION.COM INC	1	1	3	5
REPUTATION.COM INC	-	-	1	1
RESEARCH AFFILIATES LLC	3	-	-	3
RESEARCH PRODUCTS CORPORATION DBA APRILAIRE	-	-	1	1
RESHUB INC DBA MEZO	-	-	2	2
RESMED DIGITAL HEALTH INC	1	2	2	5
RESMED INC	-	-	1	1
RESOURCE POINT LLC	-	2	-	2
RESY NETWORK INC	-	1	-	1
REVIVE SYSTEMS LLC	-	-	3	3
REVSPRING INC	1	-	-	1
RHP SOFT INC	-	-	2	2
RIA ADVISORY LLC	1	-	-	1
RICEFY TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
RICOH USA INC	1	-	-	1
RIDECELL INC	-	-	1	1
RIGHTPOINT CONSULTING LLC	-	3	-	3
RINGS CENTRAL INC	1	3	7	11
RIPPLE LABS INC	1	-	9	10
RISK FOCUS INC	-	1	-	1
RISK FOCUS LLC A NESS COMPANY	-	-	1	1
RISKSENSE INC	1	-	-	1
RIVERVIEW TECHNOLOGY INC	1	7	2	10
RIVI CONSULTING GROUP LLC	-	3	-	3
RIVIAN AUTOMOTIVE LLC	2	13	4	19
RIVIAN LLC	1	2	7	10
RJT COMPIQUEST DBA APOLIS	2	2	6	10
RUTECHGLOBAL INC	1	-	-	1
ROADRUNNER RECYCLING INC	-	2	-	2
ROBERT BOSCH AUTOMOTIVE STEERING	2	-	1	3
ROBERT BOSCH AUTOMOTIVE STEERING L	1	-	-	1
ROBERT BOSCH LLC	6	2	4	12
ROBIN SYSTEMS INC DBA ROBIN IO	1	-	-	1
ROBINHOOD MARKETS INC	20	35	41	96
ROBLOX CORPORATION	12	-	3	15
ROC CAPITAL HOLDINGS LLC	-	3	-	3
ROCHE MOLECULAR SYSTEMS INC	-	2	2	6
ROCHE SEQUENCING SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	2	2
ROCK CENTRAL LLC	3	3	2	8
ROCK CENTRAL LLC DBA ROCKET CENTRAL	-	1	5	6
ROCKET LAWYER INC	-	-	1	1
ROCKET MORTGAGE LLC	-	2	-	2
ROCKLOANS MARKETPLACE LLC DBA	1	-	-	1
ROCKSET INC	-	2	3	5
ROCKWELL AUTOMATION INC	-	1	-	1
ROCKWELL COLLINS INC D B A COLLINS AEROSPACE	-	-	1	1
ROCKWELL COLLINS INC DBA COLLINS A	-	-	2	2
ROKU INC	12	8	39	59
ROLAND FOODS LLC	-	-	1	1
ROOFSTOCK INC	3	-	-	3
ROOSTIFY INC	-	-	2	2
ROSE IT CORP	-	-	1	1
ROUTELINE LLC	2	-	1	3
ROYAL CYBER INC	2	1	-	3
RSA SECURITY LLC	-	1	4	5
RSM US LLP	-	2	1	3
RST SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	-	1
RTW RETAILWINDS ACQUISITION LLC	1	-	-	1
RUBRIK INC	3	1	8	12
RUCKUS WIRELESS INC	7	2	15	24
RULESWARE LLC	-	-	2	2
RUMPRE OF OHIO INC	-	-	1	1
RURI SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	-	1	1
RXADVANCE CORPORATION	1	2	-	3
RXADVANCE CORPORATION DBA NIRVANAHEALTH	-	1	-	1
RYDER SYSTEM INC	-	-	1	1
RYTHMOS INC	1	-	-	1
RYZLINK CORP DBA CHUWA AMERICA	-	1	1	2
S P GLOBAL INC	-	-	1	1
S P GLOBAL MARKET INTELLIGENCE INC	2	-	2	4
SAAMA TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
SAASTI SERVICES	-	-	2	2
SABA SOFTWARE INC	-	-	2	2
SABRE GLBL INC	-	1	4	5
SACROSANCTINFO LLC	1	-	-	1
SADA SYSTEMS INC	-	-	3	3
SAFEAI INC	-	1	-	1
SAFEGUARD PROPERTIES LLC	-	1	-	1
SAFELITE GROUP INC	-	2	-	2
SAFEMAY INC	1	3	2	6
SAGARSOFT INC	7	2	3	12
SAGE IT INC	-	4	3	7
SAGE SOFTWARE INC	-	-	1	1
SAGEZZA INC	1	-	1	2

SAGITEC SOLUTIONS LLC	2	2	1	5
SAI TECHNOLOGIES LLC	3	-	-	3
SAIKA TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	2	2
SAINT LUKE'S HEALTH SYSTEM	-	2	-	2
SAKSOFT INC	-	-	-	1
SALESFORCE.COM INC	2	1	20	22
SALESFORCE INC	-	-	1	1
SALGRAM SYSTEMS INC	-	-	2	2
SAMITI TECHNOLOGY INC	-	-	2	2
SAMSARA INC	1	-	1	2
SAMSARA NETWORKS INC	-	-	1	1
SAMSUNG AUSTIN SEMICONDUCTOR LLC	-	1	1	2
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS AMERICA INC	16	17	32	65
SAMSUNG RESEARCH AMERICA INC	1	3	3	7
SANA BIOTECHNOLOGY INC	1	-	-	1
SANQUEST INC	-	-	1	1
SANGOTTI TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	-	1	1
SANTANDER BANK NA	-	-	1	1
SAP AMERICA INC	-	-	5	5
SAP LABS LLC	-	-	1	1
SAPIENT CORPORATION	15	15	4	34
SAPOT SYSTEMS INC	1	-	-	1
SAPPHIRE SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS INC	2	3	4	9
SAR TECH LLC	-	-	1	1
SARA SOFTWARE SYSTEMS LLC	-	-	1	1
SARAYU CONSULTANTS INC	1	6	-	7
SARIAN SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	-	1
SARKIT INC	3	-	-	3
SAS INSTITUTE INC	-	2	-	2
SATURN TECH LLC DBA SAANNI TECH	2	1	-	3
SATURN TECH LLC DBA SAANNI TECHNOLOGIES	-	-	6	6
SATYA MARG SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	6	6
SATYAM VENTURE ENGINEERING SERVICES PVT LTD	-	-	4	4
SATYAM VENTURE ENGINEERING SVCS PV	-	1	-	1
SATYAM VENTURE ENGGRG SVCS PVT LTD	1	1	13	15
SAVANCYS INC	1	-	-	1
SAVANTIS SOLUTIONS LLC	4	2	-	6
SAVI TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	3	3
SAVINT INC	4	5	7	16
SAVVY IT GROUP INC	-	-	1	1
SAXON GLOBAL INC	-	1	4	5
SCALE AI INC	-	-	4	4
SCANTRON CORPORATION	4	-	2	6
SCHAEFFLER GROUP USA INC	-	-	1	1
SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC USA INC	1	1	-	2
SCHNEIDER ENTERPRISE RESOURCES LLC	-	1	-	1
SCHONFELD STRATEGIC ADVISORS LLC	-	2	4	6
SCHRIEBER FOODS INC	1	-	-	1
SCHWYB INC DBA AXONI	1	-	-	1
SCHWEITZER ENGINEERING LABORATORIE	1	-	-	1
SCHWEITZER ENGINEERING LABORATORIES INC	-	-	1	1
SCIENCE 37 INC	-	1	1	2
SCIENCELOGIC INC	-	-	-	1
SCIENTIFIC GAMES CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
SCIONSPIRE CORP DBA SCHO HEALTH	-	1	-	1
SCRATCHPAD INC	2	-	-	2
SCRIBO INC	1	-	-	1
SCULPTOR CAPITAL LP	1	-	-	1
SCYNGR INC	-	-	1	1
SDH SYSTEMS LLC	1	3	-	4
SDLC MANAGEMENT INC	-	1	5	6
SEAGATE CLOUD SYSTEMS INC	1	-	-	1
SEAGATE US LLC	3	2	2	7
SEASONED 2.0 INC	-	-	1	1
SEATTLE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL	1	-	-	1
SECUREFRAME INC	-	-	3	3
SECUREKLOUD TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	2	2
SECURENET SYSTEMS CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
SECUREPEOPLEBASE INC	-	-	1	1
SECURIPORT LLC	-	-	1	1
SECURITI INC	-	-	1	1
SECURITY FINANCE CORP OF SPARTANBU	-	2	-	2
SECURITY SERVICES LLC	-	1	2	3
SECURLY INC	-	-	1	1
SECURONIX INC	-	1	6	7
SEI INVESTMENTS COMPANY	1	3	3	7
SEISMIC SOFTWARE INC	-	1	-	1
SELSOFT INC	1	-	-	1
SEMICONDUCTOR COMPONENTS INDUSTRIE	4	-	3	7
SENA INFO TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	1	2
SENSEONICS INCORPORATED	-	-	1	1
SENSIA LLC	-	-	1	1
SENSORMATIC ELECTRONICS LLC	-	3	4	7
SENSORS INC	-	1	-	1
SENTRY INSURANCE A MUTUAL COMPANY	-	1	-	1
SEPALIS CORPORATION	-	-	6	6
SEPHORA USA INC	3	-	4	7
SEQUEIRA BENEFITS & INSURANCE SVCS	-	3	-	3
SERRALA SERVICES US, LLC	-	3	-	3
SERVESYS CORPORATION DBA SERVSVS C	2	-	7	9

	SERVESYS CORPORATION DBA SERVYS CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
	SERVICEMAX INC	1	-	-	1
	SERVICENOW INC	-	7	39	46
	SERVICETITAN INC	-	-	2	2
	SERVYONT GLOBAL SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	-	1
	SESSONM INC	-	-	2	2
	SG AMERICAS OPERATIONAL SVCS LLC	-	-	3	3
	SG GAMING INC	1	-	-	1
	SGIC CLOUD TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
	SGS TECHNOLOGIE LLC	1	-	-	1
	SHARPEDGE SOLUTIONS INC	-	4	4	8
	SHERWIN WILLIAMS COMPANY	2	-	-	2
	SHIFT TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
	SHINEMILL TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	4	1	6
	SHIPPOB INC	-	1	-	1
	SHIFT INC	-	-	6	6
	SHIVAM INFOTECH INC	-	1	-	1
	SHOPIFY USA INC	7	-	-	7
	SHOPRUNNER INC	-	-	3	3
	SHURE INCORPORATED	2	1	-	3
	SHUTTERFLY INC	1	-	-	1
	SHUTTERFLY LLC	1	-	7	8
	SHUTTERSTOCK INC	1	3	-	4
	SIAMAX TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
	SIO GLOBAL SOLUTIONS	-	-	1	1
	SIEMENS HEALTHCARE DIAGNOSTICS INC	1	-	1	2
	SIEMENS INDUSTRY INC	-	-	1	1
	SIEMENS INDUSTRY SOFTWARE INC	-	2	-	2
	SIGMA DIGITAL INC	1	-	-	1
	SIGMA WIRELESS AMERICA INC	1	-	-	1
	SIFT SCIENCE INC	2	-	1	3
	SIGBYTE LLC	-	1	-	1
	SIGMA COMPUTING INC	3	2	-	5
	SIGMAN AND SUMMERFIELD ASSOC INC	-	-	1	1
	SIGMAWAYS INC	-	-	2	2
	SIGNATURE COMMERCIAL SOLNS LLC DBA	-	-	2	2
	SIGNATURE COMMERCIAL SOLUTIONS LLC DBA SIGNATURE	-	-	3	3
	SIGNIFY HEALTH LLC	-	-	1	1
	SIGNIFY NORTH AMERICA CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
	SILICON LABORATORIES INC	2	-	-	2
	SILLKER INC	-	1	-	1
	SIMON PROPERTY GROUP ADMINISTRATIV	1	-	-	1
	SIMONS FOUNDATION	1	-	-	1
	SINGULATEDIA INC	-	-	1	1
	SINCRO LLC	-	-	2	2
	SINGULARITY CONSULTING SERVICES LLC	-	-	2	2
	SIRI INFOSOLUTIONS INC	1	15	2	18
	SIRIUS COMPUTER SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	3	3
	SIRIUS XM CONNECTED VEHICLE SVCS	-	2	-	2
	SIRIUS XM RADIO INC	4	6	4	14
	SK HYNIX MEMORY SOLUTIONS AMERICA	-	-	1	1
	SK HYNIX NAND PRODUCT SOLUTIONS CORP DBA SLOUDIGR	-	-	3	3
	SKAEL INC	1	-	-	1
	SKILL VOICE INC	-	-	2	2
	SKILLFUL TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
	SKILLSIGHT INC	-	-	1	1
	SKILLSTORM COMMERCIAL SERVICES LLC	1	-	-	1
	SKILLTUNE TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
	SKILLZ INC	-	-	1	1
	SKILLZ PLATFORM INC F/K/A SKILLZ INC	-	1	-	1
	SKUPFY, INC.	1	-	-	1
	SKL SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	2	2
	SKY SOLUTIONS LLC	1	1	-	2
	SKYBRIDGE GLOBAL INC	-	1	-	1
	SKYFLOW INC	-	-	1	1
	SKYKICK INC	-	1	-	1
	SKYSOFT INC	1	-	-	1
	SKYWORKS SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
	SLALOM LLC	21	26	17	64
	SLASHSUPPORT INC DBA CSS CORP	-	-	1	1
	SLUGO SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
	SLX AMERICA INC	-	-	13	13
	SLAXORH INC	-	-	-	1
	SMART IT FRAME LLC	1	-	-	1
	SMARTBARGAINS INC	-	-	2	2
	SMARTK21 LLC	-	1	-	1
	SMARTINT TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	1	1	2
	SMARTLINK SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	1	1
	SMARTSHEET INC	2	3	10	15
	SMARTTHINGS INC	-	-	1	1
	SMARTWORKS LLC	-	1	1	2
	SMBC CAPITAL MARKETS INC	-	-	2	2
	SMI MEDIA INC	1	-	-	1
	SMITH MICRO SOFTWARE INC	-	1	-	1
	SMITHS DETECTION INC	-	-	1	1
	SMITHS GROUP SERVICES CORP	-	-	1	1
	SMS ASSIST LLC	-	-	-	1
	SNAP INC	6	13	71	90
	SNAPDOCS INC	3	1	2	6
	SNAPPISH LLC	-	-	1	1

	SNAPIOT INC	-	-	1	1
	SNG INFOTECH INC	1	-	-	1
	SNOWFLAKE COMPUTING INC	-	1	-	1
	SNOWFLAKE INC	8	5	21	34
	SOAPPROJECTS INC	-	-	1	1
	SOCIAL FINANCE INC	-	7	3	10
	SOCURE INC	1	2	6	9
	SOFT LABS NA INC	-	-	1	1
	SOFTCLOUDS LLC	2	-	-	2
	SOFTCVR LLC	-	-	1	1
	SOFTTECH INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES IN	-	-	3	3
	SOFTOVA INC	1	-	-	1
	SOFTPATH SYSTEM LLC	-	-	1	1
	SOFTTHINK SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	-	1
	SOFTWARE AG USA INC	-	2	-	2
	SOFTWARE GUIDANCE ASSISTANCE INC	2	-	1	3
	SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY INC	1	-	-	1
	SOFTWARE WORLD TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	-	1	1
	SOLERA HOLDINGS LLC	-	-	1	1
	SOLSTRICE CONSULTING LLC DBA KIN	-	-	1	1
	SOLSTRICE CONSULTING LLC DBA KIN CARTA	1	-	-	1
	SOLUGENIX CORPORATION	1	1	-	2
	SOLUTION IT INC	-	1	1	2
	SOLV HEALTH INC	-	1	-	1
	SOMDER USA INC	1	-	-	1
	SONICSORT INC	-	1	-	1
	SONOS INC	1	-	2	3
	SONY ELECTRONICS INC	3	1	-	4
	SONY INTERACTIVE ENTERTAINMENT LLC	10	19	16	45
	SONY PICTURES ENTERTAINMENT INC	1	1	-	2
	SOPHLOGIC GLOBAL LLC	-	1	-	1
	SOPHOS INC	-	-	1	1
	SORENSEN COMMUNICATIONS LLC	1	-	-	1
	SOUND POINT CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LP	1	-	-	1
	SOURCE INFOTECH INC	1	-	-	1
	SOUTHEASTERN DATA COOPERATIVE INC	-	1	1	2
	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON	-	-	3	3
	SOUTHERN GLAZERS WINE AND SPIRITS LLC	1	-	-	1
	SOUTHWEST AIRLINES CO	-	-	3	3
	SOUTHWEST BUSINESS CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	SOUTHWIRE COMPANY LLC	-	-	1	1
	SOVOS COMPLIANCE LLC	2	-	-	2
	SPIA ENTERPRISE SERVICES INC	-	-	2	2
	SPARKTANJAM ASSOCIATES LLC	-	-	1	1
	SPATE BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LLC	4	1	1	6
	SPECIALIST RESOURCES GLOBAL INC	1	-	-	1
	SPECIALIZED BICYCLE COMPONENTS INC	-	-	1	1
	SPECTRUM HEALTHCARE PARTNERS	-	-	1	1
	SPRIGGAN TECHNOLOGIES LLC	1	1	3	5
	SPRINT COMMUNICATIONS INC	2	2	-	5
	SPLUNK INC	27	6	13	46
	SPOKEO INC	-	1	-	1
	SPOTIFY USA INC	1	3	4	8
	SPREETAIL LLC	-	1	-	1
	SPREETAIL LLC DBA SPREETAIL	-	5	10	15
	SPRI PARTNERS LLC	-	-	1	1
	SPRIG TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
	SPRINT CORPORATION	-	4	-	4
	SPRUCE INFOTECH INC	3	1	-	4
	SPRUCE TECHNOLOGY INC	-	1	5	6
	SPRYOS CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	SPS COMMERCE INC	1	-	-	1
	SQUAD SOFTWARE INC	-	-	1	1
	SQUAREPOINT OPS LLC	-	1	-	1
	SQUARESPACE INC	-	1	-	1
	SREE INFOTECH LLC	-	1	1	2
	SRI SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	1	1
	SRIAMATRIX INC	-	-	1	1
	SRSHTI INNOVATIVE LLC	-	-	1	1
	SRTKX INC	-	-	1	1
	SRIVEN SYSTEMS INC	1	-	-	1
	SRIVEN SYSTEMS OF TX INC	-	1	-	1
	SRIVEN TECHNOLOGIES LLC	1	-	-	1
	SRIK SYSTEMS INC	-	1	-	1
	SRS CONSULTING INC	21	12	10	43
	SS&C TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
	SSST INC	-	-	1	1
	SSN GROUP LLC	1	-	-	1
	SSTECH LLC	-	-	2	2
	ST ENGINEERING IDIRECT INC	-	-	1	1
	STAMPS.COM INC	-	1	1	2
	STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY	-	-	3	3
	STANDARD POORS FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC	-	-	2	2
	STANDARD POORS FINANCIAL SVCS LLC	-	-	4	4
	STANDAV CORP	1	-	-	1
	STANSOURCE INC	-	-	2	2
	STAPLES INC	4	9	1	14
	STARBUCKS COFFEE COMPANY	2	1	14	17
	STARKE ASSOCIATES LLC	-	-	1	1
	STARKEY LABORATORIES INC	1	1	-	2

	STASH FINANCIAL INC DBA STASH	-	1	-	1
	STATE AUTO PROPERTY & CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPAN	-	-	2	2
	STATE STREET BANK & TRUST COMPANY	4	2	6	12
	STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST CO	-	1	-	1
	STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST COMPANY	1	3	2	6
	STATER BROS MARKETS	2	-	-	2
	STATS CHIPPAC LTD	-	-	1	1
	S-TEAM SOFTWARE INC	-	-	2	2
	STELLAR DEVELOPMENT FDN	-	1	-	1
	STELLAR IT SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
	STERICYCLE INC	-	1	-	1
	STERLING S INC	-	4	3	7
	STICKY IO INC	-	-	4	4
	STOCKX LLC	-	1	-	1
	STONEBRIDGE CONSULTING GROUP LLC	-	1	-	1
	STONECASTLE CASH MANAGEMENT LLC	-	-	1	1
	STONERIDGE INC	-	-	2	2
	STONE X GROUP INC	1	-	-	1
	STORAGECRAFT TECHNOLOGY LLC	1	1	-	2
	STRATACENT INC	1	-	-	1
	STRATEGIE INC	-	6	-	6
	STRATEGIC IT EXPERTS INC	1	-	1	2
	STRATEGIC RESOURCES INTERNATIONAL	-	1	1	2
	STRATEGIC STAFFING SOLUTIONS LC	-	1	-	1
	STREASSETS INC	-	-	4	4
	STRIDE INC	1	-	-	1
	STRIM INC	-	-	1	1
	STRIFE INC	7	6	26	39
	STRONZ FRIEDBERG LLC	-	1	-	1
	STREXER CORPORATION	-	1	4	5
	STUBHUB INC	-	-	6	6
	SUCCESSFACTORS INC	-	-	1	1
	SUGARCRM INC	-	1	-	1
	SUMITOMO MITSUI BANKING CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	SUMMITWORKS TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
	SUMO LOGIC INC	3	1	6	10
	SUN CLOUD LLC	1	-	-	1
	SUN LIFE FINANCIAL US SVCS CO INC	-	1	-	1
	SUN-IT SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	-	1
	SUNLIGHT TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
	SUNMERGE SYSTEMS INC	-	3	-	3
	SUNPOWER CORPORATION	1	1	1	3
	SUNPOWER CORPORATION SYSTEMS	1	2	-	3
	SUNQUEST INFORMATION SYSTEMS	-	-	1	1
	SUNRAISE TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
	SUNRAY INFORMATICS INC	-	1	-	1
	SUNRAY INFOSYS INCORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	SUNRIUN INC	1	-	2	3
	SUNSHINE PRODUCTS INC	1	2	2	5
	SUNTEC BUSINESS SOLUTIONS PVT LTD	-	-	1	1
	SUNTECHPROS INC	-	2	-	2
	SUPER TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
	SUPERHUMAN LABS INC	3	-	-	3
	SUPRASCOT INC	5	2	2	9
	SUREIFY LABS INC	-	-	1	1
	SURVA SYSTEMS INC	-	-	1	1
	SUSQUEHANNA INTERNATIONAL GR LLP	2	-	1	3
	SUSQUEHANNA INTERNATIONAL GROUP LLP	4	-	-	4
	SUTTER HEALTH DBA SUTTER HEALTH SY	-	1	-	1
	SUTTER HEALTH DBA SUTTER HEALTH SYSTEM OFFICE	-	2	-	2
	SUVIP SOLUTIONS INC DBA USEREADY	1	-	-	1
	SVATS INC	-	2	-	2
	SVB FINANCIAL GROUP	1	2	4	7
	SVN SOFTWARE INC	-	1	-	1
	SVK SYSTEMS INC	2	2	1	5
	SWANKTEX INC	4	11	7	22
	SWARN INC DBA TECH OBSERVER	-	2	1	3
	SWATEEGREEN INC	1	-	-	1
	SWIFT BEEF COMPANY A JBS USA SUBSIDIARY	-	1	1	2
	SWIFT INC	-	5	-	5
	SWIFT SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	2	3
	SWIFT TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	1	-	1
	SWIFTHAVEN SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
	SWISS RE AMERICA HOLDING CORP	-	1	-	1
	SWISS RE MANAGEMENT US CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
	SYDATA INC	-	-	1	1
	SYMBIOUN TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
	SYMMETREE LLC	-	1	-	1
	SYMPHONY COMMUNICATION SERVICES LLC	-	-	2	2
	SYMPHONY COMMUNICATION SVCS LLC	-	-	1	1
	SYMPHONY CORPORATION	-	1	3	4
	SYNACK INC	-	-	1	1
	SYNACOR INC	-	1	-	1
	SYNAPSE GROUP INC	-	1	-	1
	SYNAPSIS INC	3	18	2	23
	SYNAPTICS INCORPORATED	-	-	1	1
	SYNCHRONOSS TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
	SYNCRON AMERICA INC	-	-	1	1
	SYNECHRON INC	19	58	44	121
	SYNEOS HEALTH LLC	1	-	-	1

SYNEDS HEALTH US INC	1	-	-	1
SYNERGETIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS INC	-	-	1	1
SYNERGY GLOBAL TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
SYNERGY TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	1	-	1
SYNOPTIS INC	10	10	8	28
SYNOVUS FINANCIAL CORP	-	-	2	2
SYNTHESIS SYSTEMS INC	-	2	-	2
SYRAINFOTEK LLC DBA CLOUDQ	-	1	4	5
SYSIO INC	-	-	1	1
SYSECO INC	1	-	-	1
SYSTECH SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY GROUP INC	25	11	9	45
T MOBILE USA INC	29	81	65	175
TABNER INC	1	3	-	4
TACHYON TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	-	2	2
TAILORED SHARED SERVICES LLC	-	-	3	3
TAKEDA PHARMACEUTICALS USA INC	1	1	1	3
TAKEOFF TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	2	-	2
TALEND INC	1	6	1	8
TALENT9 INC	1	3	2	6
TALENTED IT INC	2	-	-	2
TALENTQUEST LLC	-	-	1	1
TANGIBLE PLAY INC	1	-	-	1
TANGIE INC	1	-	-	1
TANGIMA SYSTEMS INC	3	2	2	7
TAPESTRY INC	-	1	-	1
TAPROOT SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	3	4
TARGET ENTERPRISE INC	8	29	19	56
TARGETT USA INC	1	-	-	1
TASKRABBIT INC	-	1	-	1
TATA CONSULTANCY SVCS LTD	397	509	315	1,221
TATA CONSULTANCY SVCS LTD	-	-	1	1
TATA ELXSI LIMITED	1	-	-	1
TATA TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	2	2
TALLIA INC	-	-	1	1
TBC CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
TDY INDS LLC D/B/A ATI SPECIALTY M	-	2	-	2
TDY INDUSTRIES LLC DBA ATI SPECIAL	1	-	-	1
TEACHERS INSURANCE AND ANNUITY ASSOCIATION OF AM	-	-	1	1
TEALUM INC	1	-	-	1
TEAMITSERVE INC	-	-	1	1
TECH MAHINDRA AMERICAS INC	-	1	1	2
TECH NET INC	-	-	1	1
TECH PUNDITS INC	1	-	-	1
TECHALPHA LLC	2	-	1	3
TECHASPECT SOLNS INC DBA TA DIGITA	2	1	1	4
TECHASPECT SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	-	1
TECHASPECT SOLUTIONS INC D/B/A TA	1	-	-	1
TECHCORE IMGT SOLUTIONS SVCS LLC	-	-	-	1
TECHDATA SERVICE COMPANY LLC	1	-	-	1
TECHDEMOCRACY LLC	17	1	-	18
TECHGLOBALSYSTEMS INC	-	-	2	2
TECHMATRIX INC	2	-	1	3
TECHMILEAGE SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	1	1
TECHMILEAGE SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS LLC DBA SCIATA	-	-	1	1
TECHNICAL STRATEGIES INC	-	-	1	1
TECHNO COMP INC	2	1	-	3
TECHNO TASKS INC	-	1	-	1
TECHNOSEN INC	-	3	-	3
TECHNOLOGY GROUP INTERNATIONAL	1	-	-	1
TECHNOMAX LLC	-	1	-	1
TECHNOSOFT CORPORATION	17	1	-	18
TECHNOSOFT CORPORATION DBA APEXON	1	-	4	5
TECHNOSOFT GROUP INC	-	-	1	1
TECHNOSPIRE LLC	-	-	1	1
TECHNOVIZ LLC	-	-	2	2
TECHPUNDITS INC	2	-	-	2
TECHSTAR CONSULTING INC	2	-	2	4
TECHWAVE CONSULTING INC	-	-	11	11
TECHZON IT SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	-	1
TECKPROS LLC	-	-	3	3
TECTON INC	-	-	1	1
TECTUS CORP DBA MOJO VISION	-	-	1	1
TEK EXCEL INC	-	-	1	1
TEK GIANTS INC	-	-	1	1
TEK SPIRES LLC	-	1	-	1
TEK TREE LLC	6	-	-	6
TEKASSEMBLY CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
TEKENERGY LLC	-	-	3	3
TEKGENCE INC	-	-	2	2
TEKNATIO INC	4	-	-	4
TEKNOPERT LLC	-	1	-	1
TEKPROS INC	-	-	1	1
TEKSTAD INC	-	-	2	2
TEKSTROM INC	1	-	2	3
TEKSYSTEMS GLOBAL SERVICES LLC	-	1	3	4
TEKSYSTEMS INC	1	2	1	4
TELEDOC HEALTH INC	5	9	17	31
TELECOMBUY COM LLC	-	-	1	1
TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEMS INC DBA	-	2	1	3

TELENAV INC	-	1	4	5
TELESIGN CORPORATION	4	-	-	4
TELETRACKING TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	6	-	7
TELLIGEN TECH INC	1	-	-	1
TELVNY LLC	-	-	1	1
TELVENT USA LLC	-	1	-	1
TEMPO INTERACTIVE INC	-	2	-	2
TENABLE INC	-	-	1	1
TENCENT AMERICA LLC	1	8	7	16
TERADYNE INC	-	2	-	2
TESLA INC	1	3	13	17
TESTER SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
TETRASOFT INC	-	-	3	3
TETRATE IO INC	-	2	-	2
TEVA PHARMACEUTICALS USA INC	-	-	2	2
TEXANS IT SERVICES INC	-	1	-	1
THALES AVIONICS INC	3	-	-	3
THALES DIS USA INC	-	-	1	1
THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON	-	10	-	10
THE BASE HOLDING COMPANY DBA MUSHROOM GG	-	-	1	1
THE BOSTON CONSULTING GROUP INC	2	1	1	4
THE BRIXTON GROUP INC	-	1	-	1
THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS INC	1	-	-	1
THE BUREAU OF NATL AFFAIRS INC DBA	2	3	1	6
THE CENTER TO PROMOTE RESOURCES BU	1	1	-	2
THE CHILDREN S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA	-	-	1	1
THE CLIMATE CORPORATION	3	-	1	4
THE COCA COLA COMPANY	-	-	4	4
THE COTY INC	1	-	-	1
THE DAYHUFF GROUP LLC	-	2	-	2
THE EMMES COMPANY LLC	-	3	-	3
THE GAP INC	1	3	9	13
THE GUARDIAN LIFE INSUR CO OF AMER	1	-	-	1
THE HIL CO	2	-	-	2
THE HERSHEY COMPANY	-	-	1	1
THE HERTZ CORPORATION	-	2	-	2
THE HONEST COMPANY	1	-	-	1
THE HUNTINGTON NATIONAL BANK	-	-	1	1
THE JOINT COMMISSION	-	2	-	2
THE KROGER CO	-	2	3	5
THE MARTIN BROWER COMPANY LLC	-	-	1	1
THE MATHWORKS INC	16	18	2	36
THE MATLEN SILVER GROUP INC	2	1	-	3
THE MOST GROUP INC DBA SIMPLIFY HEALTHCARE TECHN	-	-	2	1
THE NEW SCHOOL	1	-	-	1
THE NIELSEN COMPANY US LLC	1	6	5	12
THE NPQ GROUP INC	2	-	-	2
THE OPTIONS CLEARING CORPORATION	-	1	2	3
THE PAMPERED CHEF LTD	-	-	-	-
THE PNC FINANCIAL SERVICES GR INC	2	3	-	5
THE PNC FINANCIAL SERVICES GROUP INC	-	1	1	2
THE PRINCIPAL CONSULTING INC	1	3	1	5
THE PRUDENTIAL INSUR CO OF AMERICA	-	1	-	1
THE RONIN PROJECT INC	-	-	1	1
THE SHERWIN WILLIAMS COMPANY	-	4	4	8
THE TAX COMPANIES INC	-	1	-	1
THE UNIV OF TEXAS PERMIAN BASIN	-	1	-	1
THE VANGUARD GROUP	1	3	1	5
THE WELLSPIRING GROUP INC	1	1	-	2
THE WILLIAM CARTER COMPANY INC	-	1	-	1
THE WINE GROUP LLC	1	-	-	1
THE YES PLATFORM INC	2	-	1	3
THEMESOFT INC	-	-	2	2
THERMO FISHER SCIENTIFIC INC	-	6	1	7
THINKLUSIVE INC	4	-	-	4
THIRD EYE HEALTH INC	-	1	-	1
THOMSON REUTERS HOLDINGS INC	-	-	2	2
THOMSON REUTERS TAX & ACCOUNTING I	1	-	1	1
THOUGHT BYTE INC	1	1	1	3
THOUGHTFOCUS INC	-	1	1	2
THOUGHTSPOT INC	-	1	2	3
THOUGHTWAVE SOFTWARE AND SOLUTIONS	-	1	-	1
THOUGHTWAVE SOFTWARE AND SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	2	2
THOUGHTWORKS INC	-	-	7	7
THRIVE GLOBAL HOLDINGS INC	1	-	-	1
THRIVE MARKET INC	-	1	-	1
THRIVY INC	-	-	1	1
THYSSENKRUPP ELEVATOR CORPORATION	-	2	-	2
THYSSENKRUPP MATERIALS NA INC	3	-	-	3
TIBCO SOFTWARE INC	-	3	7	10
TICKETS.COM LLC	3	-	-	3
TIFFANY CO	1	-	-	1
TIKTOK INC	2	-	7	9
TISTA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CORP	-	1	-	1
TITAN DATA GROUP INC	5	1	2	8
TITLE360	-	-	1	1
TIVO CORPORATION	3	-	-	3
TIVO PLATFORM TECHNOLOGIES LLC	1	1	-	2
TK ELEVATOR CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
TMG HEALTH A COGNIZANT CO-HQ 25 LA	-	-	2	2

TMNA SERVICES LLC	-	-	1	1
TOGETHER LABS INC	1	-	2	3
TOPCON MEDICAL SYSTEMS INC	-	1	-	1
TORQUE TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	-	1	1
TORY BURCH LLC	-	1	1	2
TOSHIBA GLOBAL COMMERCE SOLNS INC	1	1	5	7
TOSHIBA GLOBAL COMMERCE SOLUTIONS INC	-	2	-	2
TOTAL SYSTEM SERVICES LLC	-	-	7	7
TRACE INTERNATIONAL INC	-	-	1	1
TRACELINK INC	3	4	2	9
TRACKONOMY SYSTEMS INC	-	-	1	1
TRACTABLE INC	-	1	-	1
TRACTOR SUPPLY COMPANY	2	-	-	2
TRADE WEB MARKETS LLC	1	2	1	4
TRADINGSCREEN INC	-	-	1	1
TRANE TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY LLC	1	-	-	1
TRANSACTION APPLICATIONS GROUP INC	-	-	1	1
TRANSFORM SR HOLDING MANAGEMENT LLC	-	1	1	2
TRANSFORM SR HOLDING MGMT LLC	2	5	1	8
TRANSIT TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	-	2	2
TRANSPERFECT TRANSLATIONS INTL INC	1	-	-	1
TRANSPACE TEXAS LP	-	-	25	25
TRANSUNION LLC	-	9	1	10
TRAVELCLICK INC	1	-	1	2
TRAVELPORT LP	-	-	4	4
TRBHI INC	-	1	-	1
TRC WORLDWIDE ENGINEERING INC	-	-	1	1
TREASURE DATA INC	1	2	-	3
TRIGRAD LLC	-	-	-	1
TRI VENTURES INC D/B/A AQUIENT LLC	1	-	-	1
TRI VENTURES INC DBA AQUIENT LLC	1	1	-	2
TRIBUNE PUBLISHING COMPANY	-	1	-	1
TRIFACTA INC	5	-	-	5
TRIMBLE INC	1	-	1	2
TRINET USA INC	1	2	-	3
TRINITY CONSULTING LLC	-	-	1	1
TRINITY CORPORATION	3	4	-	7
TRINSEO LLC	-	-	1	1
TRIPRACTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
TRIPADVISOR LLC	-	3	2	5
TRIPLE RING TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
TROVETECHS INC	-	-	2	2
TRUXEX INC DBA INFILLION	-	-	1	1
TRUST BANK	1	-	3	4
TRUSTED PATTERNS INC DBA SIGNIFYD INC	-	-	1	1
TRUSTEES OF BOSTON UNIVERSITY	-	1	-	1
TSOURCE LLC	-	1	-	1
TSYS ACQUIRING SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	1	1
TTIC SERVICES CORPORATION	-	-	-	4
TTX COMPANY	1	-	-	1
TUBULAR LABS INC	1	-	-	1
TULA TECHNOLOGY INC	-	1	-	1
TURNBERRY SOLUTIONS INC	-	9	1	10
TURNER CONSTRUCTION	-	-	1	1
TURNING POINT GLOBAL SOLUTIONS	-	-	6	6
TURVO INC	-	2	-	2
TUSIMPLE INC	2	-	1	3
TWILIO INC	2	5	11	18
TWIN HEALTH INC	3	1	-	4
TWIN HILL ACQUISITION COMPANY INC	1	-	-	1
TWIST BIOSCIENCE CORPORATION	-	1	1	2
TWISTHINK LLC	-	-	1	1
TWITCH INTERACTIVE INC	-	-	11	11
TWITTER INC	11	7	15	33
TWO SIGMA INVESTMENTS LP	3	-	1	4
TYLER TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	3	5	8
U G N INC	-	-	2	2
U S GREEN BLDG COUNCIL INC	1	-	-	1
U S XPRESS INC	-	-	1	1
UJA CONNECTED FITNESS INC	1	-	-	1
UATC LLC	-	1	-	1
UBER FREIGHT US LLC	-	-	1	1
UBER TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	83	84
UBS BUSINESS SOLUTIONS US LLC	2	7	8	17
UCB INC	-	-	1	1
UDACITY INC	-	-	2	2
UDEMY INC	-	1	1	2
UPATH INC	7	2	2	11
URG INC	1	1	-	2
UL LLC	1	-	1	2
ULINE INC	-	4	-	4
ULTA INC	-	1	-	5
ULTRAD SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS INC	2	-	-	2
UNDER TECHNOLOGIES INC DBA RHO	-	-	1	1
UNICOM TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
UNIFIED TECH GROUP INC	1	-	-	1
UNIFIRST CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
UNISO INC	-	-	1	1
UNIGROUP CA	-	2	-	2
UNIKON IT INC	-	-	1	1

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY	1	1	1	3
UNISOFT SOLUTIONS LLC	-	1	-	1
UNITED HEALTHCARE SERVICES INC	3	-	3	6
UNITED IT SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
UNITED NATIONS FEDERAL CREDIT UN	-	2	-	2
UNITED SOFTWARE GROUP INC	1	6	10	17
UNITED THERAPEUTICS CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
UNITED WHOLESALE MORTGAGE LLC	2	3	3	8
UNITY TECHNOLOGIES SF	4	1	7	12
UNIV OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES	1	-	1	2
UNIV OF IL FOUNDATION	-	1	-	1
UNIV OF KANSAS HOSP AUTHORITY	1	-	-	1
UNIV OF MA MEDICAL SCHOOL	-	1	-	1
UNIV OF TULSA	-	-	1	1
UNIVERSAL E BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	1	1
UNIVERSAL WEATHER & AVIATION INC	-	-	1	1
UNIVERSAL WEATHER AND AVIATION INC	-	-	3	3
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM	-	-	1	1
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO DENVER	-	-	2	2
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	1	-	1	2
UNIVERSITY OF UTAH	1	-	-	1
UNUM GROUP	-	-	2	2
UPGRADE INC	3	-	-	3
UPMC PRESBYTERIAN SHADYSIDE	-	1	-	1
UPSTART NETWORK INC	4	9	5	18
URBAN COMPASS INC	4	4	-	8
URBAN SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INC	-	1	1	2
URPAN TECHNOLOGIES INC	3	2	4	9
US BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	10	33	18	61
US CELLULAR CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
US TECH SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	-	1
USA WASTE MANAGEMENT RESOURCES LLC	-	-	1	1
USAA FEDERAL SAVINGS BANK	-	-	1	1
UST GLOBAL INC	9	-	18	27
UZWORLD LLC	1	-	-	1
V GROUP INC	-	1	-	1
V SOFT CONSULTING GROUP INC	4	24	32	60
V2 SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	-	1	1
V2TECH SOLUTIONS INC	-	4	-	4
VAGARO INC	-	-	1	1
VAIL SYSTEMS INC	-	-	1	1
VALASSIS COMMUNICATIONS INC	1	3	-	4
VALENCE MEDIA GROUP LLC	-	-	2	2
VALEO NORTH AMERICA INC	-	-	1	1
VALORA INC	-	-	1	1
VALUELABS INC	-	-	2	2
VALUEMOMENTUM INC	21	15	3	39
VAREX IMAGING CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
VARIAN MEDICAL SYSTEMS INC	-	-	7	7
VARO BANK N A	-	-	2	2
VASS INC	-	-	1	1
VASTIKA INC	1	-	-	1
VCAIVE INC	-	1	-	1
VCT SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
VECTORSOFT LLC	-	1	-	1
VEENA CORP D/B/A OMEGA HIRES	-	1	-	1
VEEVA SYSTEMS INC	-	-	2	2
VEJARS TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
VELO TECHNOLOGY INC	-	-	3	3
VELODYNE LIDAR INC	-	1	3	4
VELOSO LLC	-	1	-	1
VENAFI INC	-	2	-	2
VENSOFT INC	1	-	3	4
VENSOFT SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	-	1
VENTECH SOLUTIONS INC	1	1	1	3
VENTECHSOFT INC	-	1	-	1
VENTOIS INC	-	8	-	8
VENTURESOF GLOBAL INC	1	-	-	1
VEONEER US INC	7	2	3	12
VEONEER US LLC	-	-	2	2
VEQTOR LLC	-	1	-	1
VERILY LIFE SCIENCES LLC	8	5	8	21
VERISIGN INC	-	-	1	1
VERISIGN INC	2	-	-	2
VERITAS SERVICES ENGINEERING INC	1	-	-	1
VERITAS TECHNOLOGIES LLC	1	1	2	4
VERITIS GROUP INC	-	1	1	2
VERIZON BUSINESS NETWORK SERVICES	1	-	-	1
VERIZON BUSINESS NETWORK SERVICES LLC	-	-	1	1
VERIZON CONNECT INC	3	5	2	10
VERIZON CORP RESOURCES GROUP LLC	-	5	5	10
VERIZON DATA SERVICES LLC	6	12	20	38
VERTAFORE INC	2	-	-	2
VERTEX PHARMACEUTICALS INC	-	1	-	1
VERTEX PHARMACEUTICALS INCORPORATED	2	-	-	2
VERTRAUS INC	-	-	3	3
VF SERVICES LLC	-	1	-	1
VIAKAT INC	-	1	1	2
VICOR CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
VIDA HEALTH INC	-	-	1	1

VIDANGEL INC DBA ANGEL STUDIOS	1	-	-	1
VIEW INC	-	-	1	1
VIGILANT TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	2	-	2
VIGNA INC	-	-	5	5
VIGNA SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	-	1
VIGNET INC DBA VIBRENT HEALTH	1	-	3	3
VILLAGE PRACTICE MANAGEMENT COMPANY LLC DBA VILL	-	-	1	1
VIMEO COM INC	-	-	1	1
VINGOS TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED	-	-	1	1
VINOVEST INC	-	1	-	1
VINTECH SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
VIOME LIFE SCIENCES INC	-	-	1	1
VIRGINIA DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION	2	-	-	2
VIRGINIA MASON MEDICAL CENTER	-	-	1	1
VIRGINIA RETIREMENT SYSTEM	-	1	-	1
VIRTU FINANCIAL OPERATING LLC	-	1	8	9
VIRTU ITG SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	3	3
VIRTUAL INSTRUMENTS CORP DBA VIRTU	-	-	2	2
VIRTUAL SYSTEMS SOLUTIONS INC DBA SOFTURA	-	1	-	1
VIRTUE GROUP LLC	-	-	1	1
VIRTUOSO INFO SYSTEMS INC	-	-	1	1
VIRTUOUSPROS INC	-	-	1	1
VIRTUSA CONSULTING SVCS PVT LTD	13	8	25	46
VIRTUSA CORPORATION	37	56	37	130
VISA TECHNOLOGY & OPERATIONS LLC	17	13	21	51
VISA U S A INC	16	4	8	28
VISAGE INC	-	2	-	2
VISAM TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	3	3
VISIONET SYSTEMS INC	1	2	-	3
VISIONSOFT INTERNATIONAL INC	-	1	1	2
VISIONWORKS OF AMERICA INC	-	-	1	1
VISTEON CORPORATION	1	5	-	6
VISTEX INC	-	-	1	1
VISUAL CONSULTANTS INC	-	-	1	1
VISUAL SUPPLY COMPANY	-	-	2	2
VITAL DATA TECHNOLOGY LLC	-	-	1	1
VITALANT	2	-	-	2
VITAMIN SHOPPE INDUSTRIES INC	-	1	-	1
VITECH SYSTEMS GROUP INC	1	7	11	19
VITECH SYSTEMS GROUP SUB LLC	-	2	6	8
VITESCO TECHNOLOGIES USA LLC	3	-	-	3
VIVENT HEALTH INC	-	-	1	1
VIVINT INC	-	1	-	1
VIZENT INC	-	-	5	5
VIZO SERVICES LLC	-	2	-	2
VIZVA TECH SOLUTIONS LLC	1	-	-	1
VKS PROSPERITY LLC	1	-	-	1
VIMWARE INC	125	111	182	418
VOCAREUM INC	-	-	1	1
VOCERA COMMUNICATIONS INC	-	3	-	3
VOLKSWAGEN GROUP OF AMERICA INC	-	1	-	1
VOLT MANAGEMENT CORP	-	1	-	1
VOLVO CAR TECHNOLOGY USA LLC	1	-	-	1
VOYA INSTITUTIONAL PLAN SERVICES L	-	1	-	1
VISION TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
VST CONSULTING INC	-	1	-	1
VULZIX CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
VVAIRE MEDICAL INC	-	1	1	2
VYXEL SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	-	1
W W GRAINGER INC	-	1	-	1
W/H/UP SYSTEMS LLC D/B/A AROGHIA	-	1	-	1
WGLOBAL INC	2	-	-	2
WAABI INNOVATION US INC	-	1	-	1
WARTEC RAILWAY ELECTRONICS INC	-	1	-	1
WARTEC US RAIL INC	-	1	-	1
WAL MART ASSOCIATES INC	12	16	69	97
WAL MART ASSOCIATES INC	9	1	-	10
WARNER BROS ENTERTAINMENT INC	-	-	1	1
WASABI TECHNOLOGIES LLC	1	-	-	1
WATERS TECHS CORP DBA WATERS CORP	1	-	-	1
WAVE SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
WAYFAIR LLC	51	73	25	149
WAYMO LLC	39	20	14	73
WAYNOYS INC	1	-	1	2
WB SOLUTIONS LLC	1	3	1	5
WE WORK MANAGEMENT LLC	-	-	9	9
WEBFLOW INC	-	-	1	1
WEBRENT TECHNOLOGY INC	-	2	1	3
WEBMD LLC	-	1	1	2
WEILL CORNELL MEDICAL COLLEGE	-	-	2	2
WELLINGTON MANAGEMENT COMPANY LLP	2	2	1	5
WELLS FARGO BANK NA	3	9	6	18
WERNER ENTERPRISES INC	-	-	2	2
WEST BEND MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY	2	-	-	2
WEST PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES INC	5	-	-	5
WESTERN ASSET MANAGEMENT	-	2	-	2
WESTERN DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES INC	9	-	-	9
WESTERN UNION BUSINESS SOLUTIONS U	-	1	-	1
WESTERN UNION LLC	7	2	3	12
WESTERNACHER & PARTNER CONS INC	1	2	-	3

WESTERNACHER & PARTNER CONSULTING INC	-	3	-	3
WEX HEALTH INC	-	-	5	5
WEXHEALTHUSER NR CO	1	-	-	1
WHATSAPP LLC	-	4	-	5
WHERELOWARE LLC	1	-	-	1
WHIRLPOOL CORPORATION	4	2	-	6
WHITE COLLAR TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
WHITRIDGE ASSOCIATES INC	-	2	-	2
WHOOPI INC	-	-	1	1
WILCOX ENERGY SOLUTIONS	1	-	-	1
WILLIAMS SONOMA INC	-	-	7	7
WILMER TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
WILSONART LLC	-	-	1	1
WINSAL LLC	1	-	1	2
WINTEX SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	1	2
WINTRUST FINANCIAL CORPORATION	1	1	-	2
WIPRO LIMITED	1	13	6	20
WISDOM INFOTECH	5	6	1	12
WISDOM INFOTECH LTD	-	1	-	2
WISE EQUATION SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
WISE PLC	-	-	1	1
WISSEN IT INC	-	1	-	1
WIT INC	-	-	1	1
WIZARD SERVICES INC	-	-	4	4
WMA CORPORATE SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
WOLFSPEED INC	-	1	-	1
WOLTERS KLUWER R D US LP	-	2	-	2
WOLTERS KLUWER UNITED STATES INC	5	7	8	20
WOODHURF SAWYER & CO	-	-	1	1
WORKBOARD INC	1	-	1	2
WORKDAY INC	19	22	17	58
WORKLLAMA LLC	-	-	1	1
WORLD DATA SOLUTIONS INC D/B/A RE	-	1	-	1
WORLD FUEL SERVICES CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
WORLD FUEL SERVICES INC	1	-	-	1
WORLD WIDE TECHNOLOGY HOLDING CO LLC D/B/A WOR	-	-	1	1
WORLDLINE SMB US INC	2	-	-	2
WORLD-LINK COMMUNICATIONS INC	1	-	-	1
WRIGHT STATE UNIVERSITY	1	-	-	1
WW INTERNATIONAL INC	1	-	-	1
WYNKOR INC	-	1	-	1
WYNDHAM VACATION OWNERSHIP INC	-	2	-	2
XACTLY CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
XAD INC	-	-	1	1
XAVIENT DIGITAL LLC	11	9	4	24
XCELTRAIT INC	1	-	-	1
XILINK INC	1	-	-	1
XIT SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
XL GLOBAL SERVICES INC	1	-	-	1
XL REINSURANCE AMERICA INC	2	-	-	2
XOKIND INC	-	-	1	1
XORAIL INC	1	-	-	1
XORANT CORPORATION	45	19	18	82
XPRAND CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
XPERT TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	4	-	4
XPO ENTERPRISE SERVICES LLC	1	-	2	3
XPO LOGISTICS SUPPLY CHAIN CORP	-	-	1	1
XPRESS GLOBAL IT SOLUTIONS LLC	-	3	-	3
XPRESS TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
XGLOBAL INC	-	-	2	2
XTIVA INC	-	-	1	1
XYLO CONSULTING LLC	-	-	1	1
XYNENG US AUTOMOTIVE INTERIOR SYSTEMS I LLC	-	-	1	1
YANKEE INDUSTRIES INC D/B/A MASTERC	-	1	-	1
YAPSTONE HOLDINGS INC	-	-	4	4
YASCO SYSTEMS INC	-	1	-	1
YASKAWA AMERICA INC	-	-	1	1
Y-Axis INC	-	1	-	1
YELP INC	6	2	2	10
YESMAIL INC	1	1	-	2
YEXT INC	-	2	-	2
YGRENE ENERGY FUND INC	-	-	1	1
YOSLER INC	-	-	2	2
YOH A DAY & ZIMMERMANN COMPANY	1	3	1	5
YORK INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
YOUNGSOFT INC	1	1	-	2
YUGABYTE INC	-	-	2	2
Y3 TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
ZALONI INC	-	3	1	4
ZAPPOS COM LLC	3	-	1	4
ZEBRA TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION	-	5	3	8
ZEPH INC	1	-	-	1
ZENARATE INC	-	1	-	1
ZENIMAX MEDIA INC	-	-	1	1
ZENITH ELECTRONICS LLC	2	1	-	3
ZENITH INFOTEK LLC	-	1	1	2
ZENUSAR TECHNOLOGIES INC	4	69	15	88
ZIFF DAVIS LLC	-	-	3	3
ZILLION TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	10	8	18
ZILLOW INC	21	9	12	42

	ZINN CORP INC	-	1	-	1
	ZIONS BANK CORPORATION N A	4	2	-	6
	ZIONTECH SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	-	1
	ZIPARI INC	-	-	2	2
	ZIRELEN TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	2	2
	ZOCDOC INC	-	-	6	6
	ZOEITIS INC	2	1	-	3
	ZOLL CIRCULATION INC	1	-	-	1
	ZOLL DATA SYSTEMS INC	-	-	1	1
	ZOOM VIDEO COMMUNICATIONS INC	2	7	-	10
	ZOOMINFO TECH LLC DBA ZOOMINFO	1	-	-	1
	ZOOMINFO TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	-	1	1
	ZOOX INC	1	1	4	6
	ZOVIO INC	1	-	-	1
	ZS ASSOCIATES INC	2	2	2	6
	ZSCALER INC	4	3	4	11
	ZT GROUP INTL INC	1	-	-	1
	ZULUJY LLC	2	6	3	11
	ZUMIE IT INC	1	-	-	1
	ZUORA INC	2	2	3	7
	ZURICH AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY	-	1	-	1
	ZURICH SERVICES US LLC	-	1	1	2
	ZWIECO CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	ZYLOG SYSTEMS LTD DBA ZSL INC	2	-	-	2
	ZYMERGEN INC	3	-	-	3
	ZYNG MEDICAL LLC	1	-	-	1
OSTEOPATHS		4	-	1	5
	FRANKISCAN ALLIANCE INC D/B/A FRAN	3	-	-	3
	IN11 BANK	-	-	1	1
	UNIV OF PITTSBURGH PHYSICIANS	1	-	-	1
OTHER COMPUTER-RELATED OCCUPATIONS		1,116	1,350	2,022	4,488
	1HEALTH IO INC	-	3	-	3
	155NISE INSIGHTS INC	-	-	1	1
	17 ELEVEN INC	-	-	1	1
	1TOD LLC	-	-	1	1
	ABACUS SERVICE CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
	ABB INC	-	1	-	1
	ACADEMY LTD D/B/A ACADEMY SPORTS OUTDOORS	-	-	1	1
	ACADEMY LTD DBA ACADEMY SPORTS OUT	-	-	1	1
	ACCION LABS US INC	-	1	1	2
	ACE HEALTHCARE RESOURCES LLC	-	3	-	3
	ACLARA TECHNOLOGIES LLC	2	-	-	2
	ACTIONIQ INC	-	-	1	1
	ACUMEN LLC	-	-	1	1
	ADECCO GROUP NA / MODIS INC	-	-	1	1
	ADESA INC	-	-	1	1
	ADISYS CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	ADJIBE INC	5	-	2	7
	ADP TECHNOLOGY SERVICES INC	-	-	2	2
	ADROIT SOFTWARE INC	-	-	3	3
	ADS ALLIANCE DATA SYSTEMS INC	-	-	1	1
	ADVANCED MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGY INC	-	1	-	1
	ADVANSOFT INTERNATIONAL INC	1	-	-	1
	ADVENT SOFTWARE INC	-	-	1	1
	ADVICS NORTH AMERICA INC	-	1	-	1
	AFTERPAY US INC	-	-	4	4
	AGATE SOFTWARE INC	-	1	-	1
	AGE OF LEARNING INC	-	-	1	1
	AGS EMPLOYEE SERVICES INC	3	-	-	3
	AIG TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	1	-	2
	AIRPOINT DIGITAL LP	-	2	-	2
	AIR PRODUCTS & CHEMICALS INC	-	-	1	1
	AIRBINA INC	-	3	1	4
	AIRGAS USA LLC	-	1	-	1
	AIRLINE TARIFF PUBLISHING COMPANY	1	-	-	1
	AKAMAI TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
	AKTANA INC	-	1	-	1
	ALEXION PHARMACEUTICALS INC	1	-	-	1
	ALIBABA GROUP US INC	1	-	-	1
	ALLDATA LLC	-	-	1	1
	ALLY BANK	-	-	1	1
	ALTIMETRIK CORP	1	-	-	1
	ALTIOSTAR NETWORKS INC	-	-	1	1
	AMAZON COM SERVICES INC	1	-	2	3
	AMAZON COM SERVICES LLC	3	4	14	21
	AMAZON DEVELOPMENT CENTER US INC	-	1	-	1
	AMAZON WEB SERVICES INC	2	5	6	13
	AMAZON.COM SERVICES LLC	-	-	1	1
	AMBIQ MICRO INC	-	-	1	1
	AMERICAN AIRLINES INC	-	-	1	1
	AMERICAN BANKERS INSURANCE COMPANY	-	1	-	1
	AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL RELATED	1	-	2	3
	AMERICAN FAMILY MUTUAL INSUR CO SI	-	1	-	1
	AMERICAN FAMILY MUTUAL INSURANCE	-	2	-	2
	AMERICAN GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	2	-	-	2
	AMERICAN HOME SHIELD CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
	AMERICAN INSTITUTES FOR RESEARCH	2	-	-	2
	AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION	-	1	-	1
	AMERICAN TIRE DISTRIBUTORS INC	-	1	-	1
	AMERISOURCEBERGEN CORPORATION	-	-	3	3

ANAPLAN INC	1	2	-	3
ANALOGIC INC	-	1	-	1
ANJU SOFTWARE INC	1	-	-	1
ANTHEM INC	1	-	-	1
ANTRA INC	3	-	1	2
APEX ANALYTIX LLC	-	2	-	2
APEX TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS INC	-	1	-	1
APIXIO INC	-	1	-	1
APL LOGISTICS AMERICAS LTD	-	1	-	1
APP ANNE INC	-	1	-	1
APPODIRECT INC	-	1	-	1
APPROFIO INC	-	2	-	2
APPLE INC	-	-	1	1
APPLIED MATERIALS INC	1	-	-	1
APPROLYN CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
APPRENTICE FS INC	-	-	1	1
APS HEALTHCARE BETHESDA INC	-	1	-	1
ARCH CAPITAL SERVICES LLC	1	-	-	1
ARCHER DANIELS MIDLAND COMPANY	-	-	1	1
ARISTA NETWORKS INC	-	-	1	1
ARISTOCRAT TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	2	-	3
ARM INC	1	-	-	1
ARRGEE SOLUTIONS LLC	-	1	-	1
ARROWSTREET CAPITAL LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	-	1	-	1
ARROWSTREET CAPITAL LTD PARTNERSHIP	-	3	-	3
ARTECH LLC AKA ARTECH INFO SYS LLC	-	3	-	3
ARTECH LLC AKA ARTECH INFORMATION SYSTEMS LLC	-	1	4	5
ASCENDUM SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	2	2
ASAM US LP	-	1	-	1
ASPEN DENTAL MANAGEMENT INC	-	-	2	2
ASPIRENT CONSULTING LLC	-	-	1	1
ASURION LLC	-	-	5	5
ATHENAHHEALTH INC	3	3	-	6
ATLASSIAN INC	-	-	1	1
ATLASSIAN US INC	-	-	1	1
ATOS SYNTel INC	-	1	-	1
AUCTION.COM LLC	-	3	-	3
AUTHIO INC	-	1	-	1
AVAJARA INC	-	1	-	1
AVAYA INC	-	4	-	4
AVID TECHNOLOGY INC	-	-	1	1
AVVO INC	4	-	-	4
B YOND INC	-	-	1	1
B2B INDOUS INC	-	-	1	1
BABA INDUSTRIES CORP DBA OPEN SYS	-	5	-	5
BAIDU USA LLC	-	1	-	1
BAKER AND TAYLOR LLC	1	-	1	2
BAKKT LLC	-	-	3	3
BALBIX INC	-	-	3	3
BALSAM BRANDS INC	1	-	-	1
BANDWIDTH INC	-	-	1	1
BAPTIST HEALTH SOUTH FLORIDA INC	-	-	2	2
BARCLAYS BANK DELAWARE	-	2	-	2
BARCLAYS SERVICES CORP	2	-	-	2
BARCLAYS SERVICES LLC	3	9	-	12
BATTELLE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE	-	2	-	2
BAUSCH HEALTH US LLC	-	2	-	2
BAXTER HEALTHCARE CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
BAYONE SOLUTIONS INC	-	3	-	3
BEACON HILL STAFFING GROUP LLC	-	2	-	2
BELK INC	3	1	-	4
BERKSHIRE GREY INC	2	-	-	2
BETTER HOLDING INC	-	1	-	1
BGC PARTNERS INC	-	-	1	1
BIG LOTS STORES INC	-	-	1	1
BILL.COM	2	-	-	2
BILL ME LATER INC	-	6	-	6
BIOGEN INC	3	2	-	5
BIRLASOFT COMPUTER CORPORATION	1	2	-	3
BIRLASOFT CONSULTING INC	-	-	1	1
BIRLASOFT SOLUTIONS INC	8	2	4	14
BIS WHOLESALE CLUB INC	-	1	-	1
BLIND LABS INC	-	2	80	112
BLOCK INC	-	-	8	8
BLOCKFI INC	1	1	-	2
BLUE YONDER INC	-	-	1	1
BLUECLOUD SERVICES INC	-	-	2	2
BLUMI GLOBAL	-	-	1	1
BLUWARE INC	-	1	-	1
BMC SOFTWARE INC	-	2	-	2
BOBCAD CAM INC	-	1	-	1
BOEING COMPANY	-	1	-	1
BOEING DIGITAL SOLUTIONS INC D/B/A	-	1	-	1
BOEING DIGITAL SOLUTIONS INC DBA I	-	1	-	1
BOLT FINANCIAL INC	1	-	-	1
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC	-	1	-	1
BORN GROUP INC	-	-	1	1
BOSTON HARBOR CONSULTING LLC	1	-	-	1
BRANCH METRICS INC	-	-	1	1
BRANDON CONSULTING ASSOCIATES INC	-	-	1	1

BRAZE INC	-	-	2	2
BREX INC	-	-	1	1
BRIDGE2 SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	1	1
BRIDGEPOINT CONSULTING INC	1	-	-	1
BRIGHTCOVE INC	-	-	-	1
BRIGHTINSIGHT INC	1	-	-	1
BRIGHTINSIGHT INC	-	1	-	1
BRILL INC	-	3	-	3
BRILLIUS TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
BRISTOL MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY	-	1	2	3
BROADRIDGE FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS INC	1	6	8	15
BROWN AND CALDWELL	-	-	2	2
BROWN UNIVERSITY	-	-	2	2
BUSINESS INTEGRA TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS INC	-	2	-	2
C & S WHOLESALE GROCERS INC	2	-	-	2
C2S TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
CAERLUSGLOBAL INC	-	-	2	2
CALIBRA INC	-	1	-	1
CALIFORNIA CREATIVE SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	-	1
CALIX INC	-	-	1	1
CANDIDUM LLC	1	-	-	1
CAPGEMINI AMERICA INC	-	1	3	4
CAPITAL RESEARCH & MGMT CO CRMC	-	-	3	3
CARBONITE INC	1	-	-	1
CARDONE INDUSTRIES INC	-	2	-	2
CAREFIRST OF MARYLAND INC DBA CARE	3	-	-	3
CAREMARK LLC	-	-	2	2
CARFAX INC	-	-	1	1
CARLSON CAPITAL LP	-	-	1	1
CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
CARNIVAL CORPORATION	2	-	-	2
CARROT HEALTH INC	-	1	-	1
CARVANA LLC	3	9	3	15
CATALINA MARKETING TECH SOLNS INC	-	-	1	1
CAVALIER WORKFORCE INC	-	1	-	1
CBRE INC	1	-	-	1
CC SVCS INC DBA COUNTRY FINANCIAL	-	1	-	1
CCC INFORMATION SERVICES INC	2	-	-	2
CDW LLC	-	-	1	1
CENTERFIELD MEDIA HOLDING COMPANY	1	-	-	1
CENTZEN APPS INC	-	-	2	2
CENTRAPIRE CORP	-	-	3	3
CGI TECHNOLOGIES AND SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
CHAGS HEALTH INFORMATION TECH LLC	1	-	-	1
CHANAALYSIS INC	-	-	1	1
CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS INC	7	2	8	17
CHEGG INC	-	-	10	10
CHELSOFT SOLUTIONS CO	-	1	-	1
CHEN TECH LLC	-	1	-	1
CHENY INC	10	2	2	14
CHINA MOBILE INTL USA INC	1	-	-	1
CHOICE HOTELS INTL SVCS CORP	2	-	-	2
CIBER GLOBAL LLC	1	5	2	8
CIBERLYNX INC	-	-	1	1
CHINA CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
CHM GROUP LP	-	1	-	1
CITCO TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT INC	-	-	2	2
CITISTECH INC	2	7	8	17
CITIZENS FINANCIAL GROUP INC	12	7	3	22
CITY NATIONAL BANK	-	2	-	2
CITY OF HOPE NATIONAL MEDICAL CTR	1	-	1	2
CLARIFAI INC	-	1	-	1
CLASSLINK INC	1	-	-	1
CLARAFORMATION INC	-	1	-	1
CLIENTSERVER TECH SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	1	1
CLIENTSERVER TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	1	1
CLOUDERA INC	-	3	-	3
CLOUDFLARE INC	-	1	-	1
CLOUDSPAN INC	-	3	-	3
CLOUDMOYO INC	-	-	1	1
CLOUDPOINT SYSTEMS INC	-	-	1	1
CLOVER NETWORK INC	1	-	-	1
CLUTCHPOINT LLC	-	4	-	4
CNET GLOBAL SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	-	1
CNH INDUSTRIAL AMERICA LLC	1	-	2	3
CODEWORKS LLC	1	-	-	1
COGNIZANT TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS US	-	-	7	7
COGNIZANT TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS US CORP	-	1	-	1
COINBASE INC	5	-	2	7
COLLABERA INC	11	8	10	29
COLLATE INC	-	-	1	1
COLLIBRA INC	-	-	3	3
COLORCON INC	-	1	-	1
COLUMBIA SPORTSWEAR COMPANY	1	-	-	1
COMCAST CABLE COMMUNICATIONS LLC	8	57	25	90
COMMERCE FABRIC INC	-	2	1	3
COMMUNITY CARE HLTH NETWORK INC D/	-	-	1	1
COMPASS GROUP USA INC	2	-	-	2
COMSCORE INC	-	1	-	1
CONDUENT BUSINESS PROCESS OPTIMIZA	-	-	4	4
CONDUENT BUSINESS PROCESS OPTIMIZATION SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1

CONDUENT BUSINESS SERVICES LLC	1	-	-	1
CONDUENT COMMERCIAL SOLUTIONS LLC	2	5	3	10
CONDUENT HR SERVICES LLC	-	-	1	1
CONDUENT HUMAN RESOURCE SVCS LLC	1	-	-	1
CONDUENT STATE & LOCAL SOLUTIONS I	-	7	4	11
CONDUENT STATE & LOCAL SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	2	2
CONDUENT STATE HEALTHCARE LLC	-	7	12	19
CONDUENT TRANSPORT SOLUTIONS INC	-	2	4	6
CONSTANT CONTACT INC	-	1	-	1
CONSUMERINFO COM INC	-	1	-	1
CONSUMERS ENERGY COMPANY	-	-	1	1
CONTENTLY US CORP	1	-	-	1
CONTEXTLOGIC INC DBA WISH	-	3	26	29
CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENT TRANSP SYS	1	-	-	1
CONVOY INC	-	1	-	1
COPPER CRM INC	-	1	-	1
CORNERSTONE ONDEMAND INC	3	-	-	3
CORPORATE EMPLOYMENT RESOURCES INC	1	1	-	2
COSTAR REALTY INFORMATION INC	1	1	-	2
COSTCO WHOLESALE CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
COTIVITI INC	-	-	2	2
COURSEDOG INC	-	-	1	1
COVENANT MEDICAL CENTER	-	-	1	1
COVOTE LOGISTICS LLC	-	1	-	1
CRADLEPOINT INC	2	-	-	2
CREDIT KARMA LLC	2	-	-	2
CREDIT SUISSE SERVICES USA LLC	-	-	6	6
CRUISE LLC	-	3	2	5
CUMMINS FILTRATION INC	-	-	1	1
CUMMINS INC	9	6	37	52
CYBEREASON INC	1	-	-	1
CYBERSOFT TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
CYBERSOURCE CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
CYBERTHINK INC	1	1	1	3
CYGNUS PROFESSIONALS INC	2	-	-	2
CYGTEC INC	-	2	-	2
D2IQ INC	-	-	1	1
DATA ADSYS INC	-	-	1	1
DATABRICKS INC	-	-	3	3
DATADIRECT NETWORKS INC	-	-	1	1
DATAKITCHEN INC	1	-	-	1
DATAMETICA SOLUTIONS INCORPORATED	1	-	-	1
DATASIX INC	-	-	1	1
DB GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY INC	-	1	-	1
DECIPHER SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS LLC	1	-	-	1
DELLA INFOTECH INC	-	1	-	1
DELOITTE CONSULTING LLP	5	2	-	7
DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU SVCS LLC	-	2	-	2
DEMATIC CORP	1	1	-	2
DENTSPLY SIRONA INC	-	1	-	1
DEPOSITORY TRUST AND CLEARING CORP	7	1	1	9
DEPOSITORY TRUST CLEARING CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
DETROIT DIESEL CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
DIALPAD INC	-	-	2	2
DIASPARK INC	2	13	8	23
DIGERATI SYSTEMS INC	-	-	1	1
DIGITAL INTELLIGENCE SVCS LLC DISY	1	2	-	3
DIGITALBYTES INC	-	2	1	3
DIRECT SUPPLY INC	-	1	-	1
DISCOVERING DATA LLC DBA ZOOMINFO	-	1	1	2
DISH NETWORK L L C	-	-	4	4
DISNEY WORLDWIDE SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
DOCVISION INC	2	1	3	6
DOMINO DATA LAB INC	2	-	3	5
DOMINOS PIZZA INC	-	-	1	1
DOORDASH INC	5	17	66	88
DOW JONES AND COMPANY	-	-	1	1
DOW JONES AND COMPANY INC	-	2	-	2
DRAFTKINGS INC	-	-	1	1
DREEMIO CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
DROPOBOX INC	3	-	-	3
DUDE SOLUTIONS INC	-	2	-	2
DUN BRADSTREET INC	2	1	-	3
DUNKIN BRANDS INC	-	1	-	1
DUNN SOLUTIONS GROUP	1	-	-	1
DUOLINGO INC	-	1	-	1
DWC TECHNOLOGY SERVICES LLC	-	1	-	1
E IT PROFESSIONALS CORP	-	-	1	1
EXOPEN LLC	2	-	-	2
EASI LLC	-	-	1	1
EBATES PERF MKTING INC DBA RAKUTEN	1	-	-	1
EBAY INC	38	13	19	70
EBSCO PUBLISHING DBA EBSCO INFO SE	3	1	1	5
EBY BROWN COMPANY LLC	-	3	-	3
ECLINICALWORKS LLC	6	1	2	9
ECOM CONSULTING INC	2	10	7	19
EDELMAN FINANCIAL ENGINES LLC	3	1	-	4
EDGEWELL PERSONAL CARE LLC	-	-	1	1
EDIFY TECHNOLOGIES INC	2	-	3	5
EDUCATIONAL TESTING SERVICE	1	-	-	1

EGNYTE INC	-	-	1	1
EGROVE SYSTEMS CORPORATION	-	1	1	2
ELASTIC COMPUTING SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
ELAVON INC	-	-	1	1
ELLEVARE CREDIT SERVICE LLC	-	-	-	4
ELLIE MAE INC	5	2	-	7
EMR MANAGEMENT SERVICES LLC	1	-	-	1
ENERGY SERVICES GROUP LLC	-	1	-	1
ENEXUS GLOBAL INC	3	-	-	3
ENIAC SYSTEMS INC	-	1	-	1
ENOVA FINANCIAL HOLDINGS LLC	-	2	-	2
EPACE TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
EPAM SYSTEMS INC	-	2	-	2
EPCOT TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
EPIC CREATIONS INC	1	-	-	1
EPTTEC INC	8	5	7	20
EQUINOX HOLDINGS INC	-	-	1	1
ERICSSON INC	-	2	8	10
ERNST YOUNG US LLP	1	10	5	16
ESCREEN INC AN ABBOTT LABORATORIES COMPANY	-	-	1	1
ESENTIRE AMERICA INC	-	-	3	3
ESTECH SYSTEMS INC	-	-	1	1
ESTECO NORTH AMERICA INC	-	-	1	1
ETHOS TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	2	2
EUREKA INFOTECH INC	2	1	2	5
EVERSIDE HEALTH LLC	-	-	1	1
EVOLENT HEALTH LLC	-	2	-	2
EXSERVICE TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	1	1
EXPERT INC	-	1	-	1
EXPERIAN INFORMATION SOLUTIONS INC	4	4	2	10
EXPERIAN SERVICES CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
EXPLORIUM INC	-	-	1	1
EXTERRO INC	-	-	1	1
FS INC	-	2	-	6
FS NETWORKS INC	4	-	-	4
FABFITFUN INC	-	-	1	1
FACEBOOK INC	14	25	52	91
FACTOR SYSTEMS INC DBA BILLTRUST	-	-	1	1
FALLON COMMUNITY HEALTH PLAN INC D	2	-	-	2
FANATICS RETAIL GR FULFILLMENT LLC	-	-	1	1
FARADAY/FUTURE INC	1	-	-	1
FARMER 5 BUSINESS NETWORK INC	-	-	1	1
FAST SWITCH GREAT LAKES LLC	1	-	-	1
FAST SWITCH LTD	1	-	-	1
FIRST REPUBLIC BANK	-	-	3	3
FIS MANAGEMENT SERVICES LLC	-	-	1	1
FIVE9 INC	-	-	1	1
FLUBOARD INC	-	2	-	2
FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY	-	-	4	4
FLUIDIGM CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
FMC TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	3	-	3
FOCUS IT INC	-	-	1	1
FOOT LOCKER CORPORATE SERVICES INC	6	5	2	13
FORD MOTOR COMPANY	-	3	2	5
FORTIVE CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
FOX TECHNOLOGY CENTER LLC	-	1	-	1
FRANKLIN ELECTRIC CO INC	-	-	1	1
FREEDOM MORTGAGE CORPORATION	2	3	1	6
FUJITSU AMERICA INC	-	1	-	1
FUNGIBLE INC	5	-	2	7
GALILEO FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGIES LLC	3	1	1	5
GARMIN INTERNATIONAL INC	2	-	-	2
GB ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES LLC	2	-	-	2
GE HEALTHCARE IITS USA CORP	1	-	-	1
GESINGER SYSTEM SERVICES	1	-	-	1
GEMINI TRUST COMPANY LLC	-	4	6	10
GENENTECH INC	-	1	1	2
GENERAC POWER SYSTEMS INC	-	1	-	1
GENERAL CIGAR COMPANY INC	-	1	-	1
GENERAL DYNAMICS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INC	-	-	5	5
GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY	1	-	-	1
GENIES INC	3	-	-	3
GLAXOSMITHKLINE LLC	-	-	1	1
GLOBAL FT INC	4	-	2	6
GLOBAL WIRELESS SOLUTIONS INC	-	2	-	2
GOBRANDS INC	2	7	-	9
GOGO LLC	-	1	-	1
GOLDMAN SACHS SERVICES LLC	-	1	-	1
GOOGLE LLC	1	1	-	2
GOVT EMPLOYEES INSURANCE CO GEICO	-	-	4	4
GRAB TECHNOLOGY LLC	-	-	3	3
GRAPHCORE INC	-	-	2	2
GRATON INC	1	-	1	2
GRUBHUB HOLDINGS INC	5	2	5	12
GUARDANT HEALTH INC	-	-	2	2
GUIDEHOUSE INC	1	-	-	1
GUIDEWIRE SOFTWARE INC	-	-	1	1
GYANYS INC	1	-	2	3
HALLIBURTON ENERGY SERVICES INC	-	1	-	1
HARMAN BECKER AUTOMOTIVE SYS INC	2	1	-	3

HARMAN BECKER AUTOMOTIVE SYSTEMS INC	2	-	1	3
HARMAN CONNECTED SERVICES INC	-	1	-	1
HARMAN PROFESSIONAL INC	-	1	-	1
HARMONIA HOLDING GROUP LLC	2	-	-	2
HARMONIA HOLDINGS GROUP LLC	-	8	1	9
HARTFORD HEALTHCARE CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
HASHICORP INC	-	1	3	4
HDS SUPPLY INC	-	-	1	1
HEALTH CATALYST INC	1	-	-	1
HEALTHGRADES OPERATING CO INC	-	-	2	2
HELEN OF TROY NEVADA CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
HERBALIFE INTL OF AMERICA INC	2	-	-	2
HEXAGON MANUFACTURING INTELLIGENCE INC	2	-	-	2
HEXWARE TECHNOLOGIES INC	3	-	-	3
HGST INC	6	1	-	7
HIGHPOINT SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	1	1
HIGHSPOT INC	2	-	3	5
HIGHSTREET IT SOLUTIONS LLC	-	1	-	1
HIKMA PHARMACEUTICALS USA INC	-	-	3	3
HILLIS-CARNES ENGINEERING ASSOCIATES INC	-	1	-	1
HISUN PHARMACEUTICALS USA INC	-	1	-	1
HITACHI VANTARA LLC	2	-	-	2
HNI CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
HOMELANDER INC DBA ANGI LEADS	1	-	2	3
HOMESITE GROUP INC	3	2	1	6
HONEY SCIENCE LLC	-	-	1	1
HSBC BANK USA NA	-	-	1	1
HSD ENTERPRISE SOLUTIONS LLC	-	1	-	1
HTC GLOBAL SERVICES INC	17	21	13	51
HUSCO INTERNATIONAL INC	-	2	-	2
HYLAND SOFTWARE INC	-	1	-	1
I&V AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERING	-	1	-	1
IBASIS INC	-	1	-	1
IBM CORPORATION	6	-	-	6
ICK NORTH AMERICA A RISKCONNECT COMPANY	-	-	1	1
ICS GLOBAL SOFT INC	-	2	6	8
ICU MEDICAL INC	-	-	1	1
ICW GROUP HOLDINGS INC	-	-	1	1
IDEXX LABORATORIES INC	1	-	2	3
IHS GLOBAL INC DBA IHS MARKIT	1	-	-	1
IIT JOBS INC	-	-	1	1
ILINK SYSTEMS INC	1	2	1	4
ILINK SYSTEMS INC DBA ILINK DIGITAL	-	-	1	1
ILLUMINA INC	2	-	3	5
INFINITE COMPUTER SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	-	1
INFINITY TECH GROUP INC	-	-	1	1
INFO SERVICES LLC	1	1	-	2
INNOCEPTS LLC	5	1	-	6
INFORMATION RESOURCES INC IRI	2	-	-	2
INFOSYS MCCAMISH SYSTEMS LLC	-	-	2	2
INFUSION SOFTWARE INC DBA KEAP	-	2	-	2
INGO MONEY INC	-	-	1	1
INGRAM BOOK GROUP LLC	-	-	2	2
INGRAM MICRO INC	2	-	-	2
INNOVUM INC	1	5	-	6
INNOWATTS INC	-	-	1	1
INOVALON INC	1	1	-	2
INSPIRE ENERGY HOLDINGS LLC	-	-	1	1
INTEGRATED FIN ANALYSTS LTD DBA IN	-	1	-	1
INTEGRATED MERCHANDISING SOLUTIONS	1	-	-	1
INTEGRATION APPLIANCE INC DBA INTAPP INC	-	1	-	1
INTEL AMERICAS INC	2	-	-	2
INTELISWIFT SOFTWARE INC	2	-	-	2
INTELSAT US LLC	3	-	-	3
INTELYCARE INC	-	2	-	2
INTERIOR LOGIC GROUP DBA INTERIOR SPECIALISTS	-	-	1	1
INTL COMPUTER SCIENCE INSTITUTE	1	-	-	1
INTUITIVE SURGICAL OPERATIONS INC	-	3	2	5
INVASYSTEMS INC	-	-	2	2
INVITAE CORPORATION	2	1	-	3
IPSOFT INCORPORATED	-	1	-	1
IQVIA INC	3	-	-	3
IRVINGHAM TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
IT AMERICA INC	1	11	5	17
IT BUSINESS MGMT SOLUTIONS INC	2	1	-	3
ITERABLE INC	-	1	-	1
IVANTI INC	-	1	-	1
J CREW GROUP LLC	1	1	-	2
J D POWER	1	-	-	1
JZ GLOBAL VENTURES LLC	-	-	1	1
JABIL INC	1	-	1	2
JACADA INC	-	-	-	1
JAZZ PHARMACEUTICALS INC	-	-	1	1
JDCO SOLUTIONS LLC DBA CURANTIS SO	2	-	-	2
JELLU INC	-	-	1	1
JOBSCAN CORPORATION	-	2	-	2
JOHN WILEY & SONS INC	1	-	-	1
JPMORGAN CHASE CO	5	3	1	9
JRI AMERICA INC	-	1	-	1
JUNIPER NETWORKS INC	3	4	3	10

	JUNIPER NETWORKS US INC	1	-	-	1
	KAYAK SOFTWARE CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
	KESHAV CONSULTING SOLUTIONS LLC	1	-	-	1
	KEY FOOD STORES COOPERATIVE INC	1	-	-	1
	KEYBANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	-	1	-	1
	KINROSS LLC	-	-	1	1
	KING COUNTY PUBLIC HOSP DISTRICT	-	1	-	1
	KING COUNTY PUBLIC HOSPITAL DISTRI	2	-	-	2
	KIOXIA AMERICA INC	2	-	1	3
	KOMODO HEALTH INC	-	1	-	1
	KPRIT TECHNOLOGIES INC	6	-	-	6
	KPMG LLP	-	-	8	8
	KYOCERA DOCUMENT SOLUTIONS AMERICA INC FKA KYOC	-	-	2	2
	KYRA SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	-	1
	L.L. PRODUCTS INC	-	1	-	1
	LAB49 INC	-	1	-	1
	LACEK GROUP LLC	1	-	-	1
	LANCO GLOBAL SYSTEMS INC	-	1	-	1
	LANDMARK MSO LLC	-	1	-	1
	LARSEN AND TOUBRO INFOTECH LIMITED	-	1	-	1
	LATCH SYSTEMS INC	-	3	1	4
	LATTICE ENGINES INC	-	1	-	1
	LAZARD FRERES CO LLC	-	1	2	3
	LEARNINGMATE SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	-	1
	LEGALDOOM COM INC	1	4	2	7
	LENNOX INTERNATIONAL INC	-	-	1	1
	LEPRINO FOODS COMPANY	-	2	-	2
	LEVI STRAUSS & CO	-	4	3	7
	LIFELINK TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	-	2	2
	LILLI TECHNOLOGY LLC	-	-	2	2
	LINCOLN NATIONAL CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
	LINKEDIN CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
	LIQID INC	1	-	-	1
	LOANDEPOT COM LLC	-	1	-	1
	LOANLOGICS INC	-	1	-	1
	LOCATION LABS LLC	-	3	1	4
	LOCUS ROBOTICS CORP	-	1	-	1
	LORE WOLF REAL ESTATE TECHNOLOGIES	-	-	1	1
	LOOKOUT INC	2	-	-	2
	LOWES COMPANIES INC	-	-	1	1
	LUMINAR TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
	LYFT INC	3	-	2	5
	M T BANK	4	-	12	16
	MACHINIFY INC	-	2	-	2
	MACYS SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY INC	-	-	2	2
	MAGNA ELECTRONICS INC	2	3	-	5
	MAGNITUDE SOFTWARE INC	2	-	-	2
	MAKOSI INC	2	-	-	2
	MANIA FINANCE CORP	1	-	-	1
	MAPLEBEAR INC D/B/A INSTACART	-	4	1	5
	MARGINS SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	1	2
	MARKIT NORTH AMERICA INC	1	-	-	1
	MARRIOTT INTERNATIONAL INC	-	1	-	1
	MARTINS FAMOUS PASTRY SHOPPE INC	2	1	-	3
	MARVEL TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	3	-	3
	MATRIX RESOURCES	-	-	1	1
	MATTEL HQ INC	-	-	1	1
	MAVERIC INT INC	1	2	-	3
	MAXIM INTEGRATED PRODUCTS INC	-	-	1	1
	MAXIST INC	-	1	-	1
	MCKINSEY COMPANY INC UNITED STATES	-	-	1	1
	MEDALLIA INC	1	-	1	2
	MEDIANALYTICS INC	-	-	1	1
	MEDDECISION	-	2	-	2
	MEDIAMOSAIC INC DBA THE MOSAIC COMPANY	-	-	1	1
	MEDICAL SCIENCE & COMPUTING LLC	-	1	-	1
	MEDIADATA SOLUTIONS INC	-	2	-	2
	MEDIIMPACT DIRECT LLC	-	5	-	5
	MEDIIMPACT HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS INC	-	2	1	3
	MEDLINE INDUSTRIES LP	-	-	2	2
	MEGAN SOFT INC	3	-	-	3
	MELTWATER NEWS US INC	-	-	1	1
	MENTOR GRAPHICS CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	MERCEX US INC	-	-	1	1
	MERCHANTS AUTOMOTIVE GR INC DBA ME	1	-	-	1
	MERIDIAN STAFFING SERVICES LLC	-	1	-	1
	MERIDIANLINK INC	2	-	-	2
	MERKLE INC	1	-	-	1
	MESONS TECHNOLOGIES LLC	1	-	-	1
	META PLATFORMS INC	7	6	38	51
	METROMILE INC	1	2	-	3
	METROMILE OPERATING COMPANY	-	2	-	2
	MFW SUB LLC DBA INTERNET BRANDS I	1	-	-	1
	MHW-MEDHOK INC	-	1	-	1
	MICAN TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	2	-	3
	MICHAEL KORS USA INC	1	2	1	4
	MICROCHIP TECHNOLOGY INC	1	-	-	1
	MICROKEXEL INC	-	-	1	1
	MICROMAN INC D/B/A/ EMPOWERID	-	1	-	1
	MICRON TECHNOLOGY INC	-	-	1	1

	MICROSOFT CORPORATION	29	41	95	165
	MICROSTRATEGY INCORPORATED	1	7	-	8
	MIDTRONICS INC.	-	-	1	1
	MINDSTRONG INC.	-	-	3	3
	MINDTREE LIMITED	-	1	-	1
	MIRACLE SOFTWARE SYSTEMS INC.	1	-	-	1
	MITCHELL INTERNATIONAL INC.	-	-	2	2
	MITEL DELAWARE INC.	-	-	3	3
	MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC AUTOMOTIVE	-	1	-	1
	MOBILE INTEGRATION WORKGROUP INC.	-	-	4	4
	MOBILEIRON INC.	-	-	2	2
	MODEL N INC.	2	-	1	3
	MOHAWK INDUSTRIES INC.	-	-	4	4
	MOMENTUM LABS INC.	1	-	-	1
	MONTEGRAM INTERNATIONAL INC.	-	-	1	1
	MONTEFIORE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	-	2	-	2
	MORLOGIC INC.	-	-	1	1
	MORLOGIC INC.	-	-	1	1
	MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL	1	-	-	1
	MOVE INC.	-	1	2	3
	MPAY INC.	1	-	-	1
	MPHASIS CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
	MSC SOFTWARE CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
	MUFJ UNION BANK NA	4	4	1	9
	MUNICH REINSURANCE AMERICA INC.	1	-	-	1
	MUSKATUBA US LLC	-	-	6	6
	MUTUAL OF OMAHA INSURANCE COMPANY	-	3	2	5
	MVP CONSULTING PLUS INC.	1	-	1	2
	MX TECHNOLOGIES INC.	-	-	1	1
	MYGO CONSULTING INC.	1	-	2	3
	NABORS CORPORATE SERVICES INC.	-	-	-	1
	NAM INFO INC.	1	-	-	1
	NATERA INC.	5	-	2	7
	NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS CORPORATION	2	-	1	3
	NATIONAL ORWELL VARIO LP	-	-	1	1
	NATIONSTAR MORTGAGE LLC	-	-	1	1
	NAUTO INC.	1	-	2	3
	NB CONSULTANTS INC.	-	-	1	1
	NB VENTURES INC DBA GEP	1	-	2	3
	NCH MGMT SYSTEMS INC DBA NEW CENTU	-	-	2	2
	NEIGHBORHOOD HEALTH PLAN OF RHODE ISLAND	-	1	-	1
	NELNET BUSINESS SOLUTIONS INC.	-	1	-	1
	NESS USA INC.	-	7	3	10
	NETBRAIN TECHNOLOGIES INC.	1	-	-	1
	NETFLIX INC.	10	6	-	22
	NETSCISC LLC	2	-	-	2
	NEUSTAR INFORMATION SERVICES	-	1	-	1
	NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY	-	1	-	1
	NEWMARKET SERVICES CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
	NEXSOFT INC.	-	3	-	3
	NEXTER AUTOMOTIVE CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
	NEXTERA ENERGY MARKETING LLC	-	1	-	1
	NEXTERA ENERGY RESOURCES LLC	-	3	-	3
	NGI CAPITAL INC DBA APEX IT	-	-	1	1
	NIAGARA BOTTLING LLC	1	-	-	1
	NIANTIC INC.	3	-	-	3
	NIDEC MOBILITY AMERICA CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	NINFO SYSTEMS INC.	1	-	-	1
	NIO USA INC.	3	-	-	3
	NOKIA OF AMERICA CORPORATION	2	-	-	2
	NOROSTROM INC.	-	1	2	3
	NORTH AMERICAN LIGHTING INC.	-	-	1	1
	NORTH AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK F S B	-	1	-	1
	NOVAGUS INC.	-	1	-	1
	NS INTERNATIONAL LTD	-	3	-	3
	NTOPOLOGY INC.	1	-	-	1
	NTT AMERICA SOLUTIONS INC.	-	2	-	2
	NTT MANAGED SERVICES AMERICAS LLC	-	-	1	1
	NUANZA INC.	-	1	-	1
	NUFFSAID INC.	-	-	3	3
	NURO INC.	-	3	-	3
	NUTANIX INC.	-	3	-	3
	NUWARE TECH CORP	1	1	-	2
	NYU LANGONE HEALTH SYSTEM	-	-	1	1
	OS SOLUTIONS INC.	2	-	1	3
	OATH HOLDINGS INC.	1	-	-	1
	OCIENT INC.	-	-	1	1
	OCUSUN LLC	-	-	1	1
	OFFERUP INC.	-	-	1	1
	OKTA INC.	3	-	-	3
	ONELOGIN INC.	-	1	-	1
	OPENLOGIX CORPORATION	-	-	3	3
	OPUS CONSULTING SOLUTIONS INC.	-	-	1	1
	ORION INC.	2	-	-	2
	ORIGAMI RISK LLC	-	-	1	1
	OSCEOLA STAFFING HOLDINGS LLC DBA	-	-	1	1
	OVERSTOCK COM INC.	1	-	-	1
	OWLEY BABY CARE INC.	-	4	-	4
	PACIFIC BIOSCIENCES OF CALIFORNIA	1	-	-	1
	PACIFIC COAST COMPANIES INC.	-	-	1	1
	PALAYEKAR COMPANIES INC DBA PALNAR	-	7	6	13

	PALO ALTO NETWORKS INC	-	1	2	3
	PANTAR SOLUTIONS INC	4	7	-	11
	PARCHMENT INC	-	1	-	1
	PARTICLE INDUSTRIES INC	-	-	1	1
	PARTISANOY INC	-	-	-	1
	PATEL CONSULTANTS CORPORATION	1	1	-	1
	PATNAI INC	2	-	-	2
	PAX TECHNOLOGY INC	1	-	-	1
	PAYJOY INC	1	-	-	1
	PAYPAL DATA SERVICES INC	-	-	6	6
	PAYPAL INC	80	70	47	197
	PC DOCTOR INC	-	-	2	2
	PEGASYSTEMS INC	-	-	2	2
	PELOTON INTERACTIVE INC	-	-	4	4
	PENTAGON FEDERAL CREDIT UNION	1	-	-	1
	PERSONALIS INC	-	3	-	3
	PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATES INC	-	2	-	2
	PHARMACY DATA MANAGEMENT INC	1	-	-	1
	PHOTON INFOTECH INC	-	1	-	1
	PINTEREST INC	6	22	38	46
	PIVOTAL SOFTWARE INC	-	-	3	3
	PIXEL WALL INC	-	-	1	1
	PMG GLOBAL CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
	POCKET GEMS INC	3	-	-	4
	POLARIS CONSULTING SERVICES LTD	2	-	-	2
	PONY AI INC	1	-	-	1
	POPULUS GROUP LLC	6	5	10	21
	POWERSCHOOL GROUP LLC	-	-	1	1
	PRECISELY SOFTWARE INCORPORATED	-	1	-	1
	PRESIDIO NETWORKED SOLUTIONS LLC	-	1	-	1
	PRICELINE.COM LLC	1	-	-	1
	PRINCESS CRUISE LINES LTD DBA PRIN	-	-	1	1
	PRO UNLIMITED INC	1	-	-	1
	PROCORE TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
	PROG LEASING LLC	-	-	1	1
	PROGRESS SOFTWARE CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
	PROGROUPX INC	-	-	3	3
	PROJECT MIDAS INC DBA ORUM	-	1	-	1
	PROSPOINT INC	1	-	-	1
	PROSPER MARKETPLACE INC	1	3	2	6
	PROTIVITI INC	-	1	-	1
	PROVENIR INC	-	-	2	2
	PSKW LLC DBA CONNECTVEX	-	1	-	1
	PULBUSHERS CLEARING HOUSE LLC	-	2	-	2
	PUNCH INC	1	-	-	1
	PVM CORP	1	-	1	2
	Q POINT HEALTH LLC	2	-	-	2
	QUALCOMM ATHEROS INC	1	-	-	1
	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED	6	4	9	19
	QUALCOMM INNOVATION CENTER INC	-	-	2	2
	QUALCOMM TECHNOLOGIES INC	7	4	22	33
	QUALITREE INC	2	-	-	2
	QUALITY SYSTEMS INTEGRATORS	-	2	-	2
	QUALTRICS LLC	-	-	1	1
	QUALYS INC	1	-	2	3
	QUEST DIAGNOSTICS INCORPORATED	-	-	3	3
	QUEST SOFTWARE INC	-	-	1	1
	QUID INC	3	-	-	3
	QUINCY STREET INC	-	-	1	1
	QVC INC	-	1	-	1
	QWINIX TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
	R AND S COMPUTERS INC	1	-	-	1
	RAD CUBE LLC	-	-	1	1
	RADIAL INC	2	2	3	7
	RADISYS CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
	RADY CHILDRENS HOSPITAL SAN DIEGO	-	-	1	1
	RAI SERVICES COMPANY	3	-	-	3
	RAINBERRY INC	-	1	-	1
	RAKUTEN USA INC	-	-	1	1
	RANDSTAD TECHNOLOGIES LLC	63	138	153	354
	RCG GLOBAL SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
	REDDIT INC	-	1	8	9
	REDFIN CORPORATION	-	-	9	9
	REDMANE TECHNOLOGY LLC	-	1	-	1
	REHAB EMPLOYEE SERVICES LLC	-	-	1	1
	REI SYSTEMS INC	-	2	-	2
	RELAY DELIVERY INC	-	-	1	1
	RENDOTE TIGER INC	1	-	-	1
	RENT A CENTER INC	-	-	1	1
	REPLY INC	-	-	2	2
	RESOURCESYS INC	-	4	-	4
	RESPIRONICS INC A PHILIPS OWNED CO	-	1	-	1
	REV.COM	-	-	1	1
	RGB SYSTEMS DBA EXTRON ELECTRONICS	3	1	-	4
	RHP SOFT INC	-	-	1	1
	RIBBON HEALTH INC	-	-	3	3
	RIOT GAMES INC	-	-	5	5
	RIPPLE LABS INC	-	2	-	2
	RISK MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
	RIVERBED TECHNOLOGY INC	-	2	-	2

RIVERBED TECHNOLOGY LLC	-	-	2	2
RIVERSTONE RESOURCES LLC	1	-	-	1
RIVIAN AUTOMOTIVE LLC	-	1	-	1
ROCKWELL COLLINS INC DBA COLLINS A	-	-	1	1
ROKU INC	-	-	1	1
ROOFSTOCK INC	-	-	1	1
ROUNDPOINT MORTGAGE SERVICING CORP	1	-	-	1
ROUTEONE LLC	1	-	-	1
RUBRIK INC	1	-	2	3
RUSSELL INVESTMENTS GROUP LLC	-	-	2	2
RYDER SYSTEM INC	-	-	1	1
SABRE GLBL INC	-	-	1	1
SAGARSOFT INC	2	1	-	3
SAGGEZZA INC	1	-	-	1
SAILPOINT TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	2	2
SAKS COM LLC	-	-	3	3
SAKS DIRECT LLC DBA HBC DIGITAL	1	2	-	3
SAKS OFF 5TH LLC	3	-	-	3
SALESFORCE COM INC	18	6	156	180
SALESFORCE INC	-	-	1	1
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS AMERICA INC	1	-	4	5
SANOHI US SERVICES INC	-	1	-	1
SANRA SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
SANTANDER BANK NA	-	1	-	1
SAPPHIRE SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS INC	2	-	2	4
SARAYU CONSULTANTS INC	-	-	1	1
SCAN GROUP	-	-	1	1
SCHAEFFLER GROUP USA INC	-	2	-	2
SCHARGE LOCK COMPANY LLC	-	-	1	1
SCHONFELD STRATEGIC ADVISORS LLC	-	-	1	1
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTL CORP	-	-	2	2
SCOINSPIRE CORP DBA SCIO HEALTH	-	1	-	1
SCVNGR INC D B A LEVELUP	-	-	1	1
SCVNGR INC DBA LEVELUP	3	-	-	3
SE2 LLC	-	-	1	1
SECURITY BENEFIT CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
SEEGRID CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
SEI INVESTMENTS COMPANY	1	-	-	1
SEMICONDUCTOR COMPONENTS INDUSTRIE	-	-	1	1
SENSEIBRAIN TECHNOLOGY LIMITED LLC	-	2	-	2
SENTINEL LABS INC	1	-	-	1
SEPHORA USA INC	1	1	1	3
SERVICES CORPORATION DBA SERVSYS C	-	-	1	1
SERVICENOW INC	-	-	13	13
SHAPE SECURITY INC	1	4	4	9
SHARED TECHNOLOGY SERVICES GR INC	-	-	1	1
SHOPIFY USA INC	-	-	2	2
SHOPRUNNER INC	1	-	-	1
SIEM INC	-	-	1	1
SIEMENS CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
SIGMA CONNECTIVITY INC	-	1	-	1
SIMPLER POSTAGE INC DBA EASYPOST	-	-	1	1
SIRIUS XM RADIO INC	1	8	3	12
SISTAR MORTGAGE	-	-	1	1
SITA INFORMATION NETWORKING COMPUT	-	-	3	3
SLACK TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	9	9
SMALLARC INC	1	-	-	1
SMARTBARGAINS INC	-	2	-	2
SMARTFORESIGHT LLC DBA FORESIGHT R	-	-	1	1
SMS ASSIST LLC	1	-	-	1
SMULE INC	-	-	1	1
SNOWFLAKE INC	1	-	2	3
SOCIAL FINANCE INC	-	2	3	5
SOCIAL SOLUTIONS GLOBAL INC	-	-	1	1
SOCURE INC	-	-	1	1
SOFT LABS NA INC	-	-	2	2
SOFTNET CONSULTING INC	-	-	4	4
SOLVING IT INTERNATIONAL INC	-	-	1	1
SONOS INC	-	1	-	1
SONY INTERACTIVE ENTERTAINMENT LLC	3	1	2	6
SONY NEW MEDIA SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	-	1
SONY PICTURES ENTERTAINMENT INC	-	2	-	2
SONY PICTURES TELEVISION INC	-	-	-	1
SOO LINE RAILROAD COMPANY	3	-	-	3
SOPHOS INC	-	3	-	3
SOTHEBYS INC	1	-	-	1
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON	-	-	4	4
SONOS COMPLIANCE LLC	1	-	-	1
SPATIAL FRONT INC	-	1	1	2
SPLUNK INC	1	-	-	1
SPOTTER INC	-	-	2	2
SPRINKLR INC	3	-	-	3
SPRUCE TECHNOLOGY INC	-	-	1	1
SQUARE INC	-	1	16	17
SRS CONSULTING INC	-	3	2	5
SS&C TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
STACKIT PROFESSIONALS INC	1	-	-	1
STAD LOGIC LLC	-	1	-	1
STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY	1	-	2	3
STANLEY BLACK & DECKER INC	1	-	-	1

STARR INSURANCE HOLDINGS INC	-	-	1	1
STERLING S INC	-	3	-	3
STEVEN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATES LLC	-	-	2	2
STITCH FIX INC	-	-	4	4
STONEISLAND F&B INC	-	-	1	1
STRATEGIC STAFFING SOLUTIONS LC	2	8	6	16
STRIKE EXCHANGE LLC DBA STRIKE SOC	-	-	1	1
STRIPE INC	-	-	4	4
STUBHUB INC	-	-	3	3
STYLESSEAT INC	1	-	-	1
SUMITOMO MITSUBI BANKING CORP	2	-	-	2
SUNSOFT SERVICES INC	1	1	-	2
SUPER TECH CONSULTING LLC D/B/A SH	-	-	1	1
SUSQUEHANNA INTERNATIONAL GR LLP	-	4	-	4
SWEETLABS INC	-	1	-	1
SWINERTON BUILDERS	-	-	1	1
SWIRLDS INC	1	-	-	1
STAPSE INC	-	1	-	1
SYMPHONY CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
SYMPHONICARE LLC	-	3	-	3
SYNCHRONOSS TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
SYNOS HEALTH LLC	-	-	2	2
SYNOPSYS INC	-	1	-	1
SYSCOM GLOBAL SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
SYSDIG INC	-	-	1	1
T MOBILE USA INC	15	22	13	50
T ROWE PRICE ASSOCIATES INC	2	1	1	4
TABNER INC	-	1	-	1
TACTIVOS INC	-	-	1	1
TAGGOV LIMITED DBA ACQUIRE ID	-	-	1	1
TAKEDA PHARMACEUTICALS USA INC	1	-	-	1
TALEND INC	-	1	-	1
TALIX INC	2	-	-	2
TANGRAM SYSTEMS INC	-	3	-	3
TAPCLICKS INC	-	-	1	1
TARGET ENTERPRISE INC	1	3	2	6
TCF NATIONAL BANK	-	1	-	1
TD BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION DBA TD BANK AMERICA	-	-	1	1
TE CONNECTIVITY CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
TEACHABLE INC	-	1	-	1
TECH DATA CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
TECH MAHINDRA AMERICAS INC	2	1	5	8
TECHNOGEN INC	-	1	-	1
TECHORBIT INC	-	-	3	3
TECHSTAR CONSULTING INC	-	-	1	1
TECHWIN INC	-	-	1	1
TEESPRING INC	-	-	1	1
TEL SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	1	1
TELERGENCE INC	-	-	1	1
TEKORG INC	1	-	-	1
TEKSKY LLC	2	2	-	4
TEKSYSTEMS GLOBAL SERVICES LLC	2	2	3	7
TEKSYSTEMS INC	-	1	2	3
TELEADOC HEALTH INC	2	-	-	2
TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEMS INC DBA	-	1	-	1
TELEDATA COMMUNICATIONS INC	1	-	-	1
TEMPUS LABS INC	-	2	-	2
TESLA INC	1	-	3	4
TEVA PHARMACEUTICALS USA INC	-	2	-	2
TEXT IQ INC	1	-	-	1
TEXTNOW INC	1	-	3	4
THALES AVIONICS INC	-	3	-	3
THALES DS USA INC	-	-	1	1
THE BOEING COMPANY	1	-	-	1
THE BOSTON CONSULTING GROUP INC	-	-	1	1
THE CHAMBERLAIN GROUP INC	-	3	-	3
THE CHILDREN S MERCY HOSPITAL	4	-	-	4
THE CLIMATE CORPORATION	-	2	-	2
THE HUNTINGTON NATIONAL BANK	-	-	2	2
THE MOST GROUP INC DBA SIMPLY HEALTHCARE TECHN	-	1	-	1
THE NARRATIV COMPANY INC	-	-	1	1
THE NATURE CONSERVANCY	-	1	-	1
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY	-	3	-	3
THE NIELSEN COMPANY US LLC	-	-	3	3
THE REINALT THOMAS CORP DBA DISCOU	-	1	1	2
THE ROCKPORT COMPANY LLC	-	-	1	1
THE SPHERE INSTITUTE	-	1	-	1
THE TILE SHOP	-	-	2	2
THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS	-	-	1	1
THE YES PLATFORM INC	-	-	2	2
THERMO FISHER SCIENTIFIC INC	-	1	-	1
THIRTY MADISON INC	-	-	3	3
THOUGHTUPOT INC	-	-	1	1
THYSSENKRUPP MATERIALS NA INC	1	-	-	1
TONAL SYSTEMS INC	-	1	-	1
TOYOTA RESEARCH INSTITUTE INC	1	-	-	1
TOYOTA TECHNOLOGICAL INST AT CHICA	-	-	1	1
TP KAP AMERICAS HOLDINGS INC	-	-	1	1
TRADEWEB MARKETS LLC	1	-	-	1
TRADING TECHNOLOGIES INTL INC	2	-	-	2

TRANSUNION LLC	1	-	-	1
TRAVELPORT LP	-	-	4	4
TREMOR VIDEO INC	-	-	1	1
TRIMBLE INC	-	-	2	2
TRIPADVISOR INC	1	-	1	2
TRIPADVISOR LLC	-	-	3	3
TRIPLE LIFT INC	-	1	-	1
TRUSTMARK SERVICES COMPANY	-	1	-	1
TURO INC	-	-	2	2
TUSAMPLE INC	2	6	2	10
TWILIO INC	8	21	62	91
TWITTER INC	24	16	36	76
TWR LOAN OF MISSISSIPPI LLC DBA TO	1	-	-	1
TYPICAL SET LLC	-	1	-	1
U S AUTO PARTS NETWORK INC	-	-	1	1
U S XPRESS INC	-	-	1	1
UBER TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	6	6
UDACITY INC	-	-	1	1
UGI UTILITIES INC	-	2	-	2
UHPATH INC	-	-	1	1
ULINE INC	1	-	-	1
UNITED STATES COLD STORAGE INC	-	-	3	3
UNITY TECHNOLOGIES SF	-	1	5	6
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO BOULDER	-	-	1	1
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA	-	-	1	1
UNIVERSITY OF UTAH	3	2	1	6
UNYBRANDS LLC	-	-	1	1
UP2DATE TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	-	1	1
UPWORK INC	3	-	-	3
URGENT LY INC	1	-	1	2
US BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	2	2	1	5
US TECH SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	-	1
UST GLOBAL INC	23	-	21	44
UTERATION LLC	-	-	1	1
UVS INFOTECH LLC	3	-	-	3
V2SOFT INC	-	-	2	2
VALOREM LLC DBA VALOREM REPLY	-	-	1	1
VARIAN MEDICAL SYSTEMS INC	1	-	3	4
VARO BANK N A	-	-	1	1
VARO MONEY INC	-	2	1	3
VASTIKA INC	-	-	1	1
VCAIRVE INC	-	4	-	4
VDRIVE IT SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	1	2
VEN SOFT LLC	-	-	1	1
VENNOYS LLC	1	-	-	1
VENSIT CORP	-	2	-	2
VENTANA MEDICAL SYSTEMS INC	-	-	2	2
VENTOIS INC	-	-	1	1
VERUNA INC	-	-	1	1
VIASAT INC	2	-	4	6
VIBES MEDIA LLC	-	-	1	1
VIGILANT TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	-	1	1
VIRGIN PULSE INC	-	-	2	2
VIRTUOUSPROS INC	1	-	-	1
VISA TECHNOLOGY & OPERATIONS LLC	2	2	4	8
VISA U S A INC	3	-	-	3
VISIONWORKS OF AMERICA INC	-	-	1	1
VMWARE INC	2	3	6	11
VOLKSWAGEN GROUP OF AMERICA INC	1	8	-	9
VISION TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
VSQUARE INFOTECH INC	1	-	-	1
VYOPTA INCORPORATED	-	-	1	1
VYOPTA INC	-	-	1	1
WAL MART ASSOCIATES INC	1	-	4	5
WALKERHEALTHCAREIT LLC	-	2	-	2
WALTER ASSOC INC DBA LATITUDE	-	-	1	1
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST LOUIS	-	1	-	1
WAVE SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	-	1
WAVICLE DATA SOLUTIONS LLC	1	2	1	4
WAY COM INC	1	-	-	1
WAYFAIR LLC	3	2	-	5
WAYSVS INC	2	1	-	3
WE WORK MANAGEMENT LLC	-	-	1	1
WEAVE GRID INC	-	1	-	1
WEBMD LLC	-	2	-	2
WEILL CORNELL MEDICAL COLLEGE	-	-	2	2
WENSI CONSULTING LLC	-	1	-	1
WESTERN DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES INC	9	1	1	11
WESTERN GOVERNORS UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
WESTERN UNION LLC	-	-	1	1
WESTLAKE CHEMICAL CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
WEX INC	1	-	-	1
WHIRLPOOL CORPORATION	2	-	-	2
WHIZTEK CORP	-	-	1	1
WHOLE FOODS MARKET SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
WIPRO LIMITED	19	23	12	54
WOLFRAM RESEARCH INC	3	1	-	4
WOLTERS KLUWER UNITED STATES INC	1	1	-	2
WORLD FUEL SERVICES CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
WORLD WRESTLING ENTERTAINMENT INC	1	-	-	1

	WP CO LLC DBA THE WASHINGTON POST	1	-	-	1
	WW INTERNATIONAL INC	-	1	1	2
	XEROX CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	XL IMPEX INC DBA ATIKA TECHNOLOGIES	-	-	2	2
	XOMIX REALTY SERVICES LLC	-	-	2	2
	XORIENT CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
	XP HLTH INC	-	1	-	1
	XSELL RESOURCES INC	-	1	-	1
	YANKA INDUSTRIES INC D/B/A MASTERC	-	1	-	1
	YASH TECHNOLOGIES INC	2	2	4	8
	YASME SOFT INC	-	1	1	2
	YEXT INC	-	-	4	4
	Z3 TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	1	2
	ZALOHI INC	-	2	-	2
	ZAP LABS LLC	-	-	1	1
	ZEN3 INFOSOLUTIONS AMERICA INC	11	2	2	15
	ZENDESK INC	2	5	14	21
	ZFNTH SOFTWARE INC	4	-	-	4
	ZENESAR TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
	ZETA GLOBAL CORP	-	1	-	1
	ZILLION TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
	ZINIER INC	2	-	-	2
	ZIPALOG INC	-	-	1	1
	ZODOMINFO TECH LLC DBA ZODOMINFO	-	3	-	3
	ZURICH AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY	1	-	-	1
	ZYNBIT.COM INC	-	-	1	1
OTHER OCC. IN ARCHITECTURE, ENGINEERING, & SURVEYING		109	112	187	408
	3M COMPANY	1	-	-	1
	3BRYE BIORESEARCH CENTER	1	-	-	1
	ADORE INC	-	1	3	4
	ADVANCED BIONICS LLC	1	-	1	2
	ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES INC	1	-	-	1
	ALCON RESEARCH LLC	-	-	2	2
	ALCON RESEARCH LTD	-	-	1	1
	ALPHATEC SPINE INC	2	-	-	2
	ALTERVIX INC	-	-	1	1
	AMAZON.COM SERVICES LLC	1	-	2	3
	AMERICAN GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	-	-	4	4
	AMERICAN TOWER CORPORATION	-	4	-	4
	AMGEN INC	1	1	-	2
	AMOUNT INC	-	-	2	2
	APPLIED MATERIALS INC	3	2	2	7
	ARCADIS U.S INC	1	-	-	1
	ARRIS COMMUNITIES INC	-	-	1	1
	ASTRAZENECA PHARMACEUTICALS LP	1	-	-	1
	ATHENAHEALTH INC	-	-	1	1
	ATHEVA USA INC DBA LUCID MOTORS US	-	-	1	1
	AUDIODIGITAL INC	1	-	-	1
	AUDO CORPORATION AMERICA	-	-	1	1
	AURIS HEALTH INC	-	-	1	1
	AUTOMOTIVE ROBOTICS INC	1	4	3	8
	AVNET INC	-	-	1	1
	BALBIX INC	-	1	-	1
	BEARING POINT CONSULTING INC	-	-	1	1
	BEAVER-VISTEC INTERNATIONAL INC	1	-	-	1
	BELKIN INTERNATIONAL INC	-	-	1	1
	BEUMER CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	BIOFUE PLASMA SERVICES LP	1	-	-	1
	BLENTECH CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
	BLUERIRD BIO INC	-	-	1	1
	BNP PARIBAS	-	2	-	2
	BRIGHTMAN & WOMEN'S HOSPITAL	-	-	1	1
	BRIGHTON MYERS SQUARE COMPANY	-	-	1	1
	BROADCOM CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
	BYRNE METALS CORP	-	-	1	1
	CADENCE DESIGN SYSTEMS INC	-	2	-	2
	CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	-	2	-	2
	CANN ASSOCIATES INC	-	1	-	1
	CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
	CB&I STORAGE TANK SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	1	1
	CBRE INC	-	-	1	1
	CENTER FOR ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT	1	-	-	1
	CEPHED	1	-	1	2
	CISCO SYSTEMS INC	2	-	-	2
	CLOUDERA INC	1	-	-	1
	CODE PRESS EQUIPMENT CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
	COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES	-	-	1	1
	COMAR LLC	-	4	1	1
	COMMSCOPE TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	-	2	2
	CONSTANT CONTACT INC	-	1	-	1
	COSMOS GRANITE AND MARBLE	-	-	1	1
	COVIDIEN LP	1	-	-	1
	CRESTION ELECTRONICS INC	-	-	1	1
	CROSSCHX INC DBA OLIVE	-	-	1	1
	CRUISE LLC	1	1	-	2
	DELPHINUS MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
	DELCON INC	-	1	-	1
	DLB GROUP INC	-	-	1	1
	DOCUSIGN INC	1	-	-	1
	DOORDASH INC	-	-	1	1

DR REDDY'S LABORATORIES INC	-	1	-	1
DRIL QUIP INC	-	-	1	1
DUCK CREEK TECHNOLOGIES LLC	1	3	-	4
EHEALTHINSURANCE SERVICES INC	2	-	2	4
ENERGY ASPECTS CORP	1	-	-	1
ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	-	1	-	1
ERNST YOUNG US LLP	1	2	1	4
ESHOCAN LLC	-	-	1	1
EXLSERVICE.COM LLC	-	1	-	1
FACEBOOK INC	1	-	-	1
FARMER'S BUSINESS NETWORK INC	-	1	-	1
FARMERS GROUP INC	1	-	-	1
FIDELITY ENGINEERING LLC	1	-	-	1
FLEX LOGIX TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	4	4
FLUIDIGMA CORPORATION	-	-	-	1
FRESENIUS USA INC A FRESENIUS MEDI	1	-	-	1
FULL CYCLE BIOPLASTICS INC	-	-	1	1
GATES CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
GENENTECH INC	2	-	-	2
GEOSYNTEC CONSULTANTS INC	1	-	-	1
GLOBAL PHARMATEX LLC	-	1	1	2
GLOBALFOUNDRIES U S INC	1	-	-	1
GN HEARING CARE CORPORATION	2	-	-	2
GOLDMAN SACHS CO LLC	-	-	1	1
GUIDEDHOUSE INC	-	-	1	1
HAPPIEST BABY INC	1	-	-	1
HDR ENGINEERING INC	-	-	1	1
HERMES MICROVISION INC	-	1	-	1
HERBERO BUILDERS INCORPORATED	1	-	-	1
HGST INC	-	1	-	1
HIKMA PHARMACEUTICALS USA INC	-	1	1	2
HILMAR CHEESE COMPANY INC	-	-	1	1
HITACHI SOLUTIONS AMERICA LTD HSAL	-	-	1	1
HOME DEPOT STORE SUPPORT INC	-	-	1	1
HUGHES NETWORK SYSTEMS LLC	1	-	-	1
HUGO BOSS FASHIONS INC	1	-	-	1
HYPERLOOP TECHNOLOGIES INC DBA VIR	-	-	1	1
ICON TECHNOLOGY INC	-	-	2	2
ICI MEDICAL INC	-	-	1	1
ILLUMINA INC	1	-	5	6
INDUSTRIAL SCIENTIFIC CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
INFOTREE SERVICE INC	-	-	3	3
INTEL AMERICAS INC	-	-	2	2
INTEL CORPORATION	-	3	2	5
INVITAE CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
IVANTI INC	-	-	3	3
JANSSEN RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT LLC	-	2	-	2
JPMORGAN CHASE CO	-	-	3	3
JUNIPER NETWORKS INC	6	8	5	19
JUNIPER NETWORKS US INC	-	1	-	1
KBR WYLE SERVICES LLC	-	-	1	1
KIMBERLY CLARK CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
KLA CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
KMA CONSULTING ENGINEERS INC	-	2	-	2
KORE AI INC	-	-	1	1
L T TECHNOLOGY SERVICES LTD	-	-	4	4
LAM RESEARCH CORPORATION	1	4	2	7
LAND IQ LLC	1	-	-	1
LATCH SYSTEMS INC	-	-	3	3
LEANCOR LLC	-	-	1	1
LEAR CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
LOGISTICS PLUS INC	1	-	-	1
LOVEVERY INC	-	-	2	2
LS SOLUTIONS INC	6	-	2	8
LSP TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
LUCID USA INC	1	-	1	2
LUMINUS INC	1	-	-	1
LUTRON ELECTRONICS CO INC	1	1	2	4
LUTRON KETRA LLC	-	-	2	2
LYFT INC	-	-	8	8
MARQUARDT SWITCHES INC	-	-	2	2
MASIMO CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
MAXIM INTEGRATED PRODUCTS INC	-	1	5	6
MEDIMPACT HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS INC	1	-	-	1
MEDTRONIC INC	1	2	1	4
META PLATFORMS INC	-	-	1	1
METROPOLITAN TRANSIT AUTHORITY OF	-	-	1	1
MICROCHIP TECHNOLOGY INC	2	-	-	2
MICRODESK INC	-	-	1	1
MICRON TECHNOLOGY INC	1	1	1	3
MICROSOFT CORPORATION	-	1	4	5
MIDLAND CREDIT MANAGEMENT INC	1	-	-	1
MOORE E&T LLC	1	-	-	1
MOTIONAL AD INC	1	-	1	2
MOVEWORKS INC	1	-	1	2
MSC SOFTWARE CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
MUSG UNION BANK NA	-	-	1	1
MYTHIC INC	1	-	-	1
NEILSON TECH SVCS LLC	-	-	1	1
NEOXAM AMERICAS INC	-	2	-	2

NIKOLA CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
NIKOLA MOTOR COMPANY	1	-	-	1
NORDSTROM INC	-	1	-	1
NUTANIX INC	-	5	-	5
NUTOROMY INC	-	-	1	1
NUVASIVE SPECIALIZED ORTHOPEDICS I	1	-	-	1
OMRON ADEPT TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
OPTIMAL CAE INC	-	5	-	5
OPTIMAL INC	2	3	-	5
ORANGE WATER & SEWER AUTHORITY OWA	-	1	-	1
OVERSTOCK.COM INC	1	-	-	1
PALL CORPORATION	2	-	-	2
PALO ALTO RESEARCH CENTER INC	-	-	1	1
PARTICULATE SOLID RESEARCH INC	-	-	1	1
PHILIPS NORTH AMERICA LLC	-	1	2	3
POLAR IT SERVICES INC	-	1	-	1
PRINCETON CONSULTING LLC	-	-	1	1
PRIVACERA INC	-	1	-	1
PROTERRA INC	-	-	1	1
PURDUE UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
PURE STORAGE INC	-	1	-	1
QUANTUMSCAPE BATTERY INC	-	-	1	1
QUIDEL CORP	-	-	1	1
RAMBUS INC	1	-	2	3
RECOR MEDICAL INC	-	1	-	1
ROCHE SEQUENCING SOLUTIONS INC	1	-	-	1
ROOSTIFY INC	-	-	2	2
SAILPOINT TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
SAS AUTOMOTIVE USA INC	-	-	1	1
SBM OFFSHORE USA INC	-	3	-	3
SCRY ANALYTICS INC	1	-	-	1
SEARLES VALLEY MINERALS INC	-	2	-	2
SEMICONDUCTOR COMPONENTS INDUSTRIES LLC	-	-	2	2
SENSEIA TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
SERVICELINK MANAGEMENT COMPANY LLC	-	-	1	1
SICK INC	-	1	-	1
SIEGFRIED ENGINEERING INC	-	1	-	1
SIGMA PLASTIC SERVICES INC	1	-	-	1
SHOWLINE INC	1	-	-	1
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON	-	-	2	2
SPLUNK INC	-	-	1	1
ST JUDE MEDICAL CARDIOLOGY DIVISION INC AN ABBOTT C	-	-	1	1
SUMITOTAL SYSTEMS LLC	1	-	-	1
SYNCRON INC	-	-	1	1
SYNMETA LLC	-	1	-	1
TAMR INC	-	-	2	2
TERASAKI INSTITUTE FOR BIOMEDICAL	-	1	-	1
TERASAKI INSTITUTE FOR BIOMEDICAL INNOVATION	1	-	-	1
TERUMO BCT INC	-	-	1	1
THE FOUNTAIN GROUP LLC	1	-	-	1
THE MATHWORKS INC	1	-	-	1
TRANS BAY CABLE LLC	-	-	1	1
TRANSOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	1	1
TRILIOY INTERNATIONAL	-	1	-	1
TRIMBLE INC	1	-	-	1
TUSIMPLE INC	2	-	1	3
UNICON PHARMA INC	1	2	1	4
UNITEDMASTERS INC	-	-	1	1
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO DENVER	2	-	-	2
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA	-	1	2	3
UPKARA INC	1	-	-	1
USUI INTERNATIONAL CORP	1	-	-	1
VORTH OPERATING COMPANY	-	-	1	1
VIAYI SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	2	2
VICARIOUS FPC INC	1	-	-	1
VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE & STATE UNIVERSITY D/	-	-	1	1
VMWARE INC	4	-	-	4
WAL MART ASSOCIATES INC	-	1	-	1
WAYFAIR LLC	-	2	-	2
WE WORK MANAGEMENT LLC	-	-	1	1
WHIRLPOOL CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
WOVEN PLANET NORTH AMERICA INC	-	-	2	2
WVFN INC	-	1	-	1
XOS	1	-	-	1
ZHONGDING USA CADILLAC INC DBA MI	-	1	-	1
ZIONS BANCORPORATION N A	3	-	-	3
ZCETIS INC	-	-	2	2
OTHER OCCUPATIONS IN ADMINISTRATIVE SPECIALIZATIONS	154	218	286	658
23ANDME INC	-	1	-	1
7 ELEVEN INC	-	1	-	1
8X8 INC	-	2	1	3
ABBVIE BIOTHERAPEUTICS INC	-	1	-	1
ABBVIE INC	-	-	2	2
ABERCROMBIE & FITCH MANAGEMENT CO	-	-	1	1
ACCO BRANDS USA LLC	-	2	-	2
ADDEPAR INC	-	-	1	1
ADP TAX SERVICES INC	-	-	2	2
ADP TECHNOLOGY SERVICES INC	-	-	3	3
ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES INC	1	-	-	1
AFFIRM INC	-	2	-	2

AIG CLAIMS INC	1	7	-	8
AIG EMPLOYEE SERVICES INC	-	9	-	9
AIG GLOBAL ASSET MGMT HOLDINGS	1	-	-	1
AIG GLOBAL ASSET MGT HOLDINGS CORP	1	-	-	1
AIG PC GLOBAL SERVICES INC	-	-	-	10
AIXPARTNERS LLP	1	10	1	2
ALTAIR PRODUCTDESIGN INC	-	1	1	2
AMAZON COM SERVICES LLC	2	4	15	21
AMAZON WEB SERVICES INC	2	1	3	6
AMAZON.COM SERVICES LLC	-	-	3	3
AMERICAN GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE CO	-	5	-	5
AMERICAN GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	-	-	3	3
AMOBEE INC	4	-	-	4
AMOUNT INC	-	-	1	1
ANSIRA PARTNERS LLC	-	3	-	3
AQR CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LLC	5	-	-	5
ARCESUM LLC	3	-	-	3
ARGO AI LLC	-	2	4	6
ASHLEY FURNITURE INDUSTRIES INC	-	1	-	1
ASPEN DENTAL MANAGEMENT INC	-	1	-	1
ATHENAHEALTH INC	-	1	-	1
ATLISSIAN INC	-	-	1	1
AVALARA INC	1	-	-	1
AXALTA COATING SYSTEMS LLC	-	-	1	1
AXONIA INC	-	-	1	1
AXTRIA INC	-	4	-	4
BEIGENE USA INC	-	-	1	1
BENEFITFOCUS.COM INC	-	1	-	1
BEST BUY CO INC	-	-	2	2
BEYONDSOFT CONSULTING INC	2	-	-	2
BIOMARIN PHARMACEUTICAL INC	-	-	1	1
BLACKBAUD INC	-	-	1	1
BLENDO LABS INC	1	-	-	1
BLUE HILL INC	-	-	1	1
BLUE SHIELD OF CALIFORNIA	2	-	-	2
BLUESHIFT LABS INC	-	2	-	2
BOULEVARD LABS INC	-	1	-	1
BRANCHFOOD LLC	-	-	1	1
BRIGHTSIGHT INC	-	1	-	1
BROOKFIELD ASSET MANAGEMENT REINSURANCE ADVISOR	-	-	1	1
C3 AI INC	-	2	-	2
CARE COM INC	-	1	-	1
CARHARTT INC	-	1	-	1
CASTLIGHT HEALTH INC	-	1	-	1
CBRE INC	-	-	1	1
CELCO PARTNERSHIP DBA VERIZON	-	1	-	1
CGI TECHNOLOGIES AND SOLUTIONS INC	2	1	-	3
CHARLES SCHWAB & COMPANY INC	-	1	1	2
CHECKR INC	-	-	1	1
CHEGG INC	-	-	2	2
CISCO SYSTEMS INC	-	-	1	1
CITICOR FUND SERVICES MALVERN INC	-	-	1	1
CITY NATIONAL BANK	-	-	1	1
CLOUDFLARE INC	-	-	1	1
CLUMIO INC	-	1	2	3
COFORGE INC F K A NIIT TECH INC	1	-	-	1
COGNAC CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
COGNIZANT TRIZETTO SOFTWARE GRP IN	1	1	-	2
CONBASE INC	3	1	1	5
COLLIERIA INC	1	-	-	1
COMMERCE FABRIC INC	-	1	-	1
COMMONWEALTH CARE ALLIANCE INC	-	1	2	3
CONVOY INC	-	-	4	4
CREDIT SUISSE SECURITIES USA LLC	-	-	5	5
CREDIT SUISSE SERVICES USA LLC	-	-	2	2
CROWDSTRIKE INC	-	2	-	2
CUMMINS EMISSION SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	2	2
CUMMINS INC	3	2	3	8
CYBERTECH SYSTEMS AND SOFTWARE INC	-	3	-	3
D E SHAW & CO L P	-	2	-	2
DATADOG INC	-	-	1	1
DB USA CORE CORPORATION	1	1	1	3
DELIVER INC	-	1	-	1
DELL USA L P	-	-	1	1
DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP	-	-	1	1
DELOITTE CONSULTING LLP	2	1	-	3
DELOITTE LLP	-	1	-	1
DELOITTE SERVICES LP	2	-	-	2
DEUTSCHE BANK SECURITIES INC	-	1	-	1
DIGITALOCEAN LLC	-	1	-	1
DIXON HUGHES GOODMAN LLP	-	1	-	1
DOCU SIGN INC	2	-	-	2
DRIELY INC	1	-	-	1
DROPBOX INC	-	3	-	3
ELC MANAGEMENT LLC	1	-	-	1
EQUIFAX INC	2	-	-	2
ERNST & YOUNG US LLP	3	-	-	6
ERNST YOUNG US LLP	12	17	1	46
ETHOS TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
EXPEDIA INC	-	-	2	2

FACEBOOK INC	2	5	8	15
FIRST REPUBLIC BANK	2	-	1	3
FITCH RATINGS INC	-	-	1	1
FLEXE INC	-	2	-	2
FLYTHOMAS INC	-	1	-	1
FOOT LOCKER RETAIL INC	-	1	-	1
GATEWAY HEALTH LLC	-	-	1	1
GCP APPLIED TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	3	3
GEMINI TRUST COMPANY LLC	-	2	-	2
GENENTECH INC	-	-	1	1
GOOGLE LLC	-	3	-	3
GRAVITY PAYMENTS INC	-	-	2	2
GROUPON INC	-	-	3	3
GUSTO INC	-	1	3	4
HAPPY MONEY INC	-	1	-	1
HEALTH INTELLIGENCE COMPANY LLC	-	2	-	2
HERE NORTH AMERICA LLC	1	-	-	1
HEWLETT PACKARD ENTERPRISE COMPANY	-	1	-	1
HITACHI VANTARA LLC	2	-	-	2
HOMESITE GROUP INC	1	-	-	1
MONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC	-	1	-	1
HSBC BANK USA NA	-	1	-	1
IBM CORPORATION	4	5	-	9
IDEXX LABORATORIES INC	2	-	-	4
INFENEA CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
INFINITE COMPUTER SOLUTIONS INC	-	-	2	2
INMAR SUPPLY CHAIN SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	1	1
INOVALON INC	-	2	-	2
INTEL CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
INTERPRO INCORPORATED D/B/A INTERP	1	-	-	1
INTONE NETWORKS INC DBA INTONE	-	-	3	3
INTUIT INC	-	-	7	7
INVITAE CORPORATION	2	-	-	2
IPC SYSTEMS INC	-	-	1	1
IQVIA RDS INC	-	-	1	1
IRRYTHM TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	2	2
IRIS SOFTWARE INC	2	-	-	2
J KRIEGER AND COMPANY INC	-	-	2	2
JANE STREET GROUP LLC	-	1	-	1
JAVEN TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	1	-	1
JDRF INTERNATIONAL	-	1	-	1
JOINT COMMISSION RESOURCES INC	-	-	1	1
JPMORGAN CHASE CO	1	-	-	1
KEYBANC CAPITAL MARKETS INC	-	-	2	2
KEYBANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	-	-	1	1
KFORCE INC	14	6	7	27
KOHL'S INC	-	2	-	2
KPMG LLP	3	-	2	5
LA 2 BOY INCORPORATED	1	-	-	1
LAMBDA INC	-	2	-	2
LENDINGCLUB BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	-	-	1	1
LMI AEROSPACE INC	1	-	-	1
LOANDEPOT.COM LLC	-	2	-	2
MAERSK AGENCY U.S.A INC	-	-	1	1
MAGNITE INC	1	-	-	1
MALWAREBYTES INC	-	1	2	3
MAZARS USA LLP	1	-	-	1
MEOTRONIC INC	-	1	1	2
MEMORIAL SLOAN KETTERING CANCER CE	-	-	1	1
META PLATFORMS INC	-	1	2	3
MICROSOFT CORPORATION	-	3	8	11
MINDSET CONSULTING LLC	-	-	1	1
MINDSTRONG INC	1	-	-	1
MIZUHO AMERICAS SERVICES LLC	-	1	1	2
MOHAWK INDUSTRIES INC	-	-	2	2
MORGAN STANLEY SERVICES GROUP INC	-	1	2	3
MORGAN STANLEY SMITH BARNEY LLC	-	1	1	2
MVCAE INC	1	-	-	1
NATIONAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO	-	3	-	3
NATURES BOUNTY CO	1	-	-	1
NB VENTURES INC DBA GEP	-	1	2	3
NEROWALLET INC	-	-	1	1
NETFLIX INC	-	-	1	1
NETGEAR INC	-	2	-	2
NEW JERSEY INNOVATION INSTITUTE	-	-	1	1
NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	-	-	2	2
NEXDOOR INC	-	-	2	2
NORDSTROM INC	4	-	-	4
NORTONLIFELOCK INC	-	-	3	3
NOVARTIS PHARMACEUTICALS CORP	1	-	-	1
NUTANIX INC	1	-	-	1
OATH HOLDINGS INC	1	-	-	1
OPTUM SERVICES INC	3	-	-	3
OTSUKA AMERICA PHARMACEUTICAL INC	-	1	-	1
OUTREACH CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
OVERSTOCK.COM INC	4	2	-	6
PACIFIC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	-	-	2	2
PAULO ALTO NETWORKS INC	-	1	1	2
PANTHEON SYSTEMS INC	-	-	1	1
PATREON INC	-	-	1	1

	PELOTON INTERACTIVE INC		-	2	2
	PENTAGON FEDERAL CREDIT UNION	1	-	-	1
	PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATES INC		3	-	3
	PLAID INC	-	-	1	1
	POCKET GEMS INC	1	-	1	2
	PRICETRACE LLC DBA DEALMOON		-	1	1
	PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS ADVISORY SE	2	-	-	2
	PRIMER TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	3	3
	PRISM HOLISTIC CARE LTD	1	-	-	1
	PROCORE TECHNOLOGIES INC		1	3	1
	PURE STORAGE INC		1	3	4
	PWC ADVISORY SERVICES LLC	3	2	1	6
	QUINNOX INC	1	-	2	3
	RADIX TRADING LLC		-	1	1
	RBC CAPITAL MARKETS LLC		1	-	1
	RCG GLOBAL SERVICES INC		1	-	1
	REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS INC		2	-	2
	REI SYSTEMS INC		-	2	2
	RIDECELL INC		5	-	5
	SAFEWAY INC	1	-	-	1
	SALESFORCE COM INC		-	1	1
	SAMSARA NETWORKS INC		-	1	1
	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS AMERICA INC		-	3	3
	SG AMERICAS SECURITIES LLC		1	-	1
	SHUTTERFLY LLC		1	-	1
	SIOSTROM SONS INC		1	-	1
	SKULLZ INC		1	4	5
	SKYDIO INC		2	-	2
	SKYRUSH INC	2	-	-	2
	SODICA AUTOMOTIVE AUBURN INC		-	1	1
	SPELLMAN HIGH VOLTAGE ELECS CORP	1	-	-	1
	SPRINGWORKS THERAPEUTICS OPERATING	1	-	-	1
	SQUARE TRADE INC		-	2	2
	STRATXOS INC		1	-	1
	STRIPE INC		-	2	2
	STRONG ARM TECHNOLOGIES INC		-	1	1
	SUPPLYFRAME INC		2	-	2
	SVB FINANCIAL GROUP		-	1	1
	T MOBILE USA INC		-	2	2
	TENCENT AMERICA LLC		-	1	1
	TEVA PHARMACEUTICALS USA INC		2	-	2
	THE BLACKSTONE GROUP		-	1	1
	THE NARRATIV COMPANY INC		-	1	1
	THE SALVATION ARMY USA EASTERN TER	2	-	-	2
	THUMBSTACK INC		2	-	2
	TRANSAMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY		-	1	1
	TRANSFORM SEARS HOME SERVICES LLC		-	2	2
	TRANSPLATE TEXAS LP		-	2	2
	TRANSUNION LLC		-	1	1
	TRUIST BANK		-	3	3
	UBER FREIGHT US LLC		-	1	1
	UBER TECHNOLOGIES INC		-	5	5
	UNITED HEALTHCARE SERVICES INC		1	-	1
	UNIVERSAL MCGRAW WORLDWIDE INC		1	-	1
	UPWORK INC	1	-	-	1
	VARIAN MEDICAL SYSTEMS INC		-	2	2
	VERIZON DATA SERVICES LLC	1	-	-	1
	VIEW INC		-	2	2
	VISTEON CORPORATION		1	-	1
	WAL MART ASSOCIATES INC	1	-	3	4
	WAL-MART ASSOCIATES INC	1	2	-	3
	WARP DRIVE INC		-	1	1
	WAYFAIR LLC	4	-	-	4
	WE WORK MANAGEMENT LLC		-	4	4
	WELLS FARGO BANK NA	2	1	3	6
	WESTERN DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES INC	2	-	-	2
	WHIRLPOOL CORPORATION		-	1	1
	WILLIAMS SONOMA INC		2	3	5
	WIPRO LIMITED		1	-	1
	YASCO SYSTEMS INC		1	-	1
	YORK INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	2	-	-	2
	ZALITH INC DBA NOTABLE HEALTH		-	3	3
	ZEPBA TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION		-	3	3
	ZILLOW INC		1	-	1
	ZOOM VIDEO COMMUNICATIONS INC	1	-	-	1
	ZS ASSOCIATES INC	1	-	-	1
	ZYNGA INC		-	2	2
OTHER OCCUPATIONS IN ART		3	1	3	7
	MICROSOFT CORPORATION		-	1	1
	POCKET GEMS INC	1	-	-	1
	VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY		1	-	1
OTHER OCCUPATIONS IN EDUCATION		5	4	3	12
	AMAZON.COM SERVICES LLC		1	-	1
	BETTER HOLDCO INC DBA BETTER		-	1	1
	MOLECULAR EPIDEMIOLOGY INC		-	1	1
	SBHS FOR THE ARTS & EDUCATION	3	1	-	4
	SAULIE INC	2	-	-	2
	VELOCITYNE LIDAR INC		1	1	2
	VUBICO INC		1	-	1
OTHER OCCUPATIONS IN LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE		2	1	3	6

	COHERUS BIOSCIENCES	1	-	-	1
	ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH INS	-	1	-	1
	LAW OFFICES OF RAKESH MEHROTRA	1	-	-	1
	REED SMITH LLP	-	-	2	2
	DEEMING GAMESA RENEWABLE ENERGY IN	-	-	1	1
OTHER OCCUPATIONS IN LIFE SCIENCES		21	22	22	65
	AKEMIA THERAPEUTICS INC	1	1	-	2
	ANAPLAN INC	1	-	-	1
	ASTRAZENECA PHARMACEUTICALS LP	-	-	1	1
	BASF CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
	BIOGEN INC	-	1	-	1
	BLUEBIRD BIO INC	-	-	1	1
	BLUEPRINT MEDICINES CORPORATION	-	-	3	3
	BROWN UNIVERSITY	1	-	-	1
	CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY	-	1	-	1
	CEDARS SINAI MEDICAL CENTER	-	1	-	1
	COOK MYOSITE INCORPORATED	1	-	-	1
	DNANEXUS INC	-	1	-	1
	DOTCOM TEAM LLC	-	-	1	1
	EXCELLSION NUTRITION INC	-	1	-	1
	GENENTECH INC	-	-	1	1
	ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MOUNT	1	-	-	1
	IMMUCOR GTI DIAGNOSTICS INC	1	-	-	1
	JAZZ PHARMACEUTICALS INC	-	-	1	1
	LEX CONSULTING LLC	-	-	-	1
	LOYOLA UNIV CHICAGO LAKE SHORE CAM	-	-	1	1
	LOYOLA UNIV MED CTR	-	-	1	1
	MASSACHUSETTS EYE & EAR INFIRMARY	-	1	-	1
	MEISSA VACCINES INC	-	2	-	2
	MERCK RESEARCH LABORATORIES MA LLC	-	-	-	2
	MILK SPECIALTIES COMPANY	-	1	-	1
	MORPHOSYS US INC	1	-	-	1
	NEXTAR THERAPEUTICS	-	-	2	2
	NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE OF OPTOMETRY	1	-	-	1
	PA CONSULTING GROUP INC	1	-	-	1
	RESEARCH FOUNDATION FOR MENTAL HYG	-	1	-	1
	RETINA FOUNDATION OF THE SOUTHWEST	-	-	1	1
	ROCHE MOLECULAR SYSTEMS INC	-	3	-	3
	SANOFI US SERVICES INC	-	-	2	2
	SOFTWORLd INC	-	2	-	2
	TERASAKI INSTITUTE FOR BIOMEDICAL	2	-	-	2
	THE J DAVID GLADSTONE INSTITUTES	-	1	-	1
	THERMO FISHER SCIENTIFIC INC	-	1	-	1
	TOORIENT PHARMA INC	2	1	-	3
	TRINITY CONSULTANTS INC	-	-	1	1
	ULTRAGENYX PHARMACEUTICAL INC	-	-	1	1
	UNICON SCIENCES INC	-	-	1	1
	UNIV OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES	-	-	2	2
	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO BOULDER	-	-	1	1
	VALIDATION ASSOCIATES LLC	-	-	1	1
	WASHINGTON UNIV IN ST LOUIS	1	2	-	3
	WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST LOUIS	3	-	-	3
	YOUNG LIVING ESSENTIAL OILS LC	1	-	-	1
OTHER OCCUPATIONS IN MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES		24	24	29	77
	4C INSIGHTS INC	-	-	1	1
	BA 51 LLC	1	-	3	4
	AFFIRM INC	-	-	1	1
	APPLIED MATERIALS INC	-	1	-	1
	ARCADIS U'S INC	-	2	-	2
	BLUEBIRD BIO INC	-	1	-	1
	BMO HARRIS BANK NA	-	1	-	1
	BRISTOL MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY	-	2	-	2
	BROWN UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
	CARDINAL HEALTH INC	1	-	-	1
	CHARTBOOST INC	-	-	1	1
	CHS INC	-	-	1	1
	CITIZENS FINANCIAL GROUP INC	1	-	-	1
	COGEM BIOSCIENCES INC	2	-	-	2
	COMPASS GROUP USA INC	-	1	-	1
	COVANCE INC	3	-	-	3
	DELOITTE CONSULTING LLP	-	1	-	1
	ETHOS TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
	FALCON TRADING COMPANY INC	-	1	-	1
	FRED HUTCHINSON CANCER RESEARCH CE	-	1	-	1
	GEI CONSULTANTS INC	-	1	-	1
	GENERAL DYNAMICS INFO TECH INC	-	-	1	1
	GRAHAM CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LP	-	1	-	1
	ICON CLINICAL RESEARCH LLC	-	1	-	1
	ILLUMINA INC	-	-	1	1
	INVITAE CORPORATION	1	-	1	2
	IOVIA RDS INC	2	-	1	3
	JOHNSON MATTHEY PHARMACEUTICAL MAT	1	-	-	1
	JPMORGAN CHASE CO	1	-	-	1
	LYFT INC	-	-	1	1
	META PLATFORMS INC	-	2	-	2
	MICROSOFT CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	NETSCOUT SYSTEMS TEXAS LLC	-	-	1	1
	NOVELIS INC	-	-	1	1
	PARATEX INTERNATIONAL LLC	-	1	-	1
	PHOENIX ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1

	PINKERTON CONSULTING & INVESTIGATI	-	1	-	1
	RANDSTAD TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	-	1	1
	RESEARCH CORP OF THE UNIV OF MI	-	-	1	1
	RESEARCH FOUNDATION FOR MENTAL HYG	-	-	1	1
	SANOFI PASTEUR INC	-	-	1	1
	SEAGATE US LLC	1	-	-	1
	SIMONS FOUNDATION	1	-	-	1
	SPLUNK INC	-	-	2	2
	STANDARD POORS FINANCIAL SVCS LLC	-	2	-	2
	SUNRISE FUTURES LLC	1	2	-	2
	SYNOS HEALTH LLC	1	-	-	1
	TEXAS CAPITAL BANK	-	1	-	1
	THE ALLIANCE FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERG	1	-	-	1
	THE CURATORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI	-	-	2	2
	THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY	-	-	1	1
	THE GAP INC	1	-	-	1
	TIGERMED BDM INC	-	1	-	1
	TRIAD NATIONAL SECURITY LLC	2	-	-	2
	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO DENVER	1	-	1	2
	UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA	-	-	1	1
	UT BATTELLE LLC ORNL	2	-	-	2
	ZYNGA INC	-	-	1	1
OTHER OCCUPATIONS IN MEDICINE AND HEALTH		62	61	81	204
	ABRYVE INC	-	-	1	1
	ABRYVE US LLC	-	1	-	1
	ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICIN	1	2	-	3
	ALNYLAM US INC	2	-	-	2
	APCER LIFE SCIENCES INC	-	-	1	1
	ASSOCIATES PRO REHABILITATION SERV	-	-	1	1
	BECKMAN RESEARCH INST OF THE CITY	1	-	-	1
	BIOGEN INC	4	-	3	7
	BIOVERATIV THERAPEUTICS INC	1	-	-	1
	BON SECOURS MERCY HEALTH INC	-	-	1	1
	BROOKHAM & WOMEN'S HOSPITAL	3	1	6	10
	BROOKHAM AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL	3	2	1	6
	BRISTOL MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY	-	1	3	4
	CARDOLINAS PHYSICIANS NETWORK INC	1	-	-	1
	CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY	-	1	1	2
	CEGARS SINAI MEDICAL CENTER	1	-	-	1
	CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL & PREV	-	-	2	2
	CINCINNATI CHILDREN'S HOSP MED CTR	2	6	1	9
	CINCINNATI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER	1	6	4	11
	CITY OF HOPE NATIONAL MEDICAL CTR	-	-	1	1
	CLEVELAND CLINIC	1	-	-	1
	CONSTELLATION PHARMACEUTICALS INC	-	-	2	2
	COVANCE CRS LLC	-	1	-	1
	GEN HOSP CORP D/B/A MASS GEN HOSP	7	6	22	35
	GENERAL HOSP CORP D/B/A MASS GENER	1	3	-	4
	GENERAL HOSP CORP D/B/A MASS GENERAL HOSP	1	1	8	10
	HRH HOSPITALS CORP	-	2	-	2
	HONU INTERVENTION INC	1	-	-	1
	HOSPITAL FOR SPECIAL SURGERY	1	-	-	1
	ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MOUNT	1	-	-	1
	INSTITUTE FOR CANCER RESEARCH DBA	-	1	-	1
	INTEGRATED RESOURCES INC	-	-	1	1
	JENAVOLVE TECHNOLOGY INC	-	-	1	1
	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	2	-	1	3
	KARLUS INC	-	-	1	1
	KELLY SERVICES INC	2	1	-	3
	MA EYE & EAR ASSO INC	-	-	1	1
	MASS GENERAL BRIGHAM INCORPORATED	1	-	1	2
	MASSACHUSETTS EYE & EAR ASSOCIATES	-	1	-	1
	MASSACHUSETTS EYE & EAR INFIRMARY	3	-	-	3
	MCLEAN HOSPITAL	-	1	-	1
	MEDLINE INDUSTRIES INC	-	1	-	1
	MEMORIAL SLOAN KETTERING CANCER CE	-	3	2	5
	MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL	-	1	-	1
	NEAOURS FOUNDATION	-	2	-	2
	NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPT OF HEALTH & HUM	-	1	-	1
	NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY	1	-	-	1
	OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH CTRS OF CALIFO	1	-	-	1
	OREGON HEALTH & SCIENCE UNIVERSITY	-	1	-	1
	PARTNERS HEALTHCARE INC	-	-	1	1
	PHYSICAL THERAPY SERVICES OF FLATIRON PC	-	-	1	1
	PHYSICAL THERAPY SVCS OF FLATIRON	-	-	1	1
	PREMIERE REHAB LLC DBA INFINITY REH	-	-	1	1
	RJM PHARMA INC	1	-	-	1
	RITESTIP REHAB SOLUTIONS LLC	-	1	-	1
	SANOFI US SERVICES INC	-	1	-	1
	SMITH & NEPHEW INC	-	-	2	2
	SPAULDING REHABILITATION HOSPITAL	-	2	-	2
	TERASAKI INSTITUTE FOR BIOMEDICAL	-	-	1	1
	THE UNIV OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM	6	-	2	8
	UMASS CHAN MEDICAL SCHOOL	-	-	1	1
	UNIV OF ARKANSAS FOR MED SCIENCES	-	3	-	3
	UNIV OF MA MEDICAL SCHOOL	3	-	-	3
	UNIV OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST	3	-	-	3
	UNIV OF MISSISSIPPI MEDICAL CENTER	1	-	-	1
	UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM	-	1	-	1
	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES	1	-	-	1

	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SAN DIEGO	1	-	2	3
	UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA	-	-	1	1
	UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA	3	-	-	3
	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	-	3	-	3
	VAN ANDEL RESEARCH INSTITUTE	-	-	1	1
	WALKERHEALTHCARE LLC	1	-	-	1
	WEILL CORNELL MEDICAL COLLEGE	-	1	-	1
	XCENDA LLC	-	2	-	2
	YAKIMA VALLEY FARM WORKERS CLINIC	-	-	1	1
OTHER OCCUPATIONS IN MUSEUM, LIBRARY, & ARCHIVAL SCIENCES		2	2	3	3
	AMERITAS LIFE INSURANCE CORP	-	1	-	1
	COMPASS MANAGEMENT HOLDINGS LLC	-	-	2	2
	FUJITSU AMERICA INC	-	1	-	1
	NETFLIX INC	2	-	-	2
	REWARDS NETWORK ESTABLISHMENT SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
OTHER OCCUPATIONS IN RELIGION AND THEOLOGY		-	-	1	1
	KOHL'S INC	-	-	1	1
OTHER OCCUPATIONS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES		6	-	20	26
	ALCUMEN LLC	-	-	2	2
	DAPPER AMERICA INC	-	-	1	1
	ENERGY FOCUS INC	-	-	1	1
	EVERQUOTE INC	-	-	1	1
	MULLENLOWE U S INC D/B/A MEDIAHUB	-	-	1	1
	PAPA INC	1	-	-	1
	SALUCE LABS INC	1	-	-	1
	SPRINKLR INC	1	-	-	1
	THE SPHERE INSTITUTE	1	-	12	13
	THRASIO LLC	1	-	-	1
	WW INTERNATIONAL INC	1	-	-	1
	ZECO SYSTEMS INC DBA GREENLOTS	-	-	1	1
PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION OCCUPATIONS		5	2	23	30
	AMAZON.COM SERVICES LLC	-	-	1	1
	BIONIGO SYSTEMS LLC	-	-	1	1
	BYD MOTORS LLC	-	-	2	2
	BYTEDANCE INC	-	1	-	1
	CAPITAL GROUP COMPANIES GLOBAL	-	-	2	2
	CHINA MOBILE INTERNATIONAL USA INC	-	-	1	1
	COGNIZANT TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS US	-	-	2	2
	CONCEPTS INFORMATION TECH INC	-	-	-	-
	DELL USA L P	1	-	-	1
	ECOLAB USA INC	1	-	-	1
	ERNST YOUNG US LLP	-	-	3	3
	FACEBOOK INC	-	-	1	1
	INFORMATION ASSET LLC	-	-	2	2
	INTEGRATED RESOURCES INC	1	-	-	1
	JD.COM AMERICAN TECHNOLOGIES CORP	-	-	1	1
	MALCO COMPANY LLC	-	1	-	1
	RESEARCH CORP OF THE UNIV OF HI	1	-	-	1
	STATISTIK LLC	-	-	1	1
	SYNCHRON INC	-	-	1	1
	TENCENT AMERICA LLC	-	-	1	1
	TRANSUNION LLC	-	-	1	1
	UBER TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	-	-
	ZENS INFOSOLUTIONS AMERICA INC	1	-	-	1
	ZOOMINFO TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	-	1	1
PHARMACISTS		6	9	5	20
	BEST AID COMMUNITY PHARMACY LLC	-	-	1	1
	COLLEGIUM PHARMACEUTICAL INC	1	-	-	1
	DUTCH PHARMACIES INC	-	-	1	1
	IRISYS LLC	-	1	-	1
	LABTEST INTERNATIONAL INC DBA	-	1	-	1
	MEDLIFE PHARMACY LLC	-	-	1	1
	NOVEL LABORATORIES INC	1	-	-	1
	PHARMA BUDDIES CORP DBA ROSEMONT S	-	-	1	1
	STAMFORD COMMUNITY PHARMACY INC	4	-	-	4
	VALUE RX PHARMACY LLC	-	1	-	1
	WALGREEN CO	-	6	1	7
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS		173	140	254	567
	24 ON PHYSICIANS PC	2	-	-	2
	ADELANTE HEALTHCARE INC	-	-	2	2
	ADVENTIST HLTH SYSTEM/SUNBELT INC D/B/A ADVENTHEALTH	-	1	-	1
	ALAMO PHYSICIAN SVCS PLLC	-	1	-	1
	ALASKA NATIVE TRIBAL HEALTH CONSORTIUM	-	-	4	4
	ALLEGENT CREIGHTON CLINIC	1	-	1	2
	ALLERGY & IMMUNOLOGY ASSO OF NEW E	-	1	-	1
	APP OF SOUTHERN ARIZONA HM LLC	-	-	1	1
	ARKANSAS HEALTH GROUP	-	-	2	2
	ARJUNKS URRONAS M D PLLC	2	-	-	2
	ASANTE PHYSICIAN PARTNERS	-	-	3	3
	ASIAN AMERICAN HEALTH COALITION OF	-	-	1	1
	ASIAN HUMAN SVCS FAMILY HLTH CTR	-	1	-	1
	BAYSTATE MEDICAL PRACTICES INC	-	1	5	5
	BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENTER INC	-	1	-	1
	BLANCHARD VALLEY REGIONAL HLTH CTR	-	1	-	1
	BON SECOURS MEDICAL GROUP RICHMOND PRIMARY CAR	2	-	-	2
	BRIGHTMAN & WOMEN S PHYSICIAN ORGANI	1	-	-	1
	BRIGHTMAN AND WOMEN S HOSPITAL	-	-	1	1
	BROCKTON NEIGHBORHOOD HEALTH CTR	-	-	2	2
	BRYAN PHYSICIAN NETWORK	-	-	1	1
	CARILION MEDICAL CENTER	11	-	-	11

CARLE HEALTH CARE INC D/B/A CARLE	-	-	3	3
CAROLINA HEALTH CENTERS INC	-	-	1	1
CEDARS SINAI MEDICAL CENTER	-	-	2	2
CENTRA MEDICAL GROUP LLC	-	-	3	3
CHARLES COLE MEMORIAL HOSP DBA UPM	-	-	-	1
CHILDRENS COMMUNITY CARE INC DBA C	1	1	-	1
CHILDRENS HOSPITAL CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
CHIRICAHUA COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER	-	-	1	1
CHRISTUS TRINITY CLINIC	-	1	-	1
CLEVELAND CLINIC	-	5	-	5
COGENT HEALTHCARE OF GA P C D/B/A	1	-	-	1
COGENT HEALTHCARE OF NORTH CAROLINA P C D/B/A SOI	-	-	8	8
COMMUNITY HOSPITALISTS LLC DBA HHI	-	-	1	1
COVENANT MEDICAL GROUP INC	-	-	2	2
DARTMOUTH HITCHCOCK CLINIC	-	-	1	1
DELL CHILDREN S MEDICAL GROUP	-	-	2	2
EASTERN MAINE MEDICAL CENTER	2	-	4	6
FAIRVIEW HEALTH SERVICES	-	2	-	2
FORREST GEN HOSP D/B/A PINE GROVE	2	4	-	6
FRANCISCAN ALLIANCE INC D/B/A AS FRANCISCAN PHYSIC	-	-	2	2
FRANCISCAN ALLIANCE INC D/B/A FRAN	2	-	-	2
FROEDERT HLTH INC	-	2	-	2
FULTON STATE HOSPITAL CONSTITUENT	2	-	-	2
GEDINGER CLINIC	-	2	-	2
GILBERT BARBEE MOORE & MCLVOY PSC	-	-	1	1
GOOGLE LLC	-	1	-	1
GRAND ISLAND PAIN RELIEF CENTER P C	-	-	1	1
GREAT LAKES PHYSICIAN PRACTICE P C	-	-	1	1
GUAM MEMORIAL HOSP AUTHORITY	-	-	1	1
GUARDERSEN LUTHERAN ADMINISTRATIVE	3	-	-	3
HAMILTON PHYSICIAN GROUP INC	1	-	-	1
HARTFORD HEALTHCARE MEDICAL GROUP	2	-	2	4
HARTTISBURG CLINIC P A	4	2	-	6
HAWAII PACIFIC NEUROSCIENCE LLC	1	-	-	1
HENNEPIN HEALTHCARE SYSTEM INC	-	-	5	5
HOSP MEDICINE SVCS OF TN PC	-	-	1	1
HOSPITAL MEDICINE ASSOCIATES LLC	1	-	-	1
HOSPITAL PHYSICIAN SERVICES SOUTHEAST PROFESSIONAL	-	-	1	1
HOSPITALIST & EMERGENCY SVCS PC	-	1	-	1
HOSPITALIST AND EMERGENCY SERVICES	-	2	-	2
HOSPITALIST MEDICINE PHYSICIANS OF	14	1	12	27
HOSPITALIST MEDICINE PHYSICIANS OF TEXAS PLLC	-	-	1	1
HOSPITALIST SERVICES OF OLEAN P C	-	-	2	2
INDIANA UNIV HEALTH BALL MEMORIAL	4	-	-	4
INDIANA UNIV PURDUE UNIV INDIANAPOLIS	-	1	-	1
INDIANA UNIVERSITY HEALTH BALL MEM	1	-	-	1
INOVA HEALTH SYSTEM	-	-	1	1
INPATIENT CONSULTANTS OF DELAWARE	-	-	1	1
INPATIENT SERVICES OF GEORGIA P C	-	-	3	3
INPATIENT SPECIALISTS OF CA P C D/	-	-	2	2
INPATIENT SPECIALISTS OF CALIFORNI	-	-	2	2
IOWA PHYSICIANS CLINIC MEDICAL FOU	-	-	6	6
IU HEALTH CARE ASSOC DBA IU HEALTH PHYSICIANS	-	1	-	1
JOHN H STROGER HOSPITAL OF COOK CO	3	1	-	4
JOHNS HOPKINS COMMUNITY PHYSICIANS INC	-	-	1	1
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	4	-	-	4
KAPI OLANI MEDICAL SPECIALISTS	1	-	-	1
KERN COUNTY HOSPITAL AUTHORITY	-	2	-	2
KIDNEY CARE CTR OLYMPIA FIELDS LLC	1	-	-	1
KIDNEY CARE OF DALLAS PLLC D/B/A C	-	-	1	1
KIDNEY HYPERTENSION CLINIC PC	1	-	-	1
LAKESIDE HEART & VASCULAR CTR PLLC	-	-	2	2
LEE MEMORIAL HLTH SYS A SPECIAL PU	4	-	8	12
LEGACY SALMON CREEK MED CTR	-	2	-	2
LYNN COMMUNITY HLTH INC DBA LYNN C	-	-	1	1
MAINEGENERAL MEDICAL CENTER	-	-	2	2
MASON CITY CLINIC	3	-	-	3
MASS GENERAL BRIGHAM INCORPORATED	-	-	2	2
MASSACHUSETTS GEN HOSPITAL/MGPO	1	-	-	1
MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL/MGPO	-	-	1	1
MAYO CLINIC	1	1	-	2
MCLEAN HOSPITAL	-	1	2	3
MCLLOYD PHYSICIAN ASSOCIATES II	-	1	-	1
MEDICAL UNIV OF SC & AFFILIATES	1	-	-	1
MEMORIAL SLOAN KETTERING CANCER CE	1	-	-	1
MERCY CLINIC FORT SMITH COMMUNITIE	-	1	-	1
MERCY CLINIC SPRINGFIELD COMMUNITI	-	-	1	1
MERCY CLINIC SPRINGFIELD COMMUNITIES	1	-	1	2
MERCY HEALTH SVCS IOWA CORP D/B/A	-	1	-	1
MERIDIAN MEDICAL ASSO	-	2	-	2
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
MIDDLETOWN FAMILYCARE ASSO LLC	-	-	2	2
MONTGOMERY CARDIOVASCULAR ASSO P C	-	-	-	1
MOSE & GARRISON SISKIN MEMORIAL FO	2	-	-	2
MRH CORP D/B/A NORTHERN LIGHT MAYO	-	-	1	1
MRH CORP D/B/A NORTHERN LIGHT MAYO HOSPITAL	-	-	2	2
NEMOURS FOUNDATION	-	2	-	2
NEUROLOGICAL ASSOCIATES LTD	-	-	1	1
NEW ENGLAND BAPTIST HOSPITAL	1	-	-	1
NORTH ATLANTA WOMENS CARE PC	-	-	1	1

	NORTH PLATTE NEBRASKA HOSPITAL COR	-	-	1	1
	NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA HOSPITAL CO	-	-	2	2
	NORTH SHORE PHYSICIANS GRP INC	-	-	3	3
	NORTHWELL HEALTH	-	-	3	3
	ONE MEDICAL GROUP INC	-	-	2	2
	ONSITE MEDICAL PROVIDERS	-	1	-	1
	OPTIMUS HOSPITALISTS PEDIATRIC SUBSPECIALISTS LTD PC	-	-	1	1
	OZARKS MEDICAL CENTER	-	1	-	1
	PACE ORGANIZATION OF RHODE ISLAND	-	1	-	1
	PACIFIC CARDIOVASCULAR ASSO MED GR	1	-	-	1
	PAN AMERICAN OB GYN PA	-	-	1	1
	PEACEHEALTH	-	-	2	2
	PEDIATRIK MEDICAL GROUP OF NEW MEX	-	1	-	1
	PEDIATRIK MEDICAL SERVICES INC	-	1	-	1
	PENN STATE MILTON S HERSHY MED CE	3	-	-	3
	PENORSCOT RESPIRATORY	-	1	-	1
	PHYSICIAN GROUPS L C D/B/A BIC MED	2	-	-	2
	PHYSICIANS CLINIC INC D/B/A METHODIST PHYSICIANS CL	-	-	2	2
	PIEDMONT MEDICAL CARE CORPORATION	2	-	-	2
	PIEVILLE MEDICAL CENTER INC	-	-	2	2
	PINNACLE HEALTH HOSPITALISTS SVCS	4	-	1	5
	PINNACLE HEALTH MEDICAL SERVICES	6	4	4	14
	PMR GEORGIA HOLDING LLC DBA JENCAR	-	-	3	3
	PPG HEALTH P A D/B/A TARRANT NEPHR	1	-	-	1
	PRATT MED GRP INC TUFTS MED CTR PH	2	-	-	2
	PRATT PEDIATRIC ASSO INC TMCPO	-	-	1	1
	PRESBYTERIAN HEALTHCARE SERVICES	-	2	-	2
	PREVEA CLINIC INC	1	-	-	1
	PRIMARY PHYSICIAN PARTNERS	1	-	-	1
	PROJECT WIDA HLTH CTR	-	1	-	1
	REGIONAL HEALTH SERVICES INC	2	1	-	3
	REGIONAL NEPHROLOGY ASSOCIATES PA	-	-	1	1
	RENAL HYPERTENSION CENTER LLC	-	-	3	3
	RYERSBROOK PHYSICIAN SERVICES INC D	-	1	-	1
	ROBERT J DOLE VA MEDICAL CENTER	2	-	-	2
	RUSH UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER	2	-	-	2
	RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NJ	-	1	-	1
	SAINT FRANCIS HEALTH SYSTEM	-	-	6	6
	SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY	1	-	-	1
	SAINT LUKE S HEALTH SYSTEM	-	1	-	1
	SALEM HEALTH	-	-	1	1
	SANFORD CLINIC	1	2	4	7
	SANFORD CLINIC NORTH	2	3	2	7
	SCOTT & WHITE CLINIC D/B/A BAYLOR	-	1	-	1
	SIGNATURE HEALTHCARE MEDICAL GROUP	2	-	-	2
	SOMERSET HEALTH SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
	SOUND PHYSICIANS OF IL LLC D/B/A S	-	-	2	2
	SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	-	-	1	1
	SOUTH SOUND INPATIENT PHYSICIANS P	1	8	-	13
	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS MEDICAL SERVICES	1	2	-	3
	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS MEDICAL SVCS	2	-	-	2
	SOUTHERN KIDNEY SPECIALISTS PLC	-	-	1	1
	SSM HEALTH CARE GROUP D/B/A SLOCAR PHYSICIAN GRC	-	-	2	2
	ST BERNARD S HOSPITAL INC D/B/A ST	1	-	-	1
	STARLING PHYSICIANS PC	-	-	1	1
	SUMMIT MEDICAL GROUP D/B/A ST ELIZABETH PHYSICIAN	-	1	-	1
	SWEDISHAMERICAN/A DIVISION OF UW H	1	-	-	1
	TEXAS HEALTH PHYSICIANS GROUP	2	-	2	4
	THE CHILDREN S HOSPITAL OF PHILADE	-	1	-	1
	THE CHILDREN S MERCY HOSPITAL	-	1	2	3
	THE COOPER HEALTH SYSTEM	-	2	-	2
	THE GOULD MEDICAL GROUP INC	-	-	1	1
	THE HOSP AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF	-	-	1	1
	THE MARY MOGENE BASSETT HOSPITAL	2	-	2	4
	THE METHODIST MEDICAL CENTER OF IL	-	-	5	5
	THE METHODIST MEDICAL CTR OF IL	-	-	3	3
	THE MOSES H CONE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	-	-	3	3
	THE MOUNT SINAI COMMUNITY FOUNDATI	-	-	1	1
	THE MOUNT SINAI COMMUNITY FOUNDATION D/B/A SINA	-	-	2	2
	THE PRIMARY HEALTH NETWORK	1	-	-	1
	THE SOUTH BEND CLINIC LLC	-	-	1	1
	THE UNIV OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM	2	-	-	2
	TRB CITIES COMMUNITY HEALTH	-	-	2	2
	UNCP D/B/A UPMC MEDICAL EDUCATION	-	-	2	2
	UNITY HEALTH NETWORK	-	1	-	1
	UNIV OF ALABAMA HLTH SVCS FDN PC	1	-	-	1
	UNIV OF ARKANSAS FOR MED SCIENCES	3	12	-	15
	UNIV OF IL AT URBANA CHAMPAIGN	6	-	-	6
	UNIV OF NC AT CHAPEL HILL	1	-	-	1
	UNIV OF PITTSBURGH PHYSICIANS	10	6	11	27
	UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS MEDICAL GROUP	-	-	1	1
	UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM	-	-	1	1
	UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA HEALTH SERV	-	-	1	1
	UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA HEALTH SERVICES FOUNDATION	1	-	-	1
	UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES	-	1	1	2
	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO BOULDER	2	2	1	5
	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO DENVER	-	-	2	2
	UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO	-	-	1	1
	UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND	-	-	4	4
	UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA PHYSICIANS	-	-	2	2

	UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA	-	-	4	4
	UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	3	1	1	5
	UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH	2	-	-	2
	UNIVERSITY OF UTAH	-	2	2	4
	UNIVERSITY SURGICAL ASSOCIATES LLP	-	1	-	1
	UPMC COMMUNITY MEDICINE INC	1	5	1	7
	UPMC SUSQUEHANNA	-	1	-	1
	UPMC WESTERN MARYLAND CORPORATION	-	3	-	3
	USA HEALTHCARE MANAGEMENT LLC	1	2	-	3
	USACS MEDICAL GROUP LTD	-	8	-	8
	UT HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER	-	-	1	1
	VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CTR	-	-	1	1
	VCU HEALTH SYSTEM AUTHORITY	5	2	-	7
	VIDANT MED GRP LLC D/B/A VIDANT ME	-	-	4	4
	VIDANT MEDICAL GROUP LLC D/B/A VIDANT MEDICAL GRG	-	-	1	1
	VITIVITY INDIANA LLC D/B/A VITIVITY	-	-	2	2
	VITIVITY MICHIGAN PLLC D/B/A VITUIT	-	-	2	2
	VITIVITY VIRGINIA PLLC DBA VITIVITY	-	1	-	1
	WAKE FOREST UNIV HEALTH SCIENCES	-	3	-	3
	WELLMONT MEDICAL ASSO	1	-	-	1
	WELLMONT MEDICAL ASSOCIATES	1	-	-	1
	YALE UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
PUBLIC RELATIONS MANAGEMENT OCCUPATIONS		4	1	1	6
	LOWES COMPANIES INC	1	-	-	1
	SPIROBAN TECHNOLOGIES LLC	-	1	-	1
	UBER TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
PURCHASING MANAGEMENT OCCUPATIONS		12	9	20	41
	AA METALS INC	1	-	-	1
	ALPHAGREP AMERICA INC	-	-	1	1
	AQR CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LLC	3	-	-	3
	ARM INC	1	-	-	1
	BNP PARIBAS SECURITIES CORP	-	1	-	1
	CORSAIR MEMORY INC	-	1	-	1
	CUMMINS INC	-	-	3	3
	DELL MARKETING LP	-	-	1	1
	EXELIXIS INC	-	-	1	1
	FLYHOMES INC	-	-	2	2
	GOLDMAN SACHS & CO LLC	1	-	-	1
	GRUBHR HOLDINGS INC	1	-	-	1
	LAMBDA LABS INC	1	-	-	1
	LANTHEUS MEDICAL IMAGING INC	-	1	-	1
	LINKEDIN CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
	META PLATFORMS INC	-	-	3	3
	MICRON TECHNOLOGY INC	-	-	1	1
	NORDSTROM INC	-	1	-	1
	OPEN PLAN SYSTEMS LLC	-	1	-	1
	PURE STORAGE INC	-	1	-	1
	RIVIAN AUTOMOTIVE LLC	-	-	3	3
	SEMPRA CORP DBA SEMPRA SVCS CORP	-	-	1	1
	SONY PICTURES ENTERTAINMENT INC	2	-	-	2
	SOUNDHOUND INC	-	-	1	1
	T MOBILE USA INC	1	-	-	1
	THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY	-	-	2	2
	VISION SERVICE PLAN	-	1	-	1
	WAYFAIR LLC	1	1	1	3
RADIO OPERATORS		-	-	1	1
	THALES DIS USA INC	-	-	1	1
REGISTERED NURSES		2	9	2	13
	ATI HOLDINGS LLC	-	1	-	1
	CAPE COD HOSPITAL INC SUBSIDIARY OF CAPE COD HEALTH	-	-	1	1
	GEN HOSP CORP D/B/A MASS GEN HOSP	-	-	1	1
	SAINT JOSEPH REGIONAL MED CTR S BE	-	2	-	2
	SOUTHTOWNS NEUROLOGY OF WESTERN	-	2	-	2
SALES AND DISTRIBUTION MANAGEMENT OCCUPATIONS		27	28	54	109
	A Z PHARMACEUTICAL INC	-	1	-	1
	ACTIMIZE INC	1	-	-	1
	ADOBE INC	-	-	3	3
	AFFINE INC	-	-	-	-
	ALIBABA GROUP US INC	1	-	-	1
	AMAZON.COM SERVICES LLC	-	-	5	5
	AMAZON WEB SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
	AMGEN INC	-	1	-	1
	AMPLIFY LOYALTY SOLUTIONS LLC	1	-	-	1
	ANYSCALE INC	-	2	-	2
	ASM AMERICA INC	-	-	1	1
	AVANADE INC	-	-	1	1
	BETTER HOLDCO INC	-	1	-	1
	CARDINAL HEALTH INC	-	3	-	3
	CHICAGO MERCANTILE EXCHANGE INC	2	-	-	2
	CHIME FINANCIAL INC	-	-	3	3
	CMMPRESS USA INCORPORATED	-	1	-	1
	CLOUDINARY INC	-	-	1	1
	COLUBRA INC	-	1	-	1
	CUMMINS INC	1	-	-	1
	DISPATCHTRACK LLC	-	1	-	1
	DOBLE ENGINEERING COMPANY	-	-	1	1
	DYNATRACE LLC	-	2	-	2
	ECOLAB USA INC	-	1	-	1
	ERNST YOUNG US LLP	-	-	3	3
	FANDANGO MEDIA LLC	-	2	-	2

	FOOT LOCKER RETAIL INC	-	1	-	1
	ILLUMINA INC	-	-	1	1
	IMPLY DATA INC	-	-	1	1
	INTEL CORPORATION	-	1	2	3
	IRON MOUNTAIN INFORMATION MGT LLC	-	1	-	1
	JUNIPER NETWORKS INC	-	1	-	1
	JUNIPER NETWORKS US INC	1	-	-	1
	KLA CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	LAM RESEARCH CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	LINKEDIN CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
	MASIMO CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	MICROSOFT CORPORATION	1	-	2	3
	MOLEKULE INC	1	-	-	1
	NBCUNIVERSAL MEDIA LLC	-	1	-	1
	NOCIA OF AMERICA CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	OUSTER INC	-	1	1	2
	OUTREACH CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	PACTERIA TECHNOLOGIES NA INC	-	-	1	1
	QUALTRICS LLC	3	-	-	3
	QUOTIENT TECHNOLOGY INC	-	1	-	1
	RIBBON COMMS OPERATING COMPANY INC	1	-	-	1
	SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC BUILDINGS LLC	3	-	-	3
	SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC USA INC	1	-	-	1
	SHAWMUT LLC	1	-	-	1
	SNAP INC	-	-	2	2
	STARBUCKS COFFEE COMPANY	-	-	3	3
	STARBURST DATA INC	1	-	-	1
	STRUPE INC	-	-	3	3
	T-MOBILE USA INC	-	-	1	1
	TATA COMMUNICATIONS AMERICA INC	2	-	-	2
	TEKNI-PLEX INC	1	-	-	1
	TESLA INC	-	-	4	4
	TPUSA INC	4	-	-	4
	US X INC	-	-	1	1
	VMWARE INC	-	2	-	2
	VROOM AUTOMOTIVE	-	-	1	1
	WACOM TECHNOLOGY CORP	-	3	-	3
	WAYFAIR LLC	-	-	3	3
	WE WORK MANAGEMENT LLC	-	-	1	1
	WUNDERMAN THOMPSON LLC	-	-	2	2
	SERVICE INDUSTRY MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS	4	1	1	6
	ADP TECHNOLOGY SERVICES INC	1	-	-	1
	BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION	2	-	-	2
	CHESTVIEW MANAGEMENT LLC	-	1	-	1
	IBM CORPORATION	1	-	-	1
	SIX CONTINENTS HOTELS INC INTERCON	-	-	1	1
	SURVEYING/CARTOGRAPHIC OCCUPATIONS	-	3	4	7
	BROWN UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
	CEGAR CARES INC DBA CEDAR	-	1	-	1
	MICRON TECHNOLOGY INC	-	-	3	3
	ROBINHOOD MARKETS INC	-	2	-	2
	THERAPISTS	23	56	55	134
	A-1 REHAB & RECRUITMENT SERVICES INC	-	2	2	4
	ABILITY WORKS REHAB SERVICES LLC	-	4	4	8
	ACE PHYSICAL THERAPY & SPORTS MEDI	-	1	-	1
	AEGIS THERAPIES INC	1	-	1	2
	ALPHAVISTA SERVICES INC	-	4	-	4
	AMBER COURT AT HOME	-	1	-	1
	ASIAN HUMAN SVCS FAMILY HEALTH CTR	-	1	-	1
	AVANT HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS LLC	-	1	-	1
	BETTER HEALTHCARE OT PT PLLC	1	-	-	1
	BEYOND RADIX LLC D B A BEYOND RADIX PHYSICAL THERA	-	-	1	1
	BKD TWENTY ONE MANAGEMENT COMPANY	-	-	1	1
	BROAD RIVER REHABILITATION LLC	3	-	-	3
	CENTRA HLTH INC D/B/A CENTRA COLLE	4	-	-	4
	COLE HEALTH INC	1	-	-	1
	COMMUNITY REHABILITATION SVCS INC	1	-	-	1
	COMPREHENSIVE LLC DBA COMPREHENSIVE REHAB	-	3	-	3
	CREATIVE HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLC DBA CHS THERAPY	-	-	1	1
	ENCORE REHABILITATION SERVICES LLC	-	2	-	2
	FLAGSHIP REHABILITATION INC	1	2	-	3
	FOX REHAB PT MD LLC	-	1	-	1
	FOX REHABILITATION PHYSICAL	-	-	1	1
	FOX REHABILITATION SERVICES PC	2	-	-	2
	FRANCISCAN ALLIANCE D/B/A FRANCISC	-	-	3	3
	GEM REHAB	-	1	-	1
	GENESIS ELDERCARE REHAB SVCS LLC D	1	-	-	1
	GENESIS ELDERCARE REHABILITATION SERVICES LLC D/B/A	-	1	-	1
	GRANDISON MANAGEMENT INC	-	2	3	5
	GREENS AT GASTONIA LLC	-	-	2	2
	HEALTH CAROUSEL LLC	2	2	-	4
	HEALTH EAST MEDICAL ALLIANCE	-	1	-	1
	HEART OF CARBON LLC	-	-	2	2
	HEARTLAND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES LLC	1	1	-	2
	HEARTLAND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES LLC D B A PROMIDIC	-	-	3	3
	INVITAE CORPORATION	-	-	2	2
	KESSLER INSTITUTE FOR REHABILITATION INC DBA KESSLER	1	-	-	1
	LIFE CARE CENTERS OF AMERICA INC D	-	-	1	1
	MANAGEMENT HEALTH SYSTEMS LLC DBA	-	-	1	1
	MEDICAL ASSET MANAGEMENT INC	1	-	-	1

	METRO ATHLETIC MEDICINE AND	-	-	1	1
	MGT HEALTH SYSS LLC DBA MEDPRO INT	1	3	-	4
	NYU GROSSMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE	-	-	1	1
	NYU LANGONE HOSPITALS	-	-	1	1
	OASIS PROFESSIONAL MGMT GROUP LTD	-	1	-	1
	OASIS PROFESSIONAL MGT GRP LTD	-	-	1	1
	OPTIMAL REHAB ABILITIES INC	-	-	1	1
	PATHWAYS HOME HEALTH AND HOSPICE	-	-	3	3
	PEACEHEALTH	-	-	1	1
	PROFESSIONAL THERAPY SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	-	1
	READING HOSPITAL AS PART OF TOWER HEALTH	1	2	-	2
	REHAB SPECIALISTS CALIFORNIA LLC	-	3	-	3
	REHAB SPECIALISTS CALIFORNIA LLC D	-	-	2	2
	RELIABLE THERAPY SERVICES LLC	-	2	-	2
	RELIANT PRO REHAB LLC	-	-	3	3
	SAVASENIHCARE ADMIN SRVS., LLC	-	-	1	1
	SELECT PHYSICAL THERAPY HOLDINGS I	-	3	-	3
	SELECT REHABILITATION LLC	-	-	4	4
	SPEAR PHYSICAL THERAPY PLLC	-	-	1	1
	THE CHARLOTTE-MCKENBURNING HOSPITAL AUTHORITY D/B	-	1	-	1
	THE STEPPING STONES GROUP LLC	1	2	2	5
	THERACARE INC	-	5	-	5
	THERADYNAMICS REHAB MANAGEMENT LLC	-	1	-	1
	THERASEN LLC	-	-	4	4
	UNITED REHAB SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	1	1
	TRANS, COMM, & UTILS INDUSTRY MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS	4	9	9	22
	AMAZON COM SERVICES INC	-	-	1	1
	AMAZON COM SERVICES LLC	1	2	3	6
	CEVA LOGISTICS US INC	1	-	-	1
	CONTEXTLOGIC INC DBA WISH	-	-	1	1
	CUMMINS INC	-	2	-	2
	GOBRANDS INC	-	2	-	2
	JUNIPER NETWORKS INC	-	1	-	1
	MOLEX LLC	-	-	1	1
	NIKE USA INC	-	1	-	1
	PEREGRINE ENERGY SOLUTIONS LLC	-	-	1	1
	TARGET ENTERPRISE INC	-	-	2	2
	THE GAP INC	-	1	-	1
	WAYFAIR LLC	1	-	-	1
	XPO LOGISTICS MANAGED TRANSPORTATI	1	-	-	1
	VETERINARIANS	2	3	2	7
	A CARING DOCTOR TEXAS P C DBA BANF	-	1	-	1
	EASTBAY VETERINARY ASSO INC DBA NE	1	1	-	2
	MID MGT INTL INC DBA BANFIELD PET	-	-	1	1
	PETVET CARE CENTERS CALIFORNIA INC	1	-	-	1
	PLUM CREEK ANIMAL MEDICAL CENTER PC	-	1	-	1
	UNITED VETERINARY CARE CA INC DBA	-	-	1	1
	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS	1	-	1	2
	IOPEX TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	-	-	1
	SPARTA SYSTEMS INC	-	-	1	1
	WRITERS	2	1	5	8
	AIFI INC	-	-	1	1
	ATTUNE CONSULTING USA INC	-	-	2	2
	EMC CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	KFORCE INC	-	-	1	1
	MEROWALLET INC	-	1	-	1
	WESTERN UNION LLC	1	-	-	1
	WORLD JOURNAL SF LLC	1	-	-	1
	OCCUPATION NOT REPORTED	4	26	43	73
	ACCENTURE LLP	-	3	2	5
	ACCENTURE TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS	1	1	2	4
	ADVENT GLOBAL SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	-	1
	AVCO CONSULTING INC	-	2	-	2
	BIOMARIN PHARMACEUTICAL INC	-	-	1	1
	COGNIZANT TECH SOLUTIONS US CORP	-	1	-	1
	COGNIZANT TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS US CORP	-	1	1	2
	DECHEN CONSULTING GROUP INC	-	-	1	1
	DOORDASH INC	-	-	1	1
	EPAM SYSTEMS INC	-	-	1	1
	ERP ANALYSTS INC	-	1	2	3
	EXPEDIA INC	-	-	5	5
	GOOGLE LLC	-	3	3	6
	HCL AMERICA INC	1	-	-	1
	HERITAGE PHARMA LABS INC DBA AVET	-	-	1	1
	HUMANA INC	-	-	1	1
	ICS GLOBAL SOFT INC	1	-	-	1
	INFOSYS LIMITED	-	-	1	1
	INFOSYS TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED	-	-	1	1
	INTEL CORPORATION	-	2	-	2
	KAIZEN TECHNOLOGIES INC	-	-	1	1
	KELLER WILLIAMS REALTY INC	-	-	1	1
	KFORCE INC	-	-	1	1
	KORIS INC	-	1	2	3
	LACEWORK INC	-	-	1	1
	LUCID USA INC	-	1	-	1
	MCKESSON CORPORATION	-	-	1	1
	MIXTA PLATFORMS INC	-	-	1	1
	MIUI INC	-	-	2	2
	N2 SERVICES INC	-	1	-	1
	NBCUNIVERSAL MEDIA LLC	-	-	1	1

	NEMO IT SOLUTIONS INC	-	1	-	1
	NEWEGG INC	-	-	1	1
	RICHLAND COUNTY SCHOOL DIST ONE	-	-	1	1
	SNAP INC	-	-	1	1
	SCHOOL INC	-	1	-	1
	STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO	-	1	-	1
	SYNCHRON INC	-	-	1	1
	THE LELAND STANFORD JR UNIVERSITY	-	-	1	1
	TWILIO INC	-	2	-	2
	UT BATTELLE LLC ORNL	-	-	3	4
	VENTURESOF GLOBAL INC	1	-	1	1
	VISA TECHNOLOGY & OPERATIONS LLC	-	1	-	1
	WHIRLPOOL CORPORATION	-	1	-	1
	WILLIS TOWERS WATSON US LLC	-	1	-	1

Notes:

- 1) The report reflects the most up-to-date estimate available at the time the database is queried.
- 2) Counts may differ from those reported in previous periods due to system updates and post-adjudicative outcomes.
- 3) Please note that the reason for revocation is not available in the system, so we are not able to discern revocations due to layoffs. As a result, this report may over count revocations due to the H-1B worker being laid off because there can be many other reasons for revocations. Given the context of the question, only non-layoff revocations are reported.
- 4) Report includes all I-129 H1B revocations that took place between 07/01/2022 and 03/31/2023 and an I-140 approved at any time.
- 5) Report is grouped by the fiscal year and quarter of the revocation date.
- 6) An exact match of the I-129 to the I-140 is not possible due to lack of a personal identifier. The report matched the I-129 to the I-140 based on the A Number if entered on both forms. Many I-129 petitions do not have the beneficiary's A number captured, in which case the report matched the I-129 to the I-140 based on a key of the combined fields of the beneficiary's last name, first name, date of birth and country of birth. Therefore, it is possible some I-129 revocations are not matched to an approved I-140, and not counted in this report.

Source:

Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Office of Performance and Quality
CLAIMS3 and ELIS, queried 4/2023, TRK 11758

Question#:	13
Topic:	CHNV Program
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Lindsey O. Graham
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Please provide detailed data for each of the following. For each, please specify the answer for fiscal year 2019, fiscal year 2020, fiscal year 2021, fiscal year 2022, fiscal year 2023 (year to date if answering prior to September 30, 2023) and, if applicable, fiscal year 2024 year to date.

Identify the total number of individuals who received a new grant of parole under § 212(d)(5)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act [8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5)(5)].

Response: Requested data are provided in the tab labeled “Question #13A (Supplemental data)” of Attachment A.

Question: Of the individuals identified in subpart (a) above, identify how many of those individuals were encountered by CBP at the southwest border prior to their grant of parole.

Response: Requested data are provided in the tab labeled “Question #13B” of Attachment A.

Question: Identify the total number of individuals who had their parole renewed or extended beyond the time in their initial grant of parole.

Response: Requested data are provided in the tab labeled “Question #13C” of Attachment A.

Attachment A, Question #13A

Individuals Granted Parole by CBP: October 1, 2018 - March 28, 2023

Fiscal Year	Individuals Granted Parole
2019	40,165
USBP	125
OFO	40,040
<i>OAW</i>	0
<i>U4U</i>	0
<i>CHNV</i>	0
<i>Other</i>	40,040
2020	32,632
USBP	13
OFO	32,619
<i>OAW</i>	0
<i>U4U</i>	0
<i>CHNV</i>	0
<i>Other</i>	32,619
2021	140,954
USBP	35,465
OFO	105,489
<i>OAW</i>	54,503
<i>U4U</i>	0
<i>CHNV</i>	0
<i>Other</i>	50,986
2022	591,477
USBP	378,209
OFO	213,268
<i>OAW</i>	21,702
<i>U4U</i>	62,450
<i>CHNV</i>	0
<i>Other</i>	129,116
2023	578,743
USBP	294,865
OFO	283,878
<i>OAW</i>	11
<i>U4U</i>	59,158
<i>CHNV</i>	70,760
<i>Other</i>	153,949
Total	1,383,971

Notes: Data as of May 4, 2023. Individuals are reported by fiscal year of first parole in the period. An individual could have been paroled multiple times; this table reports the earliest instance of parole for the time period. As some parole events are missing a unique identifier, this likely slightly overcounts the number of individuals paroled. The parole date is the date parole granted for OFO paroles and date of apprehension for USBP paroles. OFO paroles include individuals with a parole disposition as well as individuals given a Notice to Appear and released with an I-94. USBP paroles only include individuals with a parole disposition. Paroles of Afghans for Operation Allies Welcome only counted if granted August 16, 2021 - October 18, 2022; paroles of Afghans outside of this range are counted in the "other" category.

Source: Office of Homeland Security Statistics analysis of CBP data.

Attachment A, Question #13B

2023

Fiscal Year	Individuals Encountered before Parole
2019	1,557
2020	696
2021	556
2022	866
2023	104
Total	3,779

Notes: Data as of May 4, 2023. Individuals are reported by fiscal year of first USBP encounter in the period before their parole. An individual could have been encountered multiple times; this table reports the earliest instance of encounter for the time period. Data describe individuals encountered at the Southwest Border between October 1, 2018 and March 28, 2023 prior to their grant of parole during the same time frame. As some parole events are missing a unique identifier, this likely slightly undercounts the number of individuals encountered prior to being paroled.

Source: Office of Homeland Security Statistics analysis of CBP data.

Attachment A, Question #13C

Individuals Paroled Again and not Paroled Again: October 1, 2018 - March 28, 2023

Fiscal Year	Individuals Paroled Again	Individuals not Paroled Again
2019	329	39,836
2020	528	32,104
2021	335	140,619
2022	800	590,677
2023	562	578,181
Total	2,554	1,381,417

Notes: USCIS data as of December 1, 2023; CBP data as of May 4, 2023. Parole renewals/extensions (individuals paroled again) are defined as individuals who received parole approval from USCIS after their initial grant of parole from CBP between October 1, 2018 and March 28, 2023. Parole terminations/not renewals/not extensions/denials (individuals not paroled again) are defined as individuals who did not receive parole approval from USCIS after their initial grant of parole from CBP between October 1, 2018 and March 28, 2023. Fiscal year is the most recent instance an individual was paroled. As some parole events are missing a unique identifier, this likely slightly undercounts the number of individuals paroled again.

Source: Office of Homeland Security Statistics analysis of CBP and USCIS data.

Question#:	14
Topic:	CHNV Program
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Lindsey O. Graham
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: On January 5, 2023, the Department announced new processes for nationals of Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Venezuela, also known as the CHNV program. Please identify the number of nationals from each of the 4 countries (Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Venezuela) who have received authorization to travel to the United States through the CHNV program.

Response: Requested data are provided in the tab labeled “Question #14 (rounded)” of Attachment A.

Question: Please identify the number of nationals from each of the 4 countries who have arrived in the United States.

Response: Requested data are provided in the tab labeled “Question #14 (rounded)” of Attachment A.

Question: Please identify the number of nationals from each of the 4 countries who have arrived in the United States and who have been granted parole after inspection by a CBP officer.

Response: Requested data are provided in the tab labeled “Question #14 (rounded)” of Attachment A.

Attachment A, Question #14

CHNV Travel Authorizations, Arrivals, and Entries: January 1, 2023 - March 31, 2023

	Cuba			Haiti			Nicaragua			Venezuela			Total		
	Applied	Approved	Traveled	Paroled	Applied	Approved	Traveled	Paroled	Applied	Approved	Traveled	Paroled	Applied	Approved	Traveled
January	5,900	5,800	4,000	4,000	4,300	4,100	1,600	1,600	1,900	1,800	300	300	13,500	13,100	5,800
February	6,000	5,800	5,600	5,500	11,900	11,600	6,500	6,200	6,000	5,800	2,400	2,300	6,400	6,200	8,200
March	8,400	8,200	5,200	5,100	13,600	13,300	10,400	10,100	6,300	6,000	4,800	4,500	6,400	6,100	7,500
Total	20,300	19,800	14,800	14,500	29,800	29,100	18,400	17,800	14,200	13,600	7,500	7,100	26,300	25,400	21,400

NA - Data not available.

Note: Applications are those individuals who have received I-134/A confirmation, completed their beneficiary materials, and been passed to CBP for vetting and approval or denial of a travel authorization; note that not all application individuals will have completed their beneficiary materials in CBP One. Approved travel authorizations are for those individuals who have passed the security check by CBP for the CHNV parole processes. Each authorization only covers one individual, but an individual may be authorized multiple times. Applications approved are those that have not expired due to failure to travel with in a 90-day window and have not been cancelled. These include approved applications for people who have already entered the United States. Travel authorization dates are the received date for the application; for example, if an application was received in October but approved in November, it would be counted in October. Paroles include individuals who received a CHNV parole disposition from OFO at the time of arrival and inspection at the port of entry. An individual eligible for a parole process may not necessarily have the same nationality as that type of parole; for example, a minor with Costa Rican nationality may be eligible for Venezuelan parole if that minor has a Venezuelan mother. OFO disposition data as of September 7, 2023; all other data as of September 26, 2023.

Source: OHSS analysis of USCIS I-134/I-134A data, CBP ATA Beneficiaries Vetting Summary Report_2023-09-26, and OFO inadmissibles data.

Question#:	15
Topic:	CHNV Vetting
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Lindsey O. Graham
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Please describe with specificity the vetting conducted by USCIS, prior to granting travel authorization, of nationals who seek parole through the CHNV program, including what information the individuals provide to USCIS, how that information is used to vet the individual, whether they are interviewed (including whether the interview is in-person) by USCIS, and the percent of those who submit to this vetting who are not granted travel authorization.

Please describe with specificity the additional screening and vetting individuals undergo after arriving in the United States.

Response: First, USCIS reviews the Form I-134A, Online Request to be a Supporter and Declaration of Financial Support, filed by the potential supporter to determine whether the potential supporter meets all eligibility requirements, to include clearing potential fraud, public safety, national security, human trafficking, and exploitation vetting. USCIS leverages the USCIS online account process to initiate vetting of supporter information submitted in connection with online filing of a Form I-134A.

If a potential supporter's Form I-134A is confirmed, USCIS will notify the beneficiary with instructions on how to initiate the advance travel authorization process, which includes additional vetting during the second step of CHNV processing by CBP.

The beneficiary submits biographical information through their USCIS online account and applies for an advance travel authorization that may, if approved, allow them to travel to a U.S. interior POE. CBP, supported by the National Vetting Center (NVC), will vet the beneficiary's eligibility for parole. This vetting process consists of both classified and unclassified security checks and is supported by multiple vetting support agencies. Unlike individuals arriving irregularly to the Southwest Border, this process ensures that individuals are vetted for travel well before arriving to a U.S. POE, and that those presenting certain derogatory information will be denied authorization to travel to the United States.

The beneficiary is also required to complete vaccinations and comply with all public health requirements and to provide for their own commercial travel to a U.S. airport and final U.S. destination.

If, upon completion of the vetting for the second step of the CHNV process, the beneficiary receives advance travel authorization from CBP and arrives in the United States, CBP will inspect the beneficiary at a POE, where they will undergo a third round of screening and vetting, to include biometric vetting. If CBP paroles the beneficiary into the United States, the NVC will assist in providing recurrent vetting for the duration of the beneficiary's parole period. Anyone determined to pose a national security or public safety threat, or who otherwise upon inspection

Question#:	15
Topic:	CHNV Vetting
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Lindsey O. Graham
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

does not warrant a grant of parole as a matter of discretion, is referred to ICE for detention and/or removal. If an individual poses a threat to national security or public safety, we deny admission, detain, remove, or refer them to other federal agencies for further vetting, investigation, and/or prosecution as appropriate.

While CBP may interview a beneficiary upon inspection at the POE, USCIS does not interview the beneficiary as part of its review of the Form I-134A request to be a financial supporter.

Question#:	16
Topic:	Case Disposition
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Lindsey O. Graham
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Please describe the ultimate disposition of cases involving individuals who have arrived in the United States but failed inspection and were not granted parole, including whether these individuals have been referred to ICE for detention and whether they are in fact detained.

Response: All travelers arriving at a POE are inspected by CBP officers. An inspection is performed to determine whether an applicant for admission is admissible to the United States. All applicants for admission have the burden of showing, to the satisfaction of the inspection officer, that they are admissible. Individuals found to be inadmissible are processed for appropriate removal proceedings in accordance with Section 235(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). Depending on the circumstances of the case, the individual could, among other possibilities, be ordered immediately removed from the United States; permitted to withdraw their application for admission and immediately depart; be referred to USCIS for a credible fear interview; or be issued a Notice to Appear before an immigration judge.

Those individuals ordered to be removed immediately from the United States, and those who are permitted to withdraw their application for admission, may be detained until such time as departure is executed. At land border POEs, departure arrangements are subject to repatriation agreements in effect in the local area. At air and sea POEs, immediate departure would mean the next available transportation arrangement.

In the case of those individuals referred for either a credible fear interview or issued a Notice to Appear before an immigration judge, they are referred to ERO for individualized custody determinations. If ERO advises that an inadmissible noncitizen shall not be detained, the individual may be paroled from custody pursuant to 8 CFR 212.5 while awaiting their removal proceedings before an immigration judge.

Question#:	17
Topic:	U.S. Based Supporters
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Lindsey O. Graham
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Please describe with specificity the vetting conducted by USCIS of U.S.-based supporters who apply to support nationals seeking parole through the CHNV program, including what information these supporters provide to USCIS, whether they must be interviewed (including whether that interview is in-person) by USCIS prior to being confirmed by USCIS, and the grounds upon which a supporter may fail to be confirmed by USCIS. Please identify the number of U.S.-based supporters who have sought confirmation by USCIS under the CHNV program and the number of those who have been denied confirmation.

Response: As of April 7, 2023, of the 146,429 Form I-134A filings that had been processed, 130,126 were confirmed and 16,303 were non-confirmed. That breaks down into approximately 89 percent confirmed and 11 percent non-confirmed.

When a Form I-134A is filed, the potential U.S.-based supporter undergoes background and security checks in DHS systems to check for records matching the individual to potentially adverse DHS and other U.S. government database records, which may reveal a public safety, national security, or other immigration concern.

An interview with the potential supporter is ordinarily not required for USCIS to confirm or non-confirm the request. However, if the case is referred for additional review due to a potentially adverse record, the USCIS officer may interview the U.S.-based supporter (either by phone or in-person). USCIS considers the following grounds upon which a U.S.-based supporter may fail to be confirmed:

- Background check results indicating a criminal, public safety, national security, or immigration fraud concern.
- When USCIS is unable to verify the supporter meets the eligibility grounds regarding the U.S.-based supporter's legal status and their ability to support a beneficiary during their temporary period of parole in the United States.

Question#:	18
Topic:	Granted Asylum
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Lindsey O. Graham
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: The "Circumvention of Lawful Pathways" Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM), published in the Federal Register on February 23, 2023, notes that "most people processed for expedited removal under Title 8 will likely establish credible fear and remain in the United States for the foreseeable future despite the fact that many of them will not ultimately be granted asylum." Please indicate for fiscal year 2019, fiscal year 2020, fiscal year 2021, fiscal year 2022, fiscal year 2023 (year to date if answering prior to September 30, 2023) and, if applicable, fiscal year 2024 year to date the percentage of:

aliens who claim credible fear who ultimately are granted asylum;

aliens who establish credible fear and also are ultimately granted asylum.

Response: Between 2019 and 2023 Q2, 72 percent of noncitizens who claimed credible fear were referred to the U.S. Department of Justice's Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) Immigration Judge (IJ) for a full hearing.² Of the EOIR IJ referrals, 27 percent of the cases had been completed as of March 31, 2023.

During this period, 15 percent of the completed cases resulted in an asylum grant or other relief. (Note that because most asylum proceedings initiated since FY 2019 remain unresolved the share of noncitizens making credible fear claims/establishing credible fear who are ultimately granted asylum is not yet known.)

From February 2, 2021, to May 11, 2023, the vast majority of individuals encountered along the Southwest Border were expelled under the Title 42 public health order.

Detailed data are provided in the tab labeled "Question #18 (rounded)" of Attachment A.

² EOIR referrals include positive determinations, appealed negative determinations vacated by EOIR, and administratively closed cases referred to an IJ.

Attachment A, Question #18

MOST CURRENT OUTCOMES		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 YTD	Total
Total Encounters¹		878,200	416,500	1,578,600	2,187,200	2,051,400	7,111,900
Processed for Expedited Removal		223,200	91,700	84,700	119,700	206,900	726,200
Credible fear claims ²		98,300	23,900	49,000	50,000	122,300	343,500
Total referrals to EOIR ³		78,100	12,600	38,100	35,500	83,200	247,500
EOIR Cases completed ⁴		44,000	5,200	8,300	6,200	4,100	67,800
Asylum Granted or other EOIR Relief from Removal ⁵		6,800	1,400	1,100	700	300	10,300
Asylum or other relief as share of credible fear claims		7%	6%	2%	1%	0.3%	3%
Asylum or other relief as share of noncitizens who establish fear		9%	11%	3%	2%	0.4%	4%
Asylum or other relief as share of EOIR cases completed		16%	26%	13%	11%	8%	15%

¹ Excludes Unaccompanied Children (UC), Accompanied Minors (AM), OFO administrative encounters, and parolees released into the United States with Notice to Appear and a CBP One confirmation number, none of whom are amenable to expedited removal.

² Based on USCIS APSO clock-ins.

³ USCIS positive fear determinations, negative fear determinations vacated by EOIR, and case closures referred to EOIR.

⁴ Cases with the EOIR completion codes indicating an IJ decision or other completion codes indicating termination, dismissal, administrative closure, failure to prosecute, and other administrative completions.

⁵ Completion codes for conditional grants of asylum, grants of asylum, adjustment of status under various statutory provisions, asylum withholding, statutory withholding of removal, deferral of removal under CAT, withholding of removal under CAT, findings of non-removability, and cancellation of removal.

Notes: Encounters include USBP apprehensions and OFO inadmissibility determinations on the Southwest Border by year of encounter. Table is event-based, so noncitizens encountered on multiple occasions appear in the table multiple times.

Source: DHS Office of Homeland Security Statistics Enforcement Lifecycle. Results based on source data as of March 31, 2023.

Question#:	19
Topic:	Appeared at Appointments
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Lindsey O. Graham
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Please identify:

The number of non-U.S. citizens who have appeared at appointments scheduled through the CBP One app to seek an exception to expulsion under Title 42 and

How many of those individuals were granted an exception and allowed to enter the United States.

Response: As of April 20, 2023, there were 70,702 noncitizens processed with CBP One confirmation numbers for Title 42 exception processing. As of April 20, 2023, there were 69,612 noncitizens released from the POEs pending the results of their immigration proceedings after being granted a Title 42 exception. Every noncitizen who arrives at the border and is processed by CBP is subject to security screening. Their biographic and biometric information is vetted across a suite of law enforcement and intelligence databases. Any noncitizen who poses a risk to national security or public safety is referred to ICE or other government agencies for detention.

Question: Are non-U.S. citizens who have presented at a port of entry via appointments scheduled through the CBP One app detained and/or placed into removal proceedings?

Response: Following arrival at a POE, individuals who are excepted from the Title 42 public health order (which is no longer in operation as of May 11, 2023) are processed under Title 8 for appropriate removal proceedings, during which any noncitizen may apply for asylum or other humanitarian protections, as appropriate. CBP One does not guarantee that an individual will be processed in a certain manner. Decisions on detention or release are determined on a case-by-case basis, based on the specific circumstances at the time of encounter. Every noncitizen who arrives at the border and is processed by CBP is subject to security screening. Their biographic and biometric information is vetted across a suite of law enforcement and intelligence databases. Any noncitizen who poses a risk to national security or public safety is referred to ICE or other government agencies for detention.

Question: Are non-U.S. citizens who have presented at a port of entry via appointments scheduled through the CBP One app required to indicate an intent to seek asylum in order to schedule their appointment?

Response: CBP One is not used to screen asylum applicants, nor does it ask individuals if they plan to seek asylum as part of the information or scheduling process. DHS does not know in advance if noncitizens seeking an exception to the Title 42 public health order (which is no

Question#:	19
Topic:	Appeared at Appointments
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Lindsey O. Graham
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

longer in operation as of May 11, 2023) might request protection. Individuals do not apply for asylum at a POE, nor does CBP play any role in the adjudication of asylum applications. Noncitizens utilizing CBP One for this purpose had to attest that they believe they meet certain identified vulnerability criteria and they must be prepared to substantiate this claim upon presentation at a POE. Every noncitizen who arrives at the border and is processed by CBP is subject to security screening. Their biographic and biometric information is vetted across a suite of law enforcement and intelligence databases. Any noncitizen who poses a risk to national security or public safety is referred to ICE or other government agencies for detention.

Question#:	20
Topic:	Detention Beds
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Lindsey O. Graham
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: In its Congressional Budget Justification for FY 2024, DHS provided a budget overview for ICE and included information about its plans to reduce its adult ADP -- or average daily population. In FY 2023, the ADP was 34,000. In the justification, ICE says it will reduce that ADP by 9,000 to 25,000, at a cost of \$157.20 per bed. ICE said that funding for 25,000 beds would still maintain "ICE's ability to effectively manage its current detainee population flows." During your testimony, you claimed that there was no plan to reduce detention space and maintained that the difference in the budget would be met with funds from a requested \$4.7 billion contingency fund.

Question: Do you believe 25,000 beds would be enough for ICE to effectively manage its current detainee population?"

Response: The Administration and DHS are committed to streamlining and improving the immigration system by restoring trust, respecting human dignity, and promoting equity. ICE remains firmly committed to continually enhancing civil detention operations to promote a safe and secure environment for detained noncitizens. The President's FY 2024 Budget Request represents a consistent approach -- it prioritizes detention for noncitizens who pose significant risk and alternatives to detention for low-risk noncitizens, and establishes a two-year emergency Southwest Border Contingency Fund (SWBCF). The fund will support border operations and provide additional operational flexibilities to help ensure ICE maintains the necessary bedspace to meet changing mission requirements.

Question: If DHS did not plan to cut detention bedding, then why would ICE state that 25,000 beds would maintain "ICE's ability to effectively manage its current detainee population?"

Response: ICE continually evaluates bedspace availability and adjusts its detention capacity and detained population to account for shifting migration patterns, including influxes of noncitizens along the Southwest Border. The Southwest Border Contingency Fund was designed to help ensure ICE can maintain the necessary bedspace to meet changing mission requirements.

Question: How much of the \$4.7 billion contingency fund will go toward detention bedding and other costs for detention?

Response: The President's FY 2024 Budget Request provides funding for an average of 25,000 detention beds, in addition to other operational expenses associated with the custodial detention of noncitizens. In the FY 2024 request, the Custody Operations PPA (programs/projects/activities) is scheduled to receive \$2.409 billion for resources necessary for administrative and operational oversight. The proposed FY 2024 Southwest Border Contingency

Question#:	20
Topic:	Detention Beds
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Lindsey O. Graham
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Fund does not promise a specific amount for detention beds or other associated detention-related costs, only that detention expenses may be provided for through the proposed FY 2024 Southwest Border Contingency Fund.

In the President's FY 2024 Budget Request, ICE has also requested funds to establish a separate Third Party Medical PPA at a cost of \$168.2 million, which realigns base funding from the Custody Ops PPA (\$102 million) and adds an increase of \$60.2 million. This new PPA is separate from the FY 2024 proposed Southwest Border Contingency Fund.

Question: Will you commit to maintaining and not reducing the current levels of detention beds?

Response: As stated above, ICE remains firmly committed to continually enhancing civil detention operations to promote a safe and secure environment for detained noncitizens. The SWBCF was designed to help ensure ICE can maintain the necessary bedspace to meet changing mission requirements.

Question#:	21
Topic:	ESFSP Funds
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Lindsey O. Graham
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: An Inspector General Report dated March 28, 2023, details a stunning lack of oversight for \$110 million distributed through FEMA's Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFSP) to Local Relief Organizations (LRO) for the provision of food and shelter to families and individuals encountered by DHS. For example, the OIG Report indicates that LROs did not use the funds in accordance with guidelines. Indeed, LROs provided such services to individuals who were not encountered by DHS.

Please indicate what steps DHS is taking to counteract the abuse of EFSP funds.

Will DHS discontinue the disbursement of funds to LROs which did not comply with American Rescue Act Plan Guidance?

Response: By statute, FEMA awards all funds appropriated for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFSP) (homelessness and humanitarian relief) to the EFSP National Board. United Way Worldwide (UWW), at the request of the National Board, serves as its Secretariat and Fiscal Agent and handles day-to-day management, including disbursement, of EFSP funds. FEMA, the National Board, and UWW take the mandates to serve those experiencing or at risk of hunger and homelessness, and its responsibility to be stewards of federal funds, very seriously.

Specific to the humanitarian relief funding, FEMA and the National Board continue to improve oversight of the program and have provided clearer guidance to local recipient organizations on eligible expenses. Increased reporting and recordkeeping requirements are also in place.

Beginning in FY 2023, the National Board revised its guidance to include a new requirement for local recipient organizations to provide quarterly reports on their EFSP Humanitarian Relief expenditures. This is a significant change from previous years for which local recipient organizations only had to report expenditures at the end of the eligible spending period. This new requirement will enable FEMA and the National Board to improve its oversight and monitoring of the grant funds, while also increasing clarity on the categories of services that are eligible for funding under the program.

Also beginning in FY 2023, the National Board's guidance requires local recipient organizations to keep records of the Alien Identification Number (A-number) for everyone provided services under the program. Only individuals with an A-number are eligible to receive services under EFSP Humanitarian Relief. This additional oversight will ensure that funds are provided only to those families and individuals who are eligible by law.

Question#:	21
Topic:	ESFSP Funds
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Lindsey O. Graham
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

In its report, the DHS Office of Inspector General (OIG) questioned \$7.4 million (58 percent) of the \$12.9 million it reviewed because it was unable to obtain supporting documentation. \$7.3 million of the questioned cost was for one subrecipient agency which contracted for COVID-19 testing in a way that OIG believed unreasonable because of how it paid for shifts worked within a 24-hour period.

The contract was established during the height of the pandemic and after being alerted to concerns, the National Board worked with the agency to change the vendor and renegotiate the contract. The local agency has since terminated the contract and the National Board has issued guidance to prevent a repeat of this issue in the future.

Question#:	22
Topic:	Transportation of Migrants
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Lindsey O. Graham
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: A December 2022 Report of the Heritage Foundation revealed that non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating near the southern border have undertaken a substantial role in facilitating the disbursement of unlawful migrants all across the United States.

Please indicate what funds are provided to NGOs which permit the transportation of migrants across state lines.

What guidelines govern the use of such funds?

Response: Funding was appropriated by Congress to DHS for eligible non-profits and faith-based organizations, and government agencies could seek reimbursement for transportation expenses (local and long-distance) incurred for services provided to families and individuals encountered by DHS from EFSP-H. Funds provided for the EFSP-H were, by statute, awarded in their entirety to the EFSP National Board. The EFSP National Board then sub-awarded funds to local recipient organizations that provided eligible food, shelter, and other supportive services.

Per the EFSP National Board's guidance for FY 2023, the following transportation expenses were eligible for reimbursement:

- Local transportation (including contracted services, vehicle rental, gas, insurance, drivers) for direct and indirect services that support needs of families and individuals encountered by DHS;
- Mileage reimbursement using the federal rate of 62.5 cents per mile for local transportation or actual fuel costs;
- Long-distance transportation costs (transportation costs to move families and individuals encountered by DHS to another city or state) via bus, airline, or train ticket; and
- Parking (e.g., local street, airport).

The guidance stipulates the additional following conditions:

- Any form of contracted transportation services must meet the procurement standards in 2 C.F.R. Part 200;
- Charter bus and other forms of grouped transportation should operate at a minimum of 75 percent capacity;
- All fares must be coach class on a commercial airline; any form of "luxury" transportation is not eligible (e.g., limousine services);
- Airfare cannot exceed \$700 per ticket;

Question#:	22
Topic:	Transportation of Migrants
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Lindsey O. Graham
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

- International transportation is not eligible; only services provided within the United States are allowed;
- The chartering of aircraft, watercraft, or other vehicle not specifically stated in the guidance is ineligible;
- Interstate bus chartering is defined as the contracting of transportation, typically a bus, traveling from one state to another state. For interstate bus chartering to be considered an eligible expense, coordination and acknowledged communication (per charter/trip) with a receiving jurisdiction or organization must be documented and coordination includes, but is not limited to:
 - A minimum of 48-hour (distance permitting) notice before arrival;
 - An identified arrival time and location that is suitable for the receiving jurisdiction;
 - A manifest of passengers that includes their demographic and family composition; and
 - The identification of any critical unmet needs.
- If an individual encountered by DHS presents themselves or is observed to have acute or severe medical issues, those must be addressed before engaging in long-distance travel or the associated charter will be considered ineligible.

Question: Do you dispute the findings of the Heritage Foundation Report indicating the disbursement of migrants to nearly every Congressional District in the United States?

Response: Once released from DHS custody, noncitizens generally have freedom of movement throughout the United States, subject to reporting requirements or, if applicable, conditions of parole, such as attending their immigration court proceedings.

Question#:	23
Topic:	Gotaways
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Lindsey O. Graham
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Since the Biden Administration began, there have been approximately 1.3 million "gotaways" entering the United States – individuals who were not stopped by authorities. Last year, 98 individuals on the Terrorist Watchlist were intercepted coming across our border. This year, there have been 69 individuals on the Terrorist Watchlist that have been intercepted crossing our border.

Is it possible that among the 1.3 million "gotaways," individuals on the Terrorist Watchlist have come into our country without being stopped by authorities?

Do you intend to track down and vet the 1.3 million "gotaways" to assure none are on the Terrorist Watchlist?

Can you confirm none of these 1.3 million "gotaways" have ever taken up arms against the United States?

Can you confirm that none of these 1.3 million "gotaways" are members of ISIS-K?

Can you confirm that none of these 1.3 million "gotaways" are currently planning a terrorist attack against the United States?

Response: DHS can only track the number of gotaways, and this numerical data is insufficient to allow the Department to speculate on derogatory information on individuals that were not apprehended by USBP. There have always been gotaways since the United States has enforced its borders, and we work hard to decrease the number. We are committed to enforcing our laws and work tirelessly with our federal and international partners to ensure that any individual who may pose a threat to public safety does not enter the United States. In the past 10 years, the proportion of gotaways has dropped dramatically, and we are constantly working to bring that number down. Apprehension rates have increased dramatically since 2013. Prior to 2013 a majority of those who attempted to cross irregularly were able to do so. The average apprehension rate under this Administration has remained similar to the average from the prior Administration and we are working every day to invest in our workforce and provide the needed resources to bring it down further.

Question#:	23
Topic:	Gotaways
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Lindsey O. Graham
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Thanks to investments in border technology and personnel, our ability to detect illegal crossings is better than at any previous time. Today, we have the strongest combination ever of technology, infrastructure, and personnel deployed along the Southwest border, and we're confident in the men and women of Border Patrol who are dedicated to our security.

Furthermore, we work closely with our interagency and international partners to detect and prevent people who pose national security or public safety risks from entering the United States, often receiving intelligence before they attempt to enter the United States. CBP screens and vets every individual encountered, and if an individual is determined to pose a potential threat to national security or public safety, we either deny admission, detain, remove, or refer them to other federal agencies for further vetting and prosecution as appropriate.

Question#:	1
Topic:	Tijuana River Channel Infrastructure
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: These questions relate to the construction of new border fence infrastructure through the Tijuana River Channel along the San Diego-Tijuana border. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has conveyed that this project will move forward despite strong concerns voiced by the community, State of California, and a number of federal stakeholders that a physical barrier running through a flood channel raises significant public safety and environmental concerns. This project also appears to have the potential to impede the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) plans to mitigate the cross-border pollution that flows through the channel.

What is the status of this project?

Response: The U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) Tijuana River Project involves the construction of an approximately 0.2-mile bridge crossing the Tijuana River in San Diego County. The Project is intended to address significant operational and life safety issues by adding needed infrastructure to a gap in the existing barrier, specifically a bridge with vertical lift gates, lighting, a 20-foot wide roadway, and a maintenance walkway for crossing the Tijuana River. Currently, illicit activity in the area requires United States Border Patrol (USBP) to deploy additional personnel and resources, which negatively impacts other USBP operations on the border. Without the infrastructure described above, USBP agents are unable to adequately respond to threats or perform rescue operations quickly in the river channel. To this same end, polluted conditions in the river channel create health and safety concerns for USBP Agents and migrants alike.

This project is intended to deter illicit activity and improve access and response times for USBP agents who work in the area. As part of the Project development, CBP collaborated with the U.S. International Boundary and Water Commission (USIBWC) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Early construction activities began in November 2022, executed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. While early construction activities are underway, CBP does not have an anticipated start date for major construction activities due to recent heavy rains in the area.

Question: Has CBP consulted with the EPA and the U.S. International Boundary and Water Commission to ensure the project does not interfere with ongoing Tijuana River pollution mitigation projects? If so, please describe the timing and nature of this consultation.

Response: Throughout the development of the Tijuana River Project, CBP coordinated with USIBWC, as well as the EPA, and continues to collaborate closely to include solutions for the transboundary trash flow issues that plague the Tijuana River and estuaries located down river,

Question#:	1
Topic:	Tijuana River Channel Infrastructure
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

causing environmental degradation. CBP continues to meet with each agency to provide updates on progress and to answer questions.

Question: What specific measures are being taken to ensure the new fence infrastructure will not interfere with high-volume water flow during heavy rain and flash flood events? Please include specific detail on who will be responsible for ensuring gates in the fence infrastructure remain free of debris, and that they are opened in a timely manner during heavy rain events, or following an unexpected water or wastewater system failure in the city of Tijuana?

Response: The design of the Tijuana River Project includes a series of automated vertical lift gates that USBP will operate during and in anticipation of flood events. USBP will conduct regular maintenance of the infrastructure where it crosses the Tijuana River, to include the clearing of debris or refuse accumulation in front of and on the vertical lift gates. The automated vertical lift gates are operated with grid power. CBP has, however, incorporated failsafe mechanisms into the vertical lift gate design. The gates can also be operated with back-up generators, and in the event of automated gate failure, Border Patrol agents from a nearby Border Patrol station or those patrolling the immediate vicinity of the bridge can manually lift the gates. Additionally, the lift gates are designed to withstand up to five feet of water/sludge from waste treatment plant failure upstream. CBP worked closely with USIWBC to develop protocols for the operation of the lift gates. Those protocols are memorialized in a Memorandum of Agreement and a robust operations and maintenance manual.

Question#:	2
Topic:	Fentanyl Seizures
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: The number of drug-related overdose deaths occurring across the United States is staggering. Last year marked the second straight year that over 100,000 Americans lost their lives to a drug-related overdose. This tragedy has in large part been fueled by illicitly manufactured fentanyl, which is often smuggled across our Southern border. For example, in January, CBP officers assigned to the Campo Station in San Diego intercepted 57 packages containing blue fentanyl pills with a total weight of 250 pounds and an estimated street value of \$3,412,000. In February, CBP officers stationed at the Andrade Port of Entry in California reported the largest seizure in the entry point's history with almost \$1 million worth of fentanyl and methamphetamine. These seizures come on the heels of eleven significant seizures of contraband and illicit opioids last fall totaling \$4.1 million dollars, including intercepting 65 pounds of illicit fentanyl at the Calexico West Port of Entry. These record-breaking seizures under the Biden Administration are encouraging, but also serve as a grim reminder that approximately 60 percent of all fentanyl seized at ports of entry is being seized in San Diego and Imperial counties.

What is the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) doing to build on these recent successes in impairing the flow of deadly fentanyl into the United States, especially in California?

Response: The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is helping implement President Biden's National Drug Control Strategy. DHS has stopped more fentanyl and arrested more individuals for fentanyl-related crimes in the last two years than in the previous five years combined. More than 90 percent of fentanyl seized is smuggled into the United States by cartels through ports of entry, primarily in vehicles driven by U.S. citizens. Our strategy to disrupt the flow of fentanyl and precursor chemicals coming into the United States includes improving our detection capabilities through personnel surges, advanced technology deployment, and increased information-sharing. We are making progress, but we need Congress' continued support in order to further the fight.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) is the primary federal law enforcement agency responsible for investigating drug seizures and other criminal activity occurring at ports of entry. CBP officers and other law enforcement agencies to interdict drugs and identify and investigate drug smuggling organizations attempting to introduce illicit contraband into the United States, and to seize such contraband. HSI's ability to conduct complex large-scale investigations represents one of DHS's best weapons for dismantling transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) in a manner not possible solely through border interdiction efforts.

Question#:	2
Topic:	Fentanyl Seizures
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

On March 13, 2023, DHS implemented a surge operation in the two areas where the largest amounts of fentanyl being smuggled into the United States are encountered, Southern California and Southern Arizona. Dubbed Operation Blue Lotus, the joint surge operation by CBP and HSI included the detailing of additional personnel and resources to these areas to interdict fentanyl and other synthetic drugs and investigate the TCOs responsible for this criminal activity. HSI deployed over 200 special agents and criminal analysts to augment the personnel in Southern California and Southern Arizona and combat fentanyl at its entry points into the United States. On April 17, 2023, the White House congratulated DHS on the successful efforts of the operation to date with the reported seizures of over 5,000 pounds of fentanyl, more than 3,500 pounds of methamphetamines, nearly 1,000 pounds of cocaine and 156 arrests in the first month of the operation's efforts.

While much attention is given to the smuggling of narcotics across the southern border, TCOs use other methods to introduce deadly drugs into our communities. Illicit drugs continue to flow into the United States via international airports located throughout the United States. In addition to the use of drug couriers, TCOs continue to smuggle illicit narcotics destined for American communities concealed within express consignment and other parcels. In response, HSI has expanded Border Enforcement Security Taskforce (BEST) units at international mail facilities (IMFs), express consignment hubs, and international airports acting as IMFs, as part of HSI's targeted response to the opioid crisis. The IMFs and express consignment environments are a particularly significant avenue for the smuggling and transshipment of fentanyl, opioids, and other illicit narcotics. The placement of BEST units at IMFs enables the immediate application of investigative techniques on seized parcels, which aid in establishing the probable cause needed to carry out enforcement actions in the United States and elsewhere.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2022, HSI narcotics enforcement efforts resulted in the seizure of nearly 21,000 pounds of fentanyl, approximately 11,535 criminal arrests, and 5,500 convictions. This represents a 44 percent increase in HSI fentanyl seizures from FY 2021.

Question: How is DHS coordinating with state and local law enforcement in these efforts?

Response: DHS participates in numerous task forces that focus on coordinating efforts with state, local, and tribal law enforcement partners, including HSI's participation in High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area and Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force and its Strike Forces.

As an example of this coordination, HSI leads 87 BEST units at key border locations throughout the United States. Their primary mission is to combat emerging and existing TCOs by employing the full range of federal, state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement resources in the fight to identify, investigate, disrupt, and dismantle these organizations at every level of

Question#:	2
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operation. BESTs eliminate the barriers between federal and local investigations (access to both federal and state prosecutors), close the gap with international partners in multinational criminal investigations, and create an environment that minimizes the vulnerabilities in our operations that TCOs have traditionally capitalized on to exploit our nation's land and sea borders.

HSI-led BESTs were established by law in the Jaime Zapata BEST Act of 2012. HSI's BEST task forces currently have over 1,000 task force officers and personnel participating from other state, local, tribal, federal, and international partners. In 2022, the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act amended the BEST Act to allow for salary reimbursement of HSI's state, local and tribal task force officers, though no additional funding was provided.

DHS works to capitalize on increased staffing, and expand operational capability alongside our federal, state, and local partners to quickly identify, develop, and dispose of critical national security and public safety investigations focused on fentanyl transit routes along the southern border and its approaches. During Operation Blue Lotus, CBP and HSI has worked with approximately 49 separate state and local agencies in Southern California and Southern Arizona. These local and state partners have assisted HSI agents' efforts to disrupt the trafficking and transportation of fentanyl and other illicit drugs to interior locations in the United States.

Question#:	3
Topic:	Basic Housing Allowance
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Members of the Coast Guard, because of the nature of their service, are often stationed in areas with high costs of living. Because servicemembers are required to live within 30 minutes of their duty station for readiness purposes, it is critical that the Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) provided by the Coast Guard is appropriately updated to ensure that servicemembers can afford to live near the locations where they are stationed. Unfortunately, recent reports reflect that many California-stationed Coast Guard members are not receiving a BAH appropriate for the high cost of living in their area. This is particularly true for Coast Guard servicemembers stationed around the San Francisco Bay, one of the busiest waterways in the United States.

What is the Coast Guard doing to ensure that affordable housing options are available to its servicemembers, particularly those near San Francisco?

Response: Coast Guard members in the San Francisco region have a number of housing options. The Coast Guard has 300 housing units in Alameda with 2-, 3-, and 4-bedroom units for families and unaccompanied members. The Service also maintains Coast Guard-owned housing which is available in Novato for accompanied and unaccompanied members stationed in the North Bay.

Members are also able to seek housing utilizing Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) which is routinely evaluated and adjusted based on housing set points in the area. Finally, the Coast Guard offers the opportunity for Coast Guard leased housing if a member is unable to identify adequate housing on the market. This service allows the Coast Guard to negotiate and enter a lease to provide housing for a servicemember.

Question: Has the Coast Guard explored increases in the BAH for the San Francisco Bay region or proposed any new housing developments?

Response: The Coast Guard alone does not set BAH rates for any region. The Coast Guard works together with the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) service representatives to establish the BAH in localities called Military Housing Areas (MHA). The BAH rates for all Uniformed Services personnel on active duty are managed by DoD's Defense Travel Management Office (DTMO) based on the different MHAs. DTMO, with each service's assistance, annually collects rental housing market data in each MHA to set BAH rates. There are no proposed housing developments being considered by the Coast Guard at this time for the San Francisco Bay region.

Question#:	4
Topic:	CRC's
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: In 2014, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) began a reorganization process of its Public Assistance program with the intent of making it more streamlined and delivering reimbursements to state and local governments faster. Chief among its reforms was the use of Consolidated Resource Centers (CRCs), four locations across the United States where reimbursements are processed. A report commissioned by FEMA and published in January, however, noted that the median time from the approval of a reimbursement request to the obligation of funds has more than doubled since these CRCs were created. These delays have stressed the budgets of cities and counties as they wait to receive approved funds.

Understanding that the pandemic has stressed FEMA's capacity, what steps is FEMA taking to ensure that authorized, approved reimbursement requests are processed in a timely fashion?

Response: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has not seen an increase in the median time from the approval of a reimbursement request to the obligation of funds. Once FEMA approves a project, it is typically obligated within three business days. However, FEMA has noted an increase in the time from when we receive a Request for Public Assistance – which indicates an applicant's intent to seek reimbursement – and the time when those projects are received, approved, and obligated.

As noted, FEMA commissioned an independent assessment of the Public Assistance (PA) program, which was published in January. That assessment found that processing at the CRCs, which occurs during Phase 3: Scoping and Costing, based on information and documentation provided by field counterparts, took an average of 21 days and accounted for less than 15% of the processing times for PA. The bulk of the time, 60 percent, is dedicated to Phase 2: Impacts and Eligibility Assessments, where Program Delivery Managers in the field work with applicants to assess their impacts from the disaster and prepare and submit specific project applications.

FEMA has seen a massive increase in the amount of assistance requested in recent years. In the five-year period between 2010 and 2014 FEMA provided an average of \$4 billion in assistance each year. In the last five years (2018 to 2022) FEMA has averaged almost \$23 billion in assistance each year – more than a five-fold increase, including an historic nationwide disaster declaration for COVID.

FEMA implemented a new Delivery Model for the PA Program in 2017 in part to handle this increase in workload and last year commissioned an assessment to assess that Delivery model. A key aspect of the PA National Delivery Model is continuous improvement, and the assessment reflects our commitment to that tenant; more than 560 internal and external stakeholders shared their observations as part of this process.

Question#:	4
Topic:	CRC's
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
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That Assessment found that processing of the recent historic workload (including the 59 major disaster declarations for COVID-19 in particular) would not have been possible without the CRC structure. The CRCs hold a reservoir of talent and PA expertise that are more difficult to recruit for, and their day-to-day existence increases operational readiness because – unlike field offices – new organizational structures and relationships do not have to be established.

However, that assessment also noted recommendations for program improvement addressing overarching themes including consistency, risk, and timeliness. In coordination with the broader PA Assessment effort, FEMA has been looking for ways to streamline coordination and delivery of federal assistance now and find ways for communities to navigate the PA program more easily.

The assessment found that most of the delays in timeliness occurs during Damage Intake and Analysis phase when a FEMA Program Delivery Manager in the field works with the applicant to prepare their project application for submission to the CRC. Specifically, as it relates to timeliness FEMA has already made several changes to reduce the burdens during this phase, including:

- Simplified documentation requirements for unobligated projects under the Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide – also known as the PAPPG – version 4.
- Waived the PAPPG v3.1 requirement for unobligated projects on open incidents, that completed small projects must be prepared based on actual costs.
- Adjusted the 90-day post-obligation deadline for projects with work completed prior to obligation to begin on the date of obligation
- Announced the release of the Public Assistance Sampling Procedure which reduces the level of documentation that applicants are required to submit for large projects for FEMA to validate PA claims.
- Providing applicants flexibility in how they claim costs for the work associated with power restoration projects.
- No longer performing a separate reasonable cost analysis of work performed through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) – as long as – the project followed established EMAC rules. Deploying CRC staff at critical junctures to the field for complicated or stuck projects to ensure an increase in accuracy, timeliness, and efficiency.

Question#:	5
Topic:	Electrical Facility Attacks
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Human-related disturbances at U.S. electrical facilities are now at their highest point in at least a decade. In some cases, such as the plot to attack the Baltimore grid, the perpetrators were avowed neo-Nazis and white nationalists. I am glad to see that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is taking this problem seriously and has tasked the North American Energy Reliability Corporation (NERC) with examining security standards for power substations.

What is DHS doing to support utilities and NERC as they examine how to improve the security of power substations?

How is DHS coordinating with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and local law enforcement to capture the perpetrators of recent attacks on power substations, and deter future attacks?

Response: The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) works closely with interagency partners and both public and private sector stakeholders to advance critical infrastructure security by building the capacity to assess and mitigate physical and cyber risks. Through trainings, exercises, and best practice resources that focus on prevalent attack methods (e.g., active shooter, vehicle ramming, bombing) and evolving threats (e.g., unmanned aircraft systems), CISA enhances the understanding of potential operational impacts that result from a successful attack and suggests corresponding protective measures.

CISA is committed to equipping stakeholders with products, services, and resources to support risk-mitigation and capacity building efforts.

Given the recent attacks against the electricity subsector, as well as the evolving tactics, techniques, and procedures employed by adversaries, CISA partnered with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and recently released two products, including the *Sector Spotlight: Cyber-Physical Security Considerations for the Electricity Sub-Sector* and the *Sector Spotlight: Electricity Substation Physical Security*. Focusing on the electricity subsector and electricity substations' unique physical and cybersecurity vulnerabilities respectively, these new resources provide owners, operators, and stakeholders with updated threat information, protective measures that can help improve a substation's cyber-physical security posture, options for a layered security strategy that will ultimately reduce or minimize the impact of an attack, best practices for mitigating risk, and recommendations for maintaining resilience in advance of an attack.

CISA is working with DOE and other federal partners to support a future webinar series for public and private partners on electric substation security. The target audience will be state/local

Question#:	5
Topic:	Electrical Facility Attacks
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

law enforcement, state homeland security officials, and other regional partners. DOE is in the lead for these webinars and dates have not yet been selected. DOE and DHS are working to host 2-3 webinars on physical security of the energy sector. Webinars are expected to include a DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) threat briefing to ensure clear understanding of the current and emerging threat versus a DOE and CISA discussion of actions that have been taken and resources to help industry.

In addition, CISA maintains a cadre of security advisors who facilitate local field activities in coordination with other interagency partners across the United States. CISA's 10 Regions proactively engage with federal, state, local, Tribal, and territorial government partners, and members of the private sector to protect critical infrastructure. CISA's Regions conduct security assessments and provide access to security resources, trainings, and information. Over the past year, the Regions conducted 48 assessments for Energy Sector stakeholders, including site visits, access to geospatial information, and comprehensive surveys to provide stakeholders with customized reports to evaluate facility vulnerabilities and provide mitigation recommendations. CISA's services also help connect community leaders, law enforcement officials, and other organizational representatives to collectively identify ways to reduce risk to infrastructure.

Question#:	6
Topic:	Otay Mesa East Port of Entry
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the Federal Highways Administration, and the General Services Administration (GSA) have been working with the California Department of Transportation and the San Diego Association of Governments to open the Otay Mesa East Port of Entry. This is a project of significant national interest, and will support more than \$2.4 billion in national trade volume and 120,000 jobs. In order to keep this project on track, all federal, state, and local project sponsors need to come together to reach an agreement on the financial structure of the project. Specifically, engagement is needed from GSA and CBP to begin work on the design process or this project will be unnecessarily delayed. What can DHS do to keep this project moving forward and who at CBP can begin engaging state and local planning agencies with the initial design work?

Response: CBP support for construction of the Otay Mesa East Port of Entry has always been predicated on its being cost-neutral to the federal government. In recent months, the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) has identified significant funding challenges that still need to be addressed to keep the project cost-neutral for federal partners. With a shared goal to keep the project progressing, federal partners (CBP and the General Services Administration) hold weekly sessions with SANDAG to discuss all facets of the project and held a senior level discussion between all parties in April. SANDAG and federal partners must reach agreement on division of responsibilities during delivery and operation of this new crossing before design and construction can advance.

Question#:	7
Topic:	Friendship Park Fence
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: In the face of strong community opposition, CBP recently announced its intention to replace the existing 18-foot fence infrastructure surrounding Friendship Park along the border of San Diego and Tijuana. In its place, the agency plans to install 30-foot steel bollard fencing in all but one very small area. This project, which was originally proposed by former President Trump and then put on hold by the Biden Administration, has recently been approved to move forward with only minor modifications to the design.

What is the current status and expected cost of this project?

Response: On January 4, 2023, DHS approved a new path forward for the Friendship Circle Project which comes after CBP re-paused the project on August 4, 2022, to allow time to further engage with stakeholders to address community concerns. During the public consultation period and prior discussions with Friends of Friendship Park (FOFP), stakeholders emphasized that regaining access to Friendship Park is their primary concern, as the park has been closed since early 2019 due to security concerns and the safety of the existing infrastructure. CBP analyzed the feedback received during the consultation period, and after careful consideration and discussion with stakeholders, the new path forward includes the following:

- CBP is committed to allowing visitors on the U.S. side of the border access to Friendship Park through a gate in the secondary barrier each Saturday and Sunday for four hours each day (10 a.m. to 2 p.m.), for a maximum of 25 visitors at a time. Access to the park will be coordinated with USBP after construction is complete, once it is operationally safe to do so, which will allow visitors on the U.S. side of the border to communicate with friends and family located in Mexico through the primary barrier similar to years past. In addition, USBP remains committed to restoring the Binational Garden following the completion of construction activities and allowing for long term maintenance of the garden by FOFP during open hours.
- CBP will construct the new primary barrier immediately adjacent to the Friendship Circle area (~60 feet) with 18' foot tall bollards, while the rest of the project will remain at 30' foot tall bollards with anti-climb features in accordance with operational requirements. The primary barrier will include mesh on the north side of the bollards at the area of Friendship Circle to prevent the passing of contraband, similar to the current design. This approach addresses stakeholder concerns while minimizing impacts to USBP operations.

CBP began construction on the replacement of the secondary fence on February 13, 2023, and anticipates construction on the primary fence will begin later this summer 2023. As noted above,

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USBP will coordinate with FOFP to save any native and protected plants within the garden prior to construction activities for the primary fence.

Question: Has CBP formally assessed the operational benefit of 30-foot fence infrastructure that justifies the expense of replacing existing 18-foot barriers? If so, please share this analysis.

Response: Over the years, USBP has conducted numerous testing and evaluations of border barrier attributes through the DHS Major Acquisition Program Alternatives Analysis (AA) process. In July 2018, USBP completed the Southwest Border Wall Alternatives Analysis (AA) for California and Arizona. This AA has informed decisions related to acquiring the most effective and best value barrier replacement solutions and attributes for the San Diego, El Centro, Yuma and Tucson Sectors. Based on analysis conducted in the San Diego Sector, while 18 foot barriers can be effective, the 30 foot bollard with anti-climb features provides greater deterrence from scaling. Also, the additional height provides USBP with greater time to respond to potential breaches— particularly in urban areas where vanishing times are seconds to minutes, such as this location in San Diego. Significant levels of arrests remain in areas with no upgraded fencing. Tijuana smugglers have funneled illicit activity west to areas without 30' fencing.

Question: Is CBP tracking the number of falls from 30-foot fence infrastructure that lead to injury or death along the Southwest border? If so, please share this data.

Response: In accordance with H. Rept. 116-458, CBP's Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) carefully reviews CBP-involved deaths including those associated with falls from border barriers. CBP issues an annual report containing statistical data related to the causes of these various deaths. Falls from border barriers were enumerated in the FY 2021 report and will also be enumerated in the forthcoming FY 2022 report.

Question: How will CBP and DHS provide formal assurance that community members from both sides of the border will continue to have access to Friendship Park once construction is complete?

Response: As noted above, CBP is committed to providing the community with future access to Friendship Park upon completion of construction, when it is operationally safe to do so. The completion of the Friendship Circle Project is necessary to ensure future access to the Park.

Question#:	8
Topic:	Assault Weapons Seized
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: In 2022, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) seized 4,495 firearms at security checkpoints-a new record in the agency's 20-year history.

Please provide a list of the make and model of each assault weapon seized by the TSA in 2022.

Response: The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) does not seize firearms and TSA records do not classify weapons. Local law enforcement responds to firearm discoveries and, if provided by local reporting, TSA records information about the firearm discovered. 6,542 firearms were discovered at our checkpoints in Calendar Year 2022.

The disposition of any weapons discovered at the airport is determined by local law enforcement and is governed by state law.

Question#:	9
Topic:	Guns to Mexico
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives found that 70 percent of firearms reported to have been recovered in Mexico from 2014 through 2018 and submitted for tracing were sourced in the United States. These smuggled weapons help the illegal drug trade and have links to organized crime. In Fiscal Year 2020, U.S. Immigrations and Customs Enforcement and U.S. Customs and Border Protection established a joint operation to intercept firearms being smuggled into Mexico. However, according to a 2021 Government Accountability Office report, DHS has not fully developed performance measures for this effort and thus has limited ability to assess where the operation is working to stop the flow of weapons into Mexico.

What is DHS doing to identify performance measures that would enhance the agency's ability to optimize the use of United States government resources stop the smuggling of firearms from the United States into Mexico?

Response: Through Operation Without a Trace – a joint CBP and HSI initiative, along with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives' (ATF) Southbound initiative to combat the illegal flow of firearms from the United States to Mexico – DHS has enhanced cohesion among federal partners to tackle this issue and created a mechanism to track meaningful performance metrics. These performance measures include tracking the number of cases initiated, arrests related to firearms smuggling and seizures of firearms, firearms components, and ammunition destined for Mexico. Operation Without a Trace has co-located CBP and HSI ATF personnel assigned to this effort within ATF's Operation Southbound Firearms Trafficking Task Forces to improve information sharing, de-confliction, and synergy among these components. Operation Without a Trace has also created a training effort focused on educating law enforcement personnel assigned to Southwest Border locations on the methodologies, smuggling trends, legal factors, and best practices used both for interdiction of weapons bound for Mexico and the development of complex criminal investigations. Since its inception in 2020, Operation Without a Trace has achieved significant success preventing Mexico-bound gun trafficking, resulting in the initiation of 803 investigations, the execution of 555 arrests, the seizure of 1,213 firearms, nearly 723,203,000 rounds of ammunition, and \$16.5 million in illicit currency. Additionally, as of FY 2023 YTD, Operation Without a Trace has provided advanced firearms identification and investigations training to over 90 law enforcement personnel located along the Southwest Border.

To fully optimize the use of U.S. Government resources to reduce the smuggling of firearms from the United States to Mexico, the United States requires further engagement from Mexican counterparts at the highest levels of law enforcement to enhance the sharing of information gleaned from firearms investigations/seizures in Mexico. This would allow DHS, ATF and other

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U.S. Government components to trace and track the origin of these weapons and identify individuals and networks, both in the United States and Mexico, who are responsible for the acquisition, smuggling, and distribution of U.S.-sourced firearms to Mexico. ATF is actively working to develop the National Firearms Trafficking Center to ensure continued partnership that will include consistent, transparent performance measures that will reflect the overall efforts by all participating Federal law enforcement agencies in combatting firearms trafficking.

Question#:	10
Topic:	Ukrainian Children
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Following Russia's unprovoked invasion of Ukraine, intercountry adoptions between Ukraine and the United States were suspended. According to advocates, approximately 300 Ukrainian children who were in the midst of adoption proceedings have been stuck in shelters across Europe and have not been able to join their families in the United States. Unfortunately, these children do not qualify to participate in the Uniting for Ukraine program. Does DHS have plans to enact policies that will reunite these children with their adoptive families, and if so, what are those policies?

Response: The Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine (MSP) has stated that adoption in Ukraine is “impossible” at this time. Based on the MSP’s statement, if a petitioner has not already completed all the required adoption steps in Ukraine, beginning or continuing the adoption process may not be possible at this time.

Question: Would DHS consider implementing a temporary humanitarian parole policy that would allow certain Ukrainian orphans to join their adoptive families in the United States?

Response: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) has received numerous questions from the public on how the situation in Ukraine is impacting Ukrainian children. In response, we have published a new webpage called “Adoption Information: Ukraine.”¹ As you may be aware, the Ukrainian government has expressed concern to the Department of State about moving Ukrainian children out of Europe, especially for the purposes of adoption. Although USCIS is still accepting Form I-600A applications and Form I-600 petitions for Ukraine, the Ukrainian government has made clear that the adoption process may not be possible at this time unless a petitioner has already completed all the required adoption steps in Ukraine.

On June 11, 2022, the government of Ukraine announced that hosting programs may resume in certain circumstances but will not apply to children who are considered orphans or deprived of parental care under Ukrainian law. As the situation evolves, USCIS recommends reviewing the Department of State’s website for updates.²

With respect to a temporary humanitarian parole policy, USCIS may use its discretion to authorize parole on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit. For adoption-related parole requests, as for any parole request, USCIS considers any

¹ “Adoption Information: Ukraine” <https://www.uscis.gov/adoption/country-information/adoption-information-ukraine>

² “Updated – Information for U.S. Citizens in the Process of Adopting Children from Ukraine” <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/News/Intercountry-Adoption-News/updated-information-for-u-s--citizens-in-the-process-of-adopting.html>

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compelling circumstances of the individual situation. USCIS does not often approve parole requests for adoption-related cases without evidence of compelling, extenuating circumstances, because parole does not provide the same important safeguards for prospective adoptive children, prospective adoptive parents, and birth parents that exist in regular adoption-based immigration avenues, such as determinations that a child is an orphan or available for intercountry adoption. Additionally, parole does not afford children the benefits of U.S. immigration status protections that regular adoption-based immigration avenues provide. For example, many children who come to the United States based on adoption will be admitted as U.S. citizens or as lawful permanent residents (Green Card holders); however, a child who is paroled will have to take additional steps to get a Green Card or become a U.S. citizen. We remain committed to working with prospective adoptive families to assist them to the greatest extent possible during this challenging time.

Question#:	1
Topic:	Support from the Navy
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Sheldon Whitehouse
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Recently, Navy Secretary Del Toro and Coast Guard Deputy Commandant Peter Gautier met to discuss coordinating on enforcing against illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing. For the Coast Guard, what would be the most helpful next steps from the Navy for the Coast Guard to combat IUU fishing more effectively? What other support from the Navy would be beneficial to this effort?

Response: The Navy can best support counter-illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing through combined operations that deploy Coast Guard law enforcement detachments onboard U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) major assets. Additional support includes enhancing maritime detection capabilities of eligible countries within their exclusive economic zones, increasing maritime domain awareness in those Tier One and Tier Two Priority Regions identified by the Maritime Security and Fisheries Enforcement (M-SAFE) Act Interagency Working Group, and developing a common operating picture for regional information sharing.

Question#:	2
Topic:	IUU Fishing
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Sheldon Whitehouse
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: What additional resources does the Coast Guard require to combat IUU fishing internationally and support partner and allied governments that seek assistance with enforcing against IUU fishing in their exclusive economic zones?

Response: The Coast Guard received funding in the FY 2023 enacted budget that will increase the Coast Guard's presence in the Atlantic Basin by deploying additional assets to bolster capacity and grow capabilities to counter IUU fishing. This will create the foundation to expand Coast Guard operations in the Atlantic Basin by creating capabilities and capacity to conduct operations, engage in maritime governance activities, and participate in regional engagement to increase partner nation proficiency, self-sustainment, and local expertise in maritime security operations via joint exercises, operations, and training. Working with partner nations, the Coast Guard will leverage increased capacity and enhanced capability in the region to observe, collect, and share information on illicit maritime activities to support the cooperative enforcement of international law.

Question#:	3
Topic:	Information Sharing Systems
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Sheldon Whitehouse
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Private actors, including environmental and wildlife organizations that collect publicly available information from satellite data and other sources of data, such as Global Fishing Watch and Vulcan, can provide valuable supplemental information to the U.S. government on where IUU fishing is happening.

Will you commit to standing up an information-sharing system (i.e. a vestibule) to help the U.S. Coast Guard have the most up-to-date information possible on IUU fishing and be able to share that information with other governments and private actors?

What additional resources or authorities are needed to establish an information-sharing vestibule in which information can be received and shared out in a timely manner?

Response: The Coast Guard is committed to increased maritime domain awareness (MDA) and information sharing but has not identified a single system or vestibule. Many partner nations utilize different MDA tools provided by various like-minded nations. The Coast Guard is agnostic to any single platform; however, based on Coast Guard engagements with partner nations, SeaVision is often used to share unclassified MDA. DoD Combatant Commanders routinely train partner nations in effective SeaVision use, including the use of real-time chat functions and appropriate levels of information sharing. The Coast Guard will continue to assess resource requirements through the annual budget process.

Question#:	4
Topic:	Sharing in Timely Manner
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Sheldon Whitehouse
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: When unauthorized fishing vessels enter partner and allied governments' waters, speed is of the essence. By the time the appropriate U.S. officials have the authorization to share information with its allies and partners, the fishing vessel may be long gone. How does the Coast Guard plan to ensure that our partners and allies can get intelligence and information in a timely manner to act on IUU fishing in their waters?

Response: SeaVision's chat function supports real-time unclassified communication and information sharing with partner nations as cases arise. For classified intelligence and information sharing, previously approved intelligence sharing agreements are required to disseminate real-time or actionable intelligence between partner nations.

Question#:	5
Topic:	Employment Authorization
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Amy Klobuchar
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Last fall, Senator Murkowski and I urged United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to address the delays that arriving refugees were encountering in getting their employment authorization documents approved. In November, USCIS announced that it would begin granting certain refugees work authorization automatically.

Can you provide more detail about the implementation of this policy and the number of work authorizations that USCIS has automatically granted?

Response: Refugees admitted under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) are employment authorized incident to status and do not require an Employment Authorization Document (EAD) to begin working. Their Forms I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, containing an unexpired refugee admission stamp or admission code of “RE”, may be presented to an employer to complete Form I-9, Employment Eligibility Verification, when a refugee is hired. Within 90 days of providing the Form I-94 to their employer, the refugee must present either an EAD or a document from List B, such as a state-issued driver’s license, and an unrestricted Social Security card, to continue working.

Question: What other changes has the Department made to improve the processing of work authorization applications?

Response: To assist with initial EAD issuance, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) has initiated a new process for resettled refugees to get their EADs, Social Security numbers, and Social Security cards. Previously, the refugee applicant carried their own physical EAD application in the refugee travel packet to the port of entry, then the form was mailed to USCIS after their arrival. In the revised process, we anticipate that data will be shared directly from Department of State systems to USCIS systems and then onwards to the Social Security Administration, replacing the paper workflow with an entirely digital process to ensure refugees can obtain EADs and benefits more quickly. USCIS recently piloted this digital process for 75 arriving refugees and plans to implement this process for all arriving refugees later this fall.

In addition, on September 20, 2023, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) released “*Fact Sheet: The Biden-Harris Administration Takes New Actions to Increase Border Enforcement and Accelerate Processing for Work Authorizations, While Continuing to Call on Congress to Act*”, announcing that USCIS will increase the maximum validity period of initial and renewal EADs to 5 years for certain noncitizens, including those admitted as refugees or granted asylum; recipients of withholding of removal; and applicants for asylum, adjustment of status, or cancellation of removal. This step is designed to ensure that refugees do not lose the

Question#:	5
Topic:	Employment Authorization
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Amy Klobuchar
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

critical employment authorization to remain self-sufficient. It will also contribute to USCIS efforts to reduce processing times and backlogs.

USCIS continues to expend significant resources and is leveraging technology solutions to improve processing speed, efficiency, consistency, and integrity across all aspects of EAD filing and adjudications. For Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 to date, the median processing time for EADs based on a pending adjustment of status application is 5.5 months, compared with 6.7 months for FY 2022. For FY 2023 to date, the median processing time for EADs based on a pending asylum application is 2.0 months, compared with 9.2 months for FY 2022.

Question#:	11
Topic:	Whistleblower Rights
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Whistleblowers help ensure the government remains transparent and accountable to the people. They play a key role in exposing incidents of government waste, abuse, and fraud and save the taxpayer billions of dollars every year. In many instances, they risk their careers, jobs, and reputations by bringing to light government misconduct. According to the results of the 2022 Office of Personnel Management Federal Viewpoint Survey, over a third of DHS employees responded that they "strongly disagreed, disagreed, or neither disagreed or agreed" that they "can disclose a suspected violation of any law, rule or regulation without fear of reprisal." An additional 2,664 employees responded that they did not know that they could report government misconduct. According to the DHS NO FEAR Act Annual Report, in Fiscal Year 2022 the most frequently alleged basis of discrimination in formal Equal Employment Opportunity complaints was reprisal, and there was a 6% increase in the number of reprisal claims in FY 2022 as compared to FY 2021.

It is critically important that whistleblowers are protected from being subjected to reprisal for exposing government waste, abuse, and fraud and that employees know their rights with respect to reporting government misconduct, especially to Congress.

What steps have you taken to ensure whistleblowers are protected from acts of retaliation for exposing incidents of waste, fraud, and abuse? What actions has DHS taken to ensure its employees are informed of their rights related to the reporting of allegations of waste, abuse, and fraud?

Response: The Department shares your interest in ensuring employees understand their rights to make protected whistleblower disclosures, have information on how to make such disclosures, and are protected from retaliation. The Department has demonstrated its commitment to whistleblower protections and supporting the important work of the DHS Office of Inspector General (OIG) and the U.S. Office of Special Counsel (OSC) by, among other things:

- maintaining on the DHS intranet site an information and resource page for employees and contractors with information regarding how to make a whistleblower disclosure and protections for whistleblowers;
- ensuring that employees are trained on how to make protected disclosures and on protections for whistleblowers, including mandatory annual training;
- requiring periodic training for supervisors regarding responding to whistleblower disclosures and on anti-retaliation;
- issuing periodic communications to the workforce regarding the importance of disclosing wrongdoing and on whistleblower protections;

Question#:	11
Topic:	Whistleblower Rights
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

- working with the OIG on procedures for reviewing retaliation claims involving security clearance determinations; and
- holding supervisory employees responsible for anti-retaliation, including through anti-retaliation requirements in performance standards.

The Department's efforts have resulted in demonstrable progress. In 2016, for example, only 51.39 percent of DHS Federal Viewpoint Survey respondents agreed that they could disclose a suspected violation of any law, rule, or regulation without fear of retaliation. By 2022, however, 62.7 percent of respondents agreed with this statement, an improvement of almost 11.5 percent over six years. The Department looks forward to its continued work on this issue.

The OIG and the OSC serve as important resources for whistleblowers and devote much of their work to allegations received by whistleblowers. In addition, pursuant to the Office of the Inspector General Act, the OIG is responsible for designating a Whistleblower Protection Coordinator to educate employees and assist the Inspector General in promoting the timely and appropriate handling and consideration of protected disclosures and allegations of reprisal. Accordingly, much of the Department's work on whistleblower issues is in support of the Inspector General.

Secretary

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Washington, DC 20528Homeland
Security

August 18, 2022

MEMORANDUM FOR: DHS Agency and Office Leaders

FROM: Alejandro N. Mayorkas
Secretary

SUBJECT: **Employee Accountability Processes**

On April 7, 2022, I directed the General Counsel to lead a group to review employee misconduct discipline processes and to recommend improvements. I have made it one of our Department's top priorities to champion our workforce and create a culture of excellence, openness, and accountability. Today, I am directing you to take additional steps towards this goal.

First, I am directing Management to work with the Office of the General Counsel and with all of you to update the Department's policies, including the DHS Table of Penalties, and to develop an information resource for employees and supervisors on the disciplinary process. Management will provide me an update on its progress by September 30, 2022.

Second, I am directing the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties to work with the Office of the General Counsel, Management, the Office of the Inspector General, and all of you to enhance tracking and information sharing regarding reports of harassment, including reports that are made to the Inspector General or warrant swift action. The Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties will provide me an update on its progress by September 30, 2022.

Third, I am directing each operational agency and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers to develop and provide to me by September 30, 2022 an implementation plan to form centralized bodies in each agency that:

- (1) are comprised of officials trained in disciplinary, equal employment opportunity, and anti-retaliation requirements and principles;
- (2) are dedicated to the task of proposing and deciding discipline;
- (3) are outside the alleged wrongdoers' chain of command;
- (4) handle the most serious misconduct and employees of a certain status; and,
- (5) follow a systematic written procedure in which responsibilities, timelines, and the role of advisors are clear.

Employee Accountability Processes
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The Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer within Management will develop an implementation plan for other agencies and offices other than the Office of the Inspector General.

Fourth, I am directing Management to work with the Office of the General Counsel and all of you to ensure policies at both the Department and Component-levels include:

- (1) periodic communication with our workforce identifying high-priority categories of misconduct, including conduct expectations and recommended penalty range;
- (2) enhanced information-sharing protocols for hiring across DHS agencies and offices;
- (3) tracking misconduct allegations, from allegation to final resolution, in a way that meaningfully distinguishes between the nature and seriousness of misconduct; and,
- (4) effective use of the probationary period.

Management will provide me with an update by October 31, 2022.

Thank you for your leadership and attention to this critical initiative.

Question#:	12
Topic:	Afghan Security Concerns
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: At the hearing, I noted that multiple Inspectors General have found that the Department of Homeland Security failed to fully vet and screen Afghan evacuees before entry into the United States. In one report, the Defense Department Inspector General said at least 50 evacuees in the United States posed potentially significant national security concerns. I asked the following question at the hearing: how many Afghan evacuees are currently in the country who pose potential or actual national security concerns? You failed to answer. Accordingly, please answer whether DHS knows how many Afghan evacuees are currently in country who pose potential or actual security concerns.

Response: DHS appreciates the important work conducted by the DoD and OIG. DHS has previously raised concerns about the process underlying both reports as well as some of their data and findings. Afghan evacuees underwent a multi-layered screening and vetting process that began overseas and was conducted by intelligence, law enforcement, and counterterrorism professionals from the U.S. Department of State, DHS, DoD, FBI, and other U.S. interagency partners.

After departing Afghanistan and before entering the United States, Afghan evacuees underwent an interagency screening and vetting process that started overseas, where individuals underwent biometric and biographic vetting. This process included national security and criminal records checks conducted by intelligence, law enforcement, and counterterrorism professionals from DoD, DHS, FBI, the National Counterterrorism Center, and other Intelligence Community partners. Only those who cleared this comprehensive screening and vetting process were approved for onward travel to the United States. As with all noncitizens who are seeking admission to the United States at U.S. ports of entry (POEs), Afghan evacuees were inspected by CBP officers upon arriving at a POE. During this inspection, CBP officers conducted additional biographic and biometric checks. Those individuals who were identified by CBP as requiring further review were referred to secondary inspection, where additional reviews of information or interviews were conducted as warranted. Only those evacuees who cleared inspection at the POE were admitted or paroled into the United States, depending on their individual status and documentation.

Those who did not clear this inspection process were processed for appropriate removal proceedings under the Immigration and Nationality Act or, as appropriate, given an opportunity to voluntarily withdraw their application for admission to the United States. Those who did not choose to voluntarily withdraw their applications for admission were placed into removal proceedings. Additionally, all Operation Allies Welcome (OAW) parolees have been and remain subject to recurrent vetting, as are other foreign nationals who are admitted into the United States, such as visa holders. Recurrent vetting enables the federal government to identify, and

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appropriately act upon, any information of concern that may arise after entry into the United States. DHS regularly receives information from and shares information with our federal and local partners on individuals who may pose a public safety or national security threat. If derogatory information becomes available after an individual enters the United States, DHS and our partners work together to determine appropriate next steps, which may include prosecution, revoking parole, and/or placing the individual into removal proceedings.

Neither the DHS OIG nor DoD reports acknowledged the fact that vetting is not a static process. New intelligence and information may arise that can identify information on an individual. This is why DHS ensures that all OAW parolees undergo continuous and recurrent vetting for the duration of their parole.

DHS notes that the DHS OIG report failed to consider evidence provided to the OIG via briefings and documentation. For example, the DHS OIG report highlights a claim that CBP was unable to appropriately “screen, vet, and inspect” all Afghan nationals during the recent operation. This inaccurate conclusion fails to place CBP within the full spectrum of U.S. interagency screening and vetting processes for OAW and to subsequently inspect all Afghan evacuees at POEs. All noncitizens arriving at a POE, including Afghan evacuees, are inspected and processed by CBP Officers. Decisions about whether to parole an individual noncitizen are made on a case-by-case basis, taking into account all information developed during the inspection. The DHS OIG report also states that CBP admitted or paroled individuals into the United States without proper identification or documentation. DHS believes the OIG reached this erroneous conclusion because the OIG misunderstood the procedures that are administered for parole. Specifically, the report appears to assume that all individuals must travel on a valid travel document (such as a passport) to be inspected and admitted or paroled into the United States. However, CBP personnel may accept an identification document, such as a traveler’s birth certificate, foreign driver’s license, or other national identity document, to establish identity. The majority of Afghans had some form of identification or documentation demonstrating their identity, such as birth certificates or national identification documents.

Further, DHS provided documentation and evidence to the DHS OIG multiple times showing that all paroled Afghan nationals undergo recurrent vetting processes for the duration of their parole. Despite this, the report goes on to recommend that DHS establish recurrent vetting for parolees, failing to acknowledge that individuals paroled into the United States as part of OAW are already subject to recurrent vetting. In addition, OIG requested evidence that vetting results were negative on individuals, rather than accepting that vetting would only return derogatory information (i.e., positive results), while no results would be considered negative.

The DHS OIG report also uses specific examples to allege the vetting system does not work, when in fact, these examples show the process is working as intended. Specifically, the report

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stated that two individuals were paroled into the United States while having derogatory information in their vetting records, which is incorrect. DHS provided the OIG evidence that these individuals were cleared by the interagency vetting process at the time of travel and no derogatory information was reported prior to their parole into the United States. DHS was alerted to new derogatory information available *after* the individuals were paroled to the United States. As expected, DHS and our interagency partners immediately acted upon this new derogatory information, indicating a vetting system that is working as designed.

CBP processed 76,845 people connected with OAW since July 2021.

Question#:	13
Topic:	Confucius Institutes
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: At the hearing, I asked you whether the Department of Homeland Security considers Confucius Institutes and their affiliates to be an extension of the communist Chinese government. You failed to directly answer. Accordingly, please answer yes or no to the question.

Response: As Secretary Mayorkas stated in response to questions during the hearing, yes, the Department is concerned about Confucius Institutes, and specifically about the fact that many of them act as non-traditional collectors of intelligence on behalf of the Chinese government.

Question#:	14
Topic:	Sexual Harassment Reports
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: A 2018 survey by the Department of Homeland Security Inspector General, which covered years 2011 to 2018, showed a pattern of rampant sexual harassment and misconduct at the DHS. Over 10,000 employees experienced sexual harassment or misconduct, but unfortunately 8,148 of the victims did not report it. Of those who did not report, 2,296 employees felt they would not be supported by DHS management, 2,012 employees feared retaliation, and 1,799 employees believed that the alleged harasser would not be investigated even if reported. In April 2022, you formed a task force to investigate the matter and make recommendations to fix this crisis. However, it is unclear what DHS has done to address the underlying data - that 10,000 DHS employees, from 2011-2018, reported widespread sexual harassment at DHS.

Protecting the Department's workforce and addressing all allegations of sexual harassment and misconduct must remain a top priority. Please answer the following:

What were the findings of the task force and have any recommendations been implemented? If so, what are they?

Response: Secretary Mayorkas agrees that protecting the Department's workforce, including from sexual harassment, is a top priority. The Department maintains mandatory and robust anti-harassment standards that apply to all offices and components. The Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL), which has programmatic responsibility for anti-harassment efforts, works with components to review and strengthen their anti-harassment programs.

DHS leadership has prioritized the issues of sexual harassment, workplace misconduct, and whistleblower protection. In 2018, then-Secretary Kirstjen Nielsen issued several messages to the workforce on the subject of sexual harassment in the Department. DHS Headquarters issued a plain-language sexual harassment policy later that year. Secretary Mayorkas has continued this emphasis on addressing misconduct through the creation of a workplace misconduct task force. These efforts are in addition to annual workforce messages and employee training on topics including harassment and discrimination, whistleblower protections, and the NO FEAR Act.

The task force's findings were issued by the Agency's Office of the General Counsel, and are privileged. The Secretary considered those findings and issued a memorandum on August 18, 2022, directing the relevant DHS offices and components to implement a number of policy changes. A copy of that memorandum is enclosed. The Secretary's recommendations are being implemented according to a schedule that varies by office or agency.

Question#:	14
Topic:	Sexual Harassment Reports
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Although the DHS Inspector General conducted the work, have you conducted a sexual harassment survey of DHS employees since becoming aware of the troubling number of sexual harassment allegations at its components?

Response: It is the Secretary's understanding that the DHS Inspector General has approved a project whereby the Office of Inspection and Evaluations will conduct a survey in FY 2023. Apart from the survey work performed by DHS OIG, a Department-wide sexual harassment survey has not been conducted. However, CRCL reports Department-wide statistics on sexual harassment complaints on a quarterly basis. Individual agencies and offices conduct surveys and climate studies on topics that can include employee perceptions of harassment, discrimination, and retaliation. Additionally, DHS participates in the Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey (FEVS). One of the questions on the FEVS asks whether the respondent "can disclose a suspected violation of any law, rule, or regulation without fear of reprisal." Between 2011 and 2022, the percentage of positive responses to that question has increased from 56 percent to 63 percent.

Question: If so, what problems were identified and what have you done to address them? If not, why have you not conducted a sexual harassment survey given the troubling results of the 2018 survey?

Response: Please see the response to the previous question. The Department has zero tolerance for sexual harassment. DHS was taking proactive steps to address harassment before the IG completed its survey, and we will continue to work towards a workplace where every employee is treated with respect and can raise concerns without fear of reprisal.

Question#:	15
Topic:	Improper LWA Payments
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: In September 2022, DHS's Office of Inspector General (OIG) reported that FEMA did not implement controls to prevent more than \$3.7 billion in improper payments from the Lost Wages Assistance (LWA) program in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Has the FEMA Administrator coordinated with state workforce agencies to evaluate the number of transactions and dollar amounts for fraudulent and improper payments made through the LWA program? If so, please discuss coordination and dollar amounts.

Please describe coordination, if any, between FEMA officials and state workforce agencies to recover fraudulent and improper payments from the LWA program.

Please provide dollar amounts and support for any monies to date that the FEMA administrator has de-obligated and recovered because they were made fraudulently or other improper payments made through LWA from state workforce agencies.

Please describe plans and actions that FEMA has taken to improve management of its federal assistance programs and reduce fraud risk in response to the IG's findings, including any other steps taken to address the report's recommendations.

Response: For Lost Wages Assistance (LWA) the DHS OIG concluded there was \$3.3 billion in potentially fraudulent payments, \$21.6 million in overpayments, and \$403 million in payments made without obtaining claimant's required self-certifications. Under the LWA grant awards, State Workforce Agencies (SWA) were required to: (1) identify and report the number and amount of overpayments as part of the grant closeout process; (2) describe their procedures used to waive improper payments as allowed under certain circumstances pursuant to Section 262 of the Continued Assistance for Unemployed Workers Act of 2020; and (3) repay FEMA for all identified improper payments not otherwise waived, to include all payments made due to fraud, whether they recover the funds or not from claimants.

SWAs must investigate and pursue the recovery of fraudulent and improper payments regardless of when they are identified, even if the grants are closed, and the requirement to reimburse FEMA for identified improper payments does not end.

Total amounts owed back to FEMA (whether due to overpayments, overdrawn funds, or cost share requirements) are currently being determined as FEMA reviews final reports and closeout documentation and works with SWAs to validate funds owed to FEMA. Once FEMA validates debt owed by an SWA, in accordance with FEMA directives and other relevant guidance and procedures, the debt is transferred to the FEMA Finance Center (FFC) for collection. The FFC

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Topic:	Improper LWA Payments
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then bills, monitors, collects, and, in conjunction with the Individual Assistance Division, tracks the debt.

SWAs may return funds to FEMA prior to debt referral to the FFC for collection. As of April 4, 2023, nearly \$165 million has been returned to FEMA.

Question#:	16
Topic:	GAO PA Grants Recommendation
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: GAO's June 2022 Priority Open Recommendations letter to the Department of Homeland Security includes a 2020 recommendation for the Administrator of FEMA to designate one lead entity with responsibility for providing oversight of agency-wide efforts to manage fraud risks to Public Assistance (PA) emergency work grants, consistent with the leading practice. GAO states that fully implementing this recommendation would reduce fraud risk within these grants. As of January 2023, GAO reported that FEMA has not implemented this recommendation.

Please discuss plans, if any, to fully implement this recommendation.

Response: This question refers to GAO-20-604, "FEMA Should Take Additional Actions to Strengthen Fraud Risk Management for Public Assistance Emergency Work Grants", Recommendation 2: "The Administrator of FEMA should designate one entity as the lead entity with responsibility for providing oversight of agency-wide efforts to manage fraud risks to PA emergency work grants, including managing the fraud risk assessment process, consistent with leading practices." FEMA responded to this recommendation in the September 11, 2020, Management Response Letter and has maintained its position.

FEMA strongly believes that its multi-directorate approach provides a proactive and layered review process to manage fraud risk within the PA Program. For example:

- FEMA's PA program directly oversees emergency work grants and has policies and procedures in place to manage fraud risks;
- FEMA's Office of the Chief Financial Officer oversees FEMA's appropriate accounting policies;
- FEMA's Office of Chief Security Officer-Fraud Investigations & Inspections Division (OCSO-FIID) is responsible for reviewing allegations of fraud by grantees and investigating allegations of fraud by non-FEMA individuals. OCSO-FIID's Program Review and Inspection Branch is responsible for providing observation-based risk reviews agency-wide and validating that risk control measures are established and functional for program categories under review; and
- FEMA's OPR under the Office of the Administrator is responsible for investigating employee misconduct.

FEMA believes this division of responsibilities in managing fraud risks is consistent with sound accounting principles, and to combine all these functions into one office would potentially cause conflicts of interest in violation of best practices.

Question#:	16
Topic:	GAO PA Grants Recommendation
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Please discuss any other actions to reduce fraud risk within PA emergency work grants.

Response: As a part of the Corrective Action Plan for the GAO 20-604 audit, FEMA’s Office of the Chief Security Officer has recently completed review of PA Category A (Debris Removal) and is currently reviewing PA Category B (Emergency Protective Measures). The review is to ensure that regular fraud risk assessments of PA emergency work grants are done to determine a fraud risk profile that aligns with leading practices as provided in the Fraud Risk Framework.

FEMA has also updated key training and guidance documents for the PA grant program to ensure ease in reporting suspected fraud. PA recipients have also been directed to provide this guidance to subrecipients. FEMA has updated and distributed all relevant PA Position Assists and the “FEMA Fact Sheet: Managing Fraud Risks,” to include how and where to report suspected fraud. Additionally, FEMA will include information on how and where to report suspected fraud in the next version of the PA Program and Policy Guide.

FEMA has also updated an extensive list of trainings given by the FEMA Grant Programs Directorate’s Procurement Disaster Assistance Team and FEMA Recovery PA to include fraud reporting and prevention training guidance. FEMA is also currently working to implement program-specific antifraud training and guidance materials for PA staff who work directly with PA applicants on both Category A (Debris Removal) and Category B (Emergency Protective Measures) projects.

Question#:	17
Topic:	Disinformation Activities
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Even though you terminated the Disinformation Governance Board in August, it appears that the Department is continuing to aggressively pursue counter-disinformation activities.

Recent documents from the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency say that it has a "burgeoning" counter-disinformation effort that includes "directly engaging with social media companies to flag MDM [misinformation, disinformation and mal-information]."

Department of Homeland Security officials also said that they intend to engage in these disinformation activities related to the 2022 midterms and the 2024 general election, and that in the coming years, the department plans to target "inaccurate information' on a wide range of topics, including 'the origins of the Covid-19 pandemic and the efficacy of Covid-19 vaccines, racial justice, U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan, and the nature of U.S. support to Ukraine.'"

Have you or staff ever communicated with a social media company to discuss content on its forum? If so, which social media companies and what was the topic?

Have you ever instructed a subordinate to communicate with a social media company to discuss content on its forum? If so, which social media companies and what was the topic?

Please describe the extent of the relationship between the Department of Homeland Security and the FBI's Foreign Influence Task Force to flag content for alleged disinformation, misinformation and mal-information.

Response: DHS is committed to conducting all activities, including those pertaining to disinformation, in a manner that complies with the law and protects individuals' privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties.

DHS is charged with safeguarding the United States against threats to its security. In recent years, many of those threats have been exacerbated by disinformation. As part of its mission, DHS has worked for many years across multiple administrations to address and mitigate different forms of disinformation that threaten the authorized missions of the Department.

Countering disinformation that threatens the homeland and providing the public with accurate information in response to such disinformation are critical to fulfilling DHS's congressionally mandated missions. On May 18, 2022, Secretary Mayorkas tasked the nonpartisan Homeland Security Advisory Council (HSAC) to stand up a subcommittee to conduct a thorough review and assessment of those efforts. The HSAC Subcommittee on Disinformation Best Practices and

Question#:	17
Topic:	Disinformation Activities
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
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Safeguards (the Subcommittee), led by former Secretary of Homeland Security Michael Chertoff and former Deputy Attorney General Jamie Gorelick, completed its work in late August 2022. On August 24, 2022, the HSAC deliberated and approved the Final Report in a public meeting. The Subcommittee concluded that disinformation threatens the homeland and that it is critical that the Department take steps to address this threat.

The Department uses the HSAC recommendations as a guide to address threat streams that undermine the security of our country, while promoting transparency in our work. With respect to disinformation, DHS does not compel or pressure social media companies to take action concerning specific posts or actors on social media—nor does it seek to obtain or exercise any new authorities to combat disinformation. Again, DHS remains committed to conducting all its activities, including those pertaining to disinformation, in a manner that complies with the law and protects individuals' privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties.

DHS component agencies work diligently to mitigate the harms of disinformation in their respective mission areas. Examples of such efforts include working to combat human smuggling, protecting critical infrastructure, and responding to malign foreign influence efforts. In addition to engaging with state and local governments, the Department works with entities such as private critical infrastructure owners where appropriate.

Countering disinformation is an evolving, multifaceted and complex task that must constantly adapt to a shifting threat landscape across numerous mission areas and rapid developments in technology. Consequently, the Department is unable to provide an accurate accounting of all personnel who have ever engaged in countering disinformation.

Question#:	18
Topic:	Chinese Land Purchases
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: During the hearing, I asked whether the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was working with the Department of Agriculture (USDA) and law enforcement entities to track suspicious farmland purchases by China and other foreign nations. You respond that DHS generally works within Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) to track foreign investments. However, this answer is insufficient; the USDA and many law enforcement entities are not regular CFIUS members. So again, I ask for the record: how is Homeland Security working with the USDA and law enforcement entities to track these types of suspicious land purchases?

Response: Although the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is not a Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) member agency, USDA is an integral participant in CFIUS cases implicating its equities or expertise, including foreign investment or real estate transactions implicating agriculture or food security. In such matters, USDA typically serves as a co-lead agency, assessing risk on behalf of the interagency just as any member agency co-lead would do. In such circumstances, DHS works with USDA along with the other CFIUS member agencies to determine whether a national security risk arises from such transactions, and if so, to negotiate or impose risk mitigation that is effective and enforceable. As part of this process, all DHS law enforcement agencies participate.

Congress, in passing the Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act of 2018 (FIRRMA), expanded CFIUS jurisdiction to include foreign real estate purchases near sensitive national security sites such as military bases or where such real estate is located within, or will function as part of, an air or maritime port. CFIUS jurisdiction is not tied to foreign purchases of farmland *per se*, but could include such transactions if there is the presence of a U.S. business or real estate that meets the aforementioned criteria. For transactions that may be covered transactions under CFIUS jurisdiction, including transactions involving farmland, where the parties choose not to voluntarily file for CFIUS review (non-notified transactions), the U.S. Department of the Treasury as CFIUS Chair runs a transaction identification process that leverages both classified and unclassified sources of information, including databases, tips from the public, congressional notifications, and referrals from other agencies, to identify transactions, involving countries of concern, including from the People's Republic of China. CFIUS members agencies, including DHS, as well as USDA and law enforcement agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, participate in the non-notified process. For example, DHS has leveraged information from USCIS to run visa and passport information upon request to help identify the ultimate beneficial owners of transactions of interest.

Question#:	19
Topic:	Fentanyl Scheduling
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Fentanyl is responsible for most of the recent drug overdoses. Congress continues to extend the temporary controlled authority for all fentanyl analogues, but this will expire at the end of December. Please explain why permanently scheduling these drugs is a necessary step to combat overdose deaths, and the cartels.

Response: DHS believes that a permanent class-wide scheduling of fentanyl-related substances is necessary to combat overdose deaths and protect the health and safety of Americans. Permanent class-wide scheduling would deter cartels and traffickers from developing new deadly substances that aid in evading prosecution. Class-wide scheduling would allow law enforcement to respond to the illicit manufacturing, importation, and trafficking of fentanyl-related substances before they are distributed and before they can cause harm to Americans. The Administration shared a comprehensive proposal with Congress two years ago supporting Schedule I classification for all fentanyl-related substances along with other consensus recommendations developed jointly by the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) and the U.S. Departments of Health and Human Services and Justice. DHS defers to the ONDCP, which can share further information on the Administration's position and address the complex issues surrounding scheduling of fentanyl-related substances.

DHS analysts assess that to circumvent detection and prosecution, TCOs utilize chemists to continually develop lethal fentanyl analogues and fentanyl-related substances using different precursors and pre-precursor chemicals, as well as new synthesis techniques. The ever-changing fentanyl analogues and fentanyl-related substances contain similar psychoactive effects and comparable toxicity levels of fentanyl that lead to the same potentially deadly reactions. The ability of TCOs to create new related substances by simply making small changes in the chemical composition and synthesis techniques makes it difficult for law enforcement and prosecutors to stay ahead of these changes and adapt if a schedule is too narrowly defined and does not allow for the identification and charging of substantially similar but chemically different analogues.

Question#:	20
Topic:	Cartel Presence
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: The Iowa Department of Public Safety (DPS) commissioner testified that states, like Iowa, are affected by the cartels. In 2020, Iowa DPS opened 13 cases with a direct evidentiary tie to Mexican cartels. In 2021, that jumped to 39 cases. In 2022-23, that number is expected to be even higher.

Based on DHS's most recent data, how many states do the cartels have a presence in?

Of the identified workers embedding in the states by the cartels, what percentage are entering illegally?

Response: HSI is the principal investigative arm of DHS and the primary federal law enforcement agency responsible for investigating drug seizures and other criminal activity occurring at POEs and other border entry points. Based on information from other agencies, open-source information, and internal holdings, HSI believes there is TCO-related activity in some form in all 50 states and Puerto Rico.

Question: Of the identified workers embedding in the states by the cartels, what percentage are entering illegally?

Response: HSI does not possess this data.

Question#:	21
Topic:	Violent Gangs
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: The Iowan DPS Commissioner testified that the tie between violent crime and drug trafficking is significant. He said that 42 % of the murders that occurred in Des Moines, Iowa in the last 2 years had a tie to drug trafficking. The 2011 National Gang Threat Assessment found that gangs are responsible for an average of 48% of violent crime in most areas. What metrics can you provide showing how DHS is cracking down on these violent gangs?

Response: During FY 2022, the HSI National Gangs and Violent Crimes Unit (NGVCU) supported HSI field offices with gang-related Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act investigations and gang enforcement operations. This support has yielded 4,777 criminal gang arrests, 1,045 convictions, 482 indictments, 929 gang related investigative cases initiated, over 45.9 thousand pounds of illegal drugs seized to include cocaine, methamphetamine, fentanyl, and marijuana, and over 38,000 pounds of precursor chemicals.

To date in FY 2023, NGVCU has reported the following gang related statistics: 2,222 criminal arrests, 1,076 indictments, 351 convictions, and 504 gang related investigative cases. In addition, NGVCU supported gang enforcement operations resulting in the seizure of over 930 weapons, including one grenade, as well as over \$7 million in monetary instruments, and over 9,000 pounds of illegal drugs, including cocaine, methamphetamine, fentanyl, marijuana, and heroin.

Question#:	22
Topic:	Cyberattacks
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: According to a recent Gallup poll, cyberterrorism now ranks as a top critical threat to U.S. vital interests in the minds of a majority of Americans.

Is DHS ready for the next widespread cyberattack?

In the event of a major, widespread cyberattack, will DHS be able to quickly help rebound and restore normal operations for critical infrastructure?

Response: DHS, through CISA, plans for a coordinated public-private response to cyber incidents to minimize impacts and quickly recover. Through CISA's work, the government, the private sector, and U.S. international partners have come together for the first time to develop joint cyber defense plans and enable real-time information sharing on issues like the U.S. response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Log4Shell, and the Lapsus\$ hacking group.

In 2023, CISA is working on joint cyber defense plans that include collective cyber response. As part of this effort, CISA will lead an update of the National Cyber Incident Response Plan (NCIRP), in close coordination with interagency partners. The update will incorporate changes and lessons learned since the release of the 2016 NCIRP, articulating specific roles for non-federal entities in organizing and executing national incident response activities. This updated plan will better prepare our nation to withstand major cyber incidents.

Question#:	23
Topic:	Reporting Parole Data
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: DHS is of the opinion that they do not need to report data to Congress or the American public. However, there is statutory authority outlining that DHS is required to report all parole data. In fact, it is clearly laid out in the Joint Explanatory Statement that accompanied the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act of 2022. That Statement reads, at the top of page 8:

Parole Requests.-Beginning within 60 days, the Department shall provide quarterly reports on the number of parole requests received and granted, and for those granted, the rationale for each grant and its duration.

Do you agree that DHS is required by law to disclose complete parole data?

Will DHS commit to reporting all parole data as outlined by law?

Response: Yes, DHS is committed to providing this report to Congress. This report is being finalized, and will be provided to Congress in the coming months. The delay has been due to complex and extensive inter-agency work required to draft this report.

Question#:	24
Topic:	Paroled into the U.S.
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Immigration parole programs are an exercise of discretion by Homeland Security that allows people to enter the U.S. when they have no other legal option. It is clear over the past few years at least a few hundred thousand aliens have been paroled into the United States, perhaps it is millions -the American public just do not know because DHS does not report complete parole data to Congress or the public. How many people did DHS parole in the following programs since their inception:

The Ukraine parole program announced in 2022?

The Afghanistan parole program announced in 2021?

The Parole for Venezuela announced in 2022 and Cuba, Haiti and Nicaragua added in 2023?

Response: As of April 11, 2023, nearly one year since DHS launched the groundbreaking and life-saving process known as Uniting for Ukraine after Russia's unprovoked invasion of Ukraine, DHS had paroled into the United States 124,477 Ukrainian nationals and their qualifying immediately family members.

Afghan evacuees paroled as a part of Operation Allies Welcome announced in 2021: 77,992 parolees received OAR (Operation Allies Refuge) parole. Data from CBP Office of Field Operations as of June 15, 2023. OAR/OAW did not begin until August 16, 2021 and the last OAR was processed on October 18, 2022.

The migration enforcement process announced for Venezuelan nationals and their immediate family members in October 2022 – which was later expanded to nationals of Cuba, Haiti, and Nicaragua in January 2023 – continues to yield significant results in reducing the number of encounters of these nationals along the Southwest Border. Through these efforts, which combine a safe and lawful pathway with a consequence for failing to use that pathway, DHS has paroled into the United States 34,395 Venezuelans; 17,782 Cubans; 21,760 Haitians; and 8,814 Nicaraguans as of April 11, 2023.

Question#:	25
Topic:	Parole Programs
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: The law requires that parole is to be made only on a case-by-case basis, but the programs mentioned above are very large, clearly defined groups of people who are to be paroled in under certain criteria outlined in the program created by DHS.

Do you see parole under these very large, clearly defined programs as complying with the case-by-case requirement in the law?

Response: The Immigration and Nationality Act provides the Secretary of Homeland Security with the discretionary authority to parole noncitizens “into the United States temporarily under such reasonable conditions as [the Secretary] may prescribe only on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit.” INA § 212(d)(5)(A), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5)(A). This translates to a requirement for an individual evaluation of each application for parole and an individualized determination to be made in each case. All parole adjudications made in the course of the parole processes described above meet these statutory requirements. Each request for parole through these processes are reviewed on a case-by-case basis, and a decision to grant or reject the discretionary request for parole is made on a case-by-case determination, taking into account the totality of the circumstances presented in each individual case.

Question#:	26
Topic:	Parole+ATD
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: On March 8, a federal judge issued an order which stated "the Parole+ATD Policy is vacated under the APA, and that policy is remanded to DHS for further proceedings consistent with this Opinion and Order" because the policy "contravenes the INA." In other words, your policy of releasing the millions who attempt illegal entry is unlawful.

Has DHS stopped the practice of parole+ATD per this court order?

Has DHS stopped the practice of parole per this court order?

Response: Yes, CBP ceased the use of Parole+ATD (Alternatives to Detention) per the court order.

Question: Has DHS ever paroled without ATD aliens apprehended while trying to enter illegally?

Response: CBP has the authority (8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5)(A)) and ability to parole individuals and did so even prior to Parole+ATD. CBP paroles are always conducted on a case-by-case basis and for either urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit.

Question#:	27
Topic:	Electronic Border Security Equipment Shut Off
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: We have heard concerning reports that many of the current electronic border security and surveillance detection equipment on/around the border are being purposely shut off or removed.

Can you explain why sensors and cameras on/around the border have been shut off?

Can you explain why sensors and cameras on/around the border have been removed?

Response: No sensors or cameras on or around the border have been shut off.

Question: Can you explain why the lighting along the border fence has been shut off?

Response: No lighting along the border has been shut off.

Question: Can you explain why pending projects to expand lighting at the border have been cancelled or delayed?

Response: Presidential Proclamation 10142 suspended all construction activities funded with DHS's FY 2017-2021 barrier appropriations. This included the installation of system elements (enforcement cameras, lighting and other detection technology) which are intended to complete the border barrier system and increase USBP's ability to secure the border through domain awareness of illegal cross-border activity. As announced on July 11, 2022, DHS is utilizing remaining prior year barrier funds to complete system attributes in locations where barrier was constructed but the planned system attributes were left incomplete at the time of the pause. Procurement actions are underway to support this work.

Question#:	28
Topic:	Gotaways
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: DHS reports that there have been over one million "known gotaways" at the Southwest Border since President Biden took office.

Do you have data that tracks how many gotaways have been caught and deported each year since FY 2020?

Response: DHS cannot speculate on the number of individuals removed that also were not apprehended by USBP. The Department can only track the number of gotaways encountered crossing the border. This numerical data is insufficient to allow the Department to track how many of these individuals were later encountered by ICE and removed from the United States.

Question: Most "known gotaways" are only "known" because of monitoring devices such as cameras on balloons and sensors at the Southwest border, but given that DHS has recently removed many of these sensors and cameras, how will DHS know how many gotaways there are in the future?

Response: DHS did not remove or shut off any cameras or sensors on or around the border.

Question: Is knowing the number of gotaways important data to have to measure DHS's border security effectiveness?

Response: It is important for USBP field commanders to have the number of gotaways to identify vulnerabilities and allocate resources accordingly. Gotaway data also provides critical situational awareness to USBP to assist in understanding and controlling the operational environment in any given sector.

Question: Did DHS remove these cameras and sensors so they would no longer have the embarrassing and tragic data on gotaways?

Response: DHS did not remove any cameras or sensors.

Question#:	29
Topic:	Credible Fear
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: DHS and the media refer to aliens encountered and released from the Southwest border as "asylum seekers".

Of the over one million aliens encountered and released into the United States in FY2022, how many had a finding of credible fear found by USCIS?

Response: Every noncitizen who arrives at the border and is processed by CBP is subject to security screening. Their biographic and biometric information is vetted across a suite of law enforcement and intelligence databases. Any noncitizen who poses a risk to national security or public safety is referred to ICE or other government agencies for detention and potential removal.

DHS may conditionally release from custody noncitizens who have been fully screened and vetted pending the outcome of their immigration court proceedings. This could include noncitizens who have been processed for expedited removal, appeared before a USCIS asylum officer and immigration judge, and determined to have a credible fear, or noncitizens who are otherwise placed in removal proceedings before an immigration judge. In FY 2022, USCIS completed 48,399 credible fear screenings for individuals in detention; of those, 28,182 positive credible fear determinations were made.

Noncitizens who are conditionally released are subject to reporting requirements, such as regular check ins with ICE, attendance at their immigration court proceedings, and keeping DHS apprised of their current residential address. In some cases, noncitizens are equipped with ATD technology (e.g., GPS monitoring device) prior to release. Although noncitizens generally have freedom of movement throughout the United States, noncitizens equipped with ATD technology may be subject to conditions requiring them to remain in a certain location. The ATD program allows ICE to track noncitizens while their immigration proceedings are pending; nearly 95 percent of noncitizens enrolled in an ATD program appear for their scheduled immigration court hearings as required.

Question#:	30
Topic:	Released Aliens
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Are the rest of the released aliens (i.e., those who do not have a USCIS-found claim of credible fear) "asylum seekers"?

Response: Noncitizens encountered by USBP are processed for expedited removal or placed into regular removal proceedings, as appropriate.

Question: How many were issued an NTA (Notice to Appear)?

Response: During FY 2022, CBP issued NTAs to 405,550 noncitizens.

Question: How many were issued an NTR (Notice to Report)?

Response: During FY 2022, no Notices to Report (NTRs) were issued.

Question: How many were not issued an NTA or an NTR?

Response: During FY 2022, a total of 500,498 noncitizens were released under a non-NTA and non-NTR dispositions/outcomes.

Question: Roughly, what percentage of those who have unlawfully entered or been released into the United States will DHS deport?

Response: Approximately, 55 percent of migrants encountered (those who unlawfully entered) were removed or expelled during FY 2022.

Question#:	31
Topic:	Automatically Extending TPS
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: On November 16, 2022, DHS published a federal register notice "automatically extending" TPS for four countries: El Salvador, Haiti, Nicaragua, Sudan, Honduras, and Nepal. However, DHS has not made a formal, legal finding to extend or re-designate TPS for these countries as required by law. Please explain the legal authority that allows you to "automatically extend" TPS for these countries in the absence of the statutorily required findings and process.

Response: The November 16, 2022, Federal Register notice *Continuation of Documentation for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protected Status Designations for El Salvador, Haiti, Nicaragua, Sudan, Honduras, and Nepal* (87 FR 68717) (FRN), did not automatically extend Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for four countries. Rather, the FRN provides that certain beneficiaries under the existing TPS designations of El Salvador, Haiti, Nicaragua, Sudan, Honduras, and Nepal retain their TPS pursuant to court orders related to pending litigation involving the TPS designations of these countries.³ As the FRN provides that these court orders require that beneficiaries retain their TPS while litigation is ongoing, it also provides for the automatic extension of the validity of TPS-related documentation, including Employment Authorization Documents, Notices of Action (Forms I-797), and Arrival/Departure Records (Forms I-94).

³TPS terminations for El Salvador, Haiti, Nicaragua, Sudan, Honduras, and Nepal were announced by DHS during 2017 to 2018. Lawsuits challenging the terminations were filed in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California in *Ramos v. Nielsen*, 326 F. Supp. 3d 1075 (N.D. Cal. 2018), and *Bhattarai v. Nielsen*, No. 19-cv-00731 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 12, 2019), and in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York in *Saget v. Trump*, 375 F. Supp. 3d 280 (E.D.N.Y. 2019). DHS has taken actions to ensure its continued compliance with court orders related to these cases by publishing periodic notices to continue TPS and extend the validity of TPS-related documentation previously issued to beneficiaries under the TPS designations for El Salvador, Haiti, Nicaragua, Sudan, Honduras, and Nepal (83 FR 54764 (Oct. 31, 2018); 84 FR 7103 (Mar. 1, 2019); 84 FR 20647 (May 10, 2019) (correction notice issued at 84 FR 23578 (May 22, 2019)); 84 FR 59403 (Nov. 4, 2019); 85 FR 79208 (Dec. 9, 2020); 86 FR 50725 (Sept. 10, 2021) (correction notice issued at 86 FR 52694 (Sept. 22, 2021)). The most recent such notice at 87 FR 68717 (Nov. 16, 2022), continued TPS and extended the TPS-related documents specified in the notice through June 30, 2024.

Question#:	32
Topic:	Secure Border
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: What does a secure border look like to you as Secretary of Homeland Security?

What does a secure border look like to DHS? How has this view changed or shifted over the last five years?

Response: Congress defined operational control in the Secure Fence Act of 2006 as “In this section, the term ‘operational control’ means the prevention of all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband.” Considering the statutory definition, if one person successfully evades law enforcement at the border, then the border is not secure. According to this definition, no administration has ever maintained operational control of the border. DHS will continue to do everything that we can to support our personnel with the resources, technology, and policies that advance the security of the border, and do not come at the cost of the values of our country.

The Biden-Harris Administration has repeatedly called upon Congress to pass comprehensive and bipartisan legislation to fix our immigration system, which has been broken for decades.

Question#:	33
Topic:	Minimize Incentives
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: On his first day in office, President Biden announced a bill that would grant permanent status and then citizenship to any alien present in the United States by a given date, regardless of whether they entered legally or illegally. Many experts, as well as just common sense, relay that such proposed bills create a "pull factor" that acts as an incentive for people to make the dangerous journey to enter the United States illegally. Isn't it the job of the Secretary of Homeland Security to identify and minimize incentives and pull factors that encourage illegal immigration?

Response: President Biden sent the U.S. Citizenship Act of 2021 to Congress on day one of his Administration to restore humanity and American values to our immigration system. The bill would provide hardworking people who enrich our communities every day and who have lived here for years, in some cases for decades, an opportunity to earn citizenship. It would also modernize our immigration system and prioritize keeping families together, growing our economy, responsibly managing the border with smart investments, addressing the root causes of migration from Central America, and ensuring that the United States remains a refuge for those fleeing persecution. The bill would also create an earned path to citizenship for our immigrant neighbors, colleagues, parishioners, community leaders, friends, and loved ones—including Dreamers and the essential workers who have risked their lives to serve and protect American communities.

The Secretary once again calls upon Congress to follow President Biden's example and help the Department by passing comprehensive legislation to fix our broken immigration system.

Question#:	6
Topic:	Parole Authority
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Mike Lee
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: By my count, you have created at least 13 parole programs since you assumed the position of Secretary. What statute gives you the authority to give broad, categorical grants of parole to entire classes of people?

Can you please describe with specificity what "urgent" humanitarian reason or "significant public benefit" justifies this blanket use of parole in each program?

Response: Section 212(d)(5)(A) of the INA provides the Secretary of Homeland Security with the discretionary authority to parole noncitizens “into the United States temporarily under such reasonable conditions as [the Secretary] may prescribe only on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit.” All existing parole processes have been established based on the authority granted to the Secretary under the INA, and are administered consistent with statutory requirements, including the requirement that parole may be granted only on a case-by-case basis. As such, DHS does not provide broad categorical grants of parole to entire classes of people; rather, DHS evaluates each individual uniquely to ensure they meet the requirements, including passing screening and vetting, for a grant of discretionary parole. Specific reasons and justification for each process are outlined in the Federal Register Notices implementing these processes.

Question#:	7
Topic:	Parole Given
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Mike Lee
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: How many individuals have received some form of parole since January 2021?

Response: Please see the below charts.

**U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Final Releases
from January 1, 2021 through April, 15, 2023 by Paroled Release
Reasons**

Release Reason	Fiscal Year (FY)			Total
	2021	2022	2023	
Total	35,826	79,307	49,246	164,379
Paroled	28,352	66,064	37,591	132,007
Paroled – After CF positive determination made	2,459	4,208	7,105	13,772
Paroled - Humanitarian	5,015	9,035	4,550	18,600

U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) Nationwide Parole* Apprehensions

January 1, 2021 - April 15, 2023

Data includes deportable migrants only

Data Source: Enforcement Integrated Database (Unofficial) FY 2021 – FY 2022 as of End of Year Dates; FY 2023 year-to-date (YTD) as of April 15, 2023

FY	Parole APPs
FY 2021	35,468
FY 2022	378,235

Question#:	7
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Primary:	The Honorable Mike Lee
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FY 2023 YTD	294,905
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*Paroles include apprehensions with disposition of P.¹

For U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Office of Field Operations, please see attached Excel chart.

Question: How many of those grants of parole were given under a specific parole program created by this administration?

Response: Since January 2021, ICE released certain individuals in ICE custody pursuant to parole in accordance with INA § 212(d)(5)(A) and 8 C.F.R. § 212.5. Such parole releases were not conducted as part of specific parole process. Parole is an administrative measure used by ICE to temporarily authorize the release from immigration detention of a noncitizen. ICE only grants parole if it determines that there are urgent humanitarian reasons or a significant public benefit, and that the person merits a favorable exercise of discretion. Such individuals include, but are not limited to, noncitizens with serious medical conditions, pregnant women, certain juveniles, noncitizens who will be witnesses in judicial, administrative, or legislative proceedings in the United States, and those whose continued detention is not in the public interest.

During FY 2022, the USBP utilized Parole Plus Alternatives to Detention (Parole + ATD), on a case-by-case basis, as a necessary tool for decompressing overcrowded USBP facilities. USBP facilities over capacity present health, safety, and security risks to the workforce and individuals in detention, further straining USBP resources. To maintain secure, safe, and humane facilities, USBP utilized its parole authority to release noncitizens on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons. See USBP table above for parole statistics. On March 8, 2023, in *Florida v. United States*, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Florida vacated the July 2022 joint CBP and ICE memorandum entitled *Policy on the Use of Parole Plus Alternatives to Detention to Decompress Border Locations* (Parole + ATD Memo). As such, DHS may no longer rely on the Parole + ATD Memo when issuing paroles under INA § 212(d)(5)(A).

Additionally, as of April 15, 2023, CBP paroled into the United States, on a case-by-case basis, more than 125,000 Ukrainians and qualifying immediate family members under Uniting for Ukraine. As of April 15, 2023, under CHNV Parole processes, CBP paroled into the United

¹ The designation "P" represents the marker in the data system that indicates that at the end of USBP's custodial responsibility, the individual's disposition was "Parole".

Question#:	7
Topic:	Parole Given
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Mike Lee
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States, on a case-by-case basis, more than 87,000 CHNV nationals and their qualifying immediate family members.

The data below represents OFO only Parole Counts. The Border Patrol or CBP Stats may need to be consulted for additional information on non-OFO Paroles. The data below mimics the ICE table presented in the QFR and represents January 1, 2021 through April 4, 2023

OFO Only Parole Counts and Parole Categories					FY 2021 (From 1/1/2021)	FY 2022	FY 2023 (Through 4/15/2023)	Total
Total					21,942	129,381	175,480	326,803
PAROLED>C&AO>CENTRAL AMERICAN MINORS REFUGEE AND PAROLE PROGRAM						174	162	336
PAROLED>CFR>CUBAN FAMILY REUNIFICATION PAROLE (USCS)						3	428	431
PAROLED>CH>ADVANCE HUMANITARIAN					286	475	430	1,191
PAROLED>CHP>CUBAN HUMANITARIAN PAROLE							19,424	19,424
PAROLED>CMP>CUBAN MEDICAL PROFESSIONAL PAROLE (USCS)						1	1	2
PAROLED>CP3>CUBAN REINI PAROLE REQ AT DVIV INTERVIEW NOT ON FAM-HASSED PET AS BENEFICIARY (USCS)							5	5
PAROLED>CIP>PUBLIC INTEREST					2,248	2,023	921	5,192
PAROLED>DAV>ADVANCE PAROLE					1,407	3,072	3,091	7,570
PAROLED>DE>DEFERRED INSPECTION					31	149	488	668
PAROLED>DT>PORT OF ENTRY					17,154	60,113	19,111	96,378
PAROLED>HBP>HAITIAN HUMANITARIAN PAROLE							22,977	22,977
PAROLED>HBP>HAITIAN FAMILY REUNIFICATION						1	3	4
PAROLED>NHP>NICARAGUAN HUMANITARIAN PAROLE							9,703	9,703
PAROLED>OAR>OPERATION ALJES REFUGEE PAROLE					797	474	21	1,292
PAROLED>OP>OVERSEAS OR SUBOFFICE AUTHORIZATION							5	5
PAROLED>PAR>USCS HAB/DOS ISSUES FOIL (PARCS) RECOM CBP PAROLE					15	48	61	124
PAROLED>PPR>USCS FAMILY REUNIFICATION TASKFORCE PAROLE					4	54	61	119
PAROLED>RP>FILIPINO WORLD WAR II VETERANS PAROLE (USCS)						2	18	20
PAROLED>SRP>SIGNIFICANT PUBLIC BENEFIT (SILENT) PAROLE SUBCLASS OF "CP" PAROLE WHERE DOA NOT AN IRL						4	230	234
PAROLED>UHP>UKRAINIAN HUMANITARIAN PAROLE / UNITING FOR UKRAINE						62,788	62,740	125,528
PAROLED>VHP>VENEZUELAN HUMANITARIAN PAROLE							35,600	35,600

Question#:	8
Topic:	Definition of Operational Control
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Mike Lee
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Since you have taken the position of DHS Secretary, despite the ever-increasing chaos at the border, you have repeatedly stated that you have operational control of the border. "Operational control" of the border is defined by statute. What is the statutory definition of "operational control"?

For the first time, during the March 2023 DHS Oversight hearing, you offered your own made-up definition of "operational control". What statute gives you the authority to redefine statutory terms of art?

Response: Congress defined operational control in the Secure Fence Act of 2006 as "the prevention of all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband." Considering the statutory definition, if one person successfully evades law enforcement at the border, then the border is not secure. According to this definition, no administration has ever maintained operational control of the border.

The Department is maximizing use of available resources to effectively operate within our broken immigration system. DHS is leading a whole-of-government approach in surging resources to include personnel, transportation, medical support, and facilities to support border operations. In addition, DHS is increasing local coordination between state and local officials, as well as bolstering the capacity of non-governmental organizations to receive noncitizens after they have been processed by CBP and are awaiting the results of their immigration removal proceedings. Further, DHS is increasing CBP processing efficiency and moving with deliberate speed to mitigate potential overcrowding at Border Patrol stations to alleviate the burden on the surrounding border communities and administering consequences for unlawful entry, including removal, detention, and prosecution.

We work hard every day to maintain and improve our operational control. The resources we have surged and the technology we are bringing to bear are designed to do so and to lighten the heavy load that the brave men and women of the Border Patrol carry.

Question#:	9
Topic:	Credible Fear Standard
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Mike Lee
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Your newly minted definition of the term "operational control" of the border is "maximizing the resources we have to deliver the most effective response." Even by your made-up definition, you do not have operational control of the border.

Can you please clearly explain how relaxing the credible fear standard for asylum applicants such that more applicants remain in the country longer-years longer than they should-"maximize[es] the resources" DHS has been given?

Response: DHS applies the credible fear standard as outlined in the INA. In section 235(b)(1)(B)(v) of the INA, a credible fear of persecution is defined as a "significant possibility" that the noncitizen could establish eligibility for asylum. All noncitizens seeking asylum are subject to the same credible fear standard based on this statutory definition.

DHS and the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) jointly issued the Circumvention of Lawful Pathways Rule on May 11, 2023. This rule imposes conditions on asylum eligibility for noncitizens who fail to use lawful pathways to enter the United States. Under this rule, if an asylum officer determines that the noncitizen is subject to and has not made a sufficient showing of being excepted from or rebutting the presumption of asylum ineligibility, the asylum officer's screening would be limited to determining whether the noncitizen has demonstrated a reasonable possibility, a higher standard than credible fear's significant possibility standard, of persecution or torture in the designated country of removal. If a reasonable possibility of persecution or torture is established, the noncitizen will be issued a notice to appear for removal proceedings before an immigration judge.

Question#:	10
Topic:	Rerouting Funding
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Mike Lee
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Can you please clearly explain how rerouting funding that should be going to build border walls to prevent unlawful entries maximizes the resources you have been given to effectively control illegal crossings?

Response: CBP uses a comprehensive approach to border security that leverages local, state, and federal law enforcement partners and use of technology, infrastructure, and enforcement personnel to secure the Southwest border, and has made significant investments in all aspects of our border security approach.

On his first day in office, President Biden signed a proclamation to effect a reassessment of federal policy with respect to the construction of a barrier along the Southwest border. See Proclamation 10142, 86 Federal Register 7225 (January 20, 2021). Among other things, the proclamation ordered a pause in ongoing border barrier construction activities to the extent permitted by law and ordered DHS and DoD to develop plans for the “redirection of funds concerning the Southwest border wall, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law.”

On June 9, 2021, DoD and DHS announced their respective border wall plans. DoD canceled all border wall projects that it had undertaken pursuant to 10 U.S.C. § 284 and 10 U.S.C. § 2808 and announced a plan for the redirection of unobligated DoD funds that had been designated for border barrier construction.

The DHS Plan (the Plan) focuses on the use of funds that Congress appropriated to CBP between FYs 2017 – 2021 for barrier system construction. Among other things, it allows for prioritization of discrete projects that are required to address life, safety, environmental, and other remediation requirements related to incomplete construction and to using prior-year barrier system appropriations to remediate the former DoD barrier project sites. DHS announced an amendment to the Plan on July 11, 2022. The amendment allows for additional uses of prior-year barrier system funding so that CBP can continue to prioritize environmental remediation and mitigation.

CBP is executing FY 2017 – 2021 barrier appropriations in accordance with the DHS Plan for Use of Border Barrier Funds pursuant to Presidential Proclamation 10142, as amended by the Amendment to the Plan dated July 11, 2022.

To date, DHS has approved more than \$2.5 billion in awarded and planned projects. These projects are currently in various stages of completion. This includes 129 gate and gap locations along with the completion of make-safe / remediation activities and the installation of system attributes. Of which 68 gates and gaps have been completed; and 50 gates and gaps are in the

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Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Mike Lee
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

process of being executed. CBP estimates a total of 118 gates and gaps will be completed by the end of FY 2023.

Question#:	11
Topic:	Operational Control
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Mike Lee
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: The statutory definition of "operational control of the border" is defined in the Secure Fence Act of 2006 and requires "the prevention of all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband." Does the Department of Homeland Security currently have operational control of the border? Please answer with yes or no and explain your answer.

Response: Congress defined operational control in the Secure Fence Act of 2006 as "the prevention of all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband." Considering the statutory definition, if one person successfully evades law enforcement at the border, then the border is not secure. According to this definition, no administration has ever maintained operational control of the border.

The Department is maximizing use of available resources to effectively operate within our broken immigration system. DHS is leading a whole-of-government approach in surging resources to include personnel, transportation, medical support, and facilities to support border operations. In addition, DHS is increasing local coordination between state and local officials, as well as bolstering the capacity of non-governmental organizations to receive noncitizens after they have been processed by CBP and are awaiting the results of their immigration removal proceedings. Further, DHS is increasing CBP processing efficiency and moving with deliberate speed to mitigate potential overcrowding at Border Patrol stations to alleviate the burden on the surrounding border communities and administering consequences for unlawful entry, including removal, detention, and prosecution.

We work hard every day to maintain and improve our operational control. The resources we have surged and the technology we are bringing to bear are designed to do so and to lighten the heavy load that the brave men and women of the Border Patrol carry.

Question#:	12
Topic:	Outside Entries
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Mike Lee
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: How many unlawful aliens entered our country outside a port of entry during fiscal year 2022?

Response:

FY		USBP Nationwide
FY2022		2,214,652

Question: How many so far in fiscal year 2023?

Response:

FY		USBP Nationwide
FY2023TD - March 28, 2023		1,051,114

Question#:	13
Topic:	Known Terrorists Encountered
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Mike Lee
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: How many known terrorists were encountered at our borders during fiscal year 2022?

Response: In a commitment to transparency and openness with Congress and the American public, DHS provides monthly updates regarding encounters at our borders of individuals with connections to terrorism. This data can be found at <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/cbp-enforcement-statistics> under Terrorist Screening Data Set Encounters.

These numbers reflect individuals with terrorism-related records who have been identified through TECS, the principal records database used by CBP to assist with screening and admissibility determinations.

DHS works closely with our interagency and international partners to detect and prevent people who pose national security or public safety risks from entering the United States, often receiving intelligence before they attempt to enter the United States. For example, CBP inspects every individual encountered, and if an individual is determined to pose a potential threat to national security or public safety, we either deny admission, detain, remove, or refer them to other federal agencies for further vetting and prosecution as appropriate. Encounters of known or suspected terrorists attempting to cross the Southern Border are uncommon. These encounters represent significantly less than 0.01 percent of total encounters per fiscal year in recent years. And these encounters may include individuals who are not known or suspected terrorists, such as encounters with family members of a KST.

Question: What about thus far this fiscal year?

Response: The most up-to-date information is updated monthly and is available on CBP's website.

Question#:	14
Topic:	Chinese Nationals
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Mike Lee
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: How many Chinese nationals were arrested along our Southwest border during fiscal year 2022?

Response: In FY 2022, CBP apprehended and/or encountered 2,176 Chinese nationals along the Southwest border.

Question: What about thus far this fiscal year?

Response: In FY 2023 (through March 28, 2023), CBP encountered 6,165 Chinese nationals along the Southwest border. While encounters of Chinese nationals along the Southwest border remain higher than FY 2022, they have decreased [since when?]. This movement is consistent with regional migration trends, influenced by the fallout of the COVID-19 pandemic, authoritarian regimes, climate change and economic hardship.

Question: Where are they now?

Response: DHS enforces the nation's laws at the border, irrespective of nationality. Chinese nationals encountered at the Southwest border are processed under longstanding Title 8 immigration authorities, the same as other noncitizens. Noncitizens encountered at the Southwest border are screened and vetted. Noncitizens who pose a risk to public safety or national security are detained and generally referred to ICE for a custody determination. Interior enforcement under the Biden administration continues to focus on individuals who present a serious public safety concern. ICE notes that as of April 27, 2023, there were 126 Chinese nationals in ICE detention and 3,390 enrolled in an ATD program, which includes periodic check-in with ICE officers.

Question#:	15
Topic:	Doing Your Job
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Mike Lee
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: An estimated 196 Americans are dying each day from fentanyl-as the Washington Post pointed out-that is the equivalent of a fully loaded Boeing 757-200 crashing and killing everyone on board every day. Would you be doing your job if a Boeing 757-200 crashed everyday under your watch?

Response: The global environment of drug production and trafficking is the most complex the United States has ever faced. This environment requires the United States to adopt a holistic strategy to halt the rising toll of this epidemic on Americans and warrants a consistent message about this plan from our government's senior leadership to international partners, Members of Congress, and the American people.

DHS utilizes a comprehensive and multi-layered approach to countering the illicit flow of narcotics, including supporting a range of national and departmental strategies. These strategies outline a deliberate effort to commercially disrupt the global illicit fentanyl production and the trafficking supply chain. By focusing on commercial disruption, we intend to halt the flow of fentanyl and other synthetic opioids and their precursors and save lives.

DHS has identified counter fentanyl efforts as a priority, calling for strengthening intelligence collection and enforcement efforts, in coordination with the interagency, against transnational criminal organizations, with a particular focus on fentanyl and other narcotics trafficking.

Targeting the fentanyl and methamphetamine precursor chemical supply chain is an integral element of DHS's approach to stopping the production of illicit drugs. These precursors serve as the fuel the cartels need to manufacture their deadly drugs destined for American cities and streets. Blending interagency and foreign collaboration, industry partnerships, financial data, and information technology tools, DHS identifies, targets, and interdicts precursor chemical shipments destined for Mexican cartels.

In our current efforts to address this opioid crisis, DHS is focusing on disrupting the supply chain: tackling the manufacturing and distribution of fentanyl. We will do this by:

- Denying illicit fentanyl producers' access to the precursor chemicals used in fentanyl production, including unregulated and dual-use chemicals that can be used to create immediate precursors.
- Denying illicit fentanyl producers' access to the pill presses, die molds, encapsulating machines, and spare parts used to transform powder fentanyl into pills. In those cases

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where denial of access is not possible, implement tracking measures so the activities of actors in the supply chain can be revealed.

- Disrupting illicit fentanyl producers' ability to move raw materials, manufacturing machinery, and finished fentanyl by developing greater visibility and exerting greater control over the illicit exploitation of commercial air and maritime shipping, including mail and express consignment.
- Disrupting the flow of financial benefits and operating capital to individuals and groups involved in facilitating the production and trafficking of illicit fentanyl.

Addressing illicit fentanyl in the context of the ongoing opioid crisis in the United States is a domestic and foreign policy priority for this Administration. The U.S. Government cannot wholly prevent criminal activity, including fentanyl smuggling, by itself.

DHS will leverage our bilateral and multilateral partnerships to disrupt and deter foreign-sourced fentanyl and related precursor chemicals from crossing our borders. Through venues like the North American Drug Dialogue, the U.S. Canada Joint Opioids Action Plan, the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and a variety of country-specific working groups, we will continue to pursue best practices essential to effectively deter the diversion of chemicals used to manufacture fentanyl, methamphetamine, and other illicit synthetic drugs.

Question#:	16
Topic:	Carrying Drugs
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Mike Lee
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: The Department of Justice reported, "Mexican transnational criminal organizations continue to supply most of the cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, and fentanyl smuggled into the [United States]." A week or so ago, the Associate Press reported, "there is little debate among the U.S. and even Mexican officials that almost all of the fentanyl consumed in the United States is produced and processed in Mexico."

And yet, you stated in February that it was "unequivocally false that fentanyl is being brought to the United States by non-citizens encountered in between the ports of entry who are making claims of credible fear and seeking asylum." In fact, you asserted, "The vast, vast majority is sought to be smuggled through the ports of entry and tractor-trailer trucks and passenger vehicles."

How can you make this claim knowing that in fiscal 2022, there were 599,000 known gotaways and so far in this fiscal year there have been 385,000 additional known gotaways?

Response: CBP seeks to prevent drug trafficking through POEs, which is where most synthetic drugs enter the United States. Recent DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) reporting indicates that Mexico-based drug traffickers involved in both drug and human smuggling rarely exploit migrants to smuggle fentanyl into the United States. Analysts continue to assess that the vast majority of fentanyl that enters the United States moves through U.S. POEs, and CBP data indicates that U.S. citizens were responsible for transporting the fentanyl seized in 77 percent of seizures in FY 2023 to March 28, 2023. Personal vehicles remain, by volume, the primary method of conveyance for illicit drugs entering the country over land, with notable increases within commercial truck conveyances for methamphetamine. The non-intrusive inspection (NII) Systems Program provides technologies to inspect and screen cars, trucks, railcars, sea containers, as well as personal luggage, packages, parcels, and flat mail through either X-ray or gamma-ray imaging systems. CBP officers use NII systems to detect anomalies effectively and efficiently in an effort to prevent contraband, including drugs, unreported currency, guns, ammunition, and other illegal merchandise, as well as inadmissible persons, from being smuggled into the United States, while having a minimal impact on the flow of legitimate travel and commerce.

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) and CBP work together to identify and investigate drug smuggling organizations attempting to introduce illicit contraband into the United States, and to seize such contraband. HSI's ability to conduct complex large-scale investigations represents one of the Department's best weapons for dismantling transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) in a manner not possible solely through border interdiction efforts.

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Topic:	Carrying Drugs
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Mike Lee
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

While much attention is rightly given to the smuggling of narcotics across the Southwest border, TCOs also use other methods to introduce deadly drugs into our communities. Illicit drugs continue to flow into the United States via international airports located throughout the United States. In addition to the use of drug couriers, TCOs continue to smuggle illicit narcotics destined for American communities concealed within express consignment and other parcels. In response, HSI expanded Border Enforcement Security Task Force (BEST) units at international mail facilities (IMFs), express consignment hubs, and international airports acting as IMFs as part of HSI's targeted response to the opioid crisis. IMFs and express consignment environments are a particularly significant avenue for the smuggling and transshipment of fentanyl, opioids, and other illicit narcotics. The placement of BEST units at IMFs enables the immediate application of investigative techniques on seized parcels, which aid in establishing the probable cause needed to effect enforcement actions in the United States and elsewhere on individuals associated with fentanyl and opioid-laden parcels.

Question: How can you be sure that unapprehended border crossers are not carrying drugs?

Response: While there can never be absolute certainty without apprehension, the data and extensive experience of CBP strongly support the conclusion that the vast majority of fentanyl is brought in through the POEs.

Question#:	17
Topic:	Drug Smuggling
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Mike Lee
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: We all acknowledge that the fentanyl coming into this country is coming across our southern border. It is killing close to 200 people a day. And you tell us it is all coming through the ports of entry and not between them. So, am I to understand that we lack sufficient procedures or technology to find "the vast, vast majority" of the fentanyl that is "sought to be smuggled" in "tractor-trailer trucks and passenger vehicles"?

Response: Shifting trends and sophisticated TCO tactics mean that now, more than ever, efforts to counter TCO activity require coordination and cooperation across the law enforcement community. CBP's Office of Field Operations (OFO) leverages collaboration with our federal, state, local, Tribal, and international partners to address drug trafficking and other transnational threats at POEs and in the mail and express consignment environments. This includes working closely with the Office of National Drug Control Policy High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area program and continuous work with other laboratories and the medical community, including coroners and medical examiners, to identify emerging drug threats.

From the start of FY 2023 to March 28, 2023, CBP seized more than four times the amount of fentanyl (19,663 lbs.) than in FY 2020 (4,558 lbs.). On average, 85 percent of fentanyl seized on the Southwest border is seized by OFO at POEs. For example, of the 14,104 pounds of fentanyl seized on the Southwest border in FY 2022, 11,904 pounds were seized by OFO, as compared to 2,200 pounds by USBP.

The fact that most interdictions occur at the POEs shows that CBP is increasingly successful at interdicting fentanyl through its combination of sophisticated targeting, NII technology, and specially trained canines.

Question: Is DHS failing to find the vast majority of these drugs even when they are smuggled through ports of entry? If that is the case, what are you doing to fix the problem?

Response: TCOs increasingly demonstrate the ability to modify synthetic drugs, making detection and identification difficult. They also continually adjust their operations to circumvent detection and interdiction by law enforcement by shifting to transportation of smaller quantities of drugs and by improving concealment techniques.

Because there is no single tool or capability that can detect all suspected threats in all situations and environments, OFO uses a multifaceted approach that combines advanced detection capabilities, such as specialized canines and non-intrusive inspection technology; laboratory testing and scientific analysis; domestic and foreign partnerships; and intelligence and information sharing. Most importantly, we have dedicated, highly trained officers and

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intelligence research specialists whose experience and expertise are an essential component of all of CBP's efforts to combat transnational threats and prevent the entry of illegal drugs into U.S. communities.

- CBP utilizes large-scale and small-scale NII X-ray and gamma-ray imaging systems to detect the presence of illicit substances, including synthetic drugs, hidden within passenger belongings, cargo containers, commercial trucks, rail cars, privately owned vehicles, as well as express consignment and international mail parcels, thereby increasing the probability of interdiction.
- Canine operations are an invaluable component of CBP's counternarcotic operations. CBP officers utilize specially trained canines for the interdiction of narcotics, firearms, and undeclared currency, as well as in support of specialized programs aimed at combating terrorism and countering human trafficking. The first classes of handlers and dogs trained to detect fentanyl graduated in December 2017 from CBP's canine training centers in Front Royal, Virginia, and El Paso, Texas. Today, all OFO Concealed Human and Narcotic Detection canine teams have completed training, to include the odor of fentanyl and fentanyl analogues. With 17 additional teams added in FY 2022 and 59 new Concealed Human/Narcotic teams in FY 2023, the CBP Canine Training Program maintains the largest and most diverse law enforcement canine training program in the country.
- CBP employs sophisticated targeting using advance electronic shipping information, actionable intelligence, and information sharing partnerships which are critical components of CBP's ability to quickly identify, target, and deter the entry of narcotics, including precursor chemicals used to produce synthetic opioids such as fentanyl and methamphetamine.

Recently, all the multilayered enforcement procedures applied by CBP at the POEs produced the largest interdiction of fentanyl in CBP history. On April 17, 2023, CBP officers at the Otay Mesa, California, POE seized 352 kilograms (776.03 pounds) of fentanyl concealed within a shipment of fresh green beans within a commercial box truck destined for Los Angeles. The shipment was targeted by CBP officers for examination prior to its arrival based upon targeting and analysis. Upon arrival, an NII X-ray scan revealed anomalies within the shipment and a CBP canine alerted to a trained odor. A physical examination by CBP officers led to the discovery of 308 packages of fentanyl commingled within the boxes of green beans.

On March 13, 2023, CBP initiated Operation Blue Lotus, an enforcement operation utilizing focused and enhanced analytics and intelligence developed through port enforcement actions designed to disrupt fentanyl trafficking. This operation, led by the OFO in collaboration with the USBP, HSI, and other federal/state partners identified new targets and encouraged robust

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Topic:	Drug Smuggling
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information and intelligence sharing to drive both U.S. and Mexican enforcement operations on the Southwest border. Operation Blue Lotus and its U.S. Border Patrol counterpart, Operation Four Horsemen, were executed in a phased approach utilizing local field assets augmented by national resources. Operation Blue Lotus and Four Horsemen stopped nearly 10,000 pounds of fentanyl during their two-month run and led to 284 arrests.

Question#:	18
Topic:	Right to Asylum
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Mike Lee
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Does anyone have a right to asylum? If there is a right to asylum, where is the grant of that right found in statute?

Response: As a general matter, under section 208(a)(1) of the INA, any noncitizen who is physically present in the United States or who arrives in the United States (whether or not at a designated port of arrival and including an alien who is brought to the United States after having been interdicted in international or United States waters), irrespective of their status, may apply for asylum. We continue to call on Congress to work in a bipartisan manner to fix our broken and long-outdated immigration and asylum system. In the meantime, DHS will continue to operate within its authorities to implement a humane, lawful, and immigration system that aligns with our values as a nation.

Under section 208 of the INA, DHS has the authority to grant asylum to noncitizens, who have applied for asylum in accordance with the requirements in section 208 of the INA and implementing regulations, who meet the definition of a refugee as described in INA section 101(a)(42), and who are not subject to bars to asylum. Because asylum is a discretionary benefit, DHS is not required to grant asylum to a noncitizen, even if the non-citizen meets the definition of a refugee and is otherwise eligible for asylum. See 8 C.F.R. § 208.13(b)(1)(i); *Matter of Pula*, 19 I&N Dec. 467, 471 (BIA 1987). In exercising this discretion, the adjudicator must weigh the positive and negative discretionary factors and may deny asylum or refer the applicant to immigration court in the exercise of discretion based on a determination that the negative factors outweigh the positive factors in the totality of the circumstances.

While the grant of asylum is discretionary, the United States must comply with its non-refoulement obligations under Article 33 of the United Nations Refugee Protocol through the statutory withholding of removal provision in section 241(b)(3) of the INA, which provides that a noncitizen may not be removed to a country where their life or freedom would be threatened on account of one of the protected grounds listed in Article 33 of the Refugee Convention. The United States has also implemented its non-refoulment obligations through regulations implementing the Convention Against Torture at 8 C.F.R. 208.16(c), 208.17, 208.18, 1208.16(c), 1208.17, and 1208.18. Immigration judges, rather than USCIS asylum officers, have the authority to grant withholding of removal in immigration court. DHS is committed to following and implementing all laws and regulations relating to asylum.

Question#:	19
Topic:	Deny Asylum
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Mike Lee
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Is a grant of asylum to those who meet the requirements fully in the discretion of the Secretary?

Response: A grant of asylum to eligible noncitizens whose asylum applications fall within the jurisdiction of DHS is fully in the discretion of the Secretary. *See* INA § 208(b)(1) (“The Secretary of Homeland Security...*may* grant asylum to [a noncitizen] who has applied for asylum in accordance with the requirements and procedures established by the Secretary of Homeland Security ...” [emphasis added]). Section 451(b)(3) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, 6 U.S.C. § 271(b)(3), provides for the transfer of adjudication of asylum and refugee applications from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the Director of the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services, now USCIS.

As noted above, because asylum is a discretionary benefit, DHS is not required to grant asylum to a noncitizen, even if the noncitizen meets the definition of a refugee and is otherwise eligible for asylum. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 208.13(b)(1)(i); *Matter of Pula*, 19 I&N Dec. 467, 471 (BIA 1987). In exercising this discretion, the adjudicator must weigh the positive and negative discretionary factors and may deny asylum or refer the applicant to immigration court in the exercise of discretion based on a determination that the negative factors outweigh the positive factors based on the totality of the circumstances.

While the grant of asylum is discretionary, the United States must comply with its non-refoulement obligations under Article 33 of the United Nations Refugee Protocol through the statutory withholding of removal provision in section 241(b)(3) of the INA, which provides that a noncitizen may not be removed to a country where their life or freedom would be threatened on account of one of the protected grounds listed in Article 33 of the Refugee Convention. The United States has also implemented its non-refoulement obligations through regulations implementing the Convention Against Torture at 8 C.F.R. 208.16(c), 208.17, 208.18, 1208.16(c), 1208.17, and 1208.18. Immigration judges, rather than USCIS asylum officers, have the authority to grant withholding of removal in immigration court. DHS is committed to following and implementing all laws and regulations relating to asylum.

Question: During your tenure, to how many applicants who met the requirements to be considered for asylum did you deny asylum?

Response: If USCIS is unable to approve an asylum application and the noncitizen is in the United States without valid status or authorization, USCIS will forward (or refer) the asylum case to an immigration court. A referral is not a denial of the asylum application. After USCIS

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refers a case to an immigration court, the immigration judge will evaluate the asylum claim independently and is not required to rely on or follow the decision made by USCIS.

If a noncitizen has valid legal status or authorization in the United States but is found ineligible for asylum, they will be issued a Notice of Intent to Deny (NOID). The NOID will state the reason(s) that the noncitizen is ineligible for asylum and provides 16 days to respond and explain in writing why the claim should be granted or to submit new evidence to support the claim. If USCIS receives a timely response, the asylum officer will carefully consider the response and make a final decision to approve or deny the claim. If the response to the NOID fails to overcome the reasons for denial as stated in the NOID, or the noncitizen fails to respond, the officer will issue a final denial. A noncitizen cannot appeal the asylum officer's final denial. If a noncitizen's claim is denied, they may reapply for asylum; however, they must show changed circumstances that materially affect their eligibility for asylum.

From February 2, 2021, through April 11, 2023, USCIS referred or denied 30,995 affirmative asylum applications. This number includes individuals who were served a denial or referral for any reason and is not limited to denials or referrals due to discretionary factors (i.e., non-mandatory bars).

Question: Have you turned anyone away because of lack of capacity? Because of the overwhelming backlog? Why or why not?

Response: The United States must comply with its non-refoulement obligations under Article 33 of the United Nations Refugee Protocol through the statutory withholding of removal provision in section 241(b)(3) of the INA, which provides that a noncitizen may not be removed to a country where their life or freedom would be threatened on account of one of the protected grounds listed in Article 33 of the Refugee Convention.

Question#:	20
Topic:	Asylum Claim
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Mike Lee
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: In the proposed Rulemaking on Circumvention of Lawful Pathways, this Department of Homeland Security admitted that most asylum applicants will ultimately be found ineligible for asylum, but "are likely to spend many years in the United States prior to being ordered removed." And, DHS asserted, "[t]he practical result of this growing backlog is that those deserving of protection may have to wait years for their claims to be granted, while individuals who are ultimately found not to merit protection may spend years in the United States before being issued a final order of removal." And we know, given your enforcement priorities and guidelines, it is unlikely that any of these applicants will be removed at all.

If we know that our lax asylum standards are a pull-factor for illegal immigration, why do none of your proposed rule makings or enforcement efforts actually make it more burdensome to assert an asylum claim?

Response: Congress sets the legal standards for asylum eligibility, including the standards that apply when screening for a credible fear of persecution, defined in section 235(b)(1)(B)(v) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, codified at 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1)(B)(v), as "a significant possibility, taking into account the credibility of the statements made by the alien in the support of the alien's claim and such other facts as are known to the officer, that the alien could establish eligibility for asylum under section 208." Legislative history regarding the credible fear standard demonstrates that it "is intended to be a low screening standard for admission into the usual full asylum process." 142 CONG. REC. S11,491-02 (daily ed. Sept. 27, 1996) (statement of Sen. Hatch). Various factors implicate migration flows, but legal standards for adjudicating asylum have been long settled. To be granted asylum under 8 U.S.C. § 1158, the appropriate burden of proof is a preponderance of the evidence that the applicant meets the refugee definition found at §101(a)(42) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(42). Both the credible fear standard and the standard for adjudicating asylum are established by statute and case law and, respectively, cannot be changed by rulemaking or enforcement efforts.

Question#:	21
Topic:	Credible Fear Standard
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Mike Lee
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: How does the new guidelines for the credible fear standard help to end what even your Department of Homeland Security admits is a pull factor for illegal immigration?

Response: On May 16, 2023, DHS and DOJ published the Circumvention of Lawful Pathways (CLP) rule to incentivize individuals to use lawful, safe, and orderly pathways to enter the United States, or otherwise to seek asylum or other protection in another country through which they travel. The rule builds upon efforts to combine lawful pathways with consequences for failure to use them, by placing certain conditions on asylum eligibility for those who fail to use those lawful pathways.

The CLP rule imposes a rebuttable presumption of ineligibility for asylum upon certain noncitizens who enter the United States from Mexico at the Southwest land border or adjacent coastal borders without authorization and without having availed themselves of existing lawful pathways, unless they meet limited exceptions, or they rebut the presumption of asylum ineligibility by demonstrating exceptionally compelling circumstances detailed in the rule. Noncitizens who are subject to and do not rebut the presumption of asylum ineligibility may be eligible for protection from removal where there is a reasonable possibility that they will face persecution or torture in the country of removal. Individuals who are unable to establish a reasonable possibility of persecution or torture in the country of removal may be removed from the United States.

Question#:	22
Topic:	Detaining Asylum Applicants
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Mike Lee
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Under 8 USC §1225(b)(1), an alien awaiting an asylum determination is subject to mandatory detention. Section 1225(b)(1)(B) declares the alien "shall be detained pending a final determination of credible fear of persecution and, if found not to have such a fear, until removed."

Are you currently detaining all asylum applicants?

Response: Noncitizens can pursue any form of relief or protection from removal for which they are statutorily eligible, including asylum, statutory withholding of removal, and protection under the Convention Against Torture. While a noncitizen's pursuit of relief or protection from removal does not necessarily result in release from ICE custody, detention may also not be warranted based on an individualized assessment. Custody decisions are made on a case-by-case basis and based on different factors. The detention capacity is limited by several factors, including bedspace availability and safety limitations. Any individual determined to pose a threat to national security or public safety is detained.

Where detention is mandated by statute, ICE will generally detain the noncitizen absent a court order prohibiting detention or some other legal impediment. Notably, under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1)(B), a noncitizen subject to expedited removal who has been referred for a credible fear interview shall be detained pending the credible fear determination by an asylum officer and any review of that determination or further consideration of the asylum application by an immigration judge. But because a noncitizen subject to expedited removal is an applicant for admission, he or she may be released on parole under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5)(A) for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit.

Question: What must Congress do to get you to detain those awaiting their asylum adjudication? Please tell us what you need to do the job you have been statutorily required to do.

Response: As previously mentioned, noncitizens can pursue any form of relief or protection from removal for which they are statutorily eligible, including asylum, statutory withholding of removal, and protection under the Convention Against Torture. ICE believes that it can advance its interests without having to detain noncitizens who are not subject to mandatory detention or otherwise a public safety and/or flight risk and by prioritizing low-risk noncitizens for Alternatives to Detention programs or other release mechanisms.

ICE has always had limited bedspace compared to the number of noncitizens amenable to detention. As such, the agency has always had to make custody determinations that prioritize public safety, national security, and flight risk.

Question#:	22
Topic:	Detaining Asylum Applicants
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Mike Lee
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: If you do not have detention space for these aliens to await the outcome of their asylum claim, what do you do with them?

Response: ICE's non-detained docket comprises noncitizens awaiting immigration court hearings as well as those with final orders of removal. While ICE detains noncitizens as necessary, most noncitizens subject to removal are monitored outside the detention setting through a variety of mechanisms.

Noncitizens released by ICE on an order of recognizance (OREC) are subject to conditions of release and reporting requirements based upon the individual facts and circumstances. Noncitizens released on OREC are determined not to be a public safety, national security, or flight risk threat.

A noncitizen subject to a final order of removal may also be released on an order of supervision (OSUP) because ICE is unable to effectuate removal due to various reasons. For example, there are various factors that may prevent individuals from removal such as challenges in procurement of travel documentation from their country of origin, medical conditions, pending case litigation, or the ongoing process of obtaining the required travel documents. Once travel documents have been issued by the respective consulate of their countries or if there are no pending applications or appeals, the order of removal will be carried out. This release mechanism is used when a noncitizen is released post-final order with a personal obligation to go to ICE field offices for reporting or to surrender for removal. Noncitizens released by ICE on OSUP are subject to conditions of release and reporting requirements based upon the individual facts and circumstances.

Question#:	23
Topic:	Detention Space
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Mike Lee
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Why not? Do you need more detention space?

Response: ICE continues to evaluate bedspace availability and use existing detention beds and Alternatives to Detention programs according to ever-changing operational requirements and budgetary constraints. ICE adjusts its detention capacity and detained population to account for shifting migration patterns, including influxes of noncitizens along the Southwest border. At present, however, ICE's access to its inventory of beds is more limited than usual due to various court orders limiting the intake of noncitizens at individual facilities, state laws prohibiting ICE from housing noncitizens in certain states and limiting immigration housing, hiring and retention challenges, and higher detention costs due to inflation.

Question: Have you asked for it? Please attach the budget in which you have asked for more, not less detention space.

Response: The President's FY 2024 Budget Request sought funding for an Average Daily Population (ADP) of 25,000 and 9,000 beds from contingency funding to address evolving bedspace needs, for a total request of 34,000 beds, the same number funded previously.

Question: Did your budget ask for a reduction in funding for detention space?

Response: The President's FY 2024 Budget Request reflects the budgetary priorities consistent with the Administration's focus on ensuring a safe, humane, and orderly immigration system. The President's FY 2024 Budget Request also represents a consistent approach by the Administration in prioritizing noncitizens who pose significant risks to public safety for ICE custody. As a result, the President's FY 2024 Budget requests funding for an ADP of 25,000 adults and 9,000 beds from contingency funding, for a total request of 34,000 beds, the same number funded previously.

Question#:	24
Topic:	Deterrence
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Mike Lee
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: If you were to implement the statutorily mandated detention requirements for those claiming asylum, would that serve as any deterrent to frivolous immigration claims? It is a lot less attractive to sit in detention for four years awaiting adjudication of a claim that it is to spend four years freely living inside the United States, is it not?

Response: Under our immigration laws, individuals can request asylum or other form of relief from removal. Individuals who are not eligible for a form of relief from removal are ordered removed. In FY 2022, the United States expelled (under the Title 42 public health order) or removed (under Title 8 immigration authorities) over 1.4 million individuals – more than any other prior year. While a noncitizen’s pursuit of relief or protection from removal does not necessarily result in release from ICE custody, detention may also not be warranted based on an individualized assessment. Custody decisions are made case-by-case based on different factors, and detention capacity is limited by several factors, including bedspace availability and safety limitations.

At the same time, we are implementing efficiencies in the asylum process while maintaining appropriate procedural safeguards and security. In May 2022, we began implementing the Asylum Processing Rule, which allows asylum officers, as opposed to only immigration judges, to consider in the first instance the asylum applications of noncitizens found to have a credible fear of persecution or torture. This rule aims to ensure that noncitizens who are eligible for asylum are granted relief quickly and provides DHS with the ability to promptly remove noncitizens who do not qualify for asylum or related protection. These reforms are especially important considering those seeking asylum under the current process often wait several years before receiving a decision. When the rule is fully implemented and resourced, the timeframe for hearing and deciding these asylum claims will shrink from several years to several months for most applicants. Already, initial cases placed through this process have concluded within a few months, demonstrating the potential of this new process.

As a complement to these efforts, and in response to the unprecedented surge in migration across the hemisphere, DHS and DOJ finalized Circumvention of Lawful Pathways in May 2023 to further incentivize the use of new and existing lawful processes and disincentivize dangerous border crossings between POEs by placing a new condition on asylum eligibility for those who fail to avail themselves of the new lawful processes.

Question#:	25
Topic:	Title 42
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Mike Lee
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Who is currently being expelled under Title 42?

Response: While it was in place, noncitizens subject to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Title 42 public health order who could be expelled to their country of last transit or country of origin were expelled.

Question: How many immigrants have entered the country either through a port of entry or who have been encountered between ports of entry have been expelled under Title 42 since January of 2021?

Response: This statistical data can be found at CBP's data portal:
<https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/cbp-enforcement-statistics/title-8-and-title-42-statistics>.

Question#:	26
Topic:	Not Expelled Under Title 42
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Mike Lee
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: How many entrants have not been expelled under Title 42?

Why are these people not being detained?

Response: This statistical data can be found at CBP's data portal:
<https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/cbp-enforcement-statistics/title-8-and-title-42-statistics>.

Question: How did they evade expulsion under Title 42?

Response: Noncitizens subject to the CDC's Title 42 public health order who were able to be expelled to their country of last transit or country of origin were expelled. DHS was not able to expel certain noncitizens based on the agreements that the United States government has with foreign governments. Mexico has been an important partner in accepting certain foreign nationals via Title 42 from certain countries. However, USBP encountered migrants from over 140 countries in FY 2023 through February, and the U.S. government did not have arrangements or the logistical support necessary to expel every subject encountered pursuant to Title 42.

Question: Were each of these people facing "an acute vulnerability" or are they all seeking protection under the Convention Against Torture?

Response: Individuals covered by the CDC Order may be excepted from the Title 42 public health order on a case-by-case basis based on a totality of the circumstances, including consideration of significant law enforcement, officer and public safety, humanitarian, and public health interests.

Question: Why are these people not being detained?

Response: Migrants processed under Title 8 processing pathways may be referred to ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) for disposition as to their custody status for the remainder of their immigration proceedings. Migrants may be processed for a Notice to Appear and released on their own recognizance if ICE does not have the capacity or ability to detain the migrant. Each subject's individual circumstances were taken into consideration when determining whether release was appropriate for that individual, as well as the capacity at the given facility at that time. All subjects are screened and vetted for criminal history and national security risks prior to being released. USBP coordinates closely with non-governmental organizations and ICE ERO in order to ensure an orderly and humane process.

Question#:	27
Topic:	DHS Lawyers
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Mike Lee
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Are there not lawyers at the Department of Homeland Security competent enough to defend you against potential impeachment?

Response: In a publicly available opinion, DOJ’s Office of Legal Counsel (OLC) recently validated DHS’s authority to contract for private counsel under the current circumstances.² OLC concluded “that DHS may contract with and pay for private counsel to assist DHS in representing itself and the Secretary in an impeachment proceeding aimed at decisions or actions within the scope of the Secretary’s official duties and unaccompanied by any allegations of personal misconduct.”

² *Retaining Private Counsel to Represent the DHS Secretary in Impeachment Processes* (Jan. 4, 2023), available at <https://www.justice.gov/olc/opinions>.

Question#:	28
Topic:	Collecting Information
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Mike Lee
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: What intelligence information is DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis (DHS I&A) collecting?

Response: I&A collects (overtly or through publicly available sources) information, intelligence, and counterintelligence to support national and departmental missions. These missions reflect I&A's responsibilities under the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and as an element of the U.S. Intelligence Community (IC), and are memorialized in its Attorney General-approved Intelligence Oversight Guidelines, which are publicly available at <https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/office-of-intelligence-and-analysis-intelligence-oversight-program-and-guidelines.pdf>. Examples include countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, transnational organized crime, cyber threats, counterintelligence, terrorism, threats to critical infrastructure and key resources, significant threats to the nation's economic security, major disasters and other catastrophic acts, and other hostile activities directed against the United States by foreign powers, organizations, persons, and their agents.

Question: How is information collected by DHS I&A maintained? Is there a database? If so, is it searchable?

Response: I&A uses IC and DHS information technology infrastructure to process, disseminate, and store "raw" and "finished" intelligence information in accordance with the Systems of Record Notice for I&A Enterprise Records System (73 FR 28128). Different systems are used to collect, store, and transmit information based on the nature of the reporting, classification, and intended customer. All of these systems are searchable.

Question#:	29
Topic:	Collection Partners
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Mike Lee
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Who is DHS I&A collecting intelligence from?

Response: I&A collects intelligence from Federal, state, local, territorial, Tribal, and private sector partners, as well as publicly available sources and individuals engaging I&A in a voluntary and overt manner with access to threat information or other information that meets a DHS or IC collection requirement. I&A does not use clandestine means to collect intelligence.

Question: What private partners have you received information from?

Who are these private partners, specifically?

Response: I&A works with a range of private sector critical infrastructure stakeholders to identify and help mitigate threats to the United States.

Private sector partners include those companies who own and operate the nation's critical infrastructure and voluntarily engage with the Department to share information bi-directionally on threats to the security and resilience of their infrastructure. Presidential Policy Directive (PPD)-21, *Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience* (Feb. 12, 2013), organizes critical infrastructure into 16 sectors, which include the chemical, commercial facilities, communications, critical manufacturing, dams, defense industrial base, emergency services, energy, financial services, food and agriculture, government facilities, healthcare and public health, information technology, nuclear, transportation systems, and water and wastewater systems sectors.

Question: Is the Southern Poverty Law Center one of your private partners?

Response: I&A does not partner with the Southern Poverty Law Center; the Center's publicly available publications are sometimes used as references along with other materials for all-source analysis of terrorism threats.

Question: Are factors like religious affiliation and attendance of Latin mass considered as threat assessment factors?

Response: No.

Question: Has the department had any successes from this intelligence gathering that you can share with us? Has it helped protect the border? Stopped a terrorist attack? Protected a federal

Question#:	29
Topic:	Collection Partners
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Mike Lee
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

courthouse from attack? What success can you share with us to help justify our continuing to grant DHS intelligence authorities?

Response: Yes, I&A intelligence activities are valuable to informing and giving decisional advantage to policymakers and operational partners across government at all levels and among private sector critical infrastructure. I&A is the primary intelligence element of the intelligence community statutorily charged with sharing intelligence and information with state, local, Tribal, territorial, and private sector partners. I&A's collection and reporting has provided information to these and federal partners across a range of threats, including cyber and economic security, counterintelligence, transnational organized crime, irregular migration, and terrorism. Raw serialized intelligence reporting has been analyzed and used by DHS and the IC to identify and counter threats, including by detecting cyber intrusions to critical infrastructure, enhancing transnational criminal and terrorism watchlist records, describing smuggling and money laundering tactics, forecasting migration surges, revealing malign foreign investments, and increasing awareness of terrorist targets, tactics, and techniques. If you would like further information, I&A is available to provide a classified briefing on specific examples.

Question#:	30
Topic:	Executive Order 14019
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Mike Lee
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: As head of DHS, you were directed in President Biden's Executive Order No. 14019, issued on March 7, 2021, to submit a strategic plan to the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, Susan Rice, outlining the ways in which your agency would comply with the Executive Order. Assuming that you submitted such a plan, will you please forward that plan to this subcommittee?

Response: Currently, there is no final DHS plan responsive to the Executive Order No. 14019. Additionally, the draft plan is a matter of current litigation (*AFL v. USDA*, et al., 1:22-cv-3029 (D.D.C. 2022)) whereby DHS has asserted the deliberative process privilege and the Executive Communications Privilege and, therefore, the plan is not available for release.

Question: Please also provide a complete report of the specific line-item amounts spent by your agency in FY 2021, FY 2022 and FY 2023 for implementation of your Agency's Plan.

Response: Because this matter is in active litigation and there is no final plan, DHS is unable to provide additional information at this time.

Question: Please identify any third party, non-governmental organizations who received funding, directly or indirectly, from your agency for implementation of the Plan, the amounts received and the purposes for which the funding / grants were made, as well as any follow up reports of the expenditures required, requested, or received by the Agency.

Please provide the amounts the Agency's current appropriations request includes for implementation of the Plan for FY 2024, together with all relevant documentation related to programs for the Plan under Executive Order 14019.

Response: There are no appropriations requests from DHS or third party, non-governmental organizations that have received funding, directly or indirectly, from DHS as the plan has not yet been finalized.

Question#:	1
Topic:	Sanctuary City
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: What is your understanding of what is a sanctuary city or sanctuary jurisdiction?

Response: “Sanctuary city” and “sanctuary jurisdiction” are not official terms used by the federal government and have no set legal definition. However, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) understands these terms generally refer to state and local jurisdictions that limit their involvement in the enforcement of U.S. federal immigration laws.

Question#:	2
Topic:	Enforcing Immigration Laws
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: As a primary official charged with enforcing our federal immigration laws, what is your view of jurisdictions that expressly decline to share information with ICE or that decline to enforce detainers?

Response: In recent years, coordination with ICE has decreased, with some jurisdictions electing to minimally coordinate or some jurisdictions ceasing to coordinate altogether. This reduction in the overall level of coordination has had many impacts including increased ICE presence in communities, rather than in jails, to apprehend removable noncitizens with serious criminal records. ICE recognizes that some state and local jurisdictions are concerned that coordinating with federal immigration officials will erode trust in local immigrant communities and compromise public safety at the local level, making it harder for these jurisdictions to serve these populations.

Question: Does it concern you that there are jurisdictions which cover 140 million Americans that prevent DHS from enforcing our federal immigration laws?

Response: A lack of coordination has many impacts, including requiring ICE officers to make arrests in less-secure environments and increasing risks to public safety and national security. ICE's interior enforcement efforts are focused on those who pose a threat to public safety and national security.

Question: Do you agree that the inability of ICE to apprehend illegal immigrants from sanctuary jurisdictions creates public safety and national security risks in our communities? Why or why not?

Response: When jurisdictions elect to limit their coordination with ICE or cease coordinate altogether, it can pose challenges to ICE's ability to fulfill its critical public safety and national security mission. Lack of coordination may lead to noncitizens who have been convicted of serious crimes, have served their sentences, and may pose public safety threats being released into the community.

Question#:	3
Topic:	ICE Detainers
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: How many ICE detainers have been issued since January 2021?

In how many cases have jurisdictions declined to honor an ICE detainer?

Please provide a state-by-state breakdown.

Is ICE continuing to issue detainer requests to sanctuary jurisdictions, i.e. those that either refuse to honor detainer requests or fail to share information with ICE?

Response: ERO, as part of its mission to identify and arrest removable noncitizens, issues immigration detainers against noncitizens who have been arrested for criminal activity and taken into custody by federal, state or local law enforcement, including within “sanctuary” jurisdictions. Detainers are a critical public safety tool because they focus enforcement resources on removable noncitizens who have been arrested for criminal activity. Detainers increase the safety of all parties involved (ERO personnel, law enforcement officials, the removable noncitizens, and the general public) by allowing an arrest to be made in a secure and controlled custodial setting as opposed to at-large within the community.

“Sanctuary city” and “sanctuary jurisdiction” are not official terms used by the federal government and have no set legal definition. However, ICE understands these terms generally refer to state and local jurisdictions that limit coordination with federal officials seeking to enforce U.S. immigration laws. ERO does not have any existing policy on specifying detainers placed in “sanctuary” jurisdictions. Detainers are placed the same nationwide, regardless of state or local cooperation and pursuant to ICE Policy 10074.2: Issuance of Immigration Detainers by ICE Immigration Officers. ICE continues its practice of issuing detainers within jurisdictions who refrain from or limit their coordination with the agency.

Question: Has DHS tracked the number of cases in which an ICE detainer has been declined and the illegal immigrant subsequently committed a crime? If so, what is the number of cases?

Response: ERO does not statistically track, on a recurring basis, if a noncitizen subsequently committed a crime after a detainer was declined. From January 1, 2021 through April 15, 2023, of the 9,566 declined detainers¹ by a law enforcement agency (LEA), 2,723 noncitizens were re-encountered by local LEAs after their detainers were declined based on the immigration query information received by the ICE Law Enforcement Support Center. Based on the data available

¹ As of April 15, 2023.

Question#:	3
Topic:	ICE Detainers
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

to ICE ERO, ICE is unable to determine if another crime was committed or if the noncitizen was re-arrested on an older charge or conviction.

Question: Please provide a breakdown based on crime including violent felonies, sexual assaults, and drug trafficking.

Response: Please see below breakdown of Most Serious Convictions associated with the declined ERO detainers for the 2,723 noncitizens re-encountered by an LEA since January 1, 2021.

ERO Detainers "Declined by LEA²" by Most Serious Conviction from January 1, 2021 through April 15, 2023

Most Serious Conviction	Fiscal Year			Total
	1/1/2021-9/30/2021	2022	2023	
Total	1,169	1,286	268	2,723
Arson	7	6	-	13
Assault	96	136	16	248
Burglary	27	25	2	54
Damage Property	2	11	-	13
Dangerous Drugs	46	57	6	109
Extortion	2	1	1	4
Family Offenses	6	18	3	27
Flight – Escape	1	1	-	2
Forgery	8	6	2	16
Fraudulent Activities	10	9	2	21
Gambling	-	-	1	1
General Crimes	4	9	1	14
Homicide	4	2	-	6
Detainers with no Most Serious Conviction listed	747	660	188	1,595

²ICE statistically tracks "declined" by LEA in the ICE system of record when a detainer is lifted, and the reason given is declined by LEA.

Question#:	3
Topic:	ICE Detainers
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Immigration	18	33	6	57
Invasion of Privacy	1	5	-	6
Kidnapping	1	6	2	9
Larceny	18	38	6	62
Obscenity	1	-	-	1
Obstructing Judiciary, Congress, Legislature, Etc.	8	11	3	22
Obstructing the Police	10	19	-	29
Public Peace	8	7	1	16
Robbery	28	29	2	59
Sex Offenses (Not Involving Assault or Commercialized Sex)	10	5	2	17
Sexual Assault	9	11	4	24
Stolen Property	10	10	-	20
Stolen Vehicle	20	30	1	51
Threat	6	6	-	12
Traffic Offenses	41	86	15	142
Weapon Offenses	20	49	4	73

Question: Please provide a state-by-state breakdown.

Response: Please see below State-by-State breakdown of declined ERO detainers for the 2,723 Convicted Criminal noncitizens re-encountered by an LEA since January 1, 2021.

ERO Detainers "Declined by LEA"³ Convicted Criminals by State from January 1, 2021 through April 15, 2023

State	Fiscal Year	2022	2023	Total
	1/1/2021-9/30/2021			
Total	1,169	1,286	268	2,723

³Ibid.

Question#:	3
Topic:	ICE Detainers
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

ALABAMA	1	-	-	1
ARKANSAS	2	1	-	3
CALIFORNIA	725	909	141	1,775
COLORADO	18	4	3	25
CONNECTICUT	3	18	6	27
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	1	-	1
FLORIDA	4	15	-	19
GEORGIA	2	3	-	5
ILLINOIS	14	26	5	45
INDIANA	1	2	-	3
KANSAS	1	1	-	2
KENTUCKY	1	4	1	6
LOUISIANA	-	1	-	1
MARYLAND	22	9	3	34
MASSACHUSETTS	22	46	16	84
MICHIGAN	1	2	-	3
MINNESOTA	19	81	16	116
NEBRASKA	2	4	-	6
NEVADA	2	2	1	5
NEW JERSEY	8	11	7	26
NEW MEXICO	6	11	10	27
NEW YORK	186	32	10	228
NORTH CAROLINA	24	20	4	48
OHIO	2	-	-	2
OREGON	18	5	2	25
PENNSYLVANIA	9	11	1	21
RHODE ISLAND	-	1	4	5
SOUTH CAROLINA	3	2	-	5
SOUTH DAKOTA	1	-	-	1
TENNESSEE	-	1	1	2
TEXAS	1	3	-	4
UTAH	2	2	1	5

Question#:	3
Topic:	ICE Detainers
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

VIRGINIA	14	40	29	83
WASHINGTON	54	11	3	68
WISCONSIN	-	2	1	3
WYOMING	1	4	3	8
NO STATE ⁴	-	1	-	1

⁴No State means there was no state facility information listed on the detainer.

Question#:	4
Topic:	Additional Resources
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: In light of the over 140 million Americans who live in sanctuary cities, does ICE allocate additional resources to these communities and states to ensure their citizens are not at risk from dangerous, criminal illegal immigrants?

Response: On April 15, 2016, with dedicated Congressional funding, ICE ERO implemented 10 Mobile Criminal Apprehension Teams (MCATs) to take on at-large enforcement work that outpaced local workforce deployment, serviced outlying localities, or irregularly targeted areas, and reduced detailing personnel to conduct at-large enforcement operations. ICE has not received any enhancement from Congress to those resources whose capabilities continue to be strained. ICE is seeking to expand the program by allocating 10 additional MCATs to address this need and to allocate additional resources to communities where resources are limited.

ICE makes enforcement decisions on a case-by-case basis to focus on the greatest threats to homeland security in a professional and responsible manner informed by their experience as law enforcement officers. One of the most important ICE mandates is the enhancement of public safety and the security of the American public. ERO protects the homeland through the arrest and removal of noncitizens who undermine the safety of our communities and the integrity of our immigration laws. ERO enforces the United States' immigration laws in a fair and effective manner and treats everyone encountered with dignity and respect. Targeted enforcement actions are conducted through an organized, methodical investigative approach to the identification, location, and arrest of removable noncitizens in the United States.

Question#:	5
Topic:	Drug Smuggling
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Just last month, the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Resources reported a 22% increase in overdose deaths in North Carolina during 2021. Out of the 4,041 North Carolinians who lost their lives, over 77% of the overdose deaths were related to fentanyl. So my question to you Secretary Mayorkas, do you believe that President Biden's failed border policies are helping to fuel the fentanyl overdose crisis in the United States?

Response: The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is developing a comprehensive plan that expands and synergizes efforts built among United States Government Departments and Agencies to tackle the manufacturing and distribution of fentanyl by transnational criminal organizations (TCOs). The plan will directly support the National Security Council's *Strategic Implementation Plan (SIP) to Commercially Disrupt the Illicit Fentanyl Supply Chain* and encompasses many of the core priorities outlined in the SIP.

A recent example of DHS efforts to combat TCO smuggling of fentanyl was Operation Blue Lotus (OBL). OBL was conducted by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and ICE's Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) and entailed providing additional workforce in the form of temporary duty assignments and a surge of resources to combat fentanyl smuggling in southern California and southern Arizona. The operation was conducted from March 13, 2023 through May 10, 2023. OBL and a similar operation conducted during this time period by the U.S. Border Patrol titled Operation Four Horsemen resulted in the seizure of 3,244 kilograms of fentanyl, 2,491 kilograms of other narcotics, and 225 arrests. DHS intends to conduct further narcotic enforcement operations on the border in order to disrupt TCO and drug trafficking organizations' (DTOs) attempts to flow drugs into the United States.

Question: Do you believe that DHS can do more to secure the border and halt narcotics from being smuggled into the United States?

Response: Combating narcotics smuggling, both at land and sea borders as well as international mail facilities, express consignment centers, and shipping facilities, remains a top priority of DHS. HSI coordinates with DHS offices and agencies, collaborates with external law enforcement partners, and the private sector to combat narcotics trafficking. Synthetic opioids, such as fentanyl and its analogues, present new challenges given they are easier to produce, transport, and distribute. These drugs are manufactured through chemical synthesis and are not affected by growing seasons since they do not require an agricultural base. New challenges require new solutions and unique approaches.

One such unique approach is HSI Operation Hydra, which targets the TCO chemical supply chains responsible for acquiring the raw materials needed to manufacture synthetic drugs, such

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as fentanyl and methamphetamine. Operation Hydra aims to degrade TCOs' ability to acquire chemicals through interdiction and remove key TCO chemical brokers through criminal prosecution. These efforts have led to substantial results. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2022, Operation Hydra interdicted 453,328 kilograms of chemicals used in the production of illicit drugs, raising the total weight of operation chemical interdictions to 1,026,549 kilograms since its inception in FY 2020. In FY 2023, Operation Hydra seized 240 kilograms of a fentanyl precursor destined for a target of investigation. This seizure prevented the manufacture of thousands of kilograms of fentanyl powder at the average domestic seizure purity level and will serve as physical evidence in support of prosecution.

Operation Chain Breaker is another HSI led investigation, created in October 2021 and conducted under the Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force that targets Chinese pill press manufacturers and the Mexican TCOs utilizing pill press equipment to facilitate the mass production of fentanyl pills being smuggled into the United States, exacerbating the fentanyl crisis domestically. The investigation specifically targets a network of brokers who appear to supply machines and components to Mexico-based DTOs producing large quantities of fentanyl, which is subsequently imported into the United States. Through this and other efforts HSI has seized over 1,298 pill presses and components in FY 2023.

On March 13, 2023, CBP and HSI launched Operation Blue Lotus to facilitate and increase fentanyl interdictions at and between ports of entry and develop criminal cases along the Southwest Border (SWB). To enhance operational efforts, the HSI Innovation Lab and the CBP National Targeting Center provide advanced analytic support. CBP's Office of Intelligence, via the Southwest Border Intelligence Coordination Center, is providing analytical support to Operation Blue Lotus as well. Initial operation locations are Southern California and Southern Arizona. Since March 13, 2023, approximately 300 HSI Special Agents have rotated through temporary duty assignments to the Arizona and San Diego areas of responsibility in support of counter-fentanyl operations.

Ultimately, initiatives such as Operation Blue Lotus aim to curtail the flow of illicit fentanyl into the United States from Mexico while simultaneously illuminating the TCOs. Through a whole-of-government approach, CBP and HSI work with federal, state, and local law enforcement partners as well as with the Government of Mexico to intercept fentanyl where it crosses the border, disrupt TCO activity, enhance operational effectiveness, and influence future efforts on both sides of the SWB.

HSI investigates TCOs responsible for the importation, distribution, and money laundering activities associated with narcotics trafficking. HSI's unique immigration and customs authorities position it to target and combat these nefarious actors. HSI continues to establish stronger cooperation with international and domestic express consignment carriers to interdict

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more illicit substances and production materials, educate companies on safeguarding against the sale and distribution of dual-use chemicals that could be used to produce illicit fentanyl, and strengthen global engagement with the chemical industry. Enhancement of resources, personnel, and capacity is needed at all levels to combat the increase of illicitly produced narcotics.

Question: How often does DHS update the strategy to target drug cartel routes at the Southern Border?

Response: DHS offices and agencies, including HSI, continuously coordinate efforts with federal, state, local and Tribal partners to prioritize a whole-of-government approach to address, update, and evolve joint strategy efforts. In December 2022, HSI introduced its strategy for combating illicit opioids as an agency-wide effort to coordinate and maximize its response to the opioid crisis in the United States. HSI engages with other DHS offices and agencies to execute the strategy and disrupt the supply of illicit opioids at every point in the drug supply chain. HSI drives operations, initiatives, and actions across the government as an integrated approach to dismantle TCOs that have become more geographically diverse and are utilizing a wide range of illicit means to accomplish their goals.

Question#:	6
Topic:	Intercepting Narcotics
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: How many DHS officers are currently at the Southern Border that solely work on intercepting narcotics? What tools and resources do they currently need that they may not have to halt the drug cartels from conducting their nefarious work?

Response: As of March 25, 2023, there are 7,839 CBP officers and 16,289 Border Patrol agents on the SWB. CBP officers and agents do not solely work on intercepting narcotics; they perform these functions as a part of CBP's mission of securing our borders and facilitating international trade and travel.

Working with federal, state, Tribal, and local partners, CBP is investing additional personnel, technology, and other resources along the SWB to detect and seize fentanyl. For example, CBP and our partners launched Operation Blue Lotus on March 13, 2023, a two month surge operation targeting fentanyl smuggling.

Question: What tools and resources do they currently need that they may not have to halt the drug cartels from conducting their nefarious work?

Response: There are several resources and tools that can help CBP's Office of Field Operations (OFO) combat TCOs along the SWB, including:

- Additional staffing for inbound and outbound operations, including CBP officers, intelligence research specialists, and canines trained to detect fentanyl in the inbound environments and firearms and ammunition in the outbound environments.
- Additional outbound facilities and equipment including pop up/active vehicle barriers to stop southbound port runners, and the installation of outbound license plate readers.
- Updated information technology infrastructure and additional technology support staff.
- Continued investment in forward operating labs and presumptive testing capabilities at ports of entry, and mail and express consignment locations.
- Enhanced communication technology such as updated radios to communicate more effectively with federal, state, and local partners.
- Additional non-intrusive inspection (NII) systems of all sizes and types including small handheld systems used by CBP officers.

In FY 2023, CBP was provided \$30 million to build outbound operations capacity with investment in 18 CBP officers, radio-frequency identification/QR code readers for outbound truck lanes, NII equipment, infrastructure including vehicle inspection stations, and Automated Commercial Environment electronic export manifest capability.

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The FY 2024 President's Budget includes \$305 million in support of NII systems to identify, procure, and deploy enhanced inspection capabilities to interdict emerging threats in the land and mail environments. Specific focus areas include Civil Works Activities for Drive Through NII Deployments, Enhanced Narcotic Detection with a primary focus on fentanyl detection, Inspection Technology at Mail and Express Consignment Facilities, Chemical Analysis to enable interdiction of opioids, and NII System Integration with select trade and travel tools.

Question#:	7
Topic:	Unmanned Aerostats
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Do you believe that unmanned aerostats play a significant role in helping hinder drug smuggling efforts at the Southern border?

Response: The use of aerostats increases situational awareness and provides the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) with the ability to prevent, detect, identify, track, and respond to irregular migration events and those engaging in the smuggling and trafficking of persons and narcotics.

Unmanned aerostats continue to hinder general aviation smuggling at the U.S. southern border, 35 years after their introduction. Beginning in 1988, the first aerostats went up along the southern border and forced a major change in air smuggling tactics, specifically direct flights from Mexico into SWB states and flights from Colombia direct to Florida. The long-range detection technology on the aerostats enabled U.S. interdiction teams to posture for the cross-border flights and successful interdictions wreaked havoc on cartel cross-border air smuggling. As a result, airborne drug smugglers flew their narcotics to landing strips on the Mexico northern border and moved their loads primarily via ground into the United States. In the Florida corridor, air smuggling shifted to the Bahamas, Jamaica, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic with follow on shipments often via non-commercial maritime or consolidated loads in commercial maritime.

Question: How many aerostats does DHS currently have actively providing aerial assistance to CBP officers on the ground?

Response: At present, DHS is flying 13 aerostats providing intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance support for CBP border security operations. These systems include four aerostats in the Rio Grande Valley Sector providing USBP land domain surveillance; eight Tethered Aerostat Radar System aerostats along the SWB, Florida Straits and Puerto Rico, providing CBP Air and Marine Operations (AMO) air and maritime domain awareness; and one aerostat at South Padre Island, TX, providing USBP and AMO land and maritime domain awareness.

Question#:	8
Topic:	Dismantling Drug Networks in the U.S.
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: What is DHS doing to find and dismantle drug cartels and networks operating within our country?

Response: HSI has more than 6,000 special agents assigned to 237 cities throughout the United States and 93 overseas locations in 56 countries. HSI is focused on disrupting and dismantling TCOs that exploit the trade, travel, and financial systems of the United States. HSI is uniquely positioned for this mission as the sole investigative agency possessing both customs and immigration authorities, as well as traditional criminal and civil law enforcement authorities. HSI maximizes the impact of its unique authorities by partnering with federal, state, local, tribal, and foreign agencies to combat TCOs operating in the United States and abroad. HSI seized more than 1.8 million pounds of narcotics in FY 2022 using its unique border authorities, international partnerships, and expertise in conducting large scale complex investigations.

HSI has introduced the HSI Illicit Opioid Strategy, an agency-wide strategy to combat illicit opioids, which aligns with the framework developed by the Office of National Drug Control Policy in the National Drug Control Strategy. The Strategy focus is wide-ranging authorities and investigative expertise on four principal goals:

- Reduce the international supply of illicit opioids;
- Reduce the domestic supply of illicit opioids;
- Attack the enablers of illicit opioid trafficking: illicit finance, cybercrime, and weapons smuggling; and
- Conduct outreach with private industry.

HSI is currently supporting numerous large-scale efforts around the United States, including:

Operation Chain Breaker: Targets, among other investigative pillars, Chinese companies shipping pill press equipment to the United States and the U.S. persons receiving this equipment. Seizures made pursuant to this initiative have directly impacted drug cartels' ability to mass produce tens of millions of fentanyl pills annually.

Project Monroq: Teams special agents with data professionals and criminal analysts to leverage DHS' significant data holdings, and combine it with the investigative, intelligence, and interdiction power of HSI and its partners, to disrupt and dismantle drug cartels.

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Express Consignment Carrier (ECC) Program: Areas of emphasis for enhanced targeting and investigative activities include ECC facilities which process approximately 17.6 billion international and domestic packages a year and are vulnerable to exploitation by drug cartels.

Border Enforcement Security Task Force (BEST): HSI leads 88 BEST units at key border and interior U.S. locations, to identify, investigate, disrupt, and dismantle TCOs. BEST combines a full range of federal, state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement resources into a comprehensive approach to combat drug smuggling and trafficking.

Operation Blue Lotus: On March 13, 2023, DHS implemented a surge operation in areas where the highest amounts of fentanyl being smuggled into the United States were encountered, specifically Southern California and Southern Arizona. Dubbed Operation Blue Lotus, this joint surge operation by CBP and HSI, working with federal, state, and local law enforcement partners as well as the Government of Mexico, included the detail of additional personnel and resources to these areas to interdict fentanyl and other synthetic drugs and investigate the drug cartels responsible for these smuggling operations.

HSI Mexico's Transnational Criminal Investigative Unit (TCIU): HSI Mexico facilitates HSI's requests for collateral investigations related to illicit opioid smuggling. This is primarily accomplished through HSI Mexico's TCIU, which is comprised of over 40 investigators from the Mexico Attorney General's Office with the ability to investigate and prosecute individuals involved in transnational criminal activity in Mexico. The TCIU has successfully disrupted criminal enterprises in Mexico that also engage in illegal activity in the United States.

Operation Expanded Impact: Human smuggling organizations are often affiliates or wholly owned subsidiaries of drug cartels and transnational gangs. Operation Expanded Impact is an HSI led enhanced investigative effort which deploys additional personnel to support DHS enforcement efforts along the SWB and with partner agencies across Latin America.

DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) has strong relationships at headquarters level and throughout the Americas with DHS Attachés, CBP Joint Security Program, the National Targeting Center, and the I&A-HSI Joint Task Force, among a host of other analyst-to-analyst connections. Armed with DHS-unique data and backed by Operational Component experts' perspective, I&A analysts provide accurate and timely intelligence on the prevailing drug threats to the Homeland.

Question: Are you working with the DEA, and with local and state partners to tackle this issue?

Response: HSI participates in several federal and state led task forces including the High Intensity Drug Threat Areas (HIDTA), the Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force

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(OCDETF), and the Joint Terrorism Task Forces. HSI leads a number of these interagency task forces including many that focus directly on the financial and money laundering crimes that accompany drug trafficking activity.

HSI also leads BESTs. In 2012, Congress codified the BEST task forces organized under HSI to target the threat of transnational crime and spillover violence from TCOs operating in the United States.

The BEST model is a comprehensive response to the growing threat to border security, public safety, and national security. This includes border security at land, maritime, international airports, international mail facilities and express consignment centers. The primary mission of BEST is to combat emerging and existing TCOs by employing the full range of federal, state, local, Tribal, and international law enforcement resources in the fight to identify, investigate, disrupt, and dismantle these organizations at every level of operation. BEST eliminates the barriers between federal and local investigations (access to both federal and state prosecutors), closes the gap with international partners in multinational criminal investigations, and creates an environment that minimizes the vulnerabilities in our operations that TCOs have traditionally capitalized on to exploit our nation's land and sea borders.

In response to the current opioid crisis, including the overwhelming availability of fentanyl smuggled into and distributed throughout the United States, HSI has begun expanding BEST and focusing their efforts on these criminal networks. There are currently 88 BESTs located across the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. They partner with over 200 federal, state, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies, including CBP, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, U.S. Marshals Service, and United States Postal Inspection Service.

Question#:	9
Topic:	Money Laundering
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: An underlining issue when it comes to drug trafficking is money laundering. What is DHS doing to go after individuals that launder monetary funds for drug networks and cartels?

Response: As the principal investigative arm of DHS, HSI is uniquely positioned to identify, disrupt, and dismantle TCOs, including DTOs, by targeting their illicit financial and money laundering networks that exploit the trade, travel, and finance sectors of the United States.

To strengthen the United States anti-money laundering framework, HSI recently established the Cross-Border Financial Crime Center, a law enforcement coordination center designed to foster cooperation between federal law enforcement agencies, partner nation authorities, U.S. regulatory organizations, banks and financial institutions, and financial technology companies to promote collaboration on cross-border financial crime. The establishment of the Center directly supports the prosecution, disruption, and dismantlement of TCOs, strengthens the financial and fintech industry against illicit activity, and enhances communication between government and private sector partners. The four pillars of the Center are to:

- Support the prosecution, disruption, and dismantlement of TCOs, professional money laundering organizations, and other criminal actors engaged in illicit cross-border financial activity.
- Strengthen the anti-money laundering infrastructure of the United States by educating private sector stakeholders on trends and techniques used to facilitate illicit cross-border financial activity.
- Enhance information sharing between the United States Government and the private sector regarding techniques and trends used in crimes involving illicit cross-border financial activity.
- Increase cooperation between domestic and foreign law enforcement agencies with respect to combating such crimes.

In addition to the creation of the Center, HSI's Financial Crimes Unit (FCU) is combating narcotics-related money laundering through several programs that support HSI's investigations. In 2013, HSI FCU partnered with the Treasury Executive Office for Asset Forfeiture (TEOAF) to debut a major case initiative aimed at providing priority funding and professional support services to investigations targeting third-party money launderers. Within HSI, this initiative became known as the Third-Party Money Laundering (3PML) Program. As part of this initiative, TEOAF secured contracts for forensic accountants and open-source researchers to be used by the law enforcement agencies contributing to the Treasury Forfeiture Fund. TEOAF-funded contractors are shared between HSI, Internal Revenue Service-Criminal Investigation,

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and the United States Secret Service. These contractors are embedded in field offices and headquarters units, and the scope of their work is limited to 3PML investigations. FCU oversees the 3PML Program, and with TEOAF's participation, designates which cases are to receive related funding and investigative support. Examples of 3PML targets include attorneys, accountants, real estate agents, and tax professionals involved in third-party money laundering.

The Financial Intake Team (FIT), a new initiative by the FCU, provides direct financial case support to HSI Special Agents in the field. The FIT program serves as a force multiplier by providing forensic accounting and intelligence support for a broad spectrum of HSI financial investigations. The support provided by FIT allows for the identification of additional targets and an expansion of the overall picture of the TCO network. Like the 3PML program, the overall goal of FIT assistance is to enhance HSI investigations through forensic accounting and open-source intel support in an effort to broaden investigations, expand the number of indictable individuals, and identify and expand the potential for seizures and forfeitures.

FCU oversees HSI's Cornerstone Program, which is the primary outreach mechanism for HSI's financial investigations equities. HSI builds partnerships by sharing law enforcement typologies and methods with the businesses and financial institutions that manage the systems that terrorists and criminal organizations seek to exploit. With FCU oversight, HSI's designated field Cornerstone representatives provide training to the private sector on how to identify and prevent the exploitation of the United States' financial system by TCOs and DTOs.

In addition, HSI partners with federal law enforcement entities to develop best practices to identify, detect, and dismantle criminal organizations utilizing digital assets. Current best practices include:

- Developing and implementing training and outreach programs within HSI as well as to public and private sector partners to identify typology and methodologies to target.
- Working with regulators to develop guidance for financial institutions.
- Enhancing operational efficiencies by developing technological solutions including the use of blockchain analytics tools to investigate illegal activity.
- Utilizing advanced analytical tools to aggregate data and build out criminal networks and connections for exploitation by law enforcement.
- Establishing new partnerships and capitalizing on existing ones to ensure a unified and comprehensive approach to stopping the use of digital assets for illicit purposes.

The Trade Transparency Unit (TTU), in coordination with FCU, is HSI's primary headquarters component that supports trade-based money laundering investigations. The unit has developed

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training and investigative programs, and a network of private and public sector contacts to assist HSI special agents in their investigations.

Question#:	10
Topic:	Digital Assets
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: What role do digital assets play in financial transactions between drug cartels and Chinese companies who sell fentanyl precursors?

Response: HSI has observed operational trends indicating that drug cartels are leveraging digital assets to obtain funds or move funds out of the United States. However, it is difficult to ascertain the exact role played by digital assets in the large-scale procurement of fentanyl precursors. It is likely that cryptocurrencies play a role in the transactions, but the use of front companies by large organizations also makes it likely that traditional forms of payment and false invoicing may continue to be utilized.

Question: What is DHS currently doing to track and stop the use of digital assets for illicit purposes?

Response: HSI has several methods to monitor and analyze the use of digital assets in criminal investigations. Many offices engage in undercover methods to seek out and contact threat actors using cryptocurrencies in a variety of areas to include narcotics smuggling, child exploitation, terrorism, and financial crimes. Engaging with these actors in an undercover capacity allows HSI agents to reveal cryptocurrency addresses used for illicit transactions and exploit those data points to follow the assets on their respective blockchains.

Agents and analysts utilize several blockchain analytic tools procured through the HSI Cyber Crimes Unit (CCU). HSI's CCU has contracts with leading blockchain analysis companies for tools and support that provide invaluable insight into the users and exchanges involved in cryptocurrency transactions which allows investigators to "follow the money" and use the legal process to reveal the true identities of those exploiting cryptocurrencies for anonymity.

FCU partners with federal law enforcement entities within the U.S. Departments of Justice and Treasury to develop best practices, as described above, to identify, detect, and dismantle criminal organizations utilizing digital assets for illicit purposes.

Question#:	11
Topic:	Recruiting Through Social Media
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: There have been various news reports of transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) using social media platforms like TikTok, Snapchat, and Meta to recruit Americans to assist with drug smuggling and human trafficking operations. Is DHS working with social media companies to address this matter? If so, what progress has been made?

Response: Criminal organizations in the 21st century do not limit themselves to a single crime and have evolved to utilize technology to disguise their illicit enterprises. Likewise, investigative efforts must be technologically savvy and broad in scope to fully identify and dismantle these enterprises. Rather than narrowly focusing on a single element of the TCO, HSI combats TCOs by using its unique and broad investigative authorities to enforce over 400 federal laws to investigate a myriad of crimes.

TCOs and their illicit drug clients are increasingly tech-savvy. Many have adopted emerging technologies to replace hand-to-hand drug sales with anonymous cryptocurrency purchases facilitated through dark net marketplaces. These transactions may involve foreign vendors but always result in the shipment of drugs to or within our country. To keep pace with rapidly evolving criminal techniques, HSI created the Cyber Crimes Center (C3) in 1997 to provide investigative assistance, training, and equipment to support domestic and international investigations of cyber-related crimes for DHS. The C3 supports HSI's mission through the programmatic oversight and coordination of investigations of cyber-related criminal activity and provides a range of forensic, intelligence, and investigative support services across all HSI programmatic areas. C3 brings together highly technical assets dedicated to conducting trans-border criminal investigations of cyber-related crimes within the HSI transnational crime portfolio and authorities.

C3 performs an essential role in detecting, investigating, and preventing the sale and distribution of opioids and other illicit drugs on social media and the dark web. With specialized capabilities, cyber analytics, trained cyber investigators and analysts, C3 supports HSI online undercover investigations targeting market site operators, vendors, and prolific buyers of opioids and other contraband on social media the dark web. The C3 also provides critical support on tracing and identifying illicit proceeds derived from criminal activity on the dark web and investigating the subsequent money laundering activities. Additionally, C3's Computer Forensics Unit and the HSI Computer Forensic Program are critical tools in combating the flow of drugs into the United States. From the efforts of our Computer Forensic Agents and Analysts in the field to seize, process, and analyze digital evidence, through the advanced technical solutions, such as decryption and accessing secure data, digital forensics play an ever-increasing role in investigating complex multinational narcotics organizations. The Computer Forensic Unit also

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provides forensic training and support to our state, local, Tribal, federal, and international law enforcement partners.

Human traffickers come from a wide variety of backgrounds and demographic categories. Human traffickers can be relatives, friends, individuals who are politically connected, individuals operating alone, or those in loosely affiliated groups, family-based networks, gangs, criminal enterprises or TCOs. HSI investigates American and non-citizen traffickers and, HSI uses all legal tools available (to include search warrants, subpoenas, and Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties) to compel social media companies to provide information and data relevant to ongoing criminal investigations. While HSI has investigated traffickers who use social media to facilitate their criminal enterprise, the identified trend pertains to traffickers using social media platforms to recruit and communicate with victims and commercial sex buyers as opposed to recruit American human traffickers.

Additionally, it should be noted that human trafficking and human smuggling are often used interchangeably in error. These are distinct crimes. Human trafficking does not require crossing a border. Human trafficking victims have been exploited by their trafficker for commercial sex acts or forced labor (sex trafficking and labor trafficking) using force, fraud, or coercion. Immigration status or citizenship is not relevant to human trafficking. By contrast, human smugglers engage in crimes against the United States by bringing people into the United States, or unlawfully transporting and harboring people already in the United States, in deliberate evasion of immigration law. Human smuggling may involve elements of violence (e.g., hostage taking, kidnapping, extortion, physical and sexual assault); however, the presence of these aggravating factors alone does not constitute human trafficking. It is important to note that human smuggling situations may transition to human trafficking if the elements of force, fraud, or coercion are introduced in furtherance of a labor, service, or commercial sex act, or if a minor is compelled to engage in a commercial sex act. Instances of child sex trafficking may intersect with the production and distribution of child sexual abuse material (CSAM) if the perpetrator producing the CSAM is doing so for a commercial gain or to promote their child sex trafficking venture.

Question: Has DHS calculated the number of Americans who were recruited by TCOs to assist with drug smuggling or human trafficking through social media platforms?

Response: Law enforcement has no way to calculate the number of Americans who have been recruited by TCOs through social media platforms to assist with drug smuggling, human smuggling, or human trafficking; however, HSI has observed from its investigative efforts that social media and instant messaging apps have increasingly been introduced to drug trafficking transactions initiated on dark net marketplaces. Today, many dark net vendors post their social media and/or instant messaging contact information alongside their vendor information to

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provide the buyer a more direct method of contact. This trend has likely taken hold due to the ease and accessibility of social media apps while offering nearly the same level of anonymity as the dark net. These apps also remove the “user error” aspect of more complicated technology and provide a level of encryption which further hampers traditional law enforcement techniques.

Question#:	12
Topic:	Bed Space
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: What is your agency's position on reducing detention space?

Response: The FY 2024 budget request represents a consistent approach by the Administration in prioritizing detention beds for those noncitizens who pose a significant risk to public safety or national security, who pose a flight risk that cannot otherwise be mitigated, and when required by law, while prioritizing low-risk noncitizens for Alternatives to Detention programs, and establishing a two-year emergency SWB contingency fund to support border operations and provide additional operational flexibilities.

Question: Does the agency support maintaining or expanding existing bed space? Please be specific about the number of beds you are requesting this year.

Response: ICE requests the number of beds it needs to fulfill its critical public safety and national security mission while maintaining a safe and secure environment for those in its custody. ICE has requested funding in its FY 2024 budget for 25,000 beds. Additionally, another 9,000 beds would be available to ICE through the SWB contingency fund. The fund will ensure ICE can maintain necessary bedspace to meet changing mission requirements.

Question#:	13
Topic:	Referred to ICE
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: How many asylum seekers have been referred to ICE for removal due to their failure to appear for their asylum hearing before an immigration judge? Of these, how many have been apprehended and removed? Please provide data for the past five calendar years.

Response: ICE makes enforcement decisions on a case-by-case basis to focus its limited resources on the greatest threats to homeland security in a professional and responsible manner informed by their experience as law enforcement officers.

Please see below data regarding ICE removals of noncitizens with *In-Absentia* orders:

FY 2019 – FY 2023 ICE Removals with *In Absentia* Orders⁵

Case Action	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023 (partial)
E - In Absentia - Ordered Excluded / Deported / Removed	9,609	7,235	2,953	3,324	2,118

⁵ FY 2019 – FY 2023 data is updated through March 28, 2023. ICE Removals include Returns. Returns include Voluntary Returns (VRs), Voluntary Departures, and Withdrawals Under Docket Control. ICE Removals include noncitizens processed for Expedited Removal (ER) or VR that are turned over to ERO for detention.

Question#:	14
Topic:	Wait Times
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Do you agree that lengthy wait times for an asylum court hearing create the risk that an illegal immigrant will not show up for their hearing? Why or why not?

Response: DHS respectfully defers to EOIR on matters related to the length of the immigration court process. However, DHS continues to call on Congress to act in a bipartisan way to address our broken and outdated immigration and asylum system.

Question#:	15
Topic:	Current Penalties
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Do you believe that the current penalties for absconder are sufficient? Please explain.

Response: A noncitizen who fails to appear at an immigration court hearing may be issued an *in absentia* removal order. ICE may, in its discretion, arrest noncitizens with final orders of removal and execute those orders, barring a stay or other impediment to removal. In addition, a noncitizen who fails to comply with instructions to report to an ICE field office within the given timeframe for further processing may also become a priority for enforcement action.

Question#:	16
Topic:	Work Authorization
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: How many asylum seekers currently have work authorization? How many do you anticipate will be eligible for work authorization during the course of this fiscal year?

Response: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) describes the employment authorization category for those individuals with pending asylum applications as the (c)(8) employment authorization category. As of April 10, 2023, there were approximately 1,237,000 individuals with valid employment authorization documents that were filed under the (c)(8) employment authorization category. In FY 2023 to April 10, 2023, USCIS has received 496,000 (c)(8) employment authorization applications. Through the end of FY 2023, USCIS estimates it will receive an additional 450,000 applications seeking employment authorization based on the (c)(8) category.

Question#:	17
Topic:	Filing Fees
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: I am concerned about the proposed rule published by DHS regarding filing fees at USCIS, particularly for North Carolina's H-2A and H-2B employers. Not only are they being asked to pay 300% more, but they also being asked to pay a \$600 asylum fee.

What is your justification for increasing filing fees for H-2A and H-2B employers?

Response: The proposed rule contains a lengthy explanation of the need for DHS to adjust USCIS fees, including the fee for employers to petition for seasonal workers. In sum, USCIS conducted a comprehensive biennial fee review and determined that its costs have increased considerably since its last fee adjustment in 2016 due to inflation, expanded humanitarian programs, higher demand, increased processing times, and a need for more USCIS employees. If DHS does not adjust USCIS fees, it will not have the resources to provide adequate service to benefit requestors or be able to keep pace with the incoming benefit request workload, and USCIS processing times and backlogs will not improve. DHS intends for the rulemaking to provide the funding required for USCIS to maintain and improve service levels. Furthermore, DHS is authorized by law to charge fees to applicants and petitioners to ensure that it can fully recover USCIS operating costs.

Individual form fees are based upon the relative resources required to adjudicate the specific benefit request. With respect to H-2A and H-2B petitions, the proposed fees better reflect the complexity of the work and the staff needed to complete it. *See* U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Fee Schedule and Changes to Certain Other Immigration Benefit Request Requirements, 88 FR 402 at 495-498 (Jan. 4, 2023), for more information on separating fees for Form I-129.

Question: How did DHS consider affordability to employers when considering these increases?

Response: As stated in the proposed rule and the accompanying small entity impact analysis, DHS analyzed the impacts on employers who file petitions with USCIS. USCIS also acknowledged and carefully considered the size of the fees and their implications and effects on small entities.

Question: Why do you believe it is fair to ask North Carolina small businesses to pay for our broken borders which have resulted from President Biden's policies?

Response: For the proposed rule, DHS analyzed how the fees may economically impact small entities. *See* 88 Fed. Reg. at 453. Note that USCIS fees are collected to recover its operating

Question#:	17
Topic:	Filing Fees
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

costs in processing immigration and naturalization benefit requests, which does not include border enforcement. Fee increases are not limited to petitioners from any one state.

Question#:	18
Topic:	Employment Based Visas
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: I remain focused on ensuring our immigration system is working correctly. That's why I have been vocal about ensuring that USCIS does not waste any employment-based visas.

How many employment-based visas did USCIS approve and issue in FY22? How many employment-based visas went unused in FY22?

Response: No employment-based immigrant visas went unused in FY 2022. USCIS, along with its partners at the U.S. Department of State (DOS) and (to a much lesser extent) EOIR (which uses some immigrant visas) approved and thereby used 275,250 employment-based immigrant visas in FY 2022. A visa is "used", meaning subtracted from the annual limit, when DOS issues an immigrant visa to a noncitizen through consular processing or when a noncitizen acquires Lawful Permanent Resident status upon approval of their application for adjustment of status, either with USCIS or EOIR. The agencies used all the available employment-based immigrant visas apart from 6,396 EB-5 visas in the newly-created reserved subcategories which were not used and which carried over to FY 2023 under § 203(b)(5)(B)(i)(II) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). All data is from the Report of the Visa Office 2022.⁶

Question: What is the total number of employment-based visas which are available in FY23? How many have been approved and issued at this time?

Response: DOS has estimated that the employment-based immigrant visa annual limit will be 197,000 visas for FY 2023. In addition, as noted above, 6,396 EB-5 visas in the new reserved subcategories carried over from FY 2022 to FY 2023. In total, approximately 203,396 employment-based immigrant visas are available in FY 2023.

Through the end of the second quarter, USCIS, DOS, and EOIR have combined to use more than half of the available employment-based visas. USCIS alone approved almost 50,000 employment-based adjustment of status applications in the first quarter and continues to prioritize this workload.

Question: Has USCIS calculated an estimate of how many employment-based visas may go unused in FY23?

⁶The Department of State Report of the Visa Office is available at <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/legal/visa-law0/visa-statistics/annual-reports/report-of-the-visa-office-2022.html>.

Question#:	18
Topic:	Employment Based Visas
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Response: USCIS and its partners at DOS and EOIR anticipate using more than half of the available visas before the end of the second quarter. USCIS is approving adjustment of status applications in the employment-based preference categories at a steady rate and is committed, with its partners at DOS who are also processing a high volume of visas, to using all the available employment-based immigrant visas in FY 2023.

We note that both agencies publish monthly reports, and while this data is preliminary, it does allow the public to track our progress.⁷ USCIS has not estimated how many employment-based immigrant visas may go unused in FY 2023, as the three agencies are on track to use all the available visas, with the exception of some visas in the EB-5 reserved subcategories which will carry over to FY 2024 under INA § 203(b)(5)(B)(i)(II).

Question: What measures has the agency taken during FY23 to prevent the loss of any employment-based visas this fiscal year?

Response: We refer you to our response to your office on July 7, 2022, for a description of the many measures that USCIS took, with its partners, to ensure the use of all the employment-based immigrant visas in FY 2022. In FY 2023, USCIS and its partners remain dedicated to using all the available employment-based immigrant visas and have continued many of the measures employed during FY 2022. There are two new measures that have been implemented in FY 2023:

- Employment-based adjustment of status applications in EB-1 through EB-3 will generally be adjudicated by the USCIS Field Operations Directorate (FOD); EB-4 applications will be adjudicated by both FOD and USCIS Service Center Operations Directorate (SCOPS), depending on the specific subcategory, and applications in EB-5 will be adjudicated by SCOPS at the California Service Center.
- USCIS has expanded premium processing availability for all filers of Form I-140, Immigrant Petition for Alien Workers.

Since the agencies have already used more than half of the available visas and the annual limit is significantly lower in FY 2023 than in FY 2022, there is not at this time a need for USCIS to take any measures beyond continuing its current efforts.

⁷DOS Monthly Immigrant Visa Issuance Statistics are available at <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/legal/visa-law0/visa-statistics/immigrant-visa-statistics/monthly-immigrant-visa-issuances.html>. Monthly data concerning USCIS adjudications of employment-based adjustment of status applications is available at <https://www.uscis.gov/tools/reports-and-studies/immigration-and-citizenship-data> in the reports titled "FY22 Appropriations Reporting Requirement."

Question#:	19
Topic:	Disinformation Governance Board
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Secretary Mayorkas, on August 24, 2022, you announced that the DHS would not move forward with the Disinformation Governance Board. Who initiated the idea of implementing the Disinformation Governance Board?

Can you confirm that the Disinformation Governance Board is not in place? If the program is in place, what is DHS doing to terminate the Disinformation Governance Board?

Response: The Disinformation Governance Board is no longer in place. Consistent with the recommendation of the Homeland Security Advisory Council, the Secretary terminated the Disinformation Governance Board and revoked its charter effective August 24, 2022. The Department does not intend to reconstitute the Governance Board or replicate its functions.

Question#:	20
Topic:	Crackdown Through Other Avenues
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Have you directed the DHS to monitor and crackdown on "disinformation" through other avenues? Has President Biden directed you to spearhead efforts to censor, manipulate, or track American's free speech who he may not agree with?

Response: The Department does not censor speech, nor has President Biden ever requested that it do so.

The Department is charged with safeguarding the United States against threats to its security, including those exacerbated by disinformation. As part of its mission, DHS has worked across multiple administrations to address disinformation that threatens our homeland security and the security of the American people. This work is conducted by DHS Component Agencies pursuant to their respective authorities and consistent with privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties safeguards, as well as other applicable laws.

Addressing disinformation that threatens the homeland and providing the public with accurate information in response to such disinformation are critical to fulfilling DHS's congressionally mandated missions. On May 18, 2022, Secretary Mayorkas tasked the nonpartisan Homeland Security Advisory Council (HSAC) to stand up a subcommittee to conduct a thorough review and assessment of those efforts.⁸ The HSAC Subcommittee on Disinformation Best Practices and Safeguards (the Subcommittee), led by former Secretary of Homeland Security Michael Chertoff and former Deputy Attorney General Jamie Gorelick, completed its work in late August 2022. On August 24, 2022, the HSAC deliberated and approved the Final Report in a public meeting. The Subcommittee concluded that disinformation threatens the homeland and that it is critical that the Department take steps to address this threat.

DHS Component agencies work diligently to mitigate the harms of disinformation in their respective mission areas. Examples of such efforts include working to combat human smuggling, protecting critical infrastructure, and responding to malign foreign influence efforts.

⁸The HSAC comprises leaders from the public, private, and nonprofit sectors and from past Democratic and Republican administrations.

Question#:	21
Topic:	QHSR
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: October 31, 2022, by The Intercept, quotes from a draft copy of DHS's Quadrennial Homeland Security Review, which reportedly describes how "in the coming years, the department plans to target 'inaccurate information. Does DHS plan to monitor Americans free speech on social media platforms on major policy issues?"

Can you please provide a final copy of the DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security report that The Intercept highlighted?

Response: DHS transmitted the Third Quadrennial Homeland Security Review to Congress and released it to the public on April 20, 2023.

As addressed in the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review to Congress, "The world today is more interconnected than at any time in our Department's 20-year history. Ubiquitous cutting-edge technologies and our globalized economy have enabled tremendous economic progress and advancements for Americans; they also increasingly bring threats and challenges directly into our communities--to our schools, hospitals, small businesses, local governments, and critical infrastructure. Those who wish to harm us exploit the openness that defines our modern world. They do so through economic and political instability, through illicit trade and investment flows, through the exploitation of rapidly evolving technologies that connect us, and through disinformation spread around the world by the click of a mouse." Addressing disinformation that threatens the homeland and providing the public with accurate information in response to such disinformation are critical to fulfilling DHS's congressionally mandated missions. DHS offices and agencies work diligently to mitigate the harms of disinformation in their respective mission areas. Examples of such efforts include working to combat human smuggling, protecting critical infrastructure, and responding to malign foreign influence efforts.

Question#:	22
Topic:	Modernization Requests
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Secretary Mayorkas, during your time as secretary, have you or your staff worked with tech companies like Twitter, Meta, Instagram, or Google to file moderation requests to control online discussions? If so, what action have you taken to stop moderation requests? Have you removed staff who engage in online moderation requests?

Secretary Mayorkas, during your time as secretary, have you or your staff worked with tech companies like Twitter, Meta, Instagram, or Google to remove online posts made by American users? If so, what steps have you taken to prevent this type of action?

Response: DHS remains committed to conducting all activities, including those pertaining to disinformation, in a manner that complies with the law and protects individuals' privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties. With respect to disinformation, DHS does not compel or pressure social media companies to take action concerning specific posts or actors on social media.

Question#:	23
Topic:	Trademark Violation
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Last year, North Carolina's State Anticounterfeiting Task Force worked with local law enforcement to seize over \$200,000 worth of snacks and candies that were infused with THC. These counterfeit products included Weedtarts, Stoneos, Gas Heads, Skittles, and Cheetos. Not only do these types of products highlight a potential trademark violation, but also raise concerns on a health side.

What is HSI doing to address trademark infringement when it comes to THC infused snacks and candies that are using legitimate labels?

Response: In October 2022, the HSI-led National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center (IPR Center) convened a meeting to discuss potentially infringing packaging on THC edibles. The IPR Center meeting included CBP and the FDA. The IPR Center has ongoing conversations with right holders in this area.

As these products are often adulterated versions of legitimate food products, enforcement falls to the FDA. In general, these products are not being imported into the United States. They are being produced domestically.

Whether or not the packaging infringes existing trademarks is a complex legal issue. In many cases, the packaging uses similar colors, pictures, and words that are changed to represent the product as including THC. Packaging is sometimes imported to the United States and infringing packaging is subject to seizure and forfeiture.

Question: Has HSI seen a rise of trademark violations when it comes to THC infused snacks and candies?

Response: HSI has not conducted research into this specific area.

Question: The copycat THC snacks like Kirspiyz Treats, Cap'N Crunch, and Gas Heads are also being sold online. Has HSI reviewed any online platforms to see if these types of products infringe a trademark protection?

Response: The IPR Center has existing relationships with e-commerce platforms related to intellectual property rights enforcement under the auspices of the E-Commerce Working Group (ECWG). Formed in 2017, the ECWG brings together the four largest e-commerce platforms in the U.S. market to share data on counterfeiting and trademark violators. The IPR Center has engaged with ECWG members to proactively monitor their respective platforms for potentially infringing packaging.

Question#:	23
Topic:	Trademark Violation
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: If not, do you commit to reviewing online platforms for potential trademark violations?

Response: HSI relies on its partners in the ECWG to monitor their respective platforms and report trademark violations to HSI.

Question: Are there any additional trademark violation trends that DHS is seeing that Congress should be aware of?

Response: CBP continues to see a rise in the volume of counterfeit handbags, wallets, watches, jewelry, and wearing apparel. The luxury goods market continues to contain the most counterfeited commodities. Of the 4,257 seizure cases in Quarter 1 of FY 2023, 74 percent of these were express consignment shipments. IPR interdictions continue to be most prominent in the small package environment, including express and postal shipments. The top countries and areas from which the inauthentic goods originated during the first two quarters of FY 2023 were China, Hong Kong, Turkey, Thailand, and the Philippines.

Question#:	24
Topic:	Foreign Government Involvement
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: In recent years, there has been growing concern about the involvement of foreign interests - and particularly of foreign sovereign wealth funds - in funding U.S. patent litigation. Currently, such parties are allowed to fund patent litigation with few restrictions and there is no nationwide requirement that such funding be disclosed to the judge or opposing party.

Does the involvement of foreign governments in funding domestic patent litigation raises U.S. national and economic security concerns?

If so, do you think that it would be appropriate to adopt a rule that at least requires disclosure when foreign interests - and particularly foreign governments - are involved in funding suits against U.S. companies?

Response: DHS plays an active role in protecting U.S. national and economic security by screening foreign investments for national security risk, including transactions involving advanced technology, via the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States and the Committee for the Assessment of Foreign Participation in the United States Telecommunications Services Sector. However, any assessment of whether a specific instance of patent litigation raises national or economic security concerns would depend on the particular facts. With regard to whether current rules regarding disclosure concerning such litigation provide for insufficient transparency to assess the relevant facts, the Department respectfully defers to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Question#:	25
Topic:	IPR Center
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: The DHS website states that "predatory and illegal intellectual property trade practices affect every aspect of our lives ranging from the economy to health and safety." Given the bipartisan and seemingly resolute interest in making material and effective improvements to our nation's ability to materially reduce China's theft of U.S. IP, can you share any plans you might have for how DHS and the IPR Center might play a larger and more effective role?

Response: The IPR Center stands at the forefront of the U.S. Government's response to global intellectual property theft. It uses the expertise of its member agencies to share information, develop initiatives, coordinate enforcement actions, and conduct investigations related to intellectual property (IP) theft. Through this strategic interagency partnership, the IPR Center protects the public's health and safety, the U.S. economy, and the nation's war fighters.

The IPR Center partners employ a strategic approach to combat IP theft. This approach includes:

- Investigation – Identifying, disrupting, prosecuting, and dismantling criminal organizations involved in the manufacture and distribution of counterfeit products.
- Interdiction – Using focused targeting and inspections to keep counterfeit and pirated goods out of U.S. supply chains, markets, and streets.
- Outreach and Training – Providing training for domestic and international law enforcement to build stronger enforcement capabilities worldwide.

The IPR Center has recently expanded its efforts to protect the U.S. Government and defense supply chains from counterfeits under Operation Chain Reaction. Operation Chain Reaction operates as an HSI-led task force with 17 partner agencies. Recent initiatives have included exploring vulnerabilities related to counterfeit medications and medical devices within government supply chains. As a part of those efforts, and predicated on geopolitics, supply chain challenges, and the passage of the CHIPS and Sciences Act, the IPR Center initiated a Semiconductor Working Group to identify and address threats to the industry through counterfeiting and other illicit activity.

Question: Might part of any such plan include ensuring that the IPR Center has the tools and enhanced resources it needs?

Response: Resources and tools are key to implementing any strategy to counter IP theft. HSI leads the IPR Center and shoulders all expenses for facilities out of the HSI budget. The IPR Center would benefit from specific, reoccurring appropriated funds. These funds would not only help HSI, but all partner agencies.

Question#:	25
Topic:	IPR Center
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: What specific work is DHS doing in coordination with the White House Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator (IPEC), to implement anti-counterfeiting and anti-piracy initiatives in the Joint Strategic Plan on IP?

Response: The IPR Center works closely with the Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator (IPEC) office on both the Joint Strategic Plan and Outreach and Training initiatives. The IPEC is a key partner in raising awareness on the dangers of counterfeits to consumers and rights holders with the public and industry partners.

Question#:	26
Topic:	Advertising Threats
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: The FTC recently ordered social media companies to detail how they review advertising on their platforms, specifically what measures they take to filter out scams, frauds, and counterfeits that account for \$1.2 billion in annual fraud. What is the DHS' role in thwarting advertising threats that can target U.S. citizens?

Response: DHS has no statutory authority to regulate advertising or to order social media companies to review their practices concerning advertising.

Question#:	27
Topic:	Federal Employee Alerts
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Scams and fraud are not the only way online advertising is posing a threat to U.S. citizens. For example, a recent report found a \$121 million in ads on piracy sites contain malware, including ransomware and viruses that enable the theft of financial data. What is the DHS doing to alert and guide federal employees to be cautious with the sites they visit, such as piracy sites, and the ads that they click on?

Response: The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency's (CISA) Stakeholder Engagement Division's Awareness program focuses on the general public and critical infrastructure community to increase awareness of the latest challenges, threats, and best practices via campaigns run throughout the year and with special emphasis during cybersecurity awareness month. Additionally, CISA employees are an important resource in not only amplifying important cybersecurity awareness messaging but actions that can be taken. CISA subject matter experts also help develop tip sheets and other awareness material on actions federal employees and the general public can take to reduce risk. A recent blog post example can be found at the link below:

<https://www.cisa.gov/news-events/news/4-things-you-can-do-keep-yourself-cyber-safe>

Question#:	28
Topic:	VPN Chaining
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Shady website operators sometimes harvest the Internet connections of their users so others can use them to create so-called "VPN chaining." This issue has both law enforcement and national security implications because when used by bad actors, it enables them to avoid detection or, if detected, the wrong individual is identified.

Is DHS working with law enforcement on how to ensure that IP connections are not exploited by bad actors? And if so, how?

Response: CISA regularly partners with law enforcement to mitigate risks that cyber threat actors pose to U.S. networks. These partnerships include threat information exchange and sharing situational awareness of the operational landscape. Together, CISA and interagency partners consider current and historical threat data, including cyber incident reporting and adversary threat hunting and threat monitoring data, to prioritize support and resources. Joint cybersecurity advisories represent an important way that CISA and law enforcement collaborate to alert the public to high profile cyber threats and provide guidance on how to defend against them. CISA will continue to work with law enforcement to protect America from malicious cyber actors and their evolving tactics.

Question#:	29
Topic:	Cyber Performance Goals
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Last year, CISA published Cross-Sector Cyber Performance Goals (CPGs) intended to highlight foundational cybersecurity practices that will put even small and medium-sized businesses on a path towards better cybersecurity.

What is the process used by CISA to develop the CPGs and to ensure that they follow an approach consistent with the NIST Cybersecurity Framework?

Response: In July 2021, President Biden signed National Security Memorandum (NSM)-5: *Improving Cybersecurity for Critical Infrastructure Control Systems*. This memorandum required CISA, in coordination with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and the interagency community, to develop baseline cybersecurity goals that are consistent across all critical infrastructure sectors. Accordingly, CISA's resulting Cybersecurity Performance Goals (CPGs) are intended to supplement the NIST Cybersecurity Framework (CSF), particularly for small and medium sized organizations seeking assistance in prioritizing investment toward a defined subset of high-impact security outcomes, whether due to gaps in expertise, resources, or capabilities or to enable focused improvements across suppliers, vendors, business partners, or customers. While the CPGs are intended to inform near and medium-term investment, CISA still encourages organizations to ultimately seek to be fully aligned to the CSF. To that end, each goal in the CPGs is mapped to a corresponding subcategory from the NIST CSF. In our most recent v1.0.1. release, CISA has also grouped the Goals according to each of the related CSF Functions (Identify, Protect, Detect, Respond, and Recover).

CISA developed the CPGs based on extensive feedback from stakeholders with the goal of creating a final product that reflects input from a wide range of groups including federal agencies, the private sector, and international partners. We achieved this goal via written comments, workshops, listening sessions, and focused discussions with experts across a variety of disciplines. The feedback we have received throughout this process has been invaluable, which is why we will maintain an open request for input as organizations begin to use the CPGs in practice and as we build out cybersecurity goals specific to individual critical infrastructure sectors in the coming months.

Following the release of the CPGs, CISA has taken—and will continue taking—input and welcomes feedback from partners from across the critical infrastructure community.

Question#:	30
Topic:	War in Ukraine
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: What cyber threats, particularly new threat or tactics, have you seen in war in the Ukraine? Are there lessons can we learn from Russia's actions for future conflicts?

How would you compare Russia and China's cyber capabilities? What are you seeing from China related to the war in Ukraine? Is China supporting Russia in any way?

Response: Russian state-sponsored cyber operations related to Russia's invasion of Ukraine have included distributed denial-of-service attacks, deployment of destructive malware against Ukrainian government and critical infrastructure organizations, and a destructive attack against a satellite communications network that serves Ukraine and other European countries. Additionally, some cybercrime groups have publicly pledged support for the Russian government. These Russian-aligned cybercrime groups have threatened to conduct cyber operations in retaliation for perceived cyber offensives against the Russian government or the Russian people. Some groups have also threatened to conduct cyber operations against countries and organizations providing support to Ukraine. Other cybercrime groups have recently conducted disruptive attacks against Ukrainian websites, likely in support of the Russian military offensive.

CISA is working with interagency, international, and private-sector partners to draw lessons from Russia's cyber operations and to disseminate these findings to critical infrastructure organizations through its Shields Up campaign. CISA is engaging these partners to develop joint products addressing vulnerabilities and vulnerability exploitation activities; to communicate threat intelligence information with partners; to coordinate with entities on observed activities; and to facilitate unclassified and classified briefs for key sectors on updated threat intelligence related to ongoing geopolitical tensions.

Since January 2022, CISA has produced several advisories, alerts, and other products related to threats to U.S. organizations stemming from Russian state-sponsored cyber activity. Many of these products were produced jointly with our federal and international partners.

We have made all of these products available in a one-stop-shop website at www.cisa.gov/shields-up. The website includes CISA's latest guidance and products to help organizations of every size adopt a stronger cybersecurity posture. This includes steps organizations can take, a list of free cybersecurity services and tools, and our guidance on how organizations can prepare themselves to mitigate the impact of potential foreign influence operations. As new reporting or threats emerge on potential Russian threats, CISA will ensure the resources on our "Shields Up" website are updated, as well as engage our government and critical infrastructure partners on recommended mitigation actions.

Question#:	30
Topic:	War in Ukraine
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Similar to “Shields up”, CISA coordinates with government and private sector partners to share information on known threats and activity emanating from other nation state threat actors. CISA develops cybersecurity advisories that provide cyber threat information and mitigation guidance and recommendations to both restricted audiences in a particular sector and to entities world-wide. Many of these products leverage information from private sector partners or are developed and distributed jointly with interagency partners including the FBI and the National Security Agency.

Russia and China both have the capability to cause catastrophic harm via cyber means to achieve their strategic objectives. But each nation state differs in their priorities and approach to cyber operations. Russia is technically capable and has demonstrated its willingness to target critical infrastructure, such as attacks on the Viasat satellite network and the Ukrainian energy grid. China is highly sophisticated, extremely well-resourced, and engages in espionage often against government and industry targets. However, any future conflict in Taiwan could change China’s approach and increase their willingness to engage in destructive attacks against critical infrastructure.

CISA has a dedicated website on known Chinese threats, tactics, and activities that the U.S. Government has publicly attributed. This website provides an overview of CISA’s assessment of the Chinese government’s malicious cyber activities. The overview leverages publicly available, open-source intelligence and information regarding this threat and includes a complete list of related CISA advisories, many of which are jointly authored with other U.S. Government agencies. Additionally, this website provides instructions on how to report related threat activity. As new reporting or threats emerge on potential Chinese threats, CISA coordinates with government and private sector partners to create new advisories so that the cyber community is informed of threats, intent, tactics, and detection and mitigation guidance.

Question#:	31
Topic:	CIRCIARulemaking
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Almost exactly a year ago, Congress passed a cyber incident reporting bill for critical infrastructure. There is now a rulemaking underway by CISA to implement the law. The law requires covered companies to report incidents to CISA within 72 hours and to report payment of ransomware within 24 hours of making payment.

Can you provide an update on where CISA is in the CIRCIARulemaking process? When do you think we will have a final rule that actually puts this legislation into place?

Response: CISA is hard at work on the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) with the goal of meeting the statutorily mandated publication deadline.

CISA recognizes the importance of these regulations and is striving to balance the desire to proceed as expeditiously as possible with the need to ensure CISA is designing a regulatory program that can achieve its mission. We are working to create a program that will not unduly burden the regulated community and that is harmonized, to the extent practicable, with other existing Federal cyber incident reporting requirements.

Implementation of the mandatory reporting required under Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure Act of 2022 (CIRCIARulemaking) will begin upon the effective date established in the Final Rule once it is published. The statute requires the Final Rule be published 18 months after publication of the NPRM, which should be no later than September 15, 2025.

Certain aspects of CIRCIARulemaking, such as the Joint Ransomware Task Force, the Ransomware Vulnerability Warning Pilot Program, and the Cyber Incident Reporting Council, have already been established and are underway.

Question: What is your assessment of how federal agencies are using CISA to ensure adequate information sharing and incident reporting?

Response: Federal agencies use CISA as a place to share operational cyber information and request feedback on that information to better protect their infrastructure and understand the overall risk picture. Federal agencies also use various CISA resources to share information directly with each other.

Information currently reported to CISA is often incomplete because information necessary to understand attack details, including whether or not the attack was successful, may only be determined after deeper forensic examination by the affected entity. Federal agencies can enhance incident reporting by continuing to provide CISA with updated information, providing

Question#:	31
Topic:	CIRCA Rulemaking
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

additional detailed information that would contribute to CISA's efforts to gather and analyze threat intelligence, and assessing impacts of cybersecurity incidents to national and economic security as well as impacts to national critical functions.

Question#:	32
Topic:	Sharing Threat Information
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Do you think federal agencies do a good job sharing cyber threat information with each other? If not, what should be done to improve that sharing?

What is your assessment of the efficacy of the cyber threat information sharing between the DHS/CISA and the private sector?

Response: CISA facilitates—and is working to improve—cyber threat information sharing both among federal agencies and between the federal government and non-federal entities. CISA is the designated hub for the sharing of cyber threat indicators and defensive measures between the federal government and private sector pursuant to the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015 (CISA 2015). This law grants liability protections, privacy protections, and other protections to organizations that share cyber threat indicators and defensive measures in accordance with CISA 2015's requirements. As mandated by CISA 2015, DHS certified the operation of the Automated Indicator Sharing (AIS) service in March 2016 and released a series of guidance documents, in conjunction with DOJ, to help private and public sector entities share cyber threat indicators with the Federal Government.

While some Federal agencies have created sector-based cyber threat information sharing communities to exchange data among themselves (e.g., Healthcare and Public Health Sector and Financial Services Sector), few cross-sector Federal sharing communities exist outside of CISA's AIS sharing platform. In addition to AIS, CISA shares Cyber Threat Intelligence (CTI) with Federal Agencies through various mechanisms, to include the Joint Cyber Defense Collaborative (JCDC) which hosts fora to bring technical subject matter experts together to share critical insights on advanced persistent threats. While CISA has successfully operated its CISA 2015-compliant machine-to-machine sharing service and continues to evolve and improve the capability, participation challenges remain. In many cases, Federal Agencies lack the tools, policies, resources, and expertise to generate and share CTI from their internal environments with external partners at machine speed. Additionally, for those who do engage AIS (to include Federal and non-Federal entities), many find it challenging to meet and maintain mandatory security requirements and standards necessary to participate. Further, in deploying the AIS capability, CISA encountered many statutory requirements that presented implementation challenges at odds with how stakeholders share information today.

To this end, CISA has focused on partnering with the vendor community who manage many Federal and non-Federal entities' threat sharing solutions, to drive interoperability using common, cybersecurity community-driven CTI standards. CISA has rebuilt and evolved its AIS infrastructure to include major updates, enhancements, and improvements to increase the quality of information available through its machine-to-machine sharing platform. In addition, the

Question#:	32
Topic:	Sharing Threat Information
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
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Agency is partnering with large sector-focused information sharing hubs (Information Sharing and Analysis Centers, Information Sharing and Analysis Organizations, etc.) to scale sharing across the national cyber threat information sharing ecosystem. CISA recognizes that it may take some time for the vendor community to fully adopt and integrate these new standards into their proprietary threat sharing solutions but is committed to working collaboratively to achieve maximum vendor-agnostic interoperability to support the timely sharing of accurate, relevant, and actionable CTI. Moreover, CISA has learned through its numerous engagements that both Federal and non-Federal entities desire tailored, customer-driven channels to support localized sharing groups that foster greater trust. These and related findings continue to drive and inform the Agency's vision for the future.

To address many of these issues, CISA understands it must evolve its overall approach to cyber threat information sharing. In addition to the planned 2023 rollout of significant updates and enhancements to its current cyber threat sharing platform technology, CISA endeavors to launch a new comprehensive suite of cyber threat intelligence services it hopes will eventually lead to the collective maturation of the Federal Government's cyber threat information sharing capability. Overall, CISA is committed to continuing to lead in this important mission-critical focus area and will continue to meet current and future related threat information sharing objectives established by and with its partners and those envisioned for CISA in the recently released National Cybersecurity Strategy.

Question#:	33
Topic:	Expand Workforce
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: What actions is DHS taking to expand our cybersecurity workforce and fill the expanding gap between jobs and the number of qualified applicants experienced enough to apply?

Response: To expand the cybersecurity workforce and fill existing gaps CISA has taken the following actions:

- Developed and implemented the Federal Cyber Defense Skilling Academy: The Federal Cyber Defense Skilling Academy is focused on providing training for current federal employees from non-cyber fields to develop the necessary cyber skills to enter the cybersecurity workforce.
- Conducted recruiting and outreach efforts that include:
 - Conducting 15 recruiting events in the next 60 days, with additional future events planned.
 - Outreach and recruiting events at universities, including Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs).
 - Outreach and recruiting events at professional conferences, including Black Hat USA and the Grace Hopper Conference.
 - Leveraging professional social media and job sites such as LinkedIn, ClearanceJobs, and DICE.
 - Conducting information sessions with various partners in the public and private sectors.
- Conducting advanced market research that includes:
 - Identifying programs at colleges and universities, including HBCUs, and Latino and Native American serving institutions.
 - Assessing populations in non-metropolitan statistical areas for possible groups with needed cyber skills.
 - Leveraging data and information from sites such as:
 - LinkedIn Talent Insights
 - Cyberseek
 - National Center for Education Statistics
 - Centers of Academic Excellence in Cybersecurity
 - Military installation with a focus on military spouses
 - Salary.com (along with U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Census Bureau) to assess how competitive government pay is with private sector pay.

Question#:	33
Topic:	Expand Workforce
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	Senator Thom Tillis
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

- Developed and implemented the CISA Workforce Framework that uses and expands on the NIST National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education Framework to assess needed knowledge, skills, abilities, and competencies across the workforce. In addition to assessing the knowledge, skills, abilities, and competencies the CISA Workforce Framework provides a foundation for the development of CISA-specific assessments to ensure that we are getting the best and right talent needed to meet the Nation's cybersecurity missions.
- Secretary Mayorkas and Director Easterly both participated in the White House's National Cyber Workforce and Education Summit in July 2022, alongside senior government leaders, private sector executives, and thought leaders from the cybersecurity and education sectors. During this Summit, participants discussed numerous initiatives across the public and private sectors that would create and prioritize new skills-based pathways to cybersecurity jobs, tap into historically untapped talent, and invest in America's future cyber resiliency.

Question#:	34
Topic:	Chinese Nationals
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Marsha Blackburn
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Estimates indicate that border apprehensions of Chinese nationals have increased 900% compared to the same period last year. There have been 4,271 arrests of Chinese nationals along the southern border between October and March, which is a 12-fold increase from the same period a year earlier. Recent video footage has shown a busload of Chinese nationals being released to a non-governmental organization in Brownsville, Texas, left with Notices to Appear rather than being detained.

What kind of biometric data are you collecting before admitting them to the United States?

Response: Every noncitizen who arrives at the border and is processed by CBP is subject to screening and vetting of their biographic and biometric information across a suite of law enforcement and intelligence databases. Any noncitizens who pose a risk to our national security or public safety are referred to ICE or other government agencies for detention. CBP data includes rolled impressions of all 10 fingers, a photograph, and an iris capture. DNA samples are collected and submitted to the DOJ Combined DNA Index System in accordance with law and regulations.

Question: Have you obtained information from the People's Republic of China's databases about whether any of these Chinese nationals have criminal records?

Response: USBP utilizes every avenue possible to ensure that subjects encountered are properly vetted. Though DHS does not have any official criminal information sharing relationships with the People's Republic of China, individuals encountered at and between our ports of entry are screened against law enforcement and national security information, including appropriate INTERPOL notices and alerts.

Question: Can you guarantee that none of these individuals are murderers, rapists, or known terrorists?

Response: DHS screens and vets all noncitizens who are seeking entry into the United States. They undergo screening and vetting that incorporates law enforcement and national security information to determine if they pose a threat to national security or public safety. This includes vetting against the Terrorist Screening Dataset, also known as the "terrorist watchlist," which holds identity information that represents a spectrum of derogatory information. In the event of a match, DHS takes appropriate enforcement action based on the specific facts of each situation, which may include placing the individual into removal proceedings. Anyone who poses a national security or public safety threat is detained and not released into the United States.

Question#:	34
Topic:	Chinese Nationals
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Marsha Blackburn
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Can you guarantee that none of these individuals are here to engage in espionage against the United States?

Response: DHS screens and vets all noncitizens who are seeking entry into the United States. They undergo screening and vetting that incorporates law enforcement and national security information to determine if they pose a threat to national security or public safety. DHS takes appropriate action based on the specific facts of each case, including potential coordination with the FBI's National Counterintelligence Taskforce in cases where there are espionage concerns. Anyone who poses a national security or public safety threat is detained and not released into the United States.

Question#:	35
Topic:	Children Trafficked
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Marsha Blackburn
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

Question: Under the Biden Administration, the smuggling of women and children transformed from a \$500 million industry into a \$13 billion industry. Secretary Becerra testified last week before the Senate Finance Committee that the Biden Administration lost track of over 85,000 unaccompanied migrant children who were released into the United States.

How many of these children are now being trafficked?

Response: DHS is committed to preventing human trafficking and follows established policies to care for unaccompanied children in its custody. Both the Homeland Security Act (HSA) of 2002 and the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2008 transferred the authority to provide for the care and custody of unaccompanied children (UC) to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR). ICE ERO transfers UCs into the care and custody of ORR, pursuant to the TVPRA and HSA. The UC sponsor vetting process is conducted by HHS/ORR, and per the HSA, ORR is responsible for releasing unaccompanied children to a sponsoring adult. DHS does not have further information to respond to your question.

Please note that the terms “human trafficking” and “human smuggling” are often used interchangeably in error. These are distinct crimes. Human trafficking does not require crossing a border. Human trafficking is a crime of exploiting another person for forced labor or commercial sex acts, typically through force, fraud, or coercion, or by inducing a minor under 18 into commercial sex. Immigration status or citizenship is not relevant to human trafficking investigations. Approximately half of all human trafficking victims identified and assisted by HSI in FY 2022 were United States citizens.

Question: How many of these children were put into the sex trade?

Response: Under the TVPRA, HHS, not DHS, is the agency tasked with the care and placement of UCs. DHS has no role in the placement and release of UCs to sponsors, and does not have data on that population and therefore does not have data on how many unaccompanied migrant children have been put into the sex trade.

Question: What is your plan for ending the Biden Administration's sexual assault epidemic at the southern border?

Response: DHS investigates all viable tips and allegations of sex trafficking and forced labor regardless of the age, citizenship, or demographics of the potential victims.

Question#:	35
Topic:	Children Trafficked
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Marsha Blackburn
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Migrants smuggled are often subjected to dangerous and exploitative conditions. These migrants are often subjected to unsafe and inhumane conditions, such as being crowded into unventilated trucks/trailers, boats, or stash houses for long periods without food, water, or access to sanitation facilities. Smuggled migrants are also at risk of violence, extortion, and other forms of abuse by smugglers or criminal groups who may exploit their vulnerable situation. Sometimes, they are abandoned in remote areas or left to fend for themselves in unfamiliar surroundings. Additionally, there is a limited body of detainee reporting where it was reported that an assault was perpetrated by a foreign law enforcement or immigration official or their purported associate.

The Human Smuggling Unit (HSU) mission is to work collaboratively with internal and external partners to disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations by providing the highest level of support to HSI operational field components. HSU uses expert intelligence, interdiction, investigative and prosecutorial resources to aggressively investigate, disrupt, and dismantle the highest priority transnational human smuggling organizations and affiliated networks, thus supporting the national strategy to combat terrorism and international organized crime. HSU manages and oversees several counter-human smuggling programs and projects in coordination and collaboration with CBP Counter Networks Division, DOJ – Human Rights and Special Prosecutions Section, the Intelligence Community, the U.S. Department of Defense, DOS, International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, INTERPOL, and the DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis.

HSI focuses on a multidisciplinary approach to casework, specifically with regard to victim-related crimes. HSU also follows this approach. HSU works closely with investigators, criminal analysts, prosecutors, and our domestic and international partners to bring together the expertise needed to combat human smuggling comprehensively. In cases where human smuggling results in victimization, such as violence, extortion, and/or exploitation, HSI VAP (Victim Assistance Program) provides a critical resource to these HSI investigations and criminal prosecutions by ensuring that victims of federal crime have access to the rights and services to which they are entitled by law, as well as the assistance they need to navigate the aftermath of a crime so that they can participate actively and fully in the criminal justice system process. VAP provides victims with federally mandated assistance and access to a wide range of local resources. VAP conducts trauma-informed forensic interviews of victims and witnesses in support of HSI investigations, including victims identified in human smuggling investigations.

Question#:	36
Topic:	Drug Seizures
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Marsha Blackburn
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

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Question: (U)When the Department of Homeland Security calculates the figures for drug seizures, you only use the Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) numbers. Please provide the total number of drug seizures using data from CBP, air and marine operations, the Coast Guard, the Drug Enforcement Agency, and state and local law enforcement.

Response: (FOUO//LES)

CBP Southwest Border Seizures (lbs)	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	TOTAL
USBP	6,979.71	5,197.13	8,241.25	5,754.92	10,574.02	20,423.87	5,018.42	6,732.12	4,094.66	8,861.39	6,610.39	7,058.87	95,546.75
OFO	13,964.04	18,313.08	11,477.74	11,679.33	10,075.39	15,806.87	12,886.10	14,488.36	15,102.47	11,313.05	16,852.71	14,352.46	166,312.52
AMO	3,162.08	389.04	646.34	1,694.58	41.78	102.75	299.27	18.69	62.66	2,549.58	292.56	82.25	9,141.58

(FOUO//LES) AMO drug seizure activity with non-CBP agencies can be found here: <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/cbp-enforcement-statistics/air-and-marine-operations-statistics>. These statistics are reflective of AMO's drug interdiction efforts with Joint Interagency Task Force – South, HSI, the U.S. Coast Guard, and other federal, state, local, and foreign partner agencies since October 2019.

(FOUO//LES) From March 1st, 2022 through March 1st, 2023 the Coast Guard conducted 222 drug seizures.

U.S. Coast Guard Drug Seizures	
March 1, 2022- March 1, 2023	
Type	Weight

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Question#:	36
Topic:	Drug Seizures
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
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Cocaine	98,734 kgs
Marijuana	47,962 lbs
Heroin	2,902 kgs
Hashish	3,548 kgs
Methamphetamine	1,004 kgs
Amphetamine	347 kgs
Khat	9,170 kgs

(FOUO//LES) The below table represents HSI seizure statistics from October 1, 2022 to April 16, 2023.

(FOUO//LES) Also provided for reference is the attached HSI report, *Fiscal Year 2022 Statistics Snapshot*. Please note the attached report is Law Enforcement Sensitive and should be appropriately safeguarded.

PROPERTY TYPE	POUNDS SEIZED
AMPHETAMINE	111.96
COCA PRODUCTS, TEA BAGS OR LIQUOR	166.79
COCAINE	300,164.01
DIHYDROCODEINE (HYDROCODONE)	115.07
DIMETHYLTRYPTAMINE	3,350.67

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Question#:	36	
Topic:	Drug Seizures	
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security	
Primary:	The Honorable Marsha Blackburn	
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)	
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ECSTASY		568.4
FENETHYLLINE-(CAPTAGON-AMPHETAMINE)		119.16
FENTANYL		22,712.47
GAMMA BUTYROLACTONE		0.7
GAMMA HYDROXY BUTYRATE		178.87
HASH LIQUID (HASH OIL)		82.54
HASHISH		1,286.66
HEROIN		1,235.99
KETAMINE		2,097.69
KHAT (CATHA EDULIS)		1,373.58
LSD		4.67
MARIJUANA		81,429.51
MARIJUANA PLANTS		41,451.03
MDPV-(METHYLENEDIOXYPYRROVALERONE)		1.96
MEPHEDRONE		0
METHAMPHETAMINE		81,304.72
METHAMPHETAMINE (IN SOLUTION)		12,193.08
METHYLONE		0.12

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Question#:	36
Topic:	Drug Seizures
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METHYLPHENIDATE (RITALIN)	0.95
MORPHINE	1.83
N-BENZYLPIPERAZINE (BZP TABLETS)	2.86
NEXUS/2 CB	28.7
OPIUM	17.49
OTHER DRUGS NOT SCHEDULED I/II	2,542.45
OTHER SCHEDULED I/II DRUGS	1,538.54
OXYCODONE(OXYCONTIN)	38.25
PEYOTE	75.1
PHENYLACETAMIDE PIPERDINE	13.64
POPPY SEEDS	972.93
PRECURSOR CHEMICALS EXCEPT EPHEDRINE	39,355.36
PSILOCYN OR PSILOCYBIN MUSHROOMS	3,123.37
STEROIDS	351.53
SYNTHETIC CANNABINOIDS - ALL TYPES	751.59
TAPENTADOL	62.74
TRAMADOL	43.15

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Question#:	36
Topic:	Drug Seizures
Hearing:	Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security
Primary:	The Honorable Marsha Blackburn
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)
2023 - Summary FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY//LAW ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE 598,870.13	

(U) DHS respectfully defers to the DEA and state and local law enforcement agencies for their drug seizure data.

SENATOR TED CRUZ
U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary

Questions for the Record for Department of Homeland Security Secretary
Alejandro Mayorkas

I. Directions

Please provide a wholly contained answer to each question. A question's answer should not cross-reference answers provided in other questions. Because a previous nominee declined to provide any response to discrete subparts of previous questions, they are listed here separately, even when one continues or expands upon the topic in the immediately previous question or relies on facts or context previously provided.

If a question asks for a yes or no answer, please provide a yes or no answer first and then provide subsequent explanation. If the answer to a yes or no question is sometimes yes and sometimes no, please state such first and then describe the circumstances giving rise to each answer.

If a question asks for a choice between two options, please begin by stating which option applies, or both, or neither, followed by any subsequent explanation.

If you disagree with the premise of a question, please answer the question as-written and then articulate both the premise about which you disagree and the basis for that disagreement.

If you lack a basis for knowing the answer to a question, please first describe what efforts you have taken to ascertain an answer to the question and then provide your tentative answer as a consequence of its reasonable investigation. If even a tentative answer is impossible at this time, please state why such an answer is impossible and what efforts you intend to take to provide an answer in the future. Please further give an estimate as to when the Committee will receive that answer.

To the extent that an answer depends on an ambiguity in the question asked, please state the ambiguity you perceive in the question, and provide multiple answers which articulate each possible reasonable interpretation of the question in light of the ambiguity.

II. Questions

1. What is the average number of alien encounters per day at the southern border for March 2023?
2. In your February 23, 2023 Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, the Department of Homeland Security generated a model that indicated total alien apprehensions could rise to 11,000 to 13,000 encounters per day after Title 42 expires.
 - a. Can Customs and Border Protection still carry out their interdiction and enforcement duties at the projected amount of 11,000 to 13,000 daily encounters?
 - b. At that projected level, what percent of Border Patrol personnel will be in custodial roles at soft sided facilities?
 - c. What percent of Border Patrol personnel will patrol the border—as opposed to managing soft sided facilities or other caretaking functions—at the number of daily encounters you projected?
3. In November 2021, I asked you several questions regarding the characteristics of the illegal aliens you released. You stated at the time that you did not know. Having had now approximately 18 months to investigate my questions and discern the proper response, I again ask:
 - a. During your tenure as Secretary, how many illegal aliens with criminal convictions have you released?
 - b. How many murderers have you released?
 - c. How many rapists have you released?
 - d. How many child molesters have you released?
4. How many people with ties to the Chinese Communist Party or the People's Liberation Army have attempted to enter through the Southern Border since January 2021?
 - a. How do you determine whether these individuals present a national security risk to the United States?

5. Why did your ICE Director, Tae Johnson, testify that ICE would reduce its illegal alien bed space from 34,000 to 25,000 during a May 17, 2022 appearance before the House Appropriations Homeland Security Subcommittee?
 - a. Why would you seek less bed space?
 - b. Why aren't you at least filling the beds you currently have?
6. What is a got-away?
 - a. What is the total number of known got-aways since January 2021?
7. How are got-aways calculated?
 - a. Is it possible we have hundreds of thousands or a million more?
8. Why would an alien evade detection and detention as opposed to turning turn themselves over to Customs and Border Protection personnel?
9. It is particularly troubling that we know so little about the got-aways that have entered our country.
 - a. How many got-aways are murderers?
 - b. How many got-aways are child molesters?
 - c. How many got-aways are sex offenders?
 - d. How many got-aways have been previously deported from the United States for a prior criminal offense?
 - e. How many got-aways are terrorists or on the terror watch list?
 - f. How many got-aways have connections to the governments or militaries of foreign powers, like China, Russia, or Iran?
 - g. How many got-aways are transporting drugs into the United States?

10. Is fentanyl only coming into the United States through ports of entry?
 - a. Is it easier for cartels to bring drugs across an unguarded border?
11. In your March 21, 2023, press release for Operation Blue Lotus, you noted the Department of Homeland Security seized more fentanyl in the past two years more fentanyl than the previous five years combined.
 - a. Has more fentanyl flooded the United States during your tenure than any point in history?
12. Is Operation Blue Lotus designed only to stop fentanyl at ports of entry?
 - a. What is your plan to stop fentanyl across the entire border?
13. On September 24, 2021, you participated in a press briefing at the White House, where you discussed the Haitian immigrant crisis. You specifically promoted the false and racially-charged “whipping” narrative created by the corporate media. Perhaps most troubling, you received an email from your leadership team before the White House briefing that indicated that the Haitians were, in fact, not whipped.
 - a. When did you first read the September 24, 2021, 12:05 p.m. email from Marsha Espinosa, in which she attached a news article debunking the whipping narrative?
 - b. When did you first speak to your staff about the whipping narrative being false?
 - c. Why would you continue to push racist narratives directly harming Border Patrol’s reputation, which you knew to be false?
 - d. Do you wish to apologize to those agents who you unfairly maligned?
14. Are you aware that assaults against Border Patrol agents are up almost fifty percent since President Biden became president?
 - a. Are you aware that Border Patrol suicides have increased annually since President Biden took office?

- b. Are Border Patrol agents less safe since you became Secretary?
15. At the hearing, you testified, under oath, that you did not know the significance or meaning of the bracelets that cartels place upon smuggled children to denote their debts.
- a. Have you ever seen these bracelets before?
 - b. Have you ever been briefed on the significance of bracelets to human smuggling along the southern border?
16. How many children have died making the journey to the United States?
- a. How many children have been victims of sexual assault while traveling to the United States?
 - b. Should the parents who send their children to America with cartel coyotes be automatically deported or otherwise prohibited from receiving legal status?
17. Troublingly, the New York Times has reported that the Department of Health and Human Services cannot contact approximately 20,000 unaccompanied minor children they placed with sponsors since 2021.
- a. Do you have any reason to believe fewer unaccompanied minors were lost in 2022? If so, please describe your supporting reason.
 - b. Why is the Biden Administration failing so miserably to keep track of these children?
 - c. Does DHS perform any follow-up action to ensure these children are not handed into slave-like labor conditions or sexual bondage?
18. Which members of your staff have previously worked for NGOs that presently have a contract with the federal government to provide refugee services?
- a. Have any of your staff left to work for one of these NGOs?
 - b. Do you believe that is a conflict of interest?

19. Of the organizations receiving contract funds marked to assist unaccompanied minors, how many of these groups are actively lobbying the federal government while providing services to illegal immigrants?
20. According to documents released under the Freedom of Information Act, the Disinformation Governance Board began working on misinformation about “irregular migration” and “Ukraine” before disbanding. However, the details of these plans are redacted or not provided in the documents.
 - a. Did the Board’s work on these topics cover domestic speech?
 - b. According to documents released under the Freedom of Information Act, you had a meeting scheduled with World Economic Forum (WEF) Chairman Klaus Schwab at his request on April 14, 2022. Did this meeting happen, and did you discuss the Disinformation Governance Board?
21. Have you ever privately told a Member of Congress that you or the current administration are not in control of the border, or that the border was in crisis?
 - a. Who did you tell?
 - b. What did you say?
22. Have you ever privately told an employee of Customs and Border Protection or Immigration and Customs Enforcement that you or the current administration are not in control of the border, or that the border was in crisis?
 - a. Who did you tell?
 - b. What did you say?
23. Have you ever privately told a Department of Justice employee that you or the current administration are not in control of the border, or that the border was in crisis?
 - a. Who did you tell?
 - b. What did you say?

24. Have you ever privately told a member of the White House staff or White House Counsel's Office that you or the current administration are not in control of the border, or that the border was in crisis?
 - a. Who did you tell?
 - b. What did you say?
25. Is there a crisis at the southern border?
 - a. Why do you believe that crisis is tantamount to "withdrawal," when that definition is nowhere close to any accepted meaning of the word?

A P P E N D I X

The following submissions are available at:

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CHRG-118shrg62794/pdf/CHRG-118shrg62794-add1.pdf>

Submitted by Ranking Member Graham:

“Explosion of Illegal Immigration Since 2020,” poster displayed during hearing	3
“Illegal Border Crossings Were Lower in 2020 Than in Any Year Since,” poster displayed during hearing	3
“Fentanyl-Related Deaths and Fentanyl Seized by CBP,” poster displayed during hearing	4
“U.S. Department of State’s Map of Mexico highlighting travel advisories and cartel regions,” poster displayed during hearing	4
“Terror Watch List: Individuals Intercepted by CBP Between Ports of Entry,” poster displayed during hearing	5
“Threat Posed by ISIS-K,” poster displayed during hearing	5
“Secretary Mayorkas vs. Democratic Mayors,” poster displayed during hearing	6

Submitted by Senator Hirono:

Holcomb, Eric, and Spencer Cox, “To Solve Our National Immigration Crisis, Let States Sponsor Immigrants,” <i>The Washington Post</i> , February 21, 2023, op-ed article	7
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Submitted by Senator Lee:

Shaw, Adam, “Biden Admin Scaling Back Detention of Illegal Immigrants, Even Amid Migrant Surge,” <i>foxnews.com</i> , March 22, 2023, article	10
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Department of Homeland Security, “Budget Overview: Fiscal Year 2024, Congressional Justification” ...	18

Submitted by Senator Cruz:

Pérez, Santiago, and Alicia A. Caldwell, “‘It’s Like a Graveyard’: Record Numbers of Migrants Are Dying at the U.S. Border,” <i>The Wall Street Journal</i> , March 17, 2023, article	348
“Deposition of Border Patrol Chief Raul Ortiz, Page 40,” poster displayed during hearing	357
“Deposition of Border Patrol Chief Raul Ortiz, Page 53,” poster displayed during hearing	358
“Migrant Deaths Recorded by U.S. Border Patrol Between Fiscal Years 1998 and 2022,” poster displayed during hearing	359
“CBP Encounters of Illegal Entry Attempts at the Southwest Border 2016-2022,” poster displayed during hearing	360
“Known ‘Got-Aways’ at Southwest Border, by Year,” poster displayed during hearing	361

Submitted by Senator Cruz (continued):

“All Drug Overdose Deaths,” poster displayed during hearing	362
“People crossing Rio Grande Border,” poster displayed during hearing	363
“Color wristbands marking debts to cartels,” poster displayed during hearing	364

Submitted by Senator Tillis:

Pérez, Santiago, and Alicia A. Caldwell, “‘It’s Like a Graveyard’: Record Numbers of Migrants Are Dying at the U.S. Border,” <i>The Wall Street Journal</i> , March 17, 2023, article	348
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