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Union Calendar No. 894

115TH CONGRESS
2d Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT
115–1127

LEGISLATIVE AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

115TH CONGRESS

together with

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

(Pursuant to House Rule XI, 1(d))

JANUARY 2, 2019.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

LEGISLATIVE AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 115TH CONGRESS

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY,
Washington, DC, January 2, 2019.

Hon. KAREN L. HAAS,
Clerk of the House of Representatives,
The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MS. HAAS: Pursuant to Rule X and clause 1(d)(1) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, attached, please find the report of the legislative and oversight activities of the Committee on Homeland Security during the 115th Congress.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL T. MCCAUL,
Chairman.

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115TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES | REPORT 115–1127

LEGISLATIVE AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

JANUARY 2, 2019.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. MCCAUL, from the Committee on Homeland Security, submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

OVERVIEW

The Committee on Homeland Security met on February 1, 2017, for an organizational meeting for the 115th Congress under the direction of Chairman Michael T. McCaul of Texas. The Committee Membership, was set at 32 Members with 18 Republicans and 14 Democrats.

The Committee established six Subcommittees: The Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence; the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security; the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection; the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency; the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security; and the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

JURISDICTION

The Committee on Homeland Security was re-established in the 115th Congress pursuant to H. Res. 5, the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 115th Congress, agreed to on January 3, 2017. The jurisdiction of the Committee is as follows:

HOUSE RULE X

ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES

Committees and their legislative jurisdictions

1. There shall be in the House the following standing committees, each of which shall have the jurisdiction and related functions assigned by this clause and clauses 2, 3, and 4. All bills, resolutions, and other matters relating to subjects within the jurisdiction of the standing committees listed in this clause shall be referred to those committees, in accordance with clause 2 of rule XII, as follows:

* * * * *

(j) Committee on Homeland Security.

(1) Overall homeland security policy.

(2) Organization, administration, and general management of the Department of Homeland Security.

(3) Functions of the Department of Homeland Security relating to the following:

(A) Border and port security (except immigration policy and non-border enforcement).

(B) Customs (except customs revenue).

(C) Integration, analysis, and dissemination of homeland security information.

(D) Domestic preparedness for and collective response to terrorism.

(E) Research and development.

(F) Transportation security.

* * * * *

General oversight responsibilities

2. (a) The various standing committees shall have general oversight responsibilities as provided in paragraph (b) in order to assist the House in—

(1) its analysis, appraisal, and evaluation of—

(A) the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of Federal laws; and

(B) conditions and circumstances that may indicate the necessity or Desirability of enacting new or additional legislation; and

(2) its formulation, consideration, and enactment of changes in Federal laws, and of such additional legislation as may be necessary or appropriate.

(b)(1) In order to determine whether laws and programs addressing subjects within the jurisdiction of a committee are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of Congress and whether they should be continued, curtailed, or eliminated, each standing committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations) shall review and study on a continuing basis—

(A) the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of laws and programs addressing subjects within its jurisdiction;

(B) the organization and operation of Federal agencies and entities having responsibilities for the administration and execution of laws and programs addressing subjects within its jurisdiction;

(C) any conditions or circumstances that may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation addressing subjects within its jurisdiction (whether or not a bill or resolution has been introduced with respect thereto); and

(D) future research and forecasting on subjects within its jurisdiction.

(2) Each committee to which subparagraph (1) applies having more than 20 members shall establish an oversight subcommittee, or require its subcommittees to conduct oversight in their respective jurisdictions, to assist in carrying out its responsibilities under this clause. The establishment of an oversight subcommittee does not limit the responsibility of a subcommittee with legislative jurisdiction in carrying out its oversight responsibilities.

(c) Each standing committee shall review and study on a continuing basis the impact or probable impact of tax policies affecting subjects within its jurisdiction as described in clauses 1 and 3.

(d)(1) Not later than February 15 of the first session of a Congress, each standing committee shall, in a meeting that is open to the public and with a quorum present, adopt its oversight plan for that Congress. Such plan shall be submitted simultaneously to the Committee on Government Reform and to the Committee on House Administration. In developing its plan each committee shall, to the maximum extent feasible—

(A) consult with other committees that have jurisdiction over the same or related laws, programs, or agencies within its jurisdiction with the objective of ensuring maximum coordination and cooperation among committees when conducting re-

views of such laws, programs, or agencies and include in its plan an explanation of steps that have been or will be taken to ensure such coordination and cooperation;

(B) review specific problems with Federal rules, regulations, statutes, and court decisions that are ambiguous, arbitrary, or nonsensical, or that impose severe financial burdens on individuals;

(C) give priority consideration to including in its plan the review of those laws, programs, or agencies operating under permanent budget authority or permanent statutory authority;

(D) have a view toward ensuring that all significant laws, programs, or agencies within its jurisdiction are subject to review every 10 years; and

(E) have a view toward insuring against duplication of Federal programs.

(2) Not later than March 31 in the first session of a Congress, after consultation with the Speaker, the Majority Leader, and the Minority Leader, the Committee on Government Reform shall report to the House the oversight plans submitted by committees together with any recommendations that it, or the House leadership group described above, may make to ensure the most effective coordination of oversight plans and otherwise to achieve the objectives of this clause.

(e) The Speaker, with the approval of the House, may appoint special ad hoc oversight committees for the purpose of reviewing specific matters within the jurisdiction of two or more standing committees.

* * * * *

Special oversight functions

3. (g)(1) The Committee on Homeland Security shall review and study on a continuing basis all Government activities relating to homeland security, including the interaction of all departments and agencies with the Department of Homeland Security.

(2) In addition, the committee shall review and study on a primary and continuing basis all Government activities, programs and organizations related to homeland security that fall within its primary legislative jurisdiction.

MEMBERSHIP AND ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

(18–12)

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas, *Chairman*

LAMAR SMITH, Texas
PETER T. KING, New York
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama
LOU BARLETTA, Pennsylvania
SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania
JOHN KATKO, New York
WILL HURD, Texas
MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona
JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas
DANIEL M. DONOVAN, JR., New York
MIKE GALLAGHER, Wisconsin
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
THOMAS A. GARRETT, JR., Virginia
BRIAN K. FITZPATRICK, Pennsylvania
RON ESTES, Kansas
DON BACON, Nebraska
DEBBIE LESKO, Arizona

BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey
FILEMON VELA, Texas
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
J. LUIS CORREA, California
VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Florida
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California

Appointment of Mr. Michael T. McCaul as Chair, and Mr. Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi as Ranking Minority Member on January 3, 2017, pursuant to H. Res. 6 and H. Res. 7, respectively.
Appointment of Minority Members of the Committee on January 11, 2017, pursuant to H. Res. 45.
Appointment of Majority Members of the Committee on January 13, 2017, pursuant to H. Res. 51.
Resignation of Mr. Tom Marino of Pennsylvania from the Committee on June 27, 2017, and the election of Mr. Ron Estes of Kansas to the Committee pursuant to H. Res. 410.
Resignation of Mr. Jeff Duncan of South Carolina from the Committee on October 24, 2017.
Appointment of Mr. Don Bacon of Nebraska to the Committee on November 29, 2017, pursuant to H. Res. 634.
Resignation of Mr. John H. Rutherford of Florida from the Committee on May 16, 2018.
Appointment of Mrs. Debbie Lesko of Arizona to the Committee on May 16, 2018, pursuant to H. Res. 897.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COUNTERTERRORISM AND INTELLIGENCE

PETER T. KING, New York, *Chairman*

LOU BARLETTA, Pennsylvania
SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania
WILL HURD, Texas
MIKE GALLAGHER, Wisconsin
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas *(ex officio)*

KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY

SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*

JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
THOMAS A. GARRETT, JR., Virginia
RON ESTES, Kansas
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas *(ex officio)*

J. LUIS CORREA, California
KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND PROTECTIVE SECURITY

JOHN KATKO, New York, *Chairman*

MIKE ROGERS, Alabama
BRIAN K. FITZPATRICK, Pennsylvania
RON ESTES, Kansas
DEBBIE LESKO, Arizona
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas *(ex officio)*

BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON BORDER AND MARITIME SECURITY

MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona, *Chairman*

LAMAR SMITH, Texas
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama
LOU BARLETTA, Pennsylvania
WILL HURD, Texas
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
DON BACON, Nebraska
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas *(ex officio)*

FILEMON VELA, Texas
CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
J. LUIS CORREA, California
VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Florida
NANETTE DIAZ BARRÁGAN, California
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas, *Chairman*

JOHN KATKO, New York
DANIEL M. DONOVAN, JR., New York
MIKE GALLAGHER, Wisconsin
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
BRIAN K. FITZPATRICK, Pennsylvania
DON BACON, Nebraska
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas *(ex officio)*

CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Florida
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND COMMUNICATIONS

DANIEL M. DONOVAN, JR., New York, *Chairman*

PETER T. KING, New York
MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona
THOMAS A. GARRETT, JR., Virginia
DEBBIE LESKO, Arizona
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas *(ex officio)*

DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*

History of the Committee on Homeland Security

Select Committees on Homeland Security

107th Congress

In the 107th Congress, the House Select Committee on Homeland Security was established on June 19, 2002, pursuant to H. Res. 449 (adopted by voice vote).

The Committee was composed of nine Members of the House: Mr. Richard "Dick" Armey of Texas, Chairman; Mr. Thomas DeLay of Texas; Mr. Julius Caesar "J.C." Watts of Oklahoma; Ms. Deborah Pryce of Ohio; Mr. Robert Portman of Ohio; Ms. Nancy Pelosi of California; Mr. Jonas Martin Frost of Texas; Mr. Robert Menendez of New Jersey; and Ms. Rosa L. DeLauro of Connecticut.

The mandate of the Select Committee in the 107th Congress was to "develop recommendations and report to the House on such matters that relate to the establishment of a department of homeland security." The Select Committee accomplished its mandate on November 22, 2002, when the House concurred in the Senate amendment to H.R. 5005, a bill establishing the Department of Homeland Security, by unanimous consent, and cleared H.R. 5005 for the President. The bill was presented to the President on November 22, 2002, and was signed on November 25, 2002, becoming Public Law 107–296.

The termination date of the House Select Committee on Homeland Security was "after final disposition of a bill [. . .] including final disposition of any veto message on such bill," which occurred on November 25, 2002.

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 107–296	***The Homeland Security Act of 2002***	H.R. 5005

108th Congress

The second House Select Committee on Homeland Security was established in the 108th Congress on January 7, 2003, pursuant to provisions of H. Res. 5 (adopted by a recorded vote of 221 yeas and 203 nays).

The Membership of the Select Committee was established on February 12, 2003, as: Mr. Christopher Cox of California, Chairman; Ms. Jennifer Dunn of Washington; Mr. William "Bill" Young of Florida; Mr. Donald "Don" Young of Alaska; Mr. F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. of Wisconsin; Mr. Wilbert Joseph "Billy" Tauzin of Louisiana; Mr. David Dreier of California; Mr. Duncan Hunter of California; Mr. Harold Rogers of Kentucky; Mr. Sherwood Boehlert

of New York; Mr. Lamar Smith of Texas; Mr. Wayne Curtis "Curt" Weldon of Pennsylvania; Mr. Christopher Shays of Connecticut; Mr. Porter J. Goss of Florida; Mr. David Camp of Michigan; Mr. Lincoln Diaz-Balart of Florida; Mr. Robert W. Goodlatte of Virginia; Mr. Ernest James Istook, Jr. of Oklahoma; Mr. Peter T. King of New York; Mr. John E. Linder of Georgia; Mr. John B. Shadegg of Arizona; Mr. Mark E. Souder of Indiana; Mr. William McClellan "Mac" Thornberry of Texas; Mr. James A. Gibbons of Nevada; Ms. Kay Granger of Texas; Mr. Pete Sessions of Texas; Mr. John E. Sweeney of New York; Mr. Jim Turner of Texas; Mr. Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi; Ms. Loretta Sanchez of California; Mr. Edward J. Markey of Massachusetts; Mr. Norman D. Dicks of Washington; Mr. Barney Frank of Massachusetts; Ms. Jane Harman of California; Mr. Benjamin L. Cardin of Maryland; Ms. Louise M. Slaughter of New York; Mr. Peter A. DeFazio of Oregon; Mrs. Nita M. Lowey of New York; Mr. Robert E. Andrews of New Jersey; Ms. Eleanor Holmes Norton, a Delegate from the District of Columbia; Ms. Zoe Lofgren of California; Ms. Karen McCarthy of Missouri; Ms. Sheila Jackson Lee of Texas; Mr. William "Bill" Pascrell, Jr. of New Jersey; Mrs. Donna M. Christensen, a Delegate from the U.S. Virgin Islands; Mr. Bobby "Bob" Etheridge of North Carolina; Mr. Charles Gonzalez of Texas; Mr. Ken Lucas of Kentucky; Mr. James R. Langevin of Rhode Island; and Mr. Kendrick B. Meek of Florida.

The Select Committee was authorized to develop recommendations and report to the House by bill or otherwise on such matters that relate to the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296) as may be referred to it by the Speaker, and was charged with reviewing and studying on a continuing basis laws, programs, and Government activities relating to homeland security. In addition, the Select Committee was directed to conduct a thorough and complete study of the operation and implementation of the Rules of the House, including Rule X, with respect to the issue of homeland security, and submit its recommendations regarding any changes in the Rules of the House to the Committee on Rules not later than September 30, 2004.

On September 30, 2004, the Select Committee on Homeland Security submitted its recommendations on jurisdictional changes to the Rules of the House of Representatives to the Committee on Rules.

The Committee had six measures signed into law during the 108th Congress:

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 108–136	***National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004*** ...	H.R. 1588 ★
Pub. L. 108–268	To provide for the transfer of the Nebraska Avenue Naval Complex in the District of Columbia to facilitate the establishment of the headquarters for the Department of Homeland Security, to provide for the acquisition by the Department of the Navy of suitable replacement facilities..	H.R. 4322 ★
Pub. L. 108–276	***Project BioShield Act of 2004***	S. 15 (H.R. 2122)
Pub. L. 108–293	***Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2004***	H.R. 2443 ★
Pub. L. 108–330	***Department of Homeland Security Financial Accountability Act***.	H.R. 4259

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 108–458	***Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004***	S. 2845 (H.R. 5223)

★ Indicates measures which were not referred directly to the Committee on Homeland Security.

Pursuant to H. Res. 5, the Select Committee terminated on January 2, 2005, with the expiration of the 108th Congress.

COMMITTEES ON HOMELAND SECURITY

109th Congress

The 109th Congress marked the first Congress for the standing Committee on Homeland Security. During the two previous Congresses, the House of Representatives established separate Select Committees on Homeland Security: the first to establish the Department of Homeland Security, the second to monitor the initial activities of the Department and to examine the need for a standing committee in the House with jurisdictional authority over matters relating to the issue of homeland security.

The Committee on Homeland Security was established as a standing Committee of the House with the passage of H. Res. 5, on January 4, 2005. The resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 220 yeas and 195 nays.

The Committee Membership was set at 34 Members with 19 Republicans and 15 Democrats. The following Members were appointed to the Committee on Homeland Security for all or part of the Congress: Mr. Christopher Cox of California; Mr. Peter T. King of New York; Mr. Don Young of Alaska; Mr. Lamar S. Smith of Texas; Mr. Curt Weldon of Pennsylvania; Mr. Christopher Shays of Connecticut; Mr. John Linder of Georgia; Mr. Mark E. Souder of Indiana; Mr. Tom Davis of Virginia; Mr. Daniel E. Lungren of California; Mr. Jim Gibbons of Nevada; Mr. Rob Simmons of Connecticut; Mr. Mike Rogers of Alabama; Mr. Stevan Pearce of New Mexico; Ms. Katherine Harris of Florida; Mr. Bobby Jindal of Louisiana; Mr. David G. Reichert of Washington; Mr. Michael T. McCaul of Texas; Mr. Charles W. Dent of Pennsylvania; Ms. Ginny Brown-Waite of Florida; Mr. Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi; Ms. Loretta Sanchez of California; Mr. Edward J. Markey of Massachusetts; Mr. Norman D. Dicks of Washington; Ms. Jane Harman of California; Mr. Peter A. DeFazio of Oregon; Ms. Nita M. Lowey of New York; Ms. Eleanor Holmes Norton of District of Columbia; Ms. Zoe Lofgren of California; Ms. Sheila Jackson Lee of Texas; Mr. Bill Pascrell Jr. of New Jersey; Ms. Donna M. Christensen of U.S. Virgin Islands; Mr. Bob Etheridge of North Carolina; Mr. James R. Langevin of Rhode Island; and Mr. Kendrick B. Meek of Florida.

On February 9, 2005, the Committee on Homeland Security adopted its Rules, which provided for the establishment of five Subcommittees. The Subcommittee on Prevention of Nuclear and Biological Attack; the Subcommittee on Intelligence, Information Sharing, and Terrorism Risk Assessment; the Subcommittee on Economic Security, Infrastructure Protection, and Cybersecurity; the Subcommittee on Management, Integration, and Oversight; and the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Science, and Technology.

On October 7, 2005, the Committee revised its Rules to establish a Subcommittee on Investigations.

The Committee had eight measures signed into law during the 109th Congress:

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 109–13 ...	***Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005***.	H.R. 1268 ★
Pub. L. 109–59 ...	***Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users***.	H.R. 3 ★
Pub. L. 109–163	***National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006*** ...	H.R. 1815 ★
Pub. L. 109–241	***Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2006***	H.R. 889 ★
Pub. L. 109–295	***Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007***.	H.R. 5441 ★
Pub. L. 109–347	***SAFE Port Act***	H.R. 4954
Pub. L. 109–364	***John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007***.	H.R. 5122 ★
Pub. L. 109–367	***Secure Fence Act of 2006***	H.R. 6061

★ Indicates measures which were not referred directly to the Committee on Homeland Security.

110th Congress

The Committee on Homeland Security continued as a standing Committee pursuant to the provisions of H. Res. 5, agreed to in the House on January 4, 2007, by a record vote of 235 yeas and 195 nays.

The Committee on Homeland Security met on January 23, 2007, for an organizational meeting for the 110th Congress under the direction of Chairman Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi. The Committee Membership was set at 34 Members with 19 Democrats and 15 Republicans. The following Members were appointed to the Committee on Homeland Security for all or part of the Congress: Mr. Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi; Ms. Loretta Sanchez of California; Mr. Edward J. Markey of Massachusetts; Mr. Norman D. Dicks of Washington; Ms. Jane Harman of California; Mr. Peter A. DeFazio of Oregon; Mrs. Nita M. Lowey of New York; Ms. Eleanor Holmes Norton a Delegate from the District of Columbia; Ms. Zoe Lofgren of California; Ms. Sheila Jackson-Lee of Texas; Mrs. Donna M. Christensen a Delegate from the U.S. Virgin Islands; Mr. Bob Etheridge of North Carolina; Mr. James R. Langevin of Rhode Island; Mr. Henry Cuellar of Texas; Mr. Christopher P. Carney of Pennsylvania; Ms. Yvette D. Clarke of New York; Mr. Al Green of Texas; Mr. Ed Perlmutter of Colorado; Mr. Bill Pascrell, Jr. of New Jersey; Mr. Peter T. King of New York; Mr. Lamar Smith of Texas; Mr. Christopher Shays of Connecticut; Mr. Mark E. Souder of Indiana; Mr. Tom Davis of Virginia; Mr. Daniel E. Lungren of California; Mr. Mike Rogers of Alabama; Mr. David G. Reichert of Washington; Mr. Michael T. McCaul of Texas; Mr. Charles W. Dent of Pennsylvania; Ms. Ginny Brown-Waite of Florida; Mr. Gus M. Bilirakis of Florida; Mr. David Davis of Tennessee; Mr. Paul C. Broun of Georgia; Mrs. Candice S. Miller of Michigan; Ms. Marsha Blackburn of Tennessee; Mr. Kevin McCarthy of California; and Mr. Bobby Jindal of Louisiana.

The Committee established six Subcommittees: the Subcommittee on Border, Maritime, and Global Counterterrorism; the Subcommittee on Intelligence, Information Sharing, and Terrorism Risk Assessment; the Subcommittee on Transportation Security and Infrastructure Protection; the Subcommittee on Emerging Threats, Cybersecurity, and Science and Technology; the Subcommittee on Emergency Communications, Preparedness, and Response; and the Subcommittee on Management, Investigations, and Oversight.

The Committee had four measures signed into law during the 110th Congress:

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 110–53 ...	***Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007***.	H.R. 1
Pub. L. 110–181	***National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008*** ...	H.R. 4986 ★ (H.R. 1585) ★
Pub. L. 110–388	A bill to provide for the appointment of the Chief Human Capital Officer of the Department of Homeland Security by the Secretary of Homeland Security.	S. 2816
Pub. L. 110–412	***Personnel Reimbursement for Intelligence Cooperation and Enhancement of Homeland Security Act of 2008***.	H.R. 6098

★ Indicates measures which were not referred directly to the Committee on Homeland Security.

111th Congress

The Committee on Homeland Security continued as a standing Committee pursuant to the provisions of H. Res. 5, agreed to in the House on January 6, 2009, by a record vote of 235 yeas and 195 nays.

The Committee on Homeland Security met on February 4, 2009, for an organizational meeting for the 111th Congress under the direction of Chairman Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi. The Committee Membership, was set at 34 Members with 21 Democrats and 13 Republicans. The following Members were appointed to the Committee on Homeland Security for all or part of the Congress: Mr. Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi; Ms. Loretta Sanchez, of California; Ms. Jane Harman of California; Mr. Peter A. DeFazio of Oregon; Ms. Eleanor Holmes Norton a Delegate from the District of Columbia; Ms. Zoe Lofgren of California; Ms. Sheila Jackson-Lee of Texas; Mr. Henry Cuellar of Texas; Mr. Christopher P. Carney of Pennsylvania; Ms. Yvette D. Clarke of New York; Ms. Laura Richardson of California; Mrs. Ann Kirkpatrick of Arizona; Mr. Ben Ray Lujan of New Mexico; Mr. Bill Pascrell, Jr. of New Jersey; Mr. Emmanuel Cleaver of Missouri; Mr. Al Green of Texas; Mr. James A. Himes of Connecticut; Ms. Mary Jo Kilroy of Ohio; Mr. Eric J.J. Massa of New York; Ms. Dina Titus of Nevada; Mr. William L. Owens of New York; Mr. Peter T. King of New York; Mr. Lamar Smith of Texas; Mr. Mark E. Souder of Indiana; Mr. Daniel E. Lungren of California; Mr. Mike Rogers of Alabama; Mr. Michael T. McCaul of Texas; Mr. Charles W. Dent of Pennsylvania; Mr. Gus M. Bilirakis of Florida; Mr. Paul C. Broun of Georgia; Mrs. Candice S. Miller of Michigan; Mr. Pete Olson of Texas; Mr. Anh "Joseph" Cao of Louisiana; Mr. Steve Austria of Ohio; and Mr. Tom Graves of Georgia.

The Committee established six Subcommittees: the Subcommittee on Border, Maritime, and Global Counterterrorism; the Subcommittee on Intelligence, Information Sharing, and Terrorism Risk Assessment; the Subcommittee on Transportation Security and Infrastructure Protection; the Subcommittee on Emerging Threats, Cybersecurity, and Science and Technology; the Subcommittee on Emergency Communications, Preparedness, and Response; and the Subcommittee on Management, Investigations, and Oversight.

The Committee had 14 measures signed into law during the 111th Congress:

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 111–84	***National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010***	H.R. 2647 ★
Pub. L. 111–140	***Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Act***	H.R. 730
Pub. L. 111–145	***United States Capitol Police Administrative Technical Corrections Act of 2009***.	H.R. 1299
Pub. L. 111–198	***Homebuyer Assistance and Improvement Act of 2010***	H.R. 5623
Pub. L. 111–207	***Cruise Vessel Security and Safety Act of 2010***	H.R. 3360
Pub. L. 111–245	***First Responder Anti-Terrorism Training Resources Act***	H.R. 3978 ★
Pub. L. 111–252	To allow certain U.S. Customs and Border Protection employees who serve under an overseas limited appointment for at least 2 years, and whose service is rated fully successful or higher throughout that time, to be converted to a permanent appointment in the competitive service..	H.R. 1517
Pub. L. 111–258	***Reducing Over-Classification Act***	H.R. 553
Pub. L. 111–259	***Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010***	H.R. 2701 ★
Pub. L. 111–271	***Redundancy Elimination and Enhanced Performance for Preparedness Grants Act***.	H.R. 3980
Pub. L. 111–281	***Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2010***	H.R. 3619
Pub. L. 111–356	***Northern Border Counternarcotics Strategy Act of 2010***	H.R. 4748
Pub. L. 111–376	***Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2010***	S. 3243
Pub. L. 111–383	***Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011***.	H.R. 6523

★ Indicates measures which were not referred directly to the Committee on Homeland Security.

112th Congress

The Committee on Homeland Security continued as a standing Committee pursuant to the provisions of H. Res. 5, agreed to in the House on January 5, 2011, by a record vote of 238 yeas and 191 nays.

The Committee on Homeland Security met on January 26, 2011, for an organizational meeting for the 112th Congress under the direction of Chairman Peter T. King of New York.

The Committee Membership, was set at 33 Members with 19 Republicans and 14 Democrats. The following Members were appointed to the Committee on Homeland Security for all or part of the Congress: Mr. Peter T. King of New York; Mr. Lamar Smith of Texas; Mr. Daniel E. Lungren of California; Mr. Mike Rogers of Alabama; Mr. Michael T. McCaul of Texas; Mr. Gus M. Bilirakis of Florida; Mr. Paul C. Broun of Georgia; Mrs. Candice S. Miller of Michigan; Mr. Tim Walberg of Michigan; Mr. Chip Cravaack of Minnesota; Mr. Joe Walsh of Illinois; Mr. Patrick Meehan of Pennsylvania; Mr. Benjamin Quayle of Arizona; Mr. Scott Rigell of Virginia; Mr. Billy Long of Missouri; Mr. Jeff Duncan of South Carolina; Mr. Tom Marino of Pennsylvania; Mr. Blake Farenthold of Texas; Mr. Mo Brooks of Alabama; and Mr. Robert L. Turner of New York.; Mr. Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi; Ms. Loretta Sanchez, of California; Ms. Jane Harman of California; Ms. Sheila

Jackson Lee of Texas; Mr. Henry Cuellar of Texas; Ms. Yvette D. Clarke of New York; Ms. Laura Richardson of California; Mrs. Donna M. Christensen a Delegate from the U.S. Virgin Islands; Mr. Danny K. Davis of Illinois; Mr. Brian Higgins of New York; Ms. Jackie Speier of California; Mr. Cedric L. Richmond of Louisiana; Mr. Hansen Clarke of Michigan; Mr. William R. Keating of Massachusetts; Ms. Kathleen C. Hochul of New York; Ms. Janice Hahn of California; and Mr. Ron Barber of Arizona.

The Committee established six Subcommittees: The Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies; the Subcommittee on Transportation Security; the Subcommittee on Oversight, Investigations, and Management; the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications; the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security; and the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

The Committee had 10 measures signed into law during the 112th Congress:

112th Congress

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 112–54	***Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Business Travel Cards Act of 2011***.	S. 1487 ★ (H.R. 2042)
Pub. L. 112–81	***National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012*** ...	H.R. 1540
Pub. L. 112–86	***Risk-Based Security Screening for Members of the Armed Forces Act***.	H.R. 1801
Pub. L. 112–127	***Border Tunnel Prevention Act of 2012***	H.R. 4119
Pub. L. 112–171	To require the Transportation Security Administration to comply with the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act..	H.R. 3670
Pub. L. 112–199	***Whistleblower Protection Enhancement Act of 2012***	S. 743 ★ (H.R. 3289)
Pub. L. 112–205	***Jaime Zapata Border Enforcement Security Task Force Act***.	H.R. 915
Pub. L. 112–213	***Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2012***	H.R. 2835
Pub. L. 112–217	***DART Act***	S. 1998 (H.R. 5941)
Pub. L. 112–218	***No-Hassle Flying Act of 2012***	S. 3542 (H.R. 6028)

★ Indicates measures which were not referred directly to the Committee on Homeland Security.

113th Congress

The Committee on Homeland Security continued as a standing Committee pursuant to the provisions of H. Res. 5, agreed to in the House on January 3, 2013, by a record vote of 228 yeas and 196 nays.

The Committee on Homeland Security met on January 23, 2013, for an organizational meeting for the 113th Congress under the direction of Chairman Michael T. McCaul of Texas.

The Committee Membership, was set at 32 Members with 18 Republicans and 14 Democrats. The following Members were appointed to the Committee on Homeland Security for all or part of the Congress: Mr. Michael T. McCaul of Texas; Mr. Lamar Smith of Texas; Mr. Peter T. King of New York; Mr. Mike Rogers of Alabama; Mr. Paul C. Broun of Georgia; Mrs. Candice S. Miller of Michigan; Mr. Patrick Meehan of Pennsylvania; Mr. Jeff Duncan of South Carolina; Mr. Tom Marino of Pennsylvania; Mr. Jason Chaffetz of Utah; Mr. Steven M. Palazzo of Mississippi; Mr. Lou

Barletta of Pennsylvania; Mr. Chris Stewart of Utah; Mr. Keith J. Rothfus of Pennsylvania; Mr. Richard Hudson of North Carolina; Mr. Steve Daines of Montana; Mrs. Susan W. Brooks of Indiana; Mr. Scott Perry of Pennsylvania; Mr. Mark Sanford of South Carolina; Mr. Curtis Clawson of Florida; Mr. Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi; Ms. Loretta Sanchez of California; Ms. Sheila Jackson Lee of Texas; Ms. Yvette D. Clarke of New York; Mr. Brian Higgins of New York; Mr. Cedric L. Richmond of Louisiana; Mr. William R. Keating of Massachusetts; Mr. Ron Barber of Arizona; Mr. Donald M. Payne, Jr. of New Jersey; Mr. Beto O'Rourke of Texas; Ms. Tulsi Gabbard of Hawaii; Mr. Filemon Vela of Texas; Mr. Steven A. Horsford of Nevada; and Mr. Eric Swalwell of California.

The Committee established six Subcommittees: the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence; the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security; the Subcommittee no Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies; the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency; the Subcommittee on Transportation Security; and the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The Committee had 11 measures signed into law during the 113th Congress:

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 113–27	***Helping Heroes Fly Act***	H.R. 1344 (S. 1367) (S. 1403)
Pub. L. 113–221	***Honor Flight Act***	H.R. 4812 (S. 2659) (S. 2671)
Pub. L. 113–238	***Aviation Security Stakeholder Participation Act of 2014***	H.R. 1204 (S. 1804)
Pub. L. 113–245	***Transportation Security Acquisition Reform Act***	H.R. 2719 (S. 1893)
Pub. L. 113–246	***Cybersecurity Workforce Assessment Act***	H.R. 2952
Pub. L. 113–254	***Protecting and Securing Chemical Facilities from Terrorist Attacks Act of 2014***.	H.R. 4007
Pub. L. 113–277	***Border Patrol Agent Pay Reform Act of 2014***	S. 1691
Pub. L. 113–282	***National Cybersecurity Protection Act of 2014***	S. 2519 (H.R. 3696)
Pub. L. 113–283	***Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014***	S. 2521 (H.R. 1163)
Pub. L. 113–284	***DHS OIG Mandates Revision Act of 2014***	S. 2651
Pub. L. 113–294	To amend title 49, United States Code, to provide for limitations on the fees charged to passengers of air carriers..	H.R. 5462

★ Indicates measures which were not referred directly to the Committee on Homeland Security.

114th Congress

The Committee on Homeland Security continued as a standing Committee pursuant to the provisions of H. Res. 5, agreed to in the House on January 6, 2015, by a record vote of 234 yeas, 172 nays, and 1 voting 'present' (Roll no. 6).

The Committee on Homeland Security met on January 21, 2015, for an organizational meeting for the 114th Congress under the direction of Chairman Michael T. McCaul of Texas.

The Committee Membership, was set at 32 Members with 18 Republicans and 12 Democrats. The following Members were appointed to the Committee on Homeland Security for all or part of the Congress: Mr. Michael T. McCaul of Texas; Mr. Lamar Smith

of Texas; Mr. Peter T. King of New York; Mr. Mike Rogers of Alabama; Mrs. Candice S. Miller of Michigan; Mr. Jeff Duncan of South Carolina; Mr. Tom Marino of Pennsylvania; Mr. Steven M. Palazzo of Mississippi; Mr. Lou Barletta of Pennsylvania; Mr. Scott Perry of Pennsylvania; Mr., Curt Clawson of Florida; Mr. John Katko of New York; Mr. Will Hurd of Texas; Mr. Earl L. "Buddy" Carter of Georgia; Mr. Mark Walker of North Carolina; Mr. Barry Loudermilk of Georgia; Ms. Martha McSally of Arizona; Mr. John Ratcliffe of Texas; Mr. Patrick Meehan of Pennsylvania;; Mr. Daniel M. Donovan, Jr. of New York; Mr. Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi; Ms. Loretta Sanchez of California; Ms. Sheila Jackson Lee of Texas; Mr. James R. Langevin of Rhode Island; Mr. Brian Higgins of New York; Mr. Cedric L. Richmond of Louisiana; Mr. William R. Keating of Massachusetts; Mr. Donald M. Payne, Jr. of New Jersey; Mr. Filemon Vela of Texas; Mrs. Bonnie Watson Coleman of New Jersey; Miss Kathleen M. Rice of New York; and Ms. Norma J. Torres of California.

The Committee established six Subcommittees: the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence; the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security; the Subcommittee no Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies; the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency; the Subcommittee on Transportation Security; and the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The Committee had 24 measures signed into law during the 114th Congress, consisting of provisions of 40 measures referred to the Committee:

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 114–22	***Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015***	S. 178 (H.R. 460)
Pub. L. 114–29	***Department of Homeland Security Interoperable Communications***.	H.R. 615
Pub. L. 114–41	***Surface Transportation and Veterans Health Care Choice Improvement Act of 2015***.	H.R. 3236
Pub. L. 114–43	***DHS IT Duplication Reduction Act of 2015***	H.R. 1626
Pub. L. 114–50	***Gerardo Hernandez Airport Security Act of 2015***	H.R. 720
Pub. L. 114–53	***Continuing Appropriations Act, 2016***	H.R. 719
Pub. L. 114–68	***Border Jobs for Veterans Act of 2015***	H.R. 2835
Pub. L. 114–80	***DHS Social Media Improvement Act of 2015***	H.R. 623
Pub. L. 114–92	***National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016***	S. 1356 (H.R. 1735)
Pub. L. 114–113	***Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016***	H.R. 2029 ★ (H.R. 158) (H.R. 1731) (H.R. 3305) (H.R. 3313)
Pub. L. 114–125	***Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015***	H.R. 644 (H.R. 998) (H.R. 878)
Pub. L. 114–136	***Edward "Ted" Kaufman and Michael Leavitt Presidential Transitions Improvements Act of 2015***.	S. 1172
Pub. L. 114–143	***Integrated Public Alert and Warning System Modernization Act of 2015***.	S. 1180 ★ (H.R. 1738) (H.R. 1472)
Pub. L. 114–150	***Department of Homeland Security Headquarters Consolidation Accountability Act of 2015***.	S. 1638 (H.R. 1640)

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 114–190	***FAA Extension, Safety, and Security Act of 2016***	H.R. 636 (H.R. 2843) (H.R. 4698) (H.R. 5388)
Pub. L. 114–267	***Northern Border Security Review Act***	S. 1808 ★
Pub. L. 114–268	***First Responder Anthrax Preparedness Act***	S. 1915 ★ (H.R. 1300)
Pub. L. 114–278	***Essential Transportation Worker Identification Credential Assessment Act***.	H.R. 710
Pub. L. 114–279	***Cross-Border Trade Enhancement Act of 2016***	H.R. 875
Pub. L. 114–285	***Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers Reform and Improvement Act of 2015***.	H.R. 3842
Pub. L. 114–293	***Bottles and Breastfeeding Equipment Screening Act***	H.R. 5065
Pub. L. 114–301	***GAO Mandates Revision Act of 2016***	H.R. 5687
Pub. L. 114–304	***United States-Israel Advanced Research Partnership Act of 2016***.	H.R. 5877
Pub. L. 114–328	***National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017***	S. 2943 (H.R. 399) (H.R. 1073) (H.R. 3510) (H.R. 3572) (H.R. 3586) (H.R. 4402) (H.R. 4408) (H.R. 4509) (H.R. 4780) (H.R. 5064) (S. 2976)

★ Indicates measures which were not referred directly to the Committee on Homeland Security.

115th Congress

The Committee on Homeland Security continued as a standing Committee pursuant to the provisions of H. Res. 5, agreed to in the House on January 3, 2017, by a record vote of 234 yeas and 193 nays (Roll no. 6).

The Committee on Homeland Security met on February 1, 2017, for an organizational meeting for the 115th Congress under the direction of Chairman Michael T. McCaul of Texas.

The Committee Membership, was set at 32 Members: with 18 Republicans and 14 Democrats. The following Members were appointed to the Committee on Homeland Security for all or part of the Congress: Mr. Michael T. McCaul of Texas; Mr. Lamar Smith of Texas; Mr. Peter T. King, of New York; Mr. Mike Rogers, of Alabama; Mr. Jeff Duncan, of South Carolina; Mr. Tom Marino, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Lou Barletta, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Scott Perry, of Pennsylvania; Mr. John Katko, of New York; Mr. Will Hurd, of Texas; Ms. Martha McSally, of Arizona; Mr. John Ratcliffe, of Texas; Mr. Daniel M. Donovan, Jr., of New York; Mr. Mike Gallagher, of Wisconsin; Mr. Clay Higgins, of Louisiana; Mr. John H. Rutherford, of Florida; Mr. Thomas A. Garrett, Jr., of Virginia; Mr. Brian K. Fitzpatrick, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Ron Estes of Kansas; Mr. Don Bacon of Nebraska; Mrs. Lesko of Arizona; Mr. Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi; Ms. Sheila Jackson Lee, of Texas; Mr. James R. Langevin, of Rhode Island; Mr. Cedric L. Richmond, of Louisiana; Mr. William R. Keating, of Massachusetts; Mr. Donald M. Payne, Jr., of New Jersey; Mr. Filemon Vela, of Texas; Mrs. Bonnie Watson Coleman, of New Jersey; Miss Kathleen M. Rice, of

New York; Mr. J. Luis Correa, of California; Mrs. Val Butler Demings, of Florida; and Ms. Nanette Diaz Barragán, of California.

The Committee established six Subcommittees: the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence; the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security; the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection; the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency; the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security; and the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

115th Congress

The Committee had 14 measures, signed into law during the 115th Congress, consisting of provisions of 38 measures referred to the Committee:

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 115–38	***DHS Stop Asset and Vehicle Excess Act***	H.R. 366
Pub. L. 115–43	***Securing our Agriculture and Food Act***	H.R. 1238
Pub. L. 115–76	***Strengthening State and Local Cyber Crime Fighting Act of 2017***.	H.R. 1616
Pub. L. 115–79	***Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Business Travel Cards Act of 2017***.	S. 504 (H.R. 2805)
Pub. L. 115–112	***International Narcotics Trafficking Emergency Response by Detecting Incoming Contraband with Technology Act***.	H.R. 2142
Pub. L. 115–118	***FISA Amendments Reauthorization Act of 2017***	S. 139 (H.R. 4478)
Pub. L. 115–125	***Department of Homeland Security Blue Campaign Authorization Act***.	H.R. 4708
Pub. L. 115–254	***FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018***	H.R. 302 ★ (H.R. 665) (H.R. 876) (H.R. 1309) (H.R. 1353) (H.R. 2132) (H.R. 2825) (H.R. 2831) (H.R. 3101) (H.R. 3328) (H.R. 3669) (H.R. 4176) (H.R. 4467) (H.R. 4559) (H.R. 4561) (H.R. 4577) (H.R. 5081) (H.R. 5089) (H.R. 5131) (H.R. 5730) (H.R. 5766) (H.R. 5869) (H.R. 6265) (H.R. 6401) (H.R. 6459) (H.R. 6461)
Pub. L. 115–278	***Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency Act of 2018***.	H.R. 3359
Pub. L. 115–331	***Department of Homeland Security Data Framework Act of 2018***.	H.R. 2454
Pub. L. 115–790	***Transportation Worker Identification Credential Accountability Act of 2018***.	H.R. 5729
Pub. L. 115–	***Vehicular Terrorism Prevention Act of 2018***	H.R. 4227

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 115–	***United States Ports of Entry Threat and Operational Review Act***.	H.R. 6400
Pub. L. 115–	***Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 2018***	H.R. 7213

★ Indicates measures which were not referred directly to the Committee on Homeland Security.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

During the 115th Congress, the Committee on Homeland Security received a referral of 268 measures. 14 Measures were signed into law, consisting of provisions of 83 measures referred to the Committee.

DHS STOP ASSET AND VEHICLE EXCESS ACT

PUBLIC LAW 115–38 H.R. 366

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to direct the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security to make certain improvements in managing the Department's vehicle fleet, and for other purposes.

Summary

P.L. 115–38 requires that the Department of Homeland Security implement uniform standards for more efficient management of vehicle fleets throughout the Department. It also makes the Under Secretary for Management (USM) responsible for oversight of components' and offices' vehicle fleets. The Act requires the USM, among other things, to develop and distribute a standardized vehicle allocation methodology and fleet management plan for components to use to improve efficiency with the goal of yielding cost-savings and minimizing the potential for waste, fraud, and abuse.

Legislative History

114th Congress
H.R. 4785

In the 114th Congress, H.R. 4785 was introduced in the House on March 17, 2016, by Mr. Perry, Mr. McCaul, and Mrs. Watson Coleman; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 4785 on March 23, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 4785 to the House on April 14, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–494.

The House considered H.R. 4785 under Suspension of the Rules on July 11, 2016, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 4785 was received in the Senate, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

115th Congress
H.R. 366

H.R. 366 was introduced in the House on January 6, 2017, by Mr. Perry, Mr. McCaul, and Mrs. Watson Coleman; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The House considered H.R. 366 under Suspension of the Rules on January 31, 2017, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 366 was received in the Senate on February 1, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 366 on March 15, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported, amended.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 366 to the Senate on April 24, 2017, as S. Rpt. 115–32.

The Senate considered H.R. 366 on May 2, 2017, and passed the measure, with the Committee amendment.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to H.R. 366 on May 23, 2017; clearing the measure for the President.

H.R. 366 was presented to the President on May 25, 2017. The President signed H.R. 366 into law on June 6, 2017, as Public Law. 115–38.

SECURING OUR AGRICULTURE AND FOOD ACT

PUBLIC LAW 115–43 H.R. 1238 (S. 500)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for Health Affairs responsible for coordinating the efforts of the Department of Homeland Security related to food, agriculture, and veterinary defense against terrorism, and for other purposes.

Summary

The purpose of H.R. 1238 is to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for Health Affairs responsible for coordinating the efforts of the Department of Homeland Security related to food, agriculture, and veterinary defense against terrorism.

Legislative History

H.R. 1238

H.R. 1238 was introduced in the House on February 28, 2017, by Mr. Young of Iowa, Mr. Payne, and Mr. Donovan and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Agriculture.

The Committee considered H.R. 1238 on March 8, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Agriculture sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on March 10, 2017, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Agriculture would agree to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1238. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Agriculture and the agreement to waive further consideration. The letter fur-

ther acknowledged the agreement to support a request for conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Chair of the Committee on Energy and Commerce sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on March 16, 2017, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Agriculture would agree to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1238. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the agreement to waive further consideration. The letter further acknowledged the agreement to support a request for conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Committee reported H.R. 1238 to the House on March 16, 2017, as H. Rpt. 115–41, Pt. I. Subsequently, the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Agriculture were discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1238.

The House agreed to Suspend the Rules on March 22, 2017, and passed H.R. 1238 by a ⅔ recorded vote of 406 yeas and 6 nays, (Roll No. 187)

H.R. 1238 was received in the Senate on March 23, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1238 on May 24, 2017.

The Senate passed H.R. 1238 on May 24, 2017, amended, by unanimous consent.

The House agreed on June 20, 2017, to agree to the Senate amendments to H.R. 1238. Clearing the measure for the President.

The President signed H.R. 1238 into law on June 30, 2017, as Public Law 115–43.

S. 500

S. 500, the Senate companion measure, was introduced in the Senate on March 2, 2017, by Mr. Roberts and Mrs. McCaskill and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 500 on March 15, 2017, and ordered the measure reported to the Senate, without amendment.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 500 to the Senate on April 24, 2017, as S. Rpt. 115–29.

STRENGTHENING STATE AND LOCAL CYBER CRIME FIGHTING ACT OF 2017

PUBLIC LAW 115–76 H.R. 1616 (S. 904)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the National Computer Forensics Institute, and for other purposes.

Summary

This bill amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize a National Computer Forensics Institute within the U.S. Secret Service for FY2017–FY2022. The Institute is required to disseminate information related to the investigation and prevention of cyber and electronic crime and related threats; and to educate, train, and equip state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and judges.

Legislative History

H.R. 1616 was introduced in the House on March 17, 2017, by Mr. Ratcliffe and Mr. Palmer, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 1351 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security.

The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary on May 15, 2017, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Homeland Security would waive further consideration of the measure. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary replied acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Homeland Security and the agreement to waive further consideration. The letter further acknowledge support for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The House considered H.R. 1616 under Suspension of the Rules on June 6, 2017, and passed the measure by a ⅔ recorded vote of 408 yeas and 3 nays (Roll No. 258).

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1616 by unanimous consent on October 2, 2017. The Senate then passed H.R. 1616, with an amendment, by voice vote.

The House considered H.R. 1616, as amended by the Senate, on October 12, 2017, and agreed to the Senate amendment by voice vote.

H.R. 1616 was presented to the President on October 24, 2017, and signed into law on November 2, 2017, as Public Law 115–76.

S. 904

S. 904, the Senate companion measure was introduced in the Senate on April 7, 2017, by Mr. Grassley, Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Shelby, Mr. Whitehouse, and Mr. Strange; and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION BUSINESS TRAVEL CARDS ACT OF 2017

PUBLIC LAW 115–79 S. 504 (H.R. 2805)

To permanently authorize the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Business Travel Card Program.

Summary

Legislative History

H.R. 2805

H.R. 2805 was introduced in the House on June 7, 2017, by Miss Rice of New York, Mr. Donovan, Mr. Reichert, and Mr. Larsen of Washington and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 2805 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

The provisions of H.R. 2805 were offered as an amendment to H.R. 2825 during Committee consideration, and adopted. See also action taken on H.R. 2825.

The Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security from further consideration of H.R. 2805 on July 26, 2017.

The Committee considered H.R. 2805 on July 26, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 2805 to the House on August 8, 2017, as H. Rpt. 115–274.

S. 504

S. 504, the Senate companion measure was introduced in the Senate on March 2, 2017, by Ms. Hirono and Mr. Daines and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 504 on May 17, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate, without amendment, favorably.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 504 to the Senate on August 1, 2017, as S. Rpt. 115–140.

The Senate passed S. 504, with an amendment, by unanimous consent on September 26, 2017.

S. 504 was received in the House on September 27, 2017, and held at the Desk.

The House considered S. 504 under Suspension of the Rules on October 23, 2017, and passed the measure by a ⅔ recorded vote of 401 yeas and 2 nays (Roll No. 570).

S. 504 was presented to the President on October 25, 2017, and signed into law on November 2, 2017, as Public Law 115–79.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING EMERGENCY RESPONSE BY DETECTING INCOMING CONTRABAND WITH TECHNOLOGY ACT

PUBLIC LAW 115–112 H.R. 2142 (S. 708)

To improve the ability of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to interdict fentanyl, other synthetic opioids, and other narcotics and psychoactive substances that are illegally imported into the United States, and for other purposes.

Summary

The INTERDICT Act (H.R. 2142) provides U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) with the latest chemical screening devices and scientific support to detect and intercept fentanyl and other

synthetic opioids. Specifically, this bill ensures that CBP has additional portable chemical screening devices available at ports of entry and at mail and express consignment facilities, as well as additional fixed chemical screening devices available in CBP laboratories. The INTERDICT Act provides CBP with sufficient resources, personnel, and facilities—including scientists available during all operational hours—to interpret screening results from the field.

The INTERDICT Act also authorizes $9 million for new screening devices, laboratory equipment, facilities, and support personnel to stop these deadly drugs from entering our communities.

Legislative History

H.R. 2142

H.R. 2142 was introduced in the House on April 25, 2017, by Ms. Tsongas and Mr. Fitzpatrick, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 2142 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

The Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security from further consideration of H.R. 2142 on September 7, 2017.

The Committee considered H.R. 2142 on September 7, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 2142 to the House on September 21, 2017, as H. Rpt. 115–317.

The House considered H.R. 2142 under Suspension of the Rules on October 23, 2017, and passed the measure on October 24, 2017, by a ⅔ recorded vote of 412 yeas and 3 nays (Roll No. 574).

H.R. 2142 was received in the Senate on October 25, 2017.

The Senate passed H.R. 2142 by unanimous consent on December 21, 2017, without amendment, clearing the measure for the President.

H.R. 2142 was presented to the President on December 29, 2017, and signed into law on January 10, 2018, as Public Law 117–112.

S. 708

S. 708 was introduced in the Senate on March 23, 2017, by Mr. Markey, Mr. Rubio, Mr. Brown, and Mrs. Capito, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

FISA AMENDMENTS REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2017

PUBLIC LAW 115–118 S. 139 H.R. 4478

An Act to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 to improve foreign intelligence collection and the safeguards, accountability, and oversight of acquisitions of foreign intelligence, to extend title VII of such Act, and for other purposes.

Summary

The purposes of H.R. 4478 are to reauthorize title VII of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) for four years, to enhance

surveillance authorities, and to provide additional transparency and reporting requirements and privacy safeguards. Title VII of FISA is imperative to the national security of the United States, assists the armed forces of the United States, and supports the President in the execution of the foreign policy of the United States, particularly as it relates to counterterrorism matters.

Legislative History

H.R. 4478

H.R. 4478 was introduced in the House on November 29, 2017, by Mr. Nunes and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the House Permanent Select Committees on Intelligence, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 4478 was referred to the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency.

The House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence reported H.R. 4478 to the House on December 19, 2017, as H. Rpt. 115–475, Pt. I.)

S. 139

S. 139, the Rapid DNA Act of 2017, was introduced in the Senate on January 12, 2017, by Mr. Hatch, Mrs. Feinstein Mr. Cornyn, Mrs. Gillibrand, Mr. Flake, and Ms. Klobuchar, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary considered S. 139 on May 11, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported, without amendment.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary reported S. 139 to the Senate on May 11, 2017, with no written report.

The Senate considered S. 139 on June 6, 2017, and passed the measure by unanimous consent.

S. 139 was received in the House on June 6, 2017, and held at the Desk.

The Committee on the Rules met on January 9, 2018, and granted a rule providing for the consideration of S. 139. Rule filed in the House as H. Res. 682 (H. Rpt. 115–504). The Rule provided for the consideration of S. 139; waived all points of order; and considered an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute as adopted. The Amendment in the Nature of the Substitute consisted of the text of H.R. 4478.

The House considered H. Res. 682 as a privileged matter on January 10, 2018, and passed the Rule by a recorded vote of 233 yeas and 181 nays (Roll No. 8).

The House considered S. 139 under the provisions of H. Res. 682 on January 11, 2018, and passed the measure by a recorded vote of 256 yeas and 164 nays (Roll No. 16). Subsequent to passage, the House agreed to H. Con. Res. 78, directing the Secretary of the Senate to make a correction to the enrollment of S. 139.

Cloture motions were made in the Senate on January 11, 2018, to consider S. 139. Cloture on the motion to concur in the House amendment was invoked in the Senate on January 16, 2018, by a recorded vote of 60 yeas and 38 nays (Record Vote No. 11). The Senate considered the House amendments to S. 139 on January 16, 17, and 18 2018. And on January 18, 2018, concurred in the House

amendments by a recorded vote of 65 yeas and 34 nays (Record Vote No. 12).

S. 139 was presented to the President on January 19, 2018, and signed into law on that same date as Public Law 115–118.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY BLUE CAMPAIGN AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2017

PUBLIC LAW 115–125 H.R. 4708 (H.R. 1370, S. 1103)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to issue Department of Homeland Security-wide guidance and develop training programs as part of the Department of Homeland Security Blue Campaign, and for other purposes.

Summary

Human trafficking is a multi-billion-dollar industry that enslaves 20 million people around the world whether for the purposes of prostitution, sex exploitation, or forced labor. According to the FBI, the most effective way to investigate human trafficking is through a collaborative, multi-agency approach with our Federal, State, local and tribal partners.

DHS describe the Blue Campaign as a unified effort by the Department to conduct outreach to enhance awareness of trafficking and provide training and materials to those in the best position to identify trafficking victims. The Campaign works in collaboration with law enforcement, government, non-governmental and private organizations to identify victims and trains others in identification techniques. The Department uses the resources and expertise of the Customs and Border Patrol, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to help with this effort.

This bill adds the Transportation Security Administration to this fight by training its personnel to recognize the signs of trafficking and serve as a liaison to aviation workers and requires the Department to share information across the Department and with the National Network of Fusion Centers regarding patterns and practices of human trafficking and potential connections to terrorist activities.

Legislative History

H.R. 1370

H.R. 1370 was introduced in the House on March 6, 2017, by Mr. McCaul and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Committee considered H.R. 1370 on March 8, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committed on the Judiciary sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on May 5, 2017, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on the Judiciary would waive further consideration of H.R. 1370. The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded on May 11, 2017, acknowledging the jurisdictional

interests of the Committee on the Judiciary and the agreement to waive further consideration of H.R. 1370. The letter further agreed to support the request for the appointment of Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 1370 to the House on May 22, 2017, as H. Rpt. 115–143, Pt. I. Subsequently, the Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1370. Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 92.

The Committee reported H.R. 1370 to the House on May 22, 2017, as H. Rpt. 115–43, Pt. I.

The House considered H.R. 1370 under Suspension of the Rules on May 23, 2017, and passed the measure, amended, by a voice vote.

H.R. 1370 was received in the Senate on May 24, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate considered H.R. 1370 on November 6, 2017, and passed the measure, amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Rules met on December 20, 2017, and passed a Rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 1370.

The Rule filed in the House on December 20, 2017, as H. Res. 670 (H. Rpt. 115–477). The Rule provided for the consideration of the Senate amendment to H.R. 1370, with an amendment. The House amendment to the Senate amendment inserted the text a resolution making further additional continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2018.

The House considered H. Res. 670 as a privileged matter on December 21, 2017, and agreed to the Rule by a recorded vote of 228 yeas and 188 nays (Roll No. 705). Pursuant to the provisions of H. Res. 670, the text of H.R. 1370 as passed by the Senate was subsequently stricken. See further action on H.R. 4780 listed below.

S. 1103

S. 1103, the Senate companion measure, was introduced in the Senate on May 11, 2017, by Mr. Johnson and Mrs. McCaskill and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 1103 on May 17, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate, without amendment, favorably.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 1103 to the Senate on September 14, 2017, as S. Rpt. 115–157.

The Senate passed S. 1103 on October 5, 2017, without amendment, by unanimous consent.

S. 1103 was received in the House on October 10, 2017, and held at the Desk.

H.R. 4780

H.R. 4780, consisting of the text of H.R. 1370, as amended by the Senate, was introduced in the House on December 21, 2017, by Mr. McCaul, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, Mr. Katko, and Mr. Higgins of Louisiana and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On January 11, 2018, the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on the Judiciary were discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4780.

The House considered H.R. 4780 on January 11, 2018, and passed the measure, by unanimous consent.

The Senate considered H.R. 4780 on January 30, 2018, and passed the measure by unanimous consent, clearing the measure for the President.

H.R. 4780 was presented to the President on January 6, 2018. The President signed H.R. 4708 into Law on February 14, 2018, as Public law 115–125.

TRANSPORTATION WORKER IDENTIFICATION CREDENTIAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2018

PUBLIC LAW 115–230 H.R. 5729

To restrict the department in which the Coast Guard is operating from implementing any rule requiring the use of biometric readers for biometric transportation security cards until after submission to Congress of the results of an assessment of the effectiveness of the transportation security card program.

Summary

After 9/11, ports across the United States increased security procedures to prevent vulnerabilities in our Nation's maritime facilities and deny access to criminals. As a result, the Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (Pub L. 107–295) established the Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) program, requiring a background check and issuance of credentials to workers who access secure areas of the Nation's maritime facilities and vessels. The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) conducts these background checks and issues the credentials for eligible workers; however, high costs of credentialing, lapses in background checks, and poor management hinder the program's security effectiveness.

In 2011 and 2013, two separate Government Accountability Office (GAO) reports indicated the TWIC program lacks reliability and recommended reassessing the security benefits of the program. In addition, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of Inspector General (OIG) released a report in 2016 revealing TWIC background checks lack fraud detection capabilities and proper internal controls. The House Committee on Homeland Security responded in 2016 and passed Public Law 114–278, requiring the Department of Homeland Security to complete a comprehensive study on the effectiveness of the TWIC program. However, Congress did not legislate on the requirement for biometric readers.

In 2016, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) issued a Federal Rule (81 FR 57651) requiring biometric TWIC card readers to be used at high risk maritime facilities by August 23, 2018, as an access control measure. However, this rule did not specify which facilities would require biometric card readers. As a result, industry stakeholders did not initiate the necessary investments in biometric readers, and manufacturers refrained from producing the readers.

This bill legislates that no further rule making on the TWIC program be conducted until after a security effectiveness study of the program is complete and can be used to inform future rulemaking. Additionally, the requirement to halt biometric rule making until after the completion of the study allows industry stakeholders the proper time to invest in and implement this important technology.

Legislative History

H.R. 5729 was introduced in the House on May 9, 2018, by Mr. Katko, Mr. McCaul, Ms. Jackson Lee, and Mr. Richmond and referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 5729 on June 6, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Committee reported H.R. 5729 to the House on June 27, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–790, Pt. I.

The House considered H.R. 5729 under Suspension of the Rules on July 10, 2018, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

Received in the Senate on July 11, 2018 and read twice.

Passed the Senate, without amendment by unanimous consent on July 26, 2018.

H.R. 5729 was presented to the President on August 1, 2018, and signed into law on August 2, 2018, as Public law 115–230.

JOHN S. MCCAIN NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019

PUBLIC LAW 115–232 H.R. 5515

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2019 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

Summary

Legislative History

H.R. 5155 was introduced in the House on April 13, 2018, by Mr. Thornberry and Mr. Smith of Washington, and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Armed Services on May 10, 2018, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration of H.R. 5155 on the House Floor, the Committee on Homeland Security would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 5155. The Chair of the Committee on Armed Services responded on May 14, 2018, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Homeland Security and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral.

The Committee on Armed Services reported H.R. 5515 to the House on May 15, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–676; a supplemental report was filed on May 21, 2018 as H. Rpt. 115–676, Part II.

The House considered H.R. 5515 under the provisions of H. Res. 905 and H. Res. 908 on May 22, 23, and 24, 2018. The House passed H.R. 5515 by a recorded vote of 351 yeas and 66 nays (Roll No. 230).

H.R. 5515 was received in the Senate on June 4, 2018, read twice and placed on the Senate Calendar.

The Senate considered H.R. 5515 on June 12, 13, 14, and 18, 2018. The Senate passed H.R. 5515 on June 18, 2018 by a record vote of 85 yeas and 10 nays (Record Vote No. 128).

The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security sent a letter to the Speaker of the House requesting the appointment of Conferees to the House-Senate Conference on H.R. 5515. The letter specifically requested the appoint of Conferees to the following sections: of the House Sec. 880Defending United States Government Communications; Sec. 1634, Pilot {Program Authority to Enhance Cybersecurity and Resiliency of Critical Infrastructure; of the Senate Sec. 1634 Cyberspace Solarium commission; Sec. 1638, Identification of Countries of Concern Regarding Cybersecurity; Security, Sec. 5802, Developing Innovation and Growing the Internet of Things; Sec. 6202 Treatment of Rwandan Patriotic Front and Rwandan Patriotic Army under Immigration and Nationality Act.

The House agreed to a motion to go to Conference on June 27, 2018. The Speaker appointed Conferees on June 27, 2018, from the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs. On July 3, 2018, the Speaker appointed additional Conferees: from the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on the Budget, the Committee on Education and the Workforce, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Natural Resources, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, the Committee on Science Space, the Technology the Committee on Small Business, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Committee on Veterans Affairs, the Committee on Ways and Means. From the Committee on Homeland Security: for consideration of sec. 1634 of the House bill, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. McCaul, Mr. Ratcliffe, and Mr. Thompson of Mississippi.

The Committee of Conference filed the Conference Report to accompany H.R. 5515 in the House on July 23, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–863.

The House recommitted the conference report on July 24, 2018, pursuant to the provisions of H. Res. 1019. The House Rules Committee reported H. Res. 1027 to the House providing for consideration of the conference report to H.R. 5515 on July 26, 2018. The House agreed to the conference report by a recorded vote of 359 yeas and 54 nays (Recorded Vote No. 379). The Senate began consideration of the conference report.

On September 1, 2018, the Senate agreed to the conference report by a recorded vote of 87 yeas and 10 nays (Recorded Vote No. 181).

H.R. 5515 was presented to the President on September 3, 2018. The President signed H.R. 5515 into law on September 13, 2018, as Public Law 115–232.

FAA REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2018

PUBLIC LAW 115–254 H.R. 302 (H.R. 665, H.R. 876, H.R. 1309, H.R. 1353, H.R. 2132, H.R. 2825, H.R. 2831, H.R. 3101, H.R. 3328, H.R. 3669, H.R. 4176, H.R. 4467, H.R. 4559, H.R. 4561, H.R. 4577, H.R. 5081, H.R. 5089, H.R. 5131, H.R. 5730, H.R. 5766, H.R. 5869, H.R. 6265, H.R. 6401, H.R. 6459, H.R. 6461)

To provide protections for certain sports medicine professionals, to reauthorize Federal aviation programs, to improve aircraft safety certification processes, and for other purposes.

Summary

This bill grants the DHS and DOJ the ability to address threats posed by unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) to large-scale events and certain government facilities utilizing counter UAS technology. The bill establishes a collaborative structure for DHS and DOJ to work with the FAA to determine the proper type of technology to use to protect a target based on the circumstances. This bill became law as part of H.R. 302, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018.

Legislative History

115th Congress
H.R. 302

In the 115th Congress, H.R. 302 was introduced in the House on January 5, 2017, by Mr. Guthrie. The Committee on Homeland Security did not consider this measure, however this legislation included numerous bills considered by the Committee on Homeland Security.

H.R. 302 was considered under Suspension of the Rules and agreed to by voice vote on January 9, 2017.

On September 6, 2018, H.R. 302 was discharged from the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions by Unanimous Consent. It was passed by the Senate by Unanimous Consent.

The House agreed to Senate Amendment with an amendment pursuant to H. Res. 1082 on September 26, 2018.

The Senate agreed to the House amendment to the Senate Amendment to H.R. 302 by a recorded vote. 93 yeas and 6 nays (Recorded vote No. 220.)

H.R. 302 was presented to the president on October 4, 2018. The President signed the bill into Public Law 115–254 on October 5 2018.

CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY ACT OF 2017

PUBLIC LAW 115–278 H.R. 3359

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

Cyberspace and its underlying infrastructure are vulnerable to a wide range of risks stemming from both physical and cyber threats and hazards. In light of the risk and potential consequences of cyber events, strengthening the security and resilience of cyberspace is an essential homeland security mission. This bill provides the necessary overarching structure for DHS to carry out its cybersecurity mission while also providing intradepartmental flexibility to best allow DHS to execute its mission in the cybersecurity and infrastructure security space. The redesignation and elevation of these missions within DHS will better allow DHS to carry out its operational mission and recruit the best work force to achieve this mission.

This bill realigns the current NPPD structure so it can more effectively carryout the existing authorities provided in law, including those provided in the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 (contained in division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016, Pub. L. 114–113). The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency will be structured to best work with partners at all levels of government, and from the private and non-profit sectors, to share information and build greater trust in order to make our cyber and physical infrastructure more secure.

Legislative History

114th Congress

H.R. 5390

In the 114th Congress, H.R. 5390 was introduced in the House on June 7, 2016, by Mr. McCaul, Ms. Jackson Lee, and Mr. Ratcliffe; and referred to the Committees on Homeland Security, Energy and Commerce, Oversight and Government Reform, Transportation and Infrastructure.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 5390 on June 8, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported, as amended, to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by unanimous consent.

115th Congress

H.R. 3359 was introduced in the House on July 24, 2017, by Mr. McCaul, and 10 original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

The Committee considered H.R. 3359 on July 26, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on December 7, 2017, agreeing that, in order to expedite con-

sideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform would waive further consideration of H.R. 3359. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and the agreement to waive further consideration of H.R. 3359. The letter further agreed to support the request for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on December 7, 2017, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would waive further consideration of H.R. 3359. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Transportation and infrastructure and the agreement to waive further consideration of H.R. 3359. The letter further agreed to support the request for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Chair of the Committee on Energy and Commerce sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on December 8, 2017, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Energy and Commerce would waive further consideration of H.R. 3359. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the agreement to waive further consideration of H.R. 3359. The letter further agreed to support the request for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 3359 to the House on December 11, 2017, as H. Rpt. 115–454, Pt. I.

The House considered H.R. 3359 under Suspension of the Rules on December 11, 2017, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3359 was received in the Senate on December 12, 2017, read twice and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs held a hearing on February 7, 2018.

The Senate considered H.R. 3359 on October 3, 2018. The Senate Passed H.R. 3359, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The House agreed to the Senate amendment on November 13, 2018, without objection, by unanimous consent.

H.R. 3359 was presented to the President on November 14, 2018. The President signed H.R. 3359 into law on November 16, 2018, as Public Law. 115–278.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY DATA FRAMEWORK ACT OF 2018

PUBLIC LAW 115–331 H.R. 2454 (S. 2397)

To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a framework to provide access for appropriate personnel to intelligence information of the Department, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 2454 authorizes the Department of Homeland Security Data Framework and directs DHS to integrate existing systems and datasets relating to homeland security, terrorism and weapons of mass destruction, and to ensure access by appropriate personnel while maintaining privacy and civil liberty protections. The bill requires employee training in order to utilize the Data Framework and measures to ensure the data is protected.

Legislative History

H.R. 2454

H.R. 2454 was introduced in the House on June 6, 2017, by Mr. Hurd and Mr. McCaul, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 2454 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

The Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence considered H.R. 2454 on May 18, 2017, and reported the measure to the Full Committee for consideration with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The House considered H.R. 2454 under Suspension of the Rules on September 12, 2017, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 2454 was received in the Senate on September 13, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

This bill passed the Senate with an amendment on December 6, 2018. The House suspended the rules and agree to the Senate amendment by voice vote on December 12, 2018. The bill was signed by the President on December 19, 2018, and became P.L.115–331.

VEHICULAR TERRORISM PREVENTION ACT OF 2017

PUBLIC LAW 115– H.R. 4227 (S. 2077)

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to examine what actions the Department of Homeland Security is undertaking to combat the threat of vehicular terrorism, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 4227 requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a report detailing DHS actions to combat the threat of vehicular terrorism. The report must include an examination of the current threat level for vehicular terrorism; what DHS is currently doing to guard against vehicular terrorism; how the threat of vehicular terrorism may be mitigated; the extent to which DHS is doing any

outreach or training with private sector partners in response to the threat of vehicular terrorism; and, any actions that Congress can take to help DHS mitigate this threat.

Legislative History

H.R. 4227

H.R. 4227 was introduced in the House on November 2, 2017 by Mr. Latta and eight original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 4227 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

The Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4227 on March 7, 2018.

The Committee considered H.R. 4227 on March 7, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Committee reported H.R. 4227 to the House on March 19, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–609.

The House considered H.R. 4227 under Suspension of the Rules on March 19, 2018. The House passed H.R. 4227, as amended, on March 22, 2018, by a ⅔ recorded vote of 417 yeas and 2 nays (Roll Call Vote No. 125).

H.R. 4227 was received in the Senate on March 22, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate passed H.R. 4227, with amendments, by unanimous Consent on December 18, 2018.

The House suspended the rules and agreed to the Senate amendments to H.R. 4227 by a recorded vote of 388 yeas to 2 nays (Roll No. 456).

H.R. 4227 was presented to the President on December 21, 2018. The President signed H.R. 4227 on December 31, 2018.

S. 2077

S. 2077 was introduced in the Senate on November 6, 2017 by Mr. Cassidy and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

UNITED STATES PORTS OF ENTRY THREAT AND OPERATIONAL REVIEW ACT

PUBLIC LAW 115– H.R. 6400

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a threat and operational analysis of ports of entry, and for other purposes.

Summary

The United States Ports of Entry Threat and Operational Review Act (H.R. 6400) requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a threat and operational analysis of all United States air, land, and sea ports, followed by a strategy and implementation plan.

The analysis would need to include an assessment of current and potential threats posed by individuals and organized groups seek-

ing to exploit security vulnerabilities at ports of entry (POES), and methods and pathways used by such individuals and groups. In addition, this assessment will identify improvements needed at POEs to prevent the unlawful movement of people, illicit drugs, and other contraband across the U.S. border, and to reduce wait times. Personnel, technology, and infrastructure needs and estimated costs must also be considered in the analysis.

Legislative History

H.R. 6400 was introduced in the House on July 17, 2018, by Mrs. Lesko and 15 original cosponsors, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 6400 on July 24, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Chair of the Committee on Ways and Means sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House floor, the Committee on Ways and Means would agree to discharge from further consideration of H.R. 6640. On September 4, 2018, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interest of the Committee on Ways and Means and the agreement to waive further consideration. The letter further acknowledged the agreement to support a request for conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 6400 to the House on September 4, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–914, Part I.

The House Considered H.R. 6400 under Suspension of the Rules on September 4, 2018, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 6400 was received by the Senate, on September 5, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs discharged H.R. 6400 on December 19, 2018. It was passed by the senate, without amendment, by voice vote.

On December 21, 2018, H.R. 6400 was presented to the President and signed in to law, as Public Law 115–

COUNTERING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION OF 2018

PUBLIC LAW 115– H.R. 7213

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office, and for other purposes.

Summary

This bill amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) a Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office, headed by an Assistant Secretary. The Assistant Secretary shall serve as the principal advisor

to DHS on weapons of mass destruction matters and strategies, and on coordinating efforts to counter weapons of mass destruction.

The office shall coordinate DHS strategy and policy to plan, detect, and protect against the importation, possession, storage, transportation, development, or use of unauthorized chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear materials, devices, or agents.

The Assistant Secretary shall establish the Securing the Cities program to detect and prevent terrorist attacks and other high consequence events utilizing nuclear or other radiological materials that pose a high risk to homeland security in high-risk urban areas.

The bill establishes in the office a Chief Medical Officer who shall serve as the principal advisor to DHS on medical and public health issues.

DHS shall transfer to the office all personnel, budget authority, and assets of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office and the Office of Health Affairs.

Legislative History

This bill adopts the Senate language that was included in H.R. 2825 and H.R. 6198 for Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction. It was introduced on December 2, 2018 and discharged on December 10, 2018. It passed the House of Representatives by voice vote on December 10, 2018 and the Senate on December 18, 2018. It was signed by the President on December 21, 2018.

SECURE TECHNOLOGY ACT

PUBLIC LAW 115– H.R. 7327 (H.R. 2774, H.R. 6430, H.R. 6735, S. 1281)

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a security vulnerability disclosure policy, to establish a bug bounty program for the Department of Homeland Security, to amend title 41, United States Code, to provide for Federal acquisition supply chain security, and for other purposes.

Summary

This bill requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a security vulnerability disclosure policy, a bug bounty program, and provide for Federal Acquisition supply chain security.

Legislative History

H.R. 7327 was introduced in the House by Mr. Will Hurd, Mr. James Langevin, Mr. Kevin McCarthy, Mr. Ted Lieu, Mr. John Ratcliffe, and Mr. Filemon Vela on December 19, 2018.

H.R. 7327 was considered by the House under Suspension of the Rules and agreed to by a recorded vote of 362 yeas to 1 nay (Roll No. 440) on December 19, 2018.

On December 20, 2018 the Senate passed H.R. 7327, without amendment, by Unanimous Consent.

H.R. 7327 was presented to the President and signed into law on December 21, 2018, As Public law 115–

FIRST RESPONDER IDENTIFICATION OF EMERGENCY NEEDS IN DISASTER SITUATIONS

H.R. 58

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a study on the circumstances which may impact the effectiveness and availability of first responders before, during, or after a terrorist threat or event.

Summary

H.R. 58 would analyze what is being done to support the needs of first responders-particularly with respect to concerns about their families-so that they can continue to do their job successfully. The analysis required by this bill will provide Congress with relevant information about policies and programs at both the State and local levels that support the protection and preparedness of first responders and their families during emergencies.

Legislative History

114th Congress

In the 114th Congress, H.R. 2795 was introduced in the House on June 16, 2015, by Ms. Jackson Lee and 14 original cosponsors; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 2795 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

On November 4, 2015, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response and Communications was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2795.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 2795 on November 4, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 2795 to the House on December 7, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–370.

The House considered H.R. 2795 under Suspension of the Rules on December 10, 2015, and passed the bill, as amended, by a 2/3 recorded vote of 396 yeas and 12 nays, (Roll No. 689).

H.R. 2795 was received in the Senate on December 14, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

115th Congress

H.R. 58 was introduced in the House on January 3, 2017, by Ms. Jackson Lee; and referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Homeland Security.

The House considered H.R. 58 under Suspension of the Rules on January 31, 2017, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 58 was received in the Senate on February 1, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SUPPORT FOR RAPID INNOVATION ACT OF 2017

H.R. 239 (S. 278)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for innovative research and development, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107–296) to provide for innovative research and development by requiring the Under Secretary for Science and Technology (S&T) to support cybersecurity research, development, testing, evaluation and transition and to coordinate those activities with other Federal agencies, industry, and academia. In service to the components of the Department of Homeland Security, the Under Secretary is required to: advance the development and deployment of secure information systems; improve and create technologies to detect attacks or intrusions; improve and create mitigation and recovery methodologies; support the review of source code that underpins critical infrastructure information systems in coordination with the private sector; develop and support tools to support cybersecurity research and development efforts; assist the development of technologies to reduce vulnerabilities in industrial control systems; and develop and support forensics and attack attribution capabilities.

The legislation also requires the Under Secretary to support the full life cycle of cyber research and development projects, identify mature technologies that address existing or imminent cybersecurity gaps, and introduce new cybersecurity technologies throughout the homeland security enterprise through partnerships and commercialization. The Under Secretary is directed to target Federally funded cybersecurity research that demonstrates a high probability of successful transition to the commercial market within two years.

This bill also extends the timeframe for the Secretary to exercise Other Transaction Authority (OTA) until 2020. If the head of a component seeks to have funds expended under OTA, the Secretary must provide prior approval after evaluating the component's proposal which must include the rationale, funds to be spent, and expected outcomes of the project. The Secretary is required to submit an annual report to Congress detailing those projects for which OTA was authorized.

Ensuring there are mechanisms in place like S&T's cybersecurity research and development programs and OTA to support the dynamic nature of cybersecurity research and development is essential for addressing homeland security capability gaps.

Legislative History

114th Congress
H.R. 5388

In the 114th Congress, H.R. 5388 was introduced in the House on June 7, 2016, by Mr. Ratcliffe and Mr. McCaul; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5388 on June 8, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on June 20, 2016, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 5388. The letter further requested the support for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded, concurring in the agreement to not seek a sequential referral and the request for the appointment of Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Committee reported H.R. 5388 to the House on June 21, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–629.

The House considered H.R. 5388 under Suspension of the Rules on June 21, 2016, and passed the measure by a ⅔ recorded vote of 351 yeas and 4 nays, (Roll No. 335).

115th Congress

H.R. 239

H.R. 239 was introduced in the House on January 4, 2017, by Mr. Ratcliffe and Mr. McCaul; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security acknowledging the agreement with the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 239.

The House considered H.R. 239 under Suspension of the Rules on January 10, 2017, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 239 was received in the Senate on January 11, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

S. 278

S. 278 was introduced in the Senate on February 2, 2017, by Mr. Daines and Mr. Warner, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

LEVERAGING EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES ACT OF 2017

H.R. 240

To encourage engagement between the Department of Homeland Security and technology innovators, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation encourages engagement between the Department of Homeland Security and technology innovators. The bill requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to engage with innovative and emerging technology developers and firms, including technology-based small businesses and startup ventures, to address homeland security needs. The Secretary may also identify geographic areas in the United States where high concentrations of innovative and emerging technology developers and firms exist. H.R. 5389 allows the Secretary to establish personnel and office space in these areas,

as appropriate. Finally, the bill requires the Secretary to develop, implement, and submit a strategy to proactively engage innovative and emerging technology developers and firms with guidance on building and sustaining relationships with such innovator.

The Department's ability to engage regional and national thought leaders across the country and establish a presence in a similar manner that has been done via its establishment of an office in Silicon Valley will help it target investments and promote proven technologies that address homeland security needs. Requiring the Department to strategically consider how to engage these technology developers across the country will strengthen the Department's ability to access innovative and emerging technologies in order to combat evolving threats. This legislation is intended to ensure that DHS fosters sustainable systems, policies and procedures to maintain strong engagement with innovative and emerging technology developers and firms that continue over time.

Legislative History

114th Congress
H.R. 5389

In the 114th Congress, H.R. 5389 was introduced in the House on June 7, 2016, by Mr. Ratcliffe, Mr. McCaul, and Mr. Thompson of Mississippi; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5389 on June 8, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 5389. The letter further requested the support for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded, concurring in the agreement to not seek a sequential referral and the request for the appointment of Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Committee reported H.R. 5389 to the House on June 21, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–630.

The House considered H.R. 5389 under Suspension of the Rules on June 21, 2016, and passed the measure by a 2/3 recorded vote of 347 yeas and 8 nays, (Roll No. 336).

H.R. 5389 was received in the Senate on June 22, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

115th Congress
H.R. 240

H.R. 240 was introduced in the House on January 4, 2017, by Mr. Ratcliffe, Mr. McCaul, and Mr. Thompson of Mississippi; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The House considered H.R. 240 under Suspension of the Rules on January 10, 2017, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 240 was received in the Senate on January 11, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

DHS ACQUISITION DOCUMENTATION INTEGRITY ACT OF 2017

H.R. 347

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for requirements relating to documentation for major acquisition programs, and for other purposes.

Summary

The purpose of H.R. 347, the DHS Acquisition Documentation Integrity Act of 2017, requires the Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary for Management, to require relevant components to maintain specific types of acquisition documentation. This bill codifies a narrow set of authorities for the Secretary to waive those requirements in limited circumstances, which is a similar approach that exists in the Department of Defense.

Legislative History

114th Congress
H.R. 4398

In the 114th Congress, H.R. 4398 was introduced in the House on February 1, 2016, by Ms. Watson Coleman; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 4398 on February 3, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 4398 to the House on February 23, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–425.

The House considered H.R. 4398 under Suspension of the Rules on February 23, 2016, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 4398 was received in the Senate on February 24, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

115th Congress
H.R. 347

H.R. 347 was introduced in the House on January 5, 2017, by Mrs. Watson Coleman, Mr. McCaul, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, and Mr. Perry; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The House considered H.R. 347 under Suspension of the Rules on January 31, 2017, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 347 was received in the Senate on February 1, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

MEDICAL PREPAREDNESS ALLOWABLE USE ACT

H.R. 437

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to codify authority under existing grant guidance authorizing use of Urban Area Security Initiative and State Homeland Security Grant Program funding for enhancing medical preparedness, medical surge capacity, and mass prophylaxis capabilities.

Summary

H.R. 437 amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107–296) to clarify that State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP) and Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) funds may be used to enhance medical preparedness, medical surge capacity, and mass prophylaxis capabilities. Through hearings and briefings held in the Subcommittee in the 112th and 113th Congresses, the Committee received information from stakeholders at the Federal, State, and local level about the importance of medical preparedness. This legislation, and the need to ensure that SHSGP and UASI funds remain available for medical preparedness, was informed by these events.

Legislative History

112th Congress
H.R. 5997

In the 112th Congress, H.R. 5997 was introduced in the House on June 21, 2012, by Mr. Bilirakis, Mr. Clarke of Michigan, Mr. Turner of New York, and Mr. Rogers of Alabama; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 5997 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The House considered H.R. 5997 under Suspension of the Rules on November 27, 2012, and passed the bill, amended, by a ⅔ recorded vote of 397 yeas and 1 nay, (Roll No. 609).

113th Congress
H.R. 1791

In the 113th Congress, H.R. 1791 was introduced in the House on April 26, 2013, by Mr. Bilirakis, Mrs. Brooks of Indiana, and Mr. King of New York; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 1791 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

On October 29, 2013, the Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications from further consideration of H.R. 1791.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 1791 on October 29, 2013, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 1791 to the House on November 21, 2013, as H. Rpt. 113–273.

The House considered H.R. 1791 under Suspension of the Rules on February 3, 2014, and passed the measure by a ⅔ recorded vote of 391 yeas and 2 nays, (Roll No. 32).

H.R. 1791 was received in the Senate on February 4, 2014, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

114th Congress
H.R. 361

H.R. 361 was introduced in the House on January 14, 2015, by Mr. Bilirakis, Mrs. Brooks of Indiana, and Mr. King of New York; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 361 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The House considered H.R. 361 under Suspension of the Rules on February 2, 2015, and passed the measure by a ⅔ recorded vote of 377 yeas and 2 nays, (Roll No. 51).

H.R. 361 was received in the Senate on February 3, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

115th Congress
H.R. 437

H.R. 437 was introduced in the House on January 11, 2017, by Mr. Bilirakis and Mrs. Brooks of Indiana; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The House considered H.R. 437 under Suspension of the Rules on January 31, 2017, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 437 was received in the Senate on February 1, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 437 were included in section 1606 of Title VI of H.R. 2825 as reported by the Committee. See also action take on H.R. 2825, below.

BORDER SECURITY TECHNOLOGY ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2017

H.R. 505 (S. 146)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to strengthen accountability for deployment of border security technology at the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Border Security Technology Accountability Act of 2017 (H.R. 505) requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to ensure that each border security technology acquisition program with an expected lifecycle cost of at least $300 million has a program baseline approved by the relevant acquisition decision authority. The Secretary is required to document that each program is meeting cost, schedule, and performance thresholds specified in its baseline, and that each program complies with departmental acquisition policies and the Federal Acquisition Regulation. The Secretary must also have a plan for meeting program implementation objectives by managing contractor performance.

H.R. 505 further requires the DHS Under Secretary for Management to work with the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to implement internal control standards and best

practices for such programs as identified by the Comptroller General. The DHS Under Secretary for Management and the CBP Commissioner are required to develop and submit a plan to Congress for the testing and evaluation of border security technologies, as well as for the use of independent verification and validation resources.

Since 2005, Acquisition Management Activities of the Department of Homeland Security have been on the Government Accountability Office (GAO) "High-Risk List" because of their high susceptibility to waste and mismanagement. In 2012, GAO found that less than one-third of major DHS acquisition programs have Acquisition Program Baselines in place, important measurements for performance, and cost-control.

Legislative History

114th Congress
H.R. 1634

H.R. 1634 was introduced in the House on March 25, 2015, by Ms. McSally and six original cosponsors; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 1634 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

On June 25, 2015, the Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security from further consideration of H.R. 1634.

The Committee considered H.R. 1634 on June 25, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 1634 to the House on July 27, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–226.

The House considered H.R. 1634 on July 27, 2015, under Suspension of the Rules, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 1634 was received in the Senate on July 28, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

S. 1873

S. 1873, the Senate companion measure, was introduced in the Senate on July 28, 2015, by Mr. McCain; and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 1873 on October 7, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 1873 to the Senate on April 4, 2016, as S. Rpt. 114–234.

115th Congress
H.R. 505

H.R. 505 was introduced in the House on January 12, 2017, by Ms. McSally, and 14 original cosponsors; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The House considered H.R. 505 under Suspension of the Rules on January 31, 2017, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 505 was received in the Senate on February 1, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

S. 146

S. 146 was introduced in the Senate on January 12, 2017, by Mr. McCain, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 146 on October 4, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate, without amendment.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 146 to the Senate on April 16, 2018, as S. Rpt. 115–230.

COUNTERTERRORISM ADVISORY BOARD ACT OF 2016

H.R. 526 (S. 2258)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish in the Department of Homeland Security a board to coordinate and integrate departmental intelligence, activities, and policy related to counterterrorism, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107–296) to establish a Counterterrorism Advisory Board (CTAB) within the Department of Homeland Security to both coordinate and integrate Departmental intelligence, activities, and policies related to counterterrorism within the Department. Upon completion of the final report of the Committee on Homeland Security's Task Force on Combating Terrorist and Foreign Fighter Travel in September 2015, the task force found that Congress should authorize the CTAB and ensure it is aligned with the current threat environment related to counterterrorism issues.

Legislative History

114th Congress

H.R. 4407

H.R. 4407 was introduced in the House on February 1, 2016, by Mr. Loudermilk and 10 original cosponsors; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 4407 on February 2, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 4407 to the House on April 11, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–481.

The House considered H.R. 4407 under Suspension of the Rules on June 6, 2016, and passed the measure by a ⅔ recorded vote of 389 yeas and 5 nays, (Roll No. 195).

H.R. 4407 was received in the Senate on May 17, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The text of H.R. 4407, as passed by the House, was included in Title III of H.R. 5471, the Countering Terrorist Radicalization Act, as introduced.

115th Congress
H.R. 526

H.R. 526 was introduced in the House on January 13, 2017, by Mr. Katko and eight original cosponsors; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The House considered H.R. 526 under Suspension of the Rules on January 31, 2017, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 526 was received in the Senate on February 1, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 526 were included in Title III of H.R. 2825 as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 2825, below.

TRANSIT SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM FLEXIBILITY ACT

H.R. 549

To amend the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 to clarify certain allowable uses of funds for public transportation security assistance grants and establish periods of performance for such grants, and for other purposes.

Summary

This measure amends the Implementing Recommendation of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Pub. L. 110–53) to set the period of performance for Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP) expenditures and provide flexibility to TSGP eligible transit agencies by allowing grant recipients to use funding for security training related backfill, consistent with other homeland security grants.

Legislative History

114th Congress
H.R. 5943

In the 114th Congress, H.R. 5943 was introduced in the House on September 7, 2016, by Mr. Donovan, Mr. Katko, Mr. King of New York, Miss Rice of New York, Mr. Payne, and Mr. McCaul; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5943 on September 14, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 5943 to the House, on September 20, 2016, with an amendment, as H. Rpt. 114–776.

The House considered H.R. 5943 under Suspension of the Rules on September 26, 2016, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 5943 was received in the Senate on September 27, 2016.

115th Congress
H.R. 549

H.R. 549 was introduced in the House on January 13, 2017, by Mr. Donovan, Mr. King of New York, Mr. Katko, Miss Rice of New

York, Mr. Payne, and Mr. McCaul; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The House considered H.R. 549 under Suspension of the Rules on January 31, 2017, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 549 was received in the Senate on February 1, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 549 were included in Title VI of H.R. 2825 as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 2825, below.

CYBER PREPAREDNESS ACT OF 2017

H.R. 584

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance preparedness and response capabilities for cyber-attacks, bolster the dissemination of homeland security information related to cyber threats, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 584 seeks to enhance preparedness and response capabilities for cyber attacks and bolster the sharing of information related to cyber threats. The bill includes, as a function of the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC), sharing information about cyber best practices, in addition to the sharing of cyber threat indicators and defensive measures currently required by law. The bill also authorizes representatives from State and major urban area fusion centers, as defined in the bill, to be assigned to the NCCIC, similar to the assignment of representatives from information sharing and analysis centers (ISACs) permitted under current law.

H.R. 584 authorizes the use of State Homeland Security Grant Program and Urban Area Security Initiative funds for cybersecurity enhancements. Cyber expenditures are currently allowable under yearly grant guidance for these programs and this section will codify the authorization to highlight the importance of these expenditures and ensure they continue to be allowable.

Finally, H.R. 584 expresses the sense of Congress that the Department of Homeland Security should work to lessen the classification level or provide information in an unclassified form, as practicable, to enable greater sharing of actionable intelligence related to cyber threats.

Legislative History

114th Congress
H.R. 5459

H.R. 5459 was introduced in the House on June 13, 2016, by Mr. Donovan, Mr. McCaul, Mr. Ratcliffe, and Mr. Payne; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 5459 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies and the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications considered H.R. 5459 on June 14, 2016, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

The Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5459 on September 14, 2016.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5459 on September 14, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 5459 to the House on September 19, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–756.

The House considered H.R. 5459 under Suspension of the Rules on September 26, 2016, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 5459 was received in the Senate on September 27, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

115th Congress
H.R. 584

H.R. 584 was introduced in the House on January 17, 2017, by Mr. Donovan, Mr. Payne, Mr. McCaul, and Mr. Ratcliffe; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The House considered H.R. 584 under Suspension of the Rules on January 31, 2017, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 584 was received in the Senate on February 1, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 584 were included in Title VI of H.R. 2825 as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 2825, below.

UNITED STATES–ISRAEL CYBERSECURITY COOPERATION ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2017

H.R. 612

To establish a grant program at the Department of Homeland Security to promote cooperative research and development between the United States and Israel on cybersecurity.

Summary

In accordance with the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the State of Israel on Cooperation in Science and Technology for Homeland Security Matters signed on May 29, 2008, this legislation requires the Department of Homeland Security to establish a grant program to support cybersecurity research, development, demonstration, and commercialization of cybersecurity technology.

Legislative History

114th Congress
H.R. 5843

H.R. 5843 was introduced in the House on July 14, 2016, by Mr. Langevin and Mr. Ratcliffe; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 5843 was referred

to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies.

The Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5843 on September 14, 2016.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5843 on September 14, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 5843 to the House on November 15, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–826.

The House considered H.R. 5843 on November 29, 2016, under Suspension of the Rules and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 5843 was received in the Senate on November 30, 2016.

115th Congress
H.R. 612

H.R. 612 was introduced in the House on January 23, 2017, by Mr. Langevin and Mr. Ratcliffe; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The House considered H.R. 612 under Suspension of the Rules on January 31, 2017, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 612 was received in the Senate on February 1, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

REPORTING EFFICIENTLY TO PROPER OFFICIALS IN RESPONSE TO TERRORISM ACT OF 2017

H.R. 625 (S. 1884)

To provide for joint reports by relevant Federal agencies to Congress regarding incidents of terrorism, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 625 requires the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Attorney General, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the head of the National Counter Terrorism Center (NCTC) to submit reports to Congress within one year of the completion of an investigation into an incident of terrorism. The report is required to (1) Include a Statement of the facts of the incident; (2) Identify gaps in national security that could be addressed to prevent future attacks; and (3) Provide any recommendations for additional measures that could be taken to improve homeland security including potential changes in law enforcement practices or changes in law, consistent with the Constitution, that could help prevent future attacks. The bill includes an exception to the reporting requirement if such report could jeopardize an ongoing investigation or prosecution. The bill defines the term "incident of terrorism" as an event declared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to be an act of terrorism.

Legislative History

H.R. 625

H.R. 625 was introduced in the House on January 24, 2017, by Mr. Aguilar and Mr. Calvert and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 625 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

The Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence was discharged from consideration of H.R. 625 on May 3, 2017.

The Committee considered H.R. 625 on May 3, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 625 to the House on June 15, 2017, as H. Rpt. 115–182.

The House considered H.R. 625 under Suspension of the Rules on June 20, 2017, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 625 was received in the Senate on June 21, 2017, read twice and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

S. 1884

S. 1884 was introduced in the Senate by Mrs. McCaskill and Mr. Lee and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 1884 on October 4, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported, with an amendment, favorably.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 1884 to the Senate on February 26, 2018, as S. Rpt. 115–210.

FUSION CENTER ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2017

H.R. 642

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance the partnership between the Department of Homeland Security and the National Network of Fusion Centers, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation updates the existing language in Section 210A of the Homeland Security Act (Pub. L. 107–296) to enhance State and local partners access to homeland security information and coordination with the Department of Homeland Security's Components. The bill reflects the evolution of the National Network of Fusion Centers, as well as the Office of Intelligence and Analysis relationship with fusion centers in the Network. The bill adds several new responsibilities for the Under Secretary of Intelligence and Analysis to reflect the current role of fusion centers in detecting and preventing a terrorist attack or other emergency. Additionally, this legislation requires the Under Secretary to submit a report on the efforts of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis and departmental components to support the National Network of Fusion Centers.

Legislative History

114th Congress
H.R. 3598

Prior to introduction, the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence considered a Committee Print entitled the "Fusion Center Enhancement Act of 2015" on September 17, 2015, and reported the measure to the Full Committee with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

H.R. 3598 was introduced in the House on September 24, 2015, by Mr. Barletta, and Mr. King of New York; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3598 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

On October 28, 2015, the Chair of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration of H.R. 3598, the Committee on Intelligence would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 3598. The letter further requested the support for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called. On the following day, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded, acknowledging the jurisdictional interest of the Committee on Intelligence and the support for the request to appoint Conferees.

The Committee reported H.R. 3598 to the House on November 2, 2014 as H. Rpt. 114–324.

On November 2, 2015, the Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 3598. The letter further requested the support for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called. The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded on November 2, 2015, acknowledging the jurisdictional interest of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the support for the request to appoint Conferees.

The House considered H.R. 3598 under Suspension of the Rules on November 2, 2015, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3598 was received in the Senate on November 3, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

115th Congress
H.R. 642

H.R. 642 was introduced in the House on January 24, 2017, by Mr. Barletta, Mr. King of New York, and Mr. McCaul; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 642. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 642.

The House considered H.R. 642 under Suspension of the Rules on January 31, 2017, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 642 was received in the Senate on February 1, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 642 were included in Title III of H.R. 2825 as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 2825, below.

SECURING THE CITIES ACT OF 2017

H.R. 655

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Securing the Cities program to enhance the ability of the United States to detect and prevent terrorist attacks and other high consequence events utilizing nuclear or other radiological materials that pose a high risk to homeland security in high-risk urban areas, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107–296) to establish the Securing the Cities Program within the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO). It would require the Director of DNDO to assist state and local governments by designing, implementing, and enhancing capabilities for coordinating detection and interdiction of nuclear or other radiological materials. The legislation would provide resources to enhance detection, analysis, communication and coordination and increased oversight and accountability by requiring the Government Accountability Office to conduct a review on the effectiveness of the program.

Legislative History

114th Congress
H.R. 3493

H.R. 3493 was introduced in the House on September 11, 2015, by Mr. Donovan, Mr. King of New York, and Mr. McCaul; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 3493 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies.

The Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies considered H.R. 3493 on September 17, 2015, and reported the measure to the Full Committee with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3490 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 3493 to the House on October 20, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–295.

The House considered H.R. 3493 under Suspension of the Rules on October 20, 2015, and passed the measure, amended, by a 2/3 recorded vote of 411 yeas and 4 nays, (Roll No. 550).

H.R. 3493 was received in the Senate on October 21, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

115th Congress
H.R. 655

H.R. 655 was introduced in the House on January 24, 2017, by Mr. Donovan, Mr. King of New York, and Mr. McCaul; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The House considered H.R. 655 under Suspension of the Rules on January 31, 2017, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 655 was received in the Senate on February 1, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 655 were included in H.R. 6198, as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 655, below.

AIRPORT PERIMETER AND ACCESS CONTROL SECURITY ACT OF 2017

H.R. 665

To modernize and enhance airport perimeter and access control security by requiring updated risk assessments and the development of security strategies, and for other purposes.

Summary

This measure requires the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to update both the Transportation Sector Security Risk Assessment (TSSRA) and the Comprehensive Risk Assessment of Perimeter and Access Control Security. The bill directs the Administrator to develop timeframes for additional updates and complete a sector-wide assessment of airport access controls and perimeter security. This assessment is required to incorporate the updates to the TSSRA, as well as findings from the Joint Vulnerability Assessment. Additionally, the Administrator is required to include consideration of the overall airport risk environment, specific security even data, trend analysis, and existing best practices utilized by airports to mitigate security risks.

In addition to the comprehensive assessment and report updates, the legislation requires the Administrator to update the National Strategy for Airport Perimeter and Access Control Security to include the results of the comprehensive risk assessments, as well as information on airport security activities, the status of TSA's own security initiatives, stakeholder input, and outcome-based performance goals and objectives.

Legislative History

114th Congress
H.R. 5056

H.R. 5056 was introduced in the House on April 26, 2015, by Mr. Keating and six original cosponsors; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5056 on April 28, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by unanimous consent.

The Committee reported H.R. 5056 to the House on July 1, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–653.

The House considered H.R. 5056 under Suspension of the Rules on July 11, 2016, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 5056 was received in the Senate on July 12, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

115th Congress
H.R. 665

H.R. 665 was introduced in the House on January 24, 2017, by Mr. Keating, Mr. Katko, Miss Rice of New York, Mr. Swalwell of California, Mr. Richmond, and Mr. Thompson of Mississippi; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The House considered H.R. 665 under Suspension of the Rules on January 31, 2017, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 665 was received in the Senate on February 1, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Provisions of H.R. 665 were included in Title V of H.R. 2825 as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 2825, below.

Provisions of H.R. 665 were included in H.R. 302, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY INSIDER THREAT AND MITIGATION ACT OF 2017

H.R. 666

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Insider Threat Program, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 666 amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish an Insider Threat program at the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The bill mandates employee education and training programs and establishes an internal DHS Steering Committee to manage and coordinate DHS activities related to insider threat issues.

Legislative History

114th Congress
H.R. 3361

H.R. 3361 was introduced in the House on July 29, 2015, by Mr. King of New York, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Barletta, Mr. Katko, and Mr. Donovan; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 3361 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

The Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence considered H.R. 3361 on September 17, 2015, and reported the measure

to the Full Committee with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3361 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 3361 to the House on November 2, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–321.

The House considered H.R. 3361 on November 2, 2015, under Suspension of the Rules and passed the measure, amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3361 was received in the Senate on November 3, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 3361 on February 10, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute, favorably.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 3361 to the Senate on July 12, 2016, as S. Rpt. 114–297.

115th Congress
H.R. 666

H.R. 666 was introduced in the House on January 24, 2017, by Mr. King of New York, Mr. Barletta, Mr. McCaul, and Mr. Donovan; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The House considered H.R. 666 under Suspension of the Rules on January 31, 2017, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 666 was received in the Senate on February 1, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 666 were included in Title III of H.R. 2825 as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 2825, below.

CBRN INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SHARING ACT OF 2017

H.R. 677

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear intelligence and information sharing functions of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security and to require dissemination of information analyzed by the Department to entities with responsibilities relating to homeland security, and for other purposes.

Summary

Terrorist groups have long strived to employ chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) materials in their attacks. This legislation requires the Office of Intelligence and Analysis within the Department of Homeland Security to enhance intelligence analysis and information sharing on CBRN threats and work to ensure that State and local officials get the actionable intelligence information necessary to stop an attack.

Legislative History

114th Congress
H.R. 2200

H.R. 2200 was introduced in the House on May 1, 2015, by Ms. McSally, Mr. McCaul, Mr. King of New York, Mr. Meehan, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, and Mr. Payne; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 2200 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence and the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications considered H.R. 2200 on May 14, 2015, and forwarded the measure to the Full Committee for consideration, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence from further consideration of H.R. 2200 on May 20, 2015.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 2200 on May 20, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 2200 to the House on June 17, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–164.

The House considered H.R. 2200 under Suspension of the Rules on June 23, 2015, and passed the measure, on June 25, 2015, amended, by a ⅔ recorded vote of 420 yeas and 2 nays, (Roll No. 389).

H.R. 2200 was received in the Senate on July 7, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

115th Congress
H.R. 677

H.R. 677 was introduced in the House on January 24, 2017, by Ms. McSally, Mr. King of New York, Mr. Donovan, and Mr. McCaul; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. The House considered H.R. 677 under Suspension of the Rules on January 31, 2017, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 677 was received in the Senate on February 1, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

During consideration of H.R. 2825, the Senate included the text of H.R. 677 in section 1119. For further action see H.R. 2825 listed below.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY SUPPORT TO FUSION CENTERS ACT OF 2017

H.R. 678

To require an assessment of fusion center personnel needs, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation requires an assessment of Department of Homeland Security support to fusion centers, including Departmental

personnel assigned to fusion centers and whether such assignments are sufficient. Additionally, the bill supports ongoing efforts by the Office of Intelligence and Analysis to sponsor Top Secret/Sensitive Compartmented Information (TS/SCI) clearances for appropriate State and local analysts at fusion centers and report on whether a higher clearance level improves threat awareness and information sharing.

Legislative History

114th Congress
H.R. 3503

H.R. 3503 was introduced in the House on September 11, 2015, by Ms. McSally, Mr. McCaul, Mr. King of New York, Mr. Loudermilk, and Mr. Barletta; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 3503 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

The Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence considered H.R. 3503 on September 17, 2015, and reported the measure to the Full Committee with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3503 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

On October 28, 2015, the Chair of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration of H.R. 3503, the Committee on Intelligence would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 3503. The letter further requested the support for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called. On the following day, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded, acknowledging the jurisdictional interest of the Committee on Intelligence and the support for the request to appoint Conferees.

The Committee reported H.R. 3503 to the House on November 2, 2014 as H. Rpt. 114–322.

The House considered H.R. 3503 under Suspension of the Rules on November 2, 2015, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3503 was received in the Senate on November 3, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

115th Congress
H.R. 678

H.R. 678 was introduced in the House on January 24, 2017, by Ms. McSally, Mr. Barletta, Mr. McCaul, and Mr. King of New York; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The House considered H.R. 678 under Suspension of the Rules on January 31, 2017, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 678 was received in the Senate on February 1, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 678 were included in Title III of H.R. 2825 as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 2825, below.

FIRST RESPONDER ACCESS TO INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES ACT

H.R. 687

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish a process to review applications for certain grants to purchase equipment or systems that do not meet or exceed any applicable national voluntary consensus standards, and for other purposes.

Summary

This measure amends Subsection (f) of section 2008 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 609) by adding at the end a review process for applications seeking to purchase equipment or systems that do not meet or exceed applicable national voluntary consensus standards using funds from the Urban Area Security Initiative or the State Homeland Security Grant Program. This bill addresses complaints raised by stakeholder groups that Federal Emergency Management Agency lacks a uniform, predictable, and transparent process to review grantee requests to use grant funding to purchase equipment that does not meet or exceed voluntary consensus standards or for which no voluntary consensus standard exists.

Legislative History

114th Congress
H.R. 5460

H.R. 5460 was introduced in the House on June 13, 2016, by Mr. Payne and Mr. Donovan; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 5460 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

On June 16, 2016, the Subcommittee on Emergency Communications, Preparedness, and Response considered H.R. 5460 and reported the measure to the Full Committee, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5460 on September 16, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 5460 to the House on September 26, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–788.

The House considered H.R. 5460 under Suspension of the Rules on September 26, 2016, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 5460 was received in the Senate on September 27, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

115th Congress
H.R. 687

H.R. 687 was introduced in the House on January 24, 2017, by Mr. Payne, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, and Mr. Donovan; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The House considered H.R. 687 under Suspension of the Rules on January 31, 2017, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 687 was received in the Senate on February 1, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 687 were offered as an amendment during Committee consideration and included in Title III of H.R. 2825 as reported by the Committee.

GAINS IN GLOBAL NUCLEAR DETECTION ARCHITECTURE ACT

H.R. 690

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance certain duties of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107–295), to direct the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) to develop and maintain documentation that provides information on how the Office's research investments align with gaps in the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA) and the research challenges identified by the DNDO Director. It further directs DNDO to document the rationale for selecting research topics and to develop a systematic approach for evaluating how the outcomes of the Office's individual research projects collectively contribute to addressing the research challenges.

Legislative History

114th Congress
H.R. 5391

H.R. 5391 was introduced in the House on June 8, 2016, by Mr. Richmond; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5391 on June 8, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 5391 to the House on July 1, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–652.

The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security sent a letter to the Speaker of the House on September 8, 2016, expressing disagreement to a jurisdictional claim by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology over H.R. 5391.

The House considered H.R. 5391 under Suspension of the Rules on September 27, 2016, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 5391 was received in the Senate on September 28, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

115th Congress
H.R. 690

H.R. 690 was introduced in the House on January 24, 2017, by Mr. Richmond; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Chair of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on January 30, 2017, that, in order to expedite consideration of H.R. 690 on the House floor, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 690. On the same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded agreeing to the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and the expedited consideration on the House Floor.

The House considered H.R. 690 under Suspension of the Rules on January 31, 2017, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 690 was received in the Senate on February 1, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY CLEARANCE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION ACT

H.R. 697

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to improve the management and administration of the security clearance processes throughout the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107–296) to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a review of the sensitivity level designations of national security positions within the Department to ensure employees with security clearances continue to need access to such sensitive information. The bill requires the Department conduct an accounting of workforce needs to better manage the costs of unnecessary background investigations and limit the number of positions that may be vulnerable to insider threats and targeting by foreign intelligence services.

Legislative History

114th Congress
H.R. 3505

H.R. 3505 was introduced in the House on September 15, 2015, by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 3505 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

The Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence considered H.R. 3505 on September 17, 2015, and reported the measure to the Full Committee with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3505 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 3503 to the House on November 2, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–323.

The House considered H.R. 3503 on November 2, 2015, under Suspension of the Rules and passed the measure, amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3505 was received in the Senate on November 3, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

115th Congress
H.R. 697

H.R. 697 was introduced in the House on January 24, 2017, by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The House considered H.R. 697 under Suspension of the Rules on January 31, 2017, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 697 was received in the Senate on February 1, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

AVIATION EMPLOYEE SCREENING AND SECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2017

H.R. 876

To reform programs of the Transportation Security Administration, and for other purposes. [To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to reform programs of the Transportation Security Administration, and for other purposes.]

Summary

This legislation is the culmination of an investigation by the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security into airport access controls and the insider threat. Over the course of its multi-year investigation, the Subcommittee found numerous lapses in employee security at various airports across the country and issued a majority staff investigative report in February 2017 entitled "America's Airports: The Threat From Within." The report included a number of proposed solutions to help mitigate the insider threat to aviation security, as well as detailed accounts of examples of insider threats posed to the aviation sector from employees with access to secure and sterile areas of airports. The legislation is needed in order to diminish these threats to aviation security.

The bill requires the Comptroller General of the United States to review the cost and feasibility study required under Section 3 for its reliability and efficiency. This review is directed to be delivered to the appropriate Congressional committees. The bill also directs the Administrator to report to the appropriate Congressional committees on the results of the required assessment of credentialing standards, policies and practices for aviation workers. Additionally, the Administrator is required to report to the appropriate Congressional committees on the frequency, methodology and strategy of Administration-led employee inspection efforts, as well as a plan to conduct recurring reviews of the operational, technical, and management security controls for Administration information technology systems at airports.

Legislative History

H.R. 876 was introduced in the House on February 6, 2017, by Mr. Katko and eight original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 876 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security.

The Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 876 on March 8, 2017.

The Committee considered H.R. 876 on March 8, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Ways and Means sent a letter on April 25, 2017, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Ways and Means would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 876. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded, agreeing to the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Ways and Means and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral.

The Committee reported H.R. 876 to the House on April 25, 2017, as H. Rpt. 115–94.

The House considered H.R. 876 under Suspension of the Rules on April 25, 2017, and passed the measure, amended, by a ⅔ recorded vote of 409 yeas and 0 nays (Roll No. 223). During consideration, the House agreed to amend the title so as to read: "To reform programs of the Transportation Security Administration, and for other purposes.".

H.R. 876 was received in the Senate on April 26, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Provisions of H.R. 876 were included in Title V of H.R. 2825 as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 2825, below.

Provisions of H.R. 876 also were included in H.R. 302, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018.

COUNTERTERRORISM SCREENING AND ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2017

H.R. 1196 (S. 942)

To require a plan to combat international travel by terrorists and foreign fighters, accelerate the transfer of certain border security systems to foreign partner governments, establish minimum international border security standards, authorize the suspension of foreign assistance to countries not making significant efforts to comply with such minimum standards, and for other purposes.

Summary

Legislative History

H.R. 1196

H.R. 1196 was introduced in the House on February 16, 2017, by Mr. Zelden, Mr. McCaul, and Ms. Sinema, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on the Judiciary. Within the Committee, H.R.

1196 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security and the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs considered H.R. 1196 on July 19, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on October 10, 2017, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Homeland Security would waive further consideration of H.R. 1196. The letter further requested the appointment of Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Foreign Affairs responded, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Homeland Security and the agreement to waive further consideration, and support for the appointment of Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

S. 942

S. 942, the Senate companion measure was introduced in the Senate on April 27, 2107, by Mr. Rubio and Mr. Coons, and referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

DHS MULTIYEAR ACQUISITION STRATEGY ACT OF 2017

H.R. 1249

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require a multiyear acquisition strategy of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 1249 requires DHS to develop a multi-year acquisition strategy as part of each Future Years Homeland Security Program to guide the overall direction of DHS acquisitions, while also allowing flexibility to deal with ever-changing threats and risks. Specifically, the strategy shall include, among other things, a prioritized list of acquisition investments based on mission, a plan to develop a reliable DHS-wide inventory of investments, and an identification of capabilities required to leverage emerging technology. This will help industry better understand, plan, and align resources to meet the future acquisition needs of the Department.

Legislative History

H.R. 1249 was introduced in the House on February 28, 2017, by Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. McCaul and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 1249 on March 8, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 1249 to the House on March 20, 2017, as H. Rpt. 115–46.

The House considered H.R. 1249 under Suspension of the Rules on March 20, 2017, and passed the measure, as amended, by a ⅔ recorded vote of 409 yeas and 0 nays (Roll No. 174).

H.R. 1249 was received in the Senate on March 21, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 1249 were included in Title II of H.R. 2825 as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 2825, below.

DHS ACQUISITION AUTHORITIES ACT OF 2017

H.R. 1252

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for certain acquisition authorities for the Under Secretary of Management of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

The purpose of H.R. 1252 is to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for certain acquisition authorities for the Under Secretary of Management of the Department of Homeland Security and for other purposes.

H.R. 1252 establishes the Undersecretary for Management (USM) as the Department's Chief Acquisition Officer responsible for approving, pausing, modifying, or canceling major acquisition programs, as needed. The bill authorizes the USM to lead the Department's acquisition oversight body, the Acquisition Review Board, which oversees major acquisition programs, as well as establish acquisition policies to which all Department components shall comply.

Legislative History

H.R. 1252 was introduced in the House on February 28, 2017, by Mr. Higgins of Louisiana and Mr. McCaul and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 1252 on March 8, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on March 10, 2017, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 1252. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the agreement to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 1252 and the support for a request for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Committee reported H.R. 1252 to the House on March 20, 2017, as H. Rpt. 115–47.

The House considered H.R. 1252 under Suspension of the Rules on March 20, 2017, and passed the measure, as amended, by a ⅔ recorded vote of 407 yeas and 1 nay (Roll No. 175).

H.R. 1252 was received in the Senate on March 21, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 1252 were included in Title II of H.R. 2825 as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 2825, below.

HSA TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT

H.R. 1258

To make technical corrections to the Homeland Security Act of 2002.

Summary

The purpose of H.R. 1258 is to make technical corrections to the Homeland Security Act of 2002.

Legislative History

114th Congress
H.R. 3859

H.R. 3859 was introduced in the House on October 29, 2015, by Mr. Perry and Mr. McCaul and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 3859 on November 4, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 3859 to the House on November 16, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–333.

The House considered H.R. 3859 under Suspension of the Rules on December 8, 2015, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3859 was received in the Senate on December 9, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

115th Congress
H.R. 1258

H.R. 1258 was introduced in the House on February 28, 2017, by Mr. Perry and Mr. McCaul and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 1258 on March 8, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 1258 to the House on April 12, 2017, as H. Rpt. 115–90.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on May 31, 2017, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 1258.

Provisions of H.R. 1258 were included in Title VII of H.R. 2825 as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 2825, below.

DHS ACQUISITION REVIEW BOARD ACT OF 2017

H.R. 1282 (S. 886)

To amend the Homeland Security of 2002 to establish Acquisition Review Boards in the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 1282, the DHS Acquisition Review Board Act of 2017, seeks to ensure that the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) provide the accountability and consistency in oversight needed to manage components' major acquisition programs by authorizing the Acquisition Review Board (ARB).

Legislative History

H.R. 1282 was introduced in the House on March 1, 2017, by Mr. Garrett and Mr. McCaul and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 1282 on March 8, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 1282 to the House on March 23, 2017, amended, as H. Rpt. 115–57.

The House considered H.R. 1282 under Suspension of the Rules on June 21, 2017, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 1282 was received in the Senate on June 22, 2017.

Provisions of H.R. 1282 were included in Title II of H.R. 2825 as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 2825, below.

S. 886

S. 886 was introduced in the Senate on April 6, 2017, by Mr. Daines and Mrs. McCaskill and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 886 on July 26, 2017, and ordered it reported to the Senate, without amendment.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 886 to the Senate on October 16, 2017, as S. Rpt. 115–170.

The Senate passed S. 886 on November 9, 2017, as amended.

S. 886 was received in the House on November 13, 2017, and held at the Desk.

REDUCING DHS ACQUISITION COST GROWTH ACT

H.R. 1294 (S. 906)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for congressional notification regarding major acquisition program breaches, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 1294 requires that DHS's major acquisition programs (those worth $300 million or more) be subject to greater Departmental

and congressional oversight when they fail to meet (i.e. "breach") key cost, schedule, or performance requirements. H.R. 1294 will provide greater accountability to major acquisition programs and provides Congress with greater oversight of failing acquisition programs to prevent the waste of taxpayer dollars.

Legislative History

H.R. 1294

H.R. 1294 was introduced in the House on March 1, 2017, by Mr. Rutherford and Mr. McCaul and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 1294 on March 8, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 1294 to the House on March 20, 2017, as H. Rpt. 115–45.

The House considered H.R. 1294 under Suspension of the Rules on March 20, 2017, and passed the measure, without amendment, by a ⅔ recorded vote of 408 yeas and 0 nays (Roll No. 173).

H.R. 1294 was received in the Senate on March 21, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 1294 were included in Title II of H.R. 2825 as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 2825, below.

S. 906

S. 906 was introduced in the Senate on April 7, 2017, by Mrs. McCaskill and Mr. Daines and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 906 on July 26, 2017, and ordered it reported to the Senate with an amendment.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 906 to the Senate on October 5, 2017, as S. Rpt. 115–165.

The Senate passed S. 906 on November 9, 2017, as amended.

S. 906 was received in the House on November 13, 2017, and held at the Desk.

QUADRENNIAL HOMELAND SECURITY REVIEW TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 2017

H.R. 1297

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make technical corrections to the requirement that the Secretary of Homeland Security submit quadrennial homeland security reviews, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 1297, the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review Technical Corrections Act of 2017, amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107–296), revises the requirements for the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) to improve the quality and

timeliness of the review that the Department of Homeland Security carries out. Namely, this legislation requires the Department of Homeland Security ("DHS" or "the Department") to conduct a risk assessment to inform the QHSR, to complete more robust stakeholder engagement, and to maintain all documentation regarding the QHSR, including, but not limited to, all written communications sent out by the Secretary and feedback submitted to the Secretary, information on how feedback received by the Secretary informed the QHSR, and information regarding the risk assessment. Maintaining such documentation should allow Congress to conduct more effective oversight of DHS's decision-making process regarding the QHSR.

Legislative History

114th Congress
H.R. 5385

H.R. 5385 was introduced in the House on June 7, 2016, by Mrs. Watson Coleman and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5385 on June 8, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 5385 to the House on July 5, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–662.

The House considered H.R. 4785 under Suspension of the Rules on July 11, 2016, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 4785 was received in the Senate on July 12, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

115th Congress
H.R. 1297

H.R. 1297 was introduced in the House on March 1, 2017, by Mrs. Watson Coleman and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 1297 on March 8, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 1297 to the House on March 16, 2017, as H. Rpt. 115–41.

The House considered H.R. 1297 under Suspension of the Rules on March 20, 2017, and passed the measure, without amendment, on March 21, 2017, by a recorded vote of 415 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 181).

H.R. 1297 was received in the Senate on March 22, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 1297 were included in Title I of H.R. 2825 as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 2825, below.

TERRORIST AND FOREIGN FIGHTER TRAVEL EXERCISE ACT OF 2017

H.R. 1302

To require an exercise related to terrorist and foreign fighter travel, and for other purposes.

Summary

In September 2015, the final report of the Committee on Homeland Security's Task Force on Combating Terrorist and Foreign Fighter Travel was published (Committee Print 114–B). The report, produced by a bipartisan panel, issued 32 findings and provided more than 50 recommendations for enhancing U.S. security. Among other conclusions, the Task Force report found that the growing complexity and changing nature of the foreign fighter security challenge may be creating unseen gaps in our defenses, yet it has been years since any large-scale "stress test" has been conducted on U.S. government protection and prevention programs against terrorist travel.

The last major government exercise on terrorist travel occurred in 2009. That year, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) managed an exercise centered on the "aftermath of a notional terrorist event outside of the United States" and how to prevent "subsequent efforts by the terrorists to enter the United States and carry out additional attacks." The exercise tested how agencies at all levels of government would respond in such a scenario.

The threat environment has since changed. The 2009 exercise centered on terrorists attempting to enter the country, but as the Task Force report noted, officials today should be just as concerned about Americans leaving the country to train overseas with terrorist groups as foreign fighters. Such individuals can represent a serious security threat to the United States, particularly upon their return to the country; thus, preventing them from joining extremists abroad in the first place should be a top law enforcement goal.

Accordingly, the Task Force report recommended that the Administration should conduct an exercise designed around the foreign fighter threat to test all phases of extremist planning and travel in order to determine how partners at all levels of government in the United States and abroad are currently responding to these scenarios. Such an exercise would help identify weaknesses at home and abroad that may be exploited by terrorists and foreign fighters seeking to travel to and from the United States and overseas terrorist sanctuaries.

Legislative History

114th Congress
H.R. 4404

H.R. 4404 was introduced in the House on February 1, 2016, by Ms. McSally and eight original cosponsors, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 4404 on February 2, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on March 9, 2016, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 4404. The letter further requested the appointment of Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called. The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded on March 11, 2016, acknowledging the cooperation of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure with respect to the consideration of H.R. 4404.

The Committee reported H.R. 4404 to the House on March 16, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–456.

The House considered H.R. 4404 under Suspension of the Rules on July 11, 2016, and passed the measure by voice vote.

115th Congress
H.R. 1302

H.R. 1302 was introduced in the House on March 2, 2017, by Ms. McSally and nine original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 1302 on March 8, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 1302.

The Committee reported H.R. 1302 to the House on March 16, 2017, as H. Rpt. 115–40.

The House considered H.R. 1302 under Suspension of the Rules on March 22, 2017, and on March 24, 2017, the House passed the measure, without amendment, by voice vote.

H.R. 1302 was received in the Senate on March 27, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

TSA ADMINISTRATOR MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2017

H.R. 1309

To streamline the office and term of the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration, and for other purposes.

SUMMARY

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) was originally created in 2001 as part of the Department of Transportation (DOT). However, when TSA and its functions were transferred from DOT to DHS via the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the Administrator's position and 5-year term officially terminated. Since the Administrator's position and term did not transfer, DHS has been using one of the available Assistant Secretary positions for the Administrator.

This creates problems with transparency and consistency. Since 2015, five different people have served as the TSA Administrator-both as appointees and as acting administrators. Additionally, Administrator Neffenger offered his resignation to President Trump in January 2017 after less than 2 years of service, since the 5-year term was no longer in effect. This bill addresses these issues and gaps by re-establishing the Administrator's position, level, and term, which will ensure more consistent leadership at TSA.

Legislative History

H.R. 1309

H.R. 1309 was introduced in the House on March 2, 2017, by Mr. Katko, Mr. McCaul, Mr. Keating, and Mr. King of New York and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 1309 on March 8, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on March 13, 2017, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 1309.

The Chair of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on March 13, 2017, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 1309.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 1309 to the House on March 15, 2017, as H. Rpt. 1174–37.

The House considered H.R. 1309 under Suspension of the Rules on March 20, 2017, and passed the measure, without amendment, by voice vote.

H.R. 1309 was received in the Senate on March 21, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Provisions of H.R. 1309 were included in Title V of H.R. 2825 as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 2825, below.

Provisions of H.R. 876 were included in H.R. 302, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018.

STRENGTHENING OVERSIGHT OF TSA EMPLOYEE MISCONDUCT ACT

H.R. 1351

To amend title 49, United States Code, to direct the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to make certain improvements in managing TSA's employee misconduct, and for other purposes.

Summary

In July 2016, the Majority staff of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency and the Subcommittee on Transportation Security released their findings from a joint investigation into TSA's efforts to address employee misconduct in a report entitled "Misconduct at TSA Threatens the Security of the Flying Public." In particular, the staff found that, according to TSA data, employee misconduct has grown over time-by almost 29 percent from Fiscal Year 2013 to 2015. Moreover, the report detailed that most disciplinary and non-disciplinary penalties are given by lower level managers at airport checkpoints with potentially very little oversight by the airport's Federal Security Director (FSD), much less by headquarters.

In order to ensure that TSA effectively delegates authority to the local level, TSA needs mechanisms to ensure that employees are adhering to guidance. If these are not implemented, TSA will likely be unable to ensure that misconduct declines over time. Although TSA has issued guidance related to employee conduct and expects that all employees review and adhere to it, it does not have mechanisms in place to ensure that the policy is implemented at the local level.

H.R. 1351 is intended to better ensure consistency in the way TSA airport managers administer agency actions in response to employee misconduct and better position TSA to identify causes behind persistent employee misconduct. Specifically, H.R. 1351 requires the TSA Administrator to designate a senior official to oversee unannounced inspections at airports of agency actions taken to address employee misconduct to be completed at all airports within 5 fiscal years. The bill also requires the Administrator to designate a separate official to review the inspection results to identify causes of any variances or trends in the way actions are taken in response to TSA misconduct and to develop corrective actions to address such variances. H.R. 1351 also requires TSA to provide inspection results to the Department's Chief Human Capital Officer to review the results, identify trends, and make recommendations on ways to improve TSA employee misconduct. Finally, the bill requires the TSA Administrator to provide inspection results and any corrective actions to certain Congressional committees.

Legislative History

H.R. 1351 was introduced in the House on March 2, 2017, by Mr. Perry and Mr. McCaul, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 1351 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security.

The Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security was discharged from consideration of H.R. 1351 on May 3, 2017.

The Committee considered H.R. 1351 on May 3, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by a recorded vote of 14 yeas and 10 nays (Roll No. 8).

TRANSPARENCY IN TECHNOLOGICAL ACQUISITIONS ACT OF 2017

H.R. 1353

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require certain additional information to be submitted to Congress regarding the strategic 5-year technology investment plan of the Transportation Security Administration.

Summary

Congress previously enacted legislation to require a 5-year technology investment plan for the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), in order to provide greater transparency for policymakers and stakeholders into the direction TSA intends to go in technology procurement. Unfortunately, TSA issued disparate strategic guidance among different documents, thus continuing to cause confusion among industry stakeholders. This legislation will ensure that TSA's 5-year plan is updated more consistently and that Congress and stakeholders are informed of any changes in procurement costs.

Legislative History

H.R. 1353 was introduced in the House on March 2, 2017, by Miss Rice of New York, Mrs. Watson Coleman, and Mr. Keating, and Mr. Katko and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 1353 on March 8, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 1353 to the House on March 20, 2017, as H. Rpt. 115–44.

The House considered H.R. 1353 under Suspension of the Rules on March 20, 2017, and passed the measure, without amendment, on March 21, 2017, by a recorded vote of 414 yeas and 2 nays, (Roll No. 178).

H.R. 1353 was received in the Senate on March 22, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Provisions of H.R. 1353 were included in Title V of H.R. 2825 as reported by the Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY ACQUISITION INNOVATION ACT

H.R. 1365

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require certain acquisition innovation, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 1365 allows the Under Secretary for Management (USM) to designate an official to manage acquisition innovation activities in the Department. It also allows the USM to test emerging acquisition best practices, develop and distribute best practices and lessons learned, engage with private industry, and establish performance metrics to assess the effectiveness of acquisition innovation ef-

forts. Additionally, H.R. 1365 requires the Secretary to provide a report to the House and Senate homeland security committees on the USM's implementation of acquisition innovation activities.

Legislative History

H.R. 1365 was introduced in the House on March 6, 2017, by Mr. Correa and Mr. Thompson of Mississippi and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 1365 on March 8, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 1365 to the House on March 20, 2017, as H. Rpt. 115–48.

The House considered H.R. 1365 under Suspension of the Rules on March 22, 2017, and on March 24, 2017, passed the measure, as amended, by a ? record vote of 424 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 193).

H.R. 1365 was received in the Senate on March 27, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 1365 were included in Title I of H.R. 2825 as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 2825, Below.

HOMELAND SECURITY FOR CHILDREN ACT

H.R. 1372 (S. 1842)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to ensure that the needs of children are considered in homeland security planning, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 1372 seeks to ensure that the needs of children are considered in homeland security planning. Specifically, the bill authorizes a technical expert at the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to identify and integrate the needs of children into preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities. The bill would also include the consideration of children's needs into Departmental policy through the Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans.

Legislative History

H.R. 1372

H.R. 1372 was introduced in the House on March 6, 2017, by Mr. Payne and Mr. Thompson of Mississippi and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

The Committee considered H.R. 1372 on March 8, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on March 10, 2017, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation

and Infrastructure would waive further consideration of H.R. 1372. The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded on March 16, 2017, agreeing to the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Transportation Security and the agreement to waive further consideration.

The Committee reported H.R. 1372 to the House on April 24, 2017, as H. Rpt. 115–92, Pt. I.

The House considered H.R. 1327 under Suspension of the Rules on April 25, 2017, and passed the measure, amended, by a voice vote.

H.R. 1372 was received in the Senate on April 26, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 1372 were included in Title I of Division A and Division F of H.R. 2825, as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 2825, below.

S. 1842

S. 1842, the Senate companion measure was introduced in the Senate on September 19, 2017, by Mr. Daines and Ms. Hassan and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 1842 on October 4, 2017, and ordered the measure reported with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 1842 to the Senate on January 30, 2018, as S. Rpt. 115–201.

SECURING AMERICAN NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS AGAINST TERRORISM ACT OF 2017

H.R. 1486

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide funding to secure non-profit facilities from terrorist attacks, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 1486 authorizes the Non-Profit Security Grant Program for the first time, recognizing the impact of this program on the security of non-profit organizations at risk of terrorist attacks, many of which have seen an increase in threats.

Legislative History

H.R. 1486 was introduced in the House on March 9, 2017 by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 1486 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The Committee considered H.R. 1486 on December 13, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, with a favorable recommendation, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 1486 to the House on January 9, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–495.

The House considered H.R. 1486 on January 9, 2018, under Suspension of the Rules, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 1486 was received in the Senate on January 10, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 1486 were included in Title VI of H.R. 2825, as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 2825, below.

FIXING INTERNAL RESPONSE TO MISCONDUCT ACT

H.R. 2131

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to direct the Chief Human Capital Officer of the Department of Homeland Security to improve consistency regarding discipline and adverse actions in the Department's workforce, and for other purposes.

Summary

The purpose of H.R. 2131 is to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to direct the Chief Human Capital Officer of the Department of Homeland Security to improve consistency regarding discipline and adverse actions in the Department's workforce, and allows the Chief Human Capital Officer (CHCO) greater Departmental oversight of employee misconduct. This legislation requires the CHCO to establish a process to oversee Department compliance with policies regarding discipline and adverse actions and requires components to submit misconduct data to the CHCO which will then allow the CHCO to identify trends and causes of persistent employee misconduct. Additionally, H.R. 2131 directs the CHCO to establish, as necessary, working groups to address employee misconduct within the Department.

Legislative History

H.R. 2131 was introduced in the House on April 25, 2017, by Mr. Higgins of Louisiana and Mr. McCaul, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 2131 on May 3, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on June 21, 2017, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 2131. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 2131.

The House considered H.R. 2131 under Suspension of the Rules on June 21, 2017, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 2131 was received in the Senate on June 22, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

TRAVELER REDRESS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2017

H.R. 2132

To require the implementation of a redress process and review of the Transportation Security Administration's intelligence-based screening rules for aviation security, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 2132 seeks to ensure a traveler, who has repeatedly received enhanced security screening at Transportation Security Administration checkpoints and believes they have wrongly been identified as posing a threat to aviation security, can receive timely redress from the Department of Homeland Security's Traveler Redress Inquiry Program, or DHS TRIP program.

Specifically, this bill directs TSA to ensure that an individual who has received enhanced screening from TSA more than three times in a 60-day period can access the Department's redress process.

Legislative History

H.R. 2132 was introduced in the House on April 25, 2017, by Mr. Katko, Mr. McCaul, and Mrs. Watson Coleman, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 2132 on May 3, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The House considered H.R. 2132 under Suspension of the Rules on June 20, 2017, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 2132 was received in the Senate on June 21, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Provisions of H.R. 2132 were included in H.R. 302, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018.

IMPROVING FUSION CENTERS' ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT

H.R. 2169

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance information sharing in the Department of Homeland Security State, Local, and Regional Fusion Center Initiative, and for other purposes

Summary

H.R. 2169 amends Section 210A of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107–296) which pertains to the Department of Homeland Security State, Local and Regional Fusion Center Initiative. The bill requires the Secretary to conduct outreach to fusion centers to proactively identify gaps in information sharing and coordinate with the appropriate Federal agency to deploy or provide access to these systems or information sources as appropriate.

Legislative History

H.R. 2169 was introduced in the House on April 26, 2017, by Mr. Katko, Mr. McCaul, and Mr. Keating, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 2169 on May 3, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 2169 to the House on June 6, 2017, as H. Rpt. 115–120.

The House considered H.R. 2169 under Suspension of the Rules on May 17, 2017, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 2169 was received in the Senate on May 18, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 2169 were included in Title III of H.R. 2825 as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 2825, below.

PLUM ISLAND PRESERVATION ACT

H.R. 2182

To require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to Congress on the alternatives for the final disposition of Plum Island, including preservation of the island for conservation, education, and research, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 2182 requires the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to assess the Department of Homeland Security's study regarding options for the disposition of Plum Island. The legislation requires GAO to assess the methodologies used by the Department in the study, determining whether these methodologies adequately support the study's findings. Additionally, the legislation suspends the requirement to sell Plum Island until a further review of the analysis of alternatives is conducted by the Department and the GAO.

Legislative History

H.R. 2182 was introduced in the House on April 26, 2017, by Mr. Zelden, and seven original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on July 25, 2017, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and

Infrastructure would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 2182. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the agreement to expedite consideration. The letter further agreed to support the request for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The House considered H.R. 2182 under Suspension of the Rules on July 25, 2017, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 2182 was received in the Senate on July 25, 2017.

COMMUNITY COUNTERTERRORISM PREPAREDNESS ACT

H.R. 2188

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the major metropolitan area counterterrorism training and exercise grant program, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Community Counterterrorism Preparedness Act (H.R. 2188) authorizes $39 million for emergency response providers in major metropolitan areas to conduct training and exercises to prevent, prepare for, and respond to emerging terrorist attack scenarios, including complex, coordinated attacks and active shooters.

Legislative History

H.R. 2188 was introduced in the House on April 27, 2017, by Mr. McCaul and 17 original cosponsors, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 2188 on May 3, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 2188 to the House on June 15, 2017, as H. Rpt. 115–181.

Provisions of H.R. 2188, as amended, were included in Title VI of H.R. 2825 as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 2825, below.

STREAMLINING DHS OVERHEAD ACT

H.R. 2190

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to direct the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security to make certain improvements in managing the Department's real property portfolio, and for other purposes.

Summary

The purpose of H.R. 2190 is to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107–296) to direct the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security to make certain improvements in managing the Department's real property portfolio. The Streamlining DHS Overhead Act mandates the development of regional real property strategies that focus on co-locating

components and consolidating the number of leases and square footage within the DHS real property portfolio. It also requires the components to share more data on their real property portfolios with headquarters and gives the Under Secretary for Management additional oversight authorities, which will help DHS make more informed management decisions with respect to its real property portfolio. Finally, the bill authorizes a Chief Facilities and Logistics Officer within the Department.

Legislative History

H.R. 2190 was introduced in the House on April 27, 2017, by Mr. Rutherford, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 2190 on May 3, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 2190 to the House on June 20, 2017, as H. Rpt. 115–184.

The House considered H.R. 2190 under Suspension of the Rules on June 20, 2017, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 2190 was received in the Senate on June 21, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

ANTI-BORDER CORRUPTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2017

H.R. 2213 (S. 595)

To amend the Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2010 to authorize certain polygraph waiver authority, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Anti-Border Corruption Reauthorization Act of 2017 (H.R. 2213) expands the authority of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to waive the administration of polygraph examinations for civilian and military applicants for law enforcement positions within CBP. This expanded waiver authority terminates five years after the enactment of the bill.

U.S. Border Patrol Agents and Office of Field Operations Officers are the most important border security resource we have. The technology and infrastructure deployed along the southwest border is useless without well-trained agents or officers present to make an arrest, interdict a drug load, screen cargo from a country of concern, or facilitate legitimate transit through a port of entry.

However, CBP is critically understaffed and well below its congressionally mandated staffing levels. Even with a recent push to hire more officers and agents, the process is slow and arduous, as attrition remains a problem, without the ability to quickly hire new ones. At the current hiring rate, approximately 150–200 applicants go through the process to hire just one agent or officer. This means CBP needs to have hundreds of thousands of people apply just to meet their current needs. Hiring more agents and officers will boost our national security and support our economy.

The Committee believes that these small changes will provide CBP with immediate, albeit temporary, relief so that they are able to quickly, yet judiciously, hire officers and agents from a pool of applicants that already maintain the public's trust and put their lives on the line for our security and safety on a daily basis.

Legislative History

H.R. 2213

H.R. 2213 was introduced in the House on April 27, 2017, by Ms. McSally, Mr. McCaul, Mr. Hurd, Mr. Carter of Texas, Mr. Cuellar, Mr. Roe of Tennessee, and Mr. Vela, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 2213 on May 3, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 2213 to the House on June 6, 2017, as H. Rpt. 115–121.

The Committee on Rules met on June 6, 2017, and granted a Rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 2213. Rule filed in the House as H. Res. 374, H. Rpt. 115–162.

The House considered H. Res. 374 on June 7, 2017, and adopted the Rule by a recorded vote of 231 yeas and 185 nays (Roll No. 289). The House then considered H.R. 2213 under the provisions of H. Res. 374 and passed the measure, as amended, by a recorded vote of 282 yeas and 137 nays (Roll No. 294).

H.R. 2213 was received in the Senate on June 8, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

S. 595

S. 595 was introduced in the Senate on March 9, 2017, by Mr. Flake, Mr. McCain, and Mr. Johnson; read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 595 on May 17, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate, amended.

BORDER ENFORCEMENT SECURITY TASK FORCE REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2017

H.R. 2281 (S. 1199)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to reauthorize the Border Enforcement Security Task Force program within the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Border Enforcement Security Task Force Reauthorization Act of 2017 (H.R. 2281) reauthorizes BEST units originally established in 2005, in response to the significant increase in violence along the southwest border. BEST units are led by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), in partnership with U.S. Customs and Border Protection, as

well as other federal, state, local, and international law enforcement officials.

H.R. 2281 would update these units by mandating the participation of both a Coast Guard Investigative Service Special Agent, and a uniformed Coast Guard Intelligence Officer on every maritime BEST unit. Requiring the Coast Guard to assign personnel to maritime BEST units will allow for the dissemination of maritime-based intelligence to other participating agencies, furthering the interdiction of illicit maritime activity within Coast Guard's unique jurisdiction, where other Federal, State, or local entities may be better positioned to act.

Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) have actively competed for control of various drug and human trafficking corridors along the southwest border of the United States, which has led to an escalation of violence on the Mexican side of the border.

BEST criminal investigations focus on TCOs that operate drug distribution networks across the borders and throughout the interior of the United States.

To date, a total of 44 BESTs have been initiated across 16 States and in Puerto Rico. These teams comprise over 1,000 members who represent over 100 law enforcement agencies who have jointly committed to investigate transnational criminal activity along the southwest and northern borders and at major U.S. seaports.

While BESTs have been highly successful with over 13,000 criminal arrests and large amounts of seized narcotics, contraband, weapons, and bulk cash, the current authorization does not reflect changes in the border security landscape. An update to BESTs is necessary to account for the establishment of DHS Joint Task Forces and the shift in strategic priorities toward securing our border and coastal waters, and dismantling TCOs.

Legislative History

H.R. 2281

H.R. 2281 was introduced in the House on May 2, 2017, by Mr. Vela, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, Mr. Richmond, Ms. McSally, Mr. Correa, and Ms. Barragán, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 2281 on May 3, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 2281 to the House on June 6, 2017, as H. Rpt. 115–122.

The House agreed on May 17, 2017, to Suspend the Rules and passed H.R. 2281, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 2281 was received in the Senate on May 18, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

S. 1199

S. 1199 was introduced in the Senate on May 22, 2017, by Ms. McCaskill, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 1199 on July 26, 2017, and on October 30, 2017, reported S. 1199 to the Senate as S. Rpt. 115–179.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY MORALE, RECOGNITION, LEARNING AND ENGAGEMENT ACT OF 2017

H.R. 2283

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to improve morale within the Department of Homeland Security workforce by conferring new responsibilities to the Chief Human Capital Officer, establishing an employee engagement steering committee, requiring action plans, and authorizing an annual employee award program, and for other purposes

Summary

The purpose of H.R. 2283 is to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to improve morale, employee engagement, and communications within the Department of Homeland Security workforce by conferring new responsibilities to the Chief Human Capital Officer, establishing an employee engagement steering committee, requiring action plans, authorizing an annual employee award program, and directing an independent, Department-wide review of how discipline is applied by components.

Legislative History

H.R. 2283 was introduced in the House on May 2, 2017, by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi and 11 original cosponsors, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 2283 on May 3, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The House considered H.R. 2283 under Suspension of the Rules on June 20, 2017, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 2283 was received in the Senate on June 21, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 2283 were included in Title I of H.R. 2825 as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 2825, below.

PATHWAYS TO IMPROVING HOMELAND SECURITY AT THE LOCAL LEVEL ACT

H.R. 2427

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002, to direct the Assistant Secretary for State and Local Law Enforcement to produce and disseminate an annual catalog on Department of Homeland Security training, publications, programs, and services for State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 2427, the Pathways to Improving Homeland Security at the Local Level Act, ensures that State and local law enforcement will continue to receive valuable information on DHS resources and programs available to law enforcement.

The bill requires the Office for State and Local Law Enforcement to produce and disseminate an annual catalog that summarizes op-

portunities for training, publications, programs, and services available to non-Federal law enforcement agencies from the Department of Homeland Security, and to disseminate the catalog to State and local law enforcement entities within 30 days of production.

This also requires DHS to share the catalog through the Homeland Security Information Network. By requiring the Office to share this catalog through this existing information sharing platform, it will expand the number of State and local law enforcement partners who receive it.

Legislative History

H.R. 2427 was introduced in the House on June 6, 2017, by Mrs. Demings and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on the Judiciary. Within the Committee, H.R. 2427 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

The Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence considered H.R. 2427 on May 18, 2017, and reported the measure to the Full Committee for consideration with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on September 5, 2017, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration of H.R. 2427, the Committee on the Judiciary would waive further consideration of H.R. 2427. The letter further requested support for the appointment of Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary on September 6, 2017, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on the Judiciary and the agreement to waive further consideration of H.R. 2427. The letter further stated the support for the appointment of Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The House considered H.R. 2427 under Suspension of the Rules on September 12, 2017, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 2427 was received in the Senate on September 13, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 2427 were included in Title III of H.R. 2825 as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 2825, below.

HOMELAND SECURITY ASSESSMENT OF TERRORISTS USE OF VIRTUAL CURRENCIES ACT

H.R. 2433

To direct the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis to develop and disseminate a threat assessment regarding terrorist use of virtual currency.

Summary

H.R. 2433 directs the Department of Homeland Security Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis, in coordination with other federal partners, to develop and disseminate a threat assessment regarding the actual and potential threat posed by individuals using virtual currency to carry out activities in furtherance of an act of terrorism, including the provision of material support to a foreign terrorist organization. The bill requires the Department to share the assessment with relevant state and local law enforcement partners.

Legislative History

H.R. 2433 was introduced in the House on June 6, 2017, by Miss Rice of New York and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 2433 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

The Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence considered H.R. 2433 on May 18, 2017, and reported the measure to the Full Committee for consideration with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The House considered H.R. 2433 under Suspension of the Rules on September 12, 2017, and passed the measure, without amendment, by voice vote.

H.R. 2433 was received in the Senate on September 13, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 2433 were included in Title III of H.R. 2825 as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 2825, below.

FEDERAL INFORMATION RESOURCE TO STRENGTHEN TIES WITH STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2017

H.R. 2442

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require an annual report on the Office for State and Local Law Enforcement.

Summary

H.R. 2442 amends Section 2006(b) of the Homeland Security Act to require the Office for State and Local Law Enforcement (OSLLE) to provide an annual report on their activities for next 5 years. This report must include details of the efforts of the office to coordinate with and improve information sharing between the DHS component agencies, and State, local, and tribal law enforcement; a review of efforts made to improve information sharing through the DHS Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN); the status of performance metrics OSLLE uses; feedback they receive from State, local, and tribal partners; and a description of other ongoing efforts to meet their statutory mandates.

Legislative History

H.R. 2442 was introduced in the House on June 6, 2017, by Ms. Jackson Lee and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on the Judiciary. Within the Committee, H.R. 2442 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

The Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence considered H.R. 2442 on May 18, 2017, and reported the measure to the Full Committee for consideration with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on September 5, 2017, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration of H.R. 2442, the Committee on the Judiciary would waive further consideration of H.R. 2442. The letter further requested support for the appointment of Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary on September 6, 2017, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on the Judiciary and the agreement to waive further consideration of H.R. 2442. The letter further stated the support for the appointment of Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The House considered H.R. 2442 under Suspension of the Rules on September 12, 2017, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 2442 was received in the Senate on September 12, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 2442 were included in Title III of H.R. 2825 as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 2825, below.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY CLASSIFIED FACILITY INVENTORY ACT

H.R. 2443

To require an inventory of all facilities certified by the Department of Homeland Security to host infrastructure or systems classified above the Secret level, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 2443 requires the Secretary of Homeland Security, to the extent practicable, to maintain and update an inventory of all facilities certified by the Department to house classified infrastructure or systems above the SECRET level. The bill also requires the Secretary to share the inventory, as appropriate, with Departmental and other governmental personnel.

Legislative History

H.R. 2443 was introduced in the House on June 6, 2017, by Mr. Barletta and Mr. McCaul, and referred to the Committee on Home-

land Security and the Committee on the Judiciary. Within the Committee, H.R. 2443 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

The Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence considered H.R. 2443 on May 18, 2017, and reported the measure to the Full Committee for consideration with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The House considered H.R. 2443 under Suspension of the Rules on September 12, 2017, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 2443 was received in the Senate on September 12, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 2443 were included in Title III of H.R. 2825 as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 2825, below.

DHS INTELLIGENCE ROTATIONAL ASSIGNMENT PROGRAM ACT OF 2017

H.R. 2453

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Intelligence Rotational Assignment Program in the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

This bill requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish the "Intelligence Rotational Assignment Program" to be administered by the Department's Chief Human Capital Officer, in conjunction with the Chief Intelligence Officer. The rotation program shall to be open to employees serving in existing analyst positions with the Department's Intelligence Enterprise (DHS IE), as well as other DHS employees, as appropriate. The responsibilities and requirements that apply to the DHS Rotation Program shall also apply to the Intelligence Rotational Assignment Program.

Legislative History

H.R. 2453 was introduced in the House on June 6, 2017, by Mr. Gallagher and Mr. McCaul, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 2453 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

The Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence considered H.R. 2453 on May 18, 2017, and reported the measure to the Full Committee for consideration with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Chair of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence sent a letter on September 8, 2017, to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration of H.R. 2453 on the House Floor, the Select Committee on Intelligence would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 2453. The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded on September 11, 2017, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Select Committee on Intelligence and the agree-

ment to forego a request for a sequential referral of H.R. 2453. The letter further agreed to support the request for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

H.R. 2453 was received in the Senate, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The House considered H.R. 2453 under Suspension of the Rules on September 11, 2017, and passed the measure, without amendment, by voice vote.

UNIFYING DHS INTELLIGENCE ENTERPRISE ACT

H.R. 2468

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish a homeland intelligence doctrine for the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 2468 requires the Secretary, acting through the Chief Intelligence Officer and in coordination with other DHS entities, to develop and disseminate Department-wide guidance regarding the processing, analysis, production, and dissemination of homeland security information and terrorism information. The bill also amends section 201(e)(1) of the Homeland Security Act to include the requirement that the Secretary provide the Chief Intelligence Officer with an experienced and qualified staff.

Legislative History

H.R. 2468 was introduced in the House on June 6, 2017, by Mr. Perry and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on the Judiciary. Within the Committee, H.R. 2468 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

The Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence considered H.R. 2468 on May 18, 2017, and reported the measure to the Full Committee for consideration with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Chair of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence sent a letter on September 8, 2017, to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration of H.R. 2468 on the House Floor, the Select Committee on Intelligence would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 2468. The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded on September 11, 2017, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Select Committee on Intelligence and the agreement to forego a request for a sequential referral of H.R. 2468. The letter further agreed to support the request for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The House considered H.R. 2468 under Suspension of the Rules on September 12, 2017, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 2468 was received in the Senate on September 13, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 2468 were included in Title III of H.R. 2825 as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 2825, below.

HOMELAND THREAT ASSESSMENT ACT

H.R. 2470

To require an annual homeland threat assessment, and for other purposes.

Summary

Within 180 days of enactment and then annually for five years, H.R. 2468 requires the Secretary to conduct a terror threat assessment to the homeland. This assessment must utilize information gathered by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and its component agencies as well as information provided through National Network of Fusion Centers.

Legislative History

H.R. 2470 was introduced in the House on June 6, 2017, by Mr. Rogers and Mr. McCaul, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 2470 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

The Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence considered H.R. 2470 on May 18, 2017, and reported the measure to the Full Committee for consideration with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Chair of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence sent a letter on September 8, 2017, to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration of H.R. 2470 on the House Floor, the Select Committee on Intelligence would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 2470. The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded on September 11, 2017, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Select Committee on Intelligence and the agreement to forego a request for a sequential referral of H.R. 2470. The letter further agreed to support the request for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The House considered H.R. 2470 under Suspension of the Rules on September 12, 2017, and passed the measure, without amendment, by voice vote.

H.R. 2470 was received in the Senate on September 13, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 2470 were included in Title III of H.R. 2825 as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 2825, below.

TERRORIST RELEASE ANNOUNCEMENTS TO COUNTER EXTREMIST RECIDIVISM ACT

H.R. 2471

To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to share with State, local, and regional fusion centers release information from a Federal correctional facility, including name, charging date, and expected place and date of release, of certain individuals who may pose a terrorist threat, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 2471 directs the Secretary, in coordination with other appropriate Federal officials, to provide fusion centers and other law enforcement entities, as appropriate, with release information related to individuals incarcerated for terror-related offenses as defined under Title 18 U.S.C. Section 2332b.

Legislative History

H.R. 2471 was introduced in the House on June 6, 2017, by Mr. Rutherford and Mr. McCaul, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 2471 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

The Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence considered H.R. 2471 on May 18, 2017, and reported the measure to the Full Committee for consideration with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The House considered H.R. 2471 under Suspension of the Rules on September 12, 2017, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 2471 was received in the Senate on September 13, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 2471 were included in Title III of H.R. 2825 as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 2825, below.

STRONG VISA INTEGRITY SECURES AMERICA ACT

H.R. 2626

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve visa security, visa applicant vetting, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Strong Visa Integrity Secures America Act (H.R. 2626) enhances visa screening procedures at U.S. Embassy posts overseas. The bill authorizes the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to assign counterterrorism personnel and biometric screening technology to at least thirty U.S. Embassy posts around the world to vet and screen all visa applicants against the appropriate criminal, national security, and terrorism databases maintained by the federal government. The bill also requires U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to utilize facial recognition and other biometric

technology when available to screen Visa Waiver Program travelers at airports.

Despite a series of improvements made to the visa security screening process since 2001, terrorists and other malicious actors continue to seek to exploit the visa process to enter the United States. No fewer than 37 terror attacks and plots may have been stopped by increased visa security measures. The Homeland Security Act of 2002 authorized the creation of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's Visa Security Program (VSP) for the purpose of interdicting individuals who seek to exploit the visa process to enter the United States.

ICE agents assigned to the VSPs provide an additional layer of security beyond the existing background security checks against intelligence community holdings. VSP Agents help adjudicate discrepancies, resolve false name matches, conduct additional investigations, liaise with host government security officials and, in the process, keep suspected terrorists from landing on American soil.

Supporting these efforts is ICE's PATRIOT program. The PATRIOT system remotely vets visa applications against law enforcement, intelligence and immigration databases to confirm identity, reduce false positives, and quickly identify applicants of concern. This early vetting gives ICE critical lead time to develop new investigations, advance ongoing operations, and coordinate with State Department officers to fill any information gaps through interviews of the applicants.

Imposters, or those who present valid travel documents belonging to another person, have long been a detection challenge for CBP Officers at ports of entry. To confirm identity and reduce the fraudulent documents accepted at the Nation's ports of entry, CBP has conducted a series of pilots to test facial recognition matching technology at several international airports. Electronic passports contain a photograph that can be read and then matched to ensure that the person attempting entry is in fact the true bearer of the travel documents. Preventing imposters from using another's legitimate travel document increases security.

Other gaps addressed in H.R. 2626 include the student visa process, which requires matching of a paper-based I–20 form issued by colleges and universities, along with the computer-based Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS), to identify whether a student qualifies to be admitted into the United States. This two-part system of paper I–20 and computer-based SEVIS matching revealed a gap in the course of the Boston Marathon bombing investigation.

Specifically, Azamat Tazhayakov, a national of Kazakhstan and friend of the Tsarnayov brothers, departed the United States in December 2012 after he was academically dismissed from the University of Massachusetts Dartmouth. Tazhayakov's I–20 document was terminated as a result of his dismissal, but he nonetheless retained it. Tazhayakov was able to reenter the United States through a port of entry on January 20, 2013, presenting the no-longer valid I–20. As a result, H.R. 2626 requires DHS to make SEVIS information available to CBP Officers conducting primary inspections at each port of entry to close this gap. SEVIS access by CBP would

be limited under H.R. 2626 to screening at ports of entry and conducting primary and secondary inspections.

Legislative History

H.R. 2626 was introduced in the House on May 24, 2017, by Mr. Hurd, Mr. McCaul, and Mr. Katko and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 22626 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

The Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security from further consideration of H.R. 2626 on July 26, 2017.

The Committee considered H.R. 2626 on July 26, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 2626 to the House on August 8, 2017, as H. Rpt. 115–273, Pt. I.

Provisions of H.R. 2626 were included in Title III of H.R. 4760 as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 4760.

Provisions of H.R. 2626 were included in Title III of H.R. 6136 as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 6136.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2017

H.R. 2825 (H.R. 437, H.R. 526, H.R. 549, H.R. 584, H.R. 642, H.R. 665, H.R. 666, H.R. 677, H.R. 678, H.R. 687, H.R. 876, H.R. 1249, H.R. 1252, H.R. 1258, H.R. 1282, H.R. 1282, H.R. 1294, H.R. 1297, H.R. 1309, H.R. 1353, H.R. 1372, H.R. 1486, H.R. 2132, H.R. 2169, H.R. 2188, H.R. 2283, H.R. 2427, H.R. 2433, H.R. 2442, H.R. 2443, H.R. 2454, H.R. 2468, H.R. 2470, H.R. 2471, H.R. 2543, H.R. 2805, H.R. 2831, H.R. 3284)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make certain improvements in the laws administered by the Secretary of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

In the aftermath of the September 11th terrorist attacks on our Nation, President Bush and Congress examined ways to improve our national security. This led to the creation of the Department of Homeland Security through the passage of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107–296). Since this original authorization 15 years ago, DHS has never been reauthorized. It has received guidance from annual appropriations legislation, but it has not received the thorough guidance that comes from a comprehensive authorization of its activities.

One of the most important responsibilities of Congress is to assert its Article I authority and pass authorizing legislation that provides direction to key offices and missions of Federal agencies.

The United States faces dynamic national security challenges brought forth by terrorists, human traffickers, drug smugglers, and state and non-state actors waging a silent war in cyberspace. America's enemies are agile and are constantly looking for ways to inflict damage. Our government and our nation must stay ahead of

these ever-evolving threats by reforming and improving the Department of Homeland Security through a first ever reauthorization.

The purpose of H.R. 2825 is to authorize the activities of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) by asserting Congress's Article I authority to legislate and provide authority and direction to DHS. It is the proper role of Congress to provide proper guidance to ensure that the Department's structure and focus are best linked to securing the homeland. This bill provides oversight of and direction to the Department in numerous areas to ensure that it is effectively carrying out the mission of securing the homeland.

H.R. 2825 aims to create efficiencies and streamline programs and offices by clarifying and uniting the offices that constitute "DHS Headquarters."

Further, this legislation integrates existing DHS intelligence systems and data sets into the data framework; creates a FEMA Chief Management Official to achieve further efficiencies and accountability modernizing internal functions; strengthens the role of the Under Secretary for Management to implement efficiencies across components to better ensure proper oversight and accountability; and requires DHS to review the organization of its offices with research and development and chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives activities to ensure an efficient and streamlined organizational structure that eliminates duplication.

This legislation protects taxpayer dollars and holds DHS accountable by directing the Department to develop a multi-year acquisition strategy resulting in major acquisitions programs be subject to greater Departmental oversight throughout the acquisition process to ensure they meet key cost, schedule and performance requirements.

Further, H.R. 2825 mandates DHS to find cost savings through real property consolidation and other common sense efforts, strengthens the role of the Chief Information Officer to forge stronger information technology collaboration to save taxpayer dollars; empowers the Chief Financial Officer to continue progress made on the Department's financial statement audits and improve internal controls to better safeguard against waste, fraud, and abuse; and ensures terrorism grant funds are used efficiently to close identified capability gaps while mandating a transparent system that measures the return on these investments.

Finally, H.R. 2825 support America's front-line defenders and first responders and improves the security of our Nation.

The legislation provides resources, including training and equipment, to first responders to counter existing and evolving terrorist threats; improves agency morale by implementing workforce planning efforts; eliminates unnecessary and duplicative human capital policies; better addresses employee misconduct; maintains support for State and local law enforcement presence at airports; ensures the FEMA Administrator has the benefit of expert law enforcement advice; and allows DHS to better focus on recruiting, retraining, and training a qualified workforce.

The legislation makes important enhancements to information sharing efforts within DHS and between the Department and State, local, Tribal and territorial partners. It provides resources to

secure passenger surface transportation and improve security at our Nation's ports; directs the Department to share with State, local and regional fusion centers release information of certain individuals convicted of terrorism; improves airport access controls, employee vetting, perimeter security, and insider threat mitigation efforts; and expands the use of explosive-detecting K–9 teams.

Legislative History

H.R. 2825 was introduced in the House on June 8, 2017, by Mr. McCaul and Mr. Higgins of Louisiana, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 2825 on June 14, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence sent a letter to the Chair of Committee on Homeland Security on June 22, 2017, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration of H.R. 2825 on the House Floor, the Committee on Intelligence would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 2825. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 2825. The letter further agreed to support the request for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Chair of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on June 22, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 2825.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on June 23, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 2825.

The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform on June 27, 2017, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 2825. The letter further agreed to support the request for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on June 27, 2017, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 2825. The letter further agreed to support the request for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Chair of the Committee on Ways and Means sent a letter to the Chair of Committee on Homeland Security on June 27, 2017, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration of H.R. 2825 on the House Floor, the Committee on Ways and Means would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 2825. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowl-

edging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Ways and Means and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 2825. The letter further agreed to support the request for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Committee reported H.R. 2825 to the House on June 28, 2017, as H. Rpt. 115–198.

As reported, the text of the following measures was included in H.R. 2825, for prior actions see above: H.R. 526, H.R. 549, H.R. 584, H.R. 642, H.R. 665, H.R. 666, H.R. 678, H.R. 687, H.R. 876, H.R. 1249, H.R. 1252, H.R. 1258, H.R. 1282, H.R. 1282, H.R. 1294, H.R. 1297, H.R. 1309, H.R. 1353, H.R. 2132, H.R. 2169, H.R. 2188, H.R. 2283, H.R. 2427, H.R. 2433, H.R. 2442, H.R. 2443, H.R. 2454, H.R. 2468, H.R. 2470, H.R. 2471, H.R. 2543, H.R. 2805, and H.R. 2831.

The Committee on Rules met on July 18, 2017, and granted a Rule providing that it shall be in order at any time on the legislative day of July 20, 2017, for the Speaker to entertain motions that the House suspend the rules relating to the bill H.R. 2825. Rule filed in the House as H. Res. 454, H. Rpt. 115–235.

The Chair of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 2825. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 2825. The letter further agreed to support the request for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The House considered H. Res. 454 on July 19, 2017, and passed the Rule by a recorded vote of 234 yeas and 194 nays (Roll No. 397).

The House considered H.R. 2825 under Suspension of the Rules on July 20, 2017, and passed the measure, amended, by a recorded vote of 386 yeas and 41 nays, (Roll No. 403).

H.R. 2825 was received in the Senate on July 20, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs held a hearing on February 7, 2018.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 2825 on February 28, and March 7, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate, as amended, by voice vote.

As reported by the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, H.R. 2825 included the texts of H.R. 677, H.R. 1302, and H.R. 3284, as passed by the House.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 2825 to the Senate on April 16, 2018, with no written report.

H.R. 2805

H.R. 2805 was introduced in the House on June 7, 2017, by Miss Rice of New York, Mr. Donovan, Mr. Reichert, and Mr. Larsen of Washington, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The text of H.R. 2805 was offered as amendment during Committee consideration of H.R. 2825, and adopted.

H.R. 2831

H.R. 2831 was introduced in the House on June 8, 2017, by Mr. Rutherford, Mr. McCaul, and Mr. Donovan, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

The text of H.R. 2831 was included in Title IV of H.R. 2825, as reported by the Committee.

Additionally, H.R. 2770, H.R. 3572 from the 114th Congress, as passed by the House, were included within the text of H.R. 2825, as reported by the Committee. Provisions of this bill were also included in H.R. 302, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018.

PROMOTING RESILIENCE AND EFFICIENCY IN PREPARING FOR ATTACKS AND RESPONDING TO EMERGENCIES ACT

H.R. 2922

To reform and improve the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Office of Emergency Communications, and the Office of Health Affairs of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 2922 seeks to reform and improve the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Office of Emergency Communications, and the Office of Health Affairs of the Department of Homeland Security through the authorization of critical first responder grant and training programs, enhancements to information sharing, and the establishment of reporting requirements, performance measures and metrics for DHS programs.

Legislative History

H.R. 2922

H.R. 2292 was introduced in the House on June 15, 2017, by Mr. Donovan and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Energy and Commerce. Within the Committee, H.R. 2922 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

Provisions of H.R. 2922 were included in Title V of H.R. 2825 as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 2825, below.

STRENGTHENING CYBERSECURITY INFORMATION SHARING AND COORDINATION IN OUR PORTS ACT OF 2017

H.R. 3101

To enhance cybersecurity information sharing and coordination at ports in the United States, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Strengthening Cybersecurity Information Sharing and Coordination in our Ports Act of 2017 (H.R. 3101) requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop and implement a maritime risk assessment model that focuses on cybersecurity vulnerabilities at our Nation's seaports. This bill also requires the Secretary to seek participation of information sharing and analysis organizations and the National and Area Maritime Security Advisory Committees in analyzing the cybersecurity risks in the maritime domain and addressing the cyber vulnerabilities at each port.

The United States Coast Guard is the government agency responsible for the physical security of our Nation's seaport infrastructure, but its authority for cybersecurity is less clear. Under the Maritime Transportation Security Act (MTSA) of 2002 (Pub. L. 107–295), the U.S. Coast Guard was granted responsibility for the protection of "communication systems," including information that flows through the Marine Transportation System but does not clearly spell out the Coast Guard's responsibility for cybersecurity at seaports.

This bill removes this ambiguity by including cybersecurity as an enumerated responsibility under MTSA. While this bill clarifies that the Coast Guard is the appropriate agency for reviewing cybersecurity in the maritime domain, the Committee believes the Coast Guard should coordinate with other DHS entities as appropriate.

In recent years there have been many high-profile cyber-related attacks on the United States. These include the U.S. Office of Personnel Management breach (July 2015), the release of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) "Vault 7" by Wikileaks (March 2017), the WannaCry ransomware attack (July 2017), and Equifax breach (September 2017).

The maritime domain is not immune from such cyber threats. While they may not have been as newsworthy as other notable cyber incidents, the maritime industry—including both individual companies and maritime authorities—has been the target of several cyber-related crimes and attacks.

More than $1 trillion in goods, from cars to oil to corn and everything in between, move through the Nation's seaports every year. Terror groups, nation-states, criminal organizations, hackers and even disgruntled employees could breach computer systems at the Nation's ports, resulting in major detrimental effects on global trade and shipping, and damage to the domestic economy.

Increasingly, cargo is moving through our ports using automated industrial control systems. These computer systems are controlling machinery in port facilities that move containers, fill tanks, and on-load and off-load ships. The growing automation of business operation systems, industrial control systems and onboard vessel control systems at the Nation's ports, while fostering efficiencies, have created cybersecurity vulnerabilities in areas that were previously safe from these threats.

For instance, in 2017, a major U.S. shipping carrier suffered a system disruption that shut down a significant number of its computer systems for days. In fact, the Petya cyberattack forced the largest terminal at the Port of Los Angeles to shut down operations

for several days while port operators contained the impact of the attack. In Europe, drug smugglers attempted to hack into cargo tracking systems to rearrange containers and hide illicit narcotics. Similarly, a foreign military is suspected of compromising several systems aboard a commercial ship contracted by the U.S. Transportation Command.

Despite the fact that the Government Accountability Office (GAO) has placed cybersecurity of our Nation's critical infrastructure on the "High Risk" list since 2003, the Coast Guard, and DHS as a whole, have been slow to fully engage on cybersecurity efforts at the Nation's many seaports.

Legislative History

H.R. 3101 was introduced in the House on June 28, 2017, by Mrs. Torres, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Within the Committee, H.R. 3101 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection.

The Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection from further consideration of H.R. 3101 on September 7, 2017.

The Committee considered H.R. 3101 on September 7, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on October 19, 2017, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would agree to waive further consideration of H.R. 3101. The letter further requested support for the appointment of Conferees should a House, Senate Conference be called. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the agreement to waive further consideration of H.R. 3101, and support the request for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Committee reported H.R. 3101 to the House on October 19, 2017, as H. Rpt. 115–356, Pt. I. Subsequently, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 3101.

The House considered H.R. 3101 under Suspension of the Rules on October 24, 2017, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 3101 was received in the Senate on October 25, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Provisions of H.R. 3101 were included in H.R. 302, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018.

CYBER VULNERABILITY DISCLOSURE REPORTING ACT

H.R. 3202

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a report on Cyber Vulnerability Disclosures, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Nation's critical infrastructure is diverse and complex. It includes distributed networks, interdependent functions and systems in both the physical space and cyberspace. The Department of Homeland Security was given the authority by the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 to improve cybersecurity in the United States through enhanced sharing of information about cybersecurity threats.

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Section 227(m)) allows the Secretary to coordinate with industry to develop Department policies and procedures for coordinating the disclosure of cyber vulnerabilities. This disclosure is important as it highlights vulnerabilities and allows the public and private sector to work to prevent and mitigate cyber threats.

H.R. 3202 directs the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security to produce a report that describes the policies and procedures developed to coordinate the disclosure of cyber vulnerabilities.

Legislative History

H.R. 3202 was introduced in the House on July 12, 2017, by Ms. Jackson Lee and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 3202 on July 26, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 3202 to the House on September 1, 2017, as H. Rpt. 115–283.

The House considered H.R. 3202 under Suspension of the Rules on January 9, 2018, and passed the measure, without amendment, by voice vote.

H.R. 3202 was received in the Senate on January 10, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

JOINT COUNTERTERRORISM AWARENESS WORKSHOP SERIES ACT OF 2017

H.R. 3284

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish a Joint Counterterrorism Awareness Workshop Series, and for other purposes.

Summary

In response to the coordinated terrorist attack on multiple targets in Mumbai, India in 2008, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC), and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) developed the Joint Counterterrorism Awareness Workshop Series (JCTAWS)

to assist States and localities in preparing for this new threat. JCTAWS brings together a wide range of first responders including law enforcement, fire, emergency medical services, and public health officials, as well as the private sector and non-governmental organizations, to prepare for, prevent against, and respond to a coordinated terrorist attack. Since 2011, over 30 cities have hosted these workshops, where they test their current plans, policies, and procedures, while identifying gaps and best practices. After each workshop, the host city, with its Federal partners, develops a *Summary* report with key findings and possible gap mitigation strategies.

H.R. 3284 authorizes this program to ensure FEMA, NCTC, and the FBI continue to provide State and local jurisdictions with this vital resource.

Legislative History

H.R. 3284 was introduced in the House on July 18, 2017, by Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Donovan, and Mrs. Murphy of Florida, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 3284 on July 26, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 3284 to the House on September 1, 2017, as H. Rpt. 115–284.

The House considered H.R. 3284 under Suspension of the Rules on September 12, 2017, and passed the measure on September 14, 2017, as amended, by a ⅔ recorded vote of 398 yeas and 4 nays (Roll Call Vote No. 529).

H.R. 3284 was received in the Senate on September 18, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

During consideration of H.R. 2825, the Senate included the text of H.R. 3284 in section 1420. For further action see H.R. 2825 listed above.

CUBAN AIRPORT SECURITY ACT OF 2017

H.R. 3328

To require a study regarding security measures and equipment at Cuba's airports, require the standardization of Federal Air Marshal Service agreements, require efforts to raise international aviation security standards, and for other purposes.

Summary

On December 17, 2014, President Obama announced a change in U.S. policy towards Cuba. After four rounds of talks and the bilateral meeting, on July 1, 2015, President Obama announced that "the United States has agreed to formally re-establish diplomatic relations with the Republic of Cuba, and re-open embassies in our respective countries." On July 20, 2015, the "Interests" sections located in Washington D.C. and Havana were converted into embassies and on August 14, 2015, Secretary of State Kerry traveled to Havana to raise the U.S. flag at the new embassy. On February 16,

2016, an agreement was signed that would allow "more than 100 daily round-trip flights between the United States and Cuba." The Department of Transportation awarded 110 routes between Cuba and the United States to ten different U.S. air carriers. The first scheduled commercial flight from Fort Lauderdale, Florida, to Villa Clara, Cuba, took place on August 31, 2016.

On March 17, 2016, the Transportation Security and Oversight and Management Subcommittees held a joint Member-level briefing on aviation security in Cuba with the Transportation Security Administration (TSA). Due to concerning information that was brought to light during that briefing, the Transportation Security Subcommittee held a public hearing on May 17, 2016. The Administration witnesses declined to respond to Members' questions in an open setting, asserting that answers contained Security Sensitive Information (SSI) despite having briefed Committee members in March. Chairman McCaul planned to lead a Congressional delegation to the island in June to examine first-hand the security at Cuba's airports, but all of the delegation's visas were denied.

Despite the change in President Trump's June 2017 announcement that travel and tourism would, again, be restricted, the Committee remains concerned about the security of Cuba's airport. Most notably, U.S. air carriers operating in Cuba must contract a vast majority of their operations support positions. These contracts are with the Empresa Cubana de Aeropuertos y Servicios is an entity run by the communist Cuban government. The airlines have no visibility into who the workers are, how they are vetted and how much they are paid. This raises serious concerns about the extent of the vetting of workers with access to sensitive areas of the airport given the potentially catastrophic security threat posed by a radicalized or corrupted individual with insider access.

This bill also addresses concerns about the baseline security standards for airports that serve as Last Points of Departure to the United States by requiring that the U.S. representative to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) work to raise security standards globally. It also increases Congressional oversight of Federal Air Marshal Service agreements by requiring that the agreements be written and transmitted to Congress once signed. Currently, the Administration is not required to share information on these agreements with Congress and has been resistant to Committee oversight in the past.

Legislative History

H.R. 3328 was introduced in the House on July 20, 2017, by Mr. Katko, Mr. McCaul, and Mr. Sires and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

The Committee considered H.R. 3328 on July 26, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Foreign Affairs sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on August 30, 2017, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Foreign Affairs would agree to waive further consideration of H.R. 3328. The letter further re-

quested support for the appointment of Conferees should a House, Senate Conference be called. The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded on September 13, 2017, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the agreement to waive further consideration of H.R. 3328, and support the request for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on September 13, 2017, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would agree to waive further consideration of H.R. 3328. The letter further requested support for the appointment of Conferees should a House, Senate Conference be called. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the agreement to waive further consideration of H.R. 3328, and support the request for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Committee reported H.R. 3328 to the House on September 13, 2017, as H. Rpt. 115–308, Pt. I. Subsequently, the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure were discharged from further consideration of H.R. 3328.

The House considered H.R. 3328 under Suspension of the Rules on October 23, 2017, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 3328 was received in the Senate on October 24, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Provisions of H.R. 2132 were included in H.R. 302, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018.

BORDER SECURITY FOR AMERICA ACT OF 2017

H.R. 3548

To make certain improvements to the security of the international borders of the United States, and for other purposes.

Summary

The goal of the Border Security for America Act of 2017 (H.R. 3548) is to gain full situational awareness and operational control of the borders of the United States through the deployment of physical infrastructure, technology, and personnel, as well as leveraging partnerships between various federal, state, and local entities.

The security of our Nation hinges on how effectively our government controls who and what enters the country both at, and between, official ports of entry. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is charged with the important mission to secure the United States borders and ports of entry against a wide array of threats. A porous border is a conduit for transnational criminal or-

ganizations, smugglers and human traffickers, and a vulnerability that terrorists may exploit.

H.R. 3548 provides $10 billion for the deployment and construction of tactical infrastructure and technology to the southern and northern border to achieve operational control and situational awareness. It also specifically authorizes the construction of wall, levee wall, and other barriers along the southern border in a manner the Secretary of Homeland Security deems "most practical and effective."

This legislation mandates a sector-by-sector technology capability deployment tailored to the specific threats and needs of each Border Patrol sector. The Committee is cognizant of the changing nature of the threat landscape along the border and was purposeful in its grant of tactical flexibility to the Secretary.

Tactical infrastructure and technology are powerful force multipliers, but the goal of border security is, and will always be, successful apprehension or interdiction. For this reason, this bill authorizes an additional 5,000 Border Patrol Agents and 5,000 Customs and Border Protection Officers. Hiring and retention have been serious challenges for DHS, so this bill also streamlines the way that veterans of the United States Armed Forces, and existing law enforcement officers can be hired in an attempt to help the agency meet these lofty personnel goals.

While much of the narrative surrounding border security is rightly focused on efforts to secure the southern border, last year there were almost twice as many individuals present in the United States on an expired visa as those apprehended crossing the border. While the law has been clear since 2004 that DHS is required to complete a biometric exit system, a lack of a definitive timeline and benchmarks for success have allowed Administrations of both parties to avoid compliance with the law. This bill remedies those challenges and mandates full deployment of an exit system at all air, land, and sea ports of entry with timelines and benchmarks to finally make this 9/11 Commission recommendation a reality.

Legislative History

H.R. 3548 was introduced in the House on July 28, 2017, by Mr. McCaul and 44 original cosponsors, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Natural Resources, the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. Within the Committee, H.R. 3548 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

The Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security from further consideration of H.R. 3548 on October 4, 2017.

The Committee considered H.R. 3548 on October 4, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by a recorded vote of 18 yeas and 12 nays (Roll Call Vote No. 36).

The Chair of the Committee on Natural Resources sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on October

10, 2017, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Natural Resources would waive further consideration of H.R. 3548. On the following day, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Natural Resources and the agreement to waive further consideration of H.R. 3548.

The Chair of the Committee on Foreign Affairs sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on November 14, 2017, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Foreign Affairs would waive further consideration of H.R. 3548. On the following day, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the agreement to waive further consideration of H.R. 3548.

The Chair of the Committee on Agriculture sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on November 15, 2017, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Agriculture would waive further consideration of H.R. 3548. The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded on December 7, 2017, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Agriculture and the agreement to waive further consideration of H.R. 3548.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on December 7, 2017, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would waive further consideration of H.R. 3548. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the agreement to waive further consideration of H.R. 3548. The letter further agreed to support the request for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Chair of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on January 3, 2018, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform would waive further consideration of H.R. 3548. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and the agreement to waive further consideration of H.R. 3548. The letter further agreed to support the request for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Chair of the Committee on Ways and Means sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on January 9, 2018, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Ways and Means would waive further consideration of H.R. 3548. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Ways and Means and the agreement to waive further consideration of H.R. 3359. The letter further agreed to support the request for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 3548 to the House on January 10, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–505, Pt. I.

On January 10, 2017 the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Natural Resources, the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Committee on Ways and Means were discharged from further consideration of H.R. 3548. The Speaker announced that the referral of H.R. 3548 to the Committee on Armed Services was extended for a period ending not later than March 23, 2018.

The Committee on Armed Services was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 3548 on March 23, 2018. Placed on the Union Calendar, No. 471.

Provisions of H.R. 3548 were included in Title I of H.R. 4760 as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 4760.

Provisions of H.R. 3548 were included in Title V of H.R. 6136 as reported by the Committee. See also action taken on H.R. 6136.

TO REAUTHORIZE THE CUSTOMS-TRADE PARTNERSHIP AGAINST TERRORISM PROGRAM

H.R. 3551

To amend the Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006 to reauthorize the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism Program, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C–TPAT) Reauthorization Act of 2017 (H.R. 3551) reauthorizes the program for the first time in 11 years to ensure it is ready to meet the dynamic threats currently facing the global supply chain, and that C–TPAT participants receive tangible benefits for their partnership with CBP working toward a more secure supply chain.

Established under the SAFE Port Act of 2006 (Pub. L. 109–347), C–TPAT is CBP's flagship global supply chain security program.

When a participant joins C–TPAT, they agree to work with CBP to protect the supply chain, identify security gaps, and implement specific security measures and best practices. Applicants must enhance security throughout their supply chain. Applicants undergo vetting by CBP and then a site visit to validate the implementation of security criteria in order to receive benefits, such as shorter wait times and fewer inspections at ports of entry.

Legislative History

H.R. 3551 was introduced in the House on July 28, 2017, by Ms. McSally, Mr. Reichert, Mr. McCaul, Mr. King of New York, Mr. Hurd, and Mr. Garrett, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 3551 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

The Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security from further consideration of H.R. 3551 on September 7, 2017.

The Committee considered H.R. 3551 on September 7, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 3551 to the House on September 25, 2017, as H. Rpt. 115–323.

The Chair of the Committee on Ways and Means sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on October 23, 2017, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Ways and Means would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 3551. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Ways and Means and agreement to not seek a sequential referral. The letter further agreed to support the request for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The House considered H.R. 3551 under Suspension of the Rules on October 23, 2017, and passed the measure by a ⅔ recorded vote of 402 yeas and 1 nay (Roll No. 569).

H.R. 3551 was received in the Senate on October 24, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Finance.

SECURING OUR BORDERS AND WILDERNESS ACT

H.R. 3593

To amend the Wilderness Act to authorize U.S. Customs and Border Protection to conduct certain activities to secure the international land borders of the United States, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Securing Our Borders and Wilderness Act amends the Wilderness Act to empower CBP to conduct certain necessary border security activities in designated wilderness areas. These border security activities having the purpose of securing the international land borders of the United States, include: accessing structures, installations, and roads; executing search and rescue operations; using motor vehicles, aircraft, motorboats, and motorized equipment; conducting patrols on foot and on horseback; deploying tactical infrastructure and technology; and constructing and maintaining roads and physical barriers. The bill requires CBP to carry out these actions in a way that preserves wilderness areas to the best of CBP's ability, as circumstances permit. Federal- and tribal-owned land represent approximately 693 miles, or about 35 percent, of the southern border, the overwhelming majority of which is managed by the Department of the Interior (DOI) and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS). The rugged, isolated character of most federally-owned borderland makes patrolling and the installation and maintenance of security infrastructure difficult. Regulatory delays and reliance on federal land managers for appropriate access to federally-owned borderland further hampers Border Patrol's efforts to adequately patrol, as well as build and maintain border security infrastructure. The same factors that hinder CBP's operations

make federally-owned borderland a popular, but dangerous, crossing point for illicit activity.

Legislative History

H.R. 3593 was introduced in the House on July 28, 2017 by Mr. Mike Johnson and was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 3593 to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security on August 29, 2017.

On December 3, 2018, The Chair of the Committee on Natural Resources sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security, agreeing that in order to expedite consideration of H.R. 3593, the Committee on Homeland Security would waive further consideration of H.R. 3593, but not its jurisdiction over the subject matter. The letters also support Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called. On December 4, 2018, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded to the Chair of the Committee on Natural Resources agreeing to waive consideration on H.R. 3593.

On December 10, 2018, the Committee on Natural Resources reported H.R. 3593 as H. Rpt. 115–1070, Part I.

Provisions of H.R. 3593 were included in

SECURING GENERAL AVIATION AND COMMERCIAL CHARTER AIR CARRIER SERVICE ACT OF 2017

H.R. 3669

To improve and streamline security procedures related to general aviation and commercial charter air carrier utilizing risk-based security standards, and for other purposes.

Summary

General aviation and commercial charter air carriers represent a small fraction of TSA's stakeholder community, often causing their issues and concerns to fall to the bottom of the agency's priorities. This bill seeks to elevate some of these important, but often overlooked, security issues.

Commercial airlines pay tens of thousands of dollars to install the necessary software for airlines to connect to TSA's Secure Flight system for vetting passengers. However, smaller operators do not have the passenger volume to absorb the cost of installing this software. Currently, TSA emails them the necessary data in spreadsheet format for the operators to check their passenger manifests against. This presents a serious information security risk for this data to be handled in this manner. TSA should explore creating a web-based program that these operators could access that would have real time passenger vetting information and would prevent the unintended distribution of sensitive security information.

Currently, private charter air carriers must use their own flight crews or private screening companies to screen passengers. In certain instances, these carriers would like to use on or off duty TSA

agents to screen passengers; however, when private charters are performed on short notice carriers are unable to bring off-duty TSA screeners onto their own program due to certain FAA regulations. Language in this bill would allow private charters the flexibility to do so without cost to the Federal Government.

Additionally, the Aviation Security Advisory Committee has approved several recommendations regarding improvements to security rules and regulations for general aviation and commercial charter air carrier programs. However, these recommendations have yet to be implemented by TSA. This legislation requires TSA to develop an implementation plan and timeline in which to execute these outstanding recommendations.

The bill also addresses the lack of a full time subject matter expert at TSA to interact with general aviation stakeholders and handle general aviation security issues. The industry has been forced to rely on individuals that are often given this portfolio temporarily and struggles to find a reliable point of contact for matters that arise. This bill authorizes the appointment of a full-time employee to handle this portfolio, thus giving industry a knowledgeable and reliable liaison with TSA.

Legislative History

H.R. 3669 was introduced in the House on September 1, 2017, by Mr. Estes of Kansas and Mr. McCaul, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 3669 on September 7, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 3669 to the House on October 12, 2017, as H. Rpt. 117–346.

The House considered H.R. 3669 under Suspension of the Rules on December 11, 2017, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

Provisions of H.R. 2132 were included in H.R. 302, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018.

DHS ACCOUNTABILITY ENHANCEMENT ACT

H.R. 4038

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to reassert article I authorities over the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

This bill amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to repeal provisions limiting the authority of the Secretary of Homeland Security to allocate or reallocate functions among Department of Homeland Security (DHS) officers and to establish, consolidate, alter, or discontinue organizational units within DHS. Specifically, the bill removes the following requirements: (1) that the pertinent reorganization plan submitted to Congress contain specified elements; and (2) 60 days have expired after the Secretary has pro-

vided notice of, including the rationale for, the action to the appropriate congressional committees.

Legislative History

H.R. 4038 was introduced in the House on October 12, 2017, by Mr. McCaul and Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The House considered H.R. 4038 under Suspension of the Rules on October 23, 2017, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 4038 was received in the Senate on October 24, 2017, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

AIR CARGO SECURITY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2017

H.R. 4176

To strengthen air cargo security, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Pub. L. 110–53) mandated TSA to screen and inspect 100 percent of air cargo transported on passenger aircraft. However, the Act did not require TSA to screen 100 percent of air cargo on all-cargo aircraft, nor does it require TSA to personally screen all pieces of cargo. Therefore, TSA takes a risk-based approach to the screening of all-cargo flights and leverages trusted partners in the private sector to screen cargo on some passenger flights—via the Certified Cargo Screening Program and the Known Shipper Program.

Even though the majority of TSA's resources focus on screening travelers and securing passenger aircraft, air cargo security remains a major concern. The failed 2010 Yemen plot to detonate explosive devices in cargo packages—after transport on both cargo and passenger aircraft—highlights the threat posed to this sector. [Leyne, Jon. 'Printer cartridge bomb plot planning revealed,' BBC. November 22, 2010. http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-11812874.] For years, aviation stakeholders have highlighted air cargo as an area of vulnerability that often gets neglected by TSA. Indeed, recent aviation threats indicate the need for a renewed focus on ensuring the security of air cargo. Therefore, throughout the 115th Congress, this Committee has sought to elevate air cargo security within TSA and address any necessary reforms, as evidenced by this bill and the Committee's House-passed H.R. 2825, the Department of Homeland Security Authorization Act.

The purpose of H.R. 4176 is to prioritize and reform air cargo security at the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) by establishing the air cargo security division within the TSA to carry out all air cargo security policy and stakeholder engagement. Additionally, this bill requires the TSA Administrator to conduct a feasibility study—and subsequent pilot program—on expanding the use of computed tomography (CT) and other emerging technology

for air cargo screening. Lastly, the bill requires a review of the Certified Cargo Screening Program and the Known Shipper Program.

Legislative History

H.R. 4176 was introduced in the House on October 31, 2017 by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi and Mrs. Watson Coleman and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 4176 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security.

The Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4176 on February 28, 2018.

The Committee considered H.R. 4176 on February 28, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Committee reported H.R. 4176 to the House on March 19, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–605.

The House considered H.R. 4176 under Suspension of the Rules on March 19, 2018, and passed the measure, amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 4176 was received in the Senate on March 20, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Provisions of H.R. 4176 were included in H.R. 302, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018.

SECURING DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY FIREARMS ACT OF 2017

H.R. 4433

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security to achieve security of sensitive assets among the components of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

The purpose of H.R. 4433 is to require the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to develop and oversee policies meant to secure firearms and other sensitive assets among the components of DHS.

H.R. 4433, the Securing Department of Homeland Security Firearms Act of 2017, requires the Under Secretary for Management at the Department to disseminate a Department-wide directive for achieving adequate security over firearms and other sensitive assets across the Department. This directive shall include descriptions of what equipment is classified as a sensitive asset, requirements for securing Department-issued firearms and other sensitive assets, and reporting requirements for lost firearms and other sensitive assets, among other items. H.R. 4433 requires the Under Secretary for Management to update and disseminate the Personal Property Asset Management Program Manual and requires component personnel to safeguard firearms and other sensitive assets in

accordance with the directive, among other items. The Inspector General shall review the implementation of this Act.

Legislative History

H.R. 4433 was introduced in the House on November 16, 2017 by Mr. Correa and Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 1486 was referred to the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency.

The Committee considered H.R. 4433 on December 13, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, with a favorable recommendation, by unanimous consent.

The Committee reported H.R. 4433 to the House on January 9, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–496.

The House considered H.R. 4433 on January 9, 2018, under Suspension of the Rules, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 4433 was received in the Senate on January 10, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

STRENGTHENING AVIATION SECURITY ACT OF 2017

H.R. 4467

To require the Federal Air Marshal Service to utilize risk-based strategies, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Federal Air Marshal Service is a Federal law enforcement agency within TSA that is responsible for detecting, deterring, and defeating hostile acts against aviation. Federal air marshals (FAMs) are armed law enforcement officers who are deployed on passenger flights worldwide to protect airline passengers and crew against criminals and terrorists. Given the high volume of daily flights—both domestic and international—and the limited resources and personnel at TSA, FAMs are not able to deploy on every flight departing from or landing in the U.S.

Accordingly, TSA's ability to maximize the limited number of FAMs in order to achieve security effectiveness is an ongoing challenge. In September 2017, GAO reported that TSA does not measure data on the effectiveness and deterrence value of FAMs. [Government Accountability Office, Aviation Security: Actions Needed to Systematically Evaluate Cost and Effectiveness Across Security Countermeasures, GAO–17–794. September 11, 2017.] This is a major problem for accountability—since FAMs deployment costs taxpayers $800 million in Fiscal Year 2015—as well as for the value of the program itself, where the primary goal is to deter threats and minimize risk to passengers and crew.

This bill will ensure that TSA utilizes risk-based strategies when allocating FAMs on passenger flights in order to increase the effectiveness of the program and gain the maximum value from its limited resources. It will also ensure that the seating of FAMs onboard

passenger aircraft is determined in a risk-based manner that enables them to respond effectively to security threats.

Legislative History

H.R. 4467 was introduced in the House on November 28, 2017 by Mr. Jody B. Hice of Georgia, Mr. Katko, and Mr. McCaul and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 4467 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security.

The Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4467 on February 28, 2018.

The Committee considered H.R. 4467 on February 28, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Committee reported H.R. 4467 to the House on March 19, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–608.

The House considered H.R. 4467 under Suspension of the Rules on March 19, 2018. The House passed H.R. 4467, as amended, on March 22, 2018, by a ? recorded vote of 408 yeas an 0 nays (Roll Call Vote No. 128).

H.R. 4467 was received in the Senate on March 22, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation considered H.R. 4467 on June 27, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate.

Provisions of H.R. 4467 were included in H.R. 302, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018.

TERRORIST SCREENING AND TARGETING REVIEW ACT OF 2017

H.R. 4553

To require a review of the authorization, funding, management, and operation of the National Targeting Center and the Terrorist Screening Center, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) is a multi-agency body administered by the Department of Justice (DOJ) and is responsible for maintaining the Terrorist Screening Data base (TSDB). The TSC facilitates information sharing and coordination among law enforcement, the intelligence community, and international agencies by offering one central point where all known terrorist-related information can be reviewed against the information of an encountered individual. However, the TSC lacks permanent statutory authorization; and DOJ, which currently administers the TSC through the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), has an institutional focus on criminal and national security investigations rather than border security, screening, and vetting.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) operates the NTC, a critical resource for screening and vetting individuals seeking to

enter the country. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is also the largest consumer of TSDB information, which CBP uses (via the NTC) to vet over a million travelers every day and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) uses to screen aircraft passengers as well as transportation and other sensitive access workers. Given these similar but critical missions and functions, ensuring appropriate coordination among the TSC, the NTC, and the relevant agencies is imperative.

The GAO review required under H.R. 4553 will enable Congress to better assess the status and relationship of the Centers and facilitate any necessary improvements in resources, efficiency, and management to improve the U.S.'s screening and vetting apparatus

Legislative History

H.R. 4553 was introduced in the House on December 5, 2017 by Mr. Garrett, and 6 original cosponsors, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Committee on Homeland Security,

The Committee considered H.R. 4553 on December 13, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, with a favorable recommendation, by unanimous consent.

The Committee reported H.R. 4553 to the House on January 9, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–494, Pt. I.

H.R. 4553 was received in the Senate on January 10, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

DHS INTERAGENCY COUNTERTERRORISM TASK FORCE ACT OF 2017

H.R. 4555

To authorize the participation in overseas interagency counterterrorism task forces of personnel of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 4555 authorizes the Secretary to assign DHS personnel to overseas interagency counterterrorism task forces to facilitate counterterrorism information sharing and combat the threat of terrorism stemming from overseas sources of conflict or terrorism.

Legislative History

H.R. 4555 was introduced in the House on December 5, 2017 by Rutherford and six original cosponsors, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 4555 on December 13, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, with a favorable recommendation, by unanimous consent.

The Committee reported H.R. 4555 to the House on January 9, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–499.

The House considered H.R. 4555 on January 9, 2018, under Suspension of the Rules, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 4555 was received in the Senate on January 10, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

GLOBAL AVIATION SYSTEM SECURITY REFORM ACT OF 2017

H.R. 4559

To establish a global aviation security task force, and for other purposes.

Summary

Over the last several months, the Department of Homeland Security and the Transportation Security Administration have been engaged in efforts to raise the global baseline of aviation security, out of stark concerns for the aviation threat landscape posed particularly towards international inbound civil aviation. A key goal in mitigating the threat to aviation security is working more effectively to improve security at overseas Last Point of Departure (LPD) airports and engaging in efforts to raise security standards at airports across the globe.

The purposes of H.R. 4559 is to conduct a global aviation security review by improving global aviation security standards. This legislation directs the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to conduct a comprehensive review of aviation security implementation and challenges across the global aviation system. Specifically, this review cuts across multiple offices and components of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), as well as relevant partner agencies of the Federal Government. The goal of this legislation is to improve coordination and outreach both within the United States government and with foreign partners regarding improvements to aviation security.

Legislative History

H.R. 4559 was introduced in the House on December 6, 2017 by Mr. Estes of Kansas, Mr. McCaul, and Mr. Katko and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 4559 on December 13, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, with a favorable recommendation, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 4559 to the House on January 9, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–497.

The House considered H.R. 4559 on January 9, 2018, under Suspension of the Rules, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 4559 was received in the Senate on January 10, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation considered H.R. 4559 on June 27, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate.

Provisions of H.R. 4559 were included in H.R. 302, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018.

SECURITY ASSESSMENT FEASIBILITY FOR EQUIPMENT TESTING AND EVALUATION OF CAPABILITIES FOR OUR HOMELAND ACT

H.R. 4561

To provide for third party testing of transportation security screening technology, and for other purposes.

Summary

Technology stakeholders consistently face challenges in partnering with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the TSA to test and validate their screening technologies for procurement. This is due in large part to current bottlenecks at the Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate's Transportation Security Laboratory and TSA's Transportation Systems Integration Facility, where new technologies are tested and evaluated before they can be purchased and deployed at passenger screening checkpoints. These bottlenecks and bureaucratic hurdles have often cut out small or startup technology businesses and stifled innovations in passenger screening, all while the threat landscape facing transportation has continued to evolve rapidly and put the traveling public at risk. Most recently, this has been observed in TSA's struggle to develop and deploy Computed Tomography technology at checkpoints, which provides greater imaging and enhanced screening capabilities. This legislation will hopefully spur more rapid and efficient technology testing while saving TSA money in testing costs.

H.R. 4561 directs the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to establish a program and framework for enabling third party testing for advanced security screening technologies, in order to alleviate existing bureaucratic hurdles and bottleneck's in the TSA's testing and evaluation process. This legislation will seek to increase efficiencies while decreasing costs to TSA, while also having a positive impact on the acquisitions and procurement process for mitigating the rapidly evolving threats to transportation security. Lastly, this bill seeks to align various security standards and protocols with the European Civil Aviation Conference, in order to streamline international security standards and raise the global baseline of aviation security.

Legislative History

H.R. 4561 was introduced in the House on December 6, 2017 by Mr. Bilirakis, Mr. McCaul, Mr. Katko, and Mr. Dunn, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 4561 on December 13, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, with a favorable recommendation, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 4561 to the House on January 9, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–498.

The House considered H.R. 4561 on January 9, 2018, under Suspension of the Rules, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 4561 was received in the Senate on January 10, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Provisions of H.R. 4561 were included in H.R. 302, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018.

POST-CALIPHATE THREAT ASSESSMENT ACT OF 2017

H.R. 4564

To require a threat assessment on current foreign terrorist fighter activities, and for other purposes.

Summary

This bill directs the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), in coordination with the Department of State and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, to conduct a threat assessment of current foreign terrorist fighter activities. Such assessment shall include: (1) a detailed summary of current foreign terrorist fighter travel and trends, (2) an analysis of any country or region with a significant increase in foreign terrorist fighter activity, and (3) an analysis of foreign terrorist fighter travel trends in and out of Iraq and Syria

Legislative History

H.R. 4564 was introduced in the House on December 6, 2017 by Mr. Higgins of Louisiana, Mr. McCaul, Mr. Katko, Mr. Gallagher, Mr. Rutherford, and Mr. Fitzpatrick, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 4564 on December 13, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, without amendment, with a favorable recommendation, by unanimous consent.

The Committee reported H.R. 4564 to the House on January 9, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–489

The House considered H.R. 4564 on January 9, 2018, under Suspension of the Rules, and passed the measure, without amendment, by a ? recorded vote of 413 yeas and none voting "nay" (Roll No. 3).

H.R. 4564 was received in the Senate on January 10, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

DHS OVERSEAS PERSONNEL ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2017

H.R. 4567

To require a Department of Homeland Security overseas personnel assessment and enhancement strategy, and for other purposes.

Summary

The ability for DHS personnel to effectively collaborate, share information, and establish partnerships overseas plays a critical role in the Department's overall ability to achieve its counterterror mission and protect the Homeland. However, challenges remain with ensuring that personnel deployment is risk-based and sufficiently collaborative with other Federal partners.

This legislation seeks to build on existing requirements for an updated strategy for the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) overseas footprint, while identifying barriers to information sharing and collaboration among DHS components and other partner entities on issues directly relating to the Department's counterterror mission. The bill also grants accountability and transparency to how DHS trains, deploys, and utilizes personnel at overseas locations.

Legislative History

H.R. 4567 was introduced in the House on December 6, 2017 by Mr. Katko, Mr. McCaul, Mrs. Watson Coleman, Mr. Vela, and Ms. Meng, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 4567 on December 13, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, with a favorable recommendation, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 4567 to the House on January 9, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–490.

The House considered H.R. 4567 on January 9, 2018, under Suspension of the Rules. The House passed H.R. 4567 on January 10, 2018, by a ? recorded vote of 415 yeas and none voting "nay" (Roll No. 12).

H.R. 4567 was received in the Senate on January 11, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 4567 on June 13, 2018, and reported the measure to the Senate, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute.

COUNTERTERRORISM INFORMATION SHARING IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2017

H.R. 4569

To require counterterrorism information sharing coordination, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 4569 requires the President, acting through the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), to ensure that DHS has access to biographic and biometric data collected by the U.S. government on individuals associated with a terrorist organization. The bill further directs the President to ensure relevant federal agencies to coordinate with DHS to minimize and overcome any administrative, technical, capacity, or classification challenges to carrying out such requirement. DHS must ensure that all relevant laws, rules, and procedures regarding classification levels and civil rights and civil liberties are followed in carrying out such requirement.

Legislative History

H.R. 4569 was introduced in the House on December 6, 2017 by Mr. Gallagher and six original cosponsors, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 4569 on December 13, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, without amendment, with a favorable recommendation, by unanimous consent.

The Committee reported H.R. 4569 to the House on January 9, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–491.

The House considered H.R. 4569 on January 9, 2018, under Suspension of the Rules, and passed the measure, without amendment, by voice vote.

H.R. 4569 was received in the Senate on January 10, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

DOMESTIC EXPLOSIVES DETECTION CANINE CAPACITY BUILDING ACT OF 2017

H.R. 4577

To establish a working group to determine ways to develop a domestic canine breeding network to produce high quality explosives detection canines, and for other purposes.

Summary

Canines serve a variety of roles in the Federal Government's national security infrastructure, including detecting concealed humans, narcotics, currency, firearms, electronics, chemicals associated with weapons of mass destruction, and prohibited agricultural products, and in search and rescue missions. Explosives detection canines are a critical part of the TSA's multi-layered security strategy. Canines are more mobile, flexible, and accurate than many mechanical explosives detection devices currently employed by TSA.

Currently, the TSA procures the majority of its canines from European vendors in conjunction with the Department of Defense. The global rise in attacks on soft targets has drastically increased canine demand and prices. Given that the supply of canines is dwindling worldwide, the United States is especially vulnerable because it relies primarily on brokers who source dogs from Eastern Europe. American canine breeders produce exceptional working dog lines, but TSA's arcane procurement rules and training requirements create barriers to entry for American breeders and vendors. In October 2017, the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security conducted a joint Subcommittee hearing to gather information from canine industry representatives and veterinary researchers. The Subcommittee heard testimony substantiating prior oversight concerns regarding TSA's poor record of engaging domestic canine breeders and vendors. The difficulties associated with procuring highly qualified dogs capable of explosive detection suggest that the development of a decentralized domestic canine breed-

ing network and modernized canine training standards are long overdue.

This legislation directs the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration (Administrator) to create a working group on behavioral, medical, and technical standards for explosives detection working dog breeding and training. The working group will consist of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), the Office of Science and Technology (S&T) within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), leading industry associations, academics with first-hand working dog knowledge, and private canine breeders and vendors. The working group's standards will be presented to the Administrator to inform further development of the breeding network and for use in future TSA canine procurements.

Legislative History

H.R. 4577 was introduced in the House on December 6, 2017 by Mr. Rogers of Alabama and six original cosponsors, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 4577 on December 13, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, with a favorable recommendation, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 4577 to the House on January 9, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–488.

The House considered H.R. 4577 on January 9, 2018, under Suspension of the Rules, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 4577 was received in the Senate on January 10, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Provisions of H.R. 4577 were included in H.R. 302, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018.

COUNTER TERRORIST NETWORK ACT

H.R. 4578

To authorize certain counter terrorist networks activities of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Counter Terrorist Network Act (H.R. 4578) amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to expand the duties of the National Targeting Center of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). Specifically, the center must collaborate with appropriate agencies to enhance border security through such operations as those that seek to disrupt and dismantle networks that pose terrorist or other threats.

Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) and foreign terrorism networks pose significant threats to our national security. CBP, due to its border security mission, is uniquely situated to combat threats that originate far from our shores. However, CBP currently has no explicit statutory authority to combat these threats, or detail CBP personnel to other U.S. agencies both domes-

tically and internationally to support the work to 'push our borders out.' This bill seeks to provide such explicit authorization.

Legislative History

H.R. 4578 was introduced in the House on December 6, 2017 by Mr. Vela, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, and Mr. Katko, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 4578 on December 13, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, without amendment, with a favorable recommendation, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 4578 to the House on January 9, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–492.

The House considered H.R. 4578 on January 9, 2018, under Suspension of the Rules, and on January 11, 2018, passed the measure, as amended, by a ⅔ recorded vote of 410 yeas and 2 nays (Roll No. 17).

SCREENING AND VETTING PASSENGER EXCHANGE ACT OF 2017

H.R. 4581

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop best practices for utilizing advanced passenger information and passenger name record data for counterterrorism screening and vetting operations, and for other purposes.

Summary

The purpose of H.R. 4581 is to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop best practices for utilizing advanced passenger information (API) and passenger name record (PNR) data for counterterrorism screening and vetting operations. This bill directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop best practices for utilizing API and PNR data for counterterrorism screening and vetting purposes. It also directs the Secretary to make the best practices available to foreign partners and provide assistance to those countries in implementing the best practices.

API, or biographic information about a traveler, and PNR, or data about a traveler's reservation and itinerary, are valuable tools used for screening and vetting potential criminals and terrorists. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), especially U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), utilize these data sets to confirm the identities and travel patterns of travelers before they are able to enter the U.S.

In April 2016, the European Union (EU) adopted a new directive requiring its member States to utilize PNR data for the prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of terrorist offenses and serious crime. While this is a positive step by our European allies, many EU countries lack the knowledge, expertise, or capability to implement this directive by the May 2018 deadline. Therefore, H.R. 4581 directs DHS to leverage its expertise and experience utilizing API and PNR data by developing best practices and making them available to Visa Waiver Program (VWP) countries—many of which are in the EU. This will not only strengthen the security and capa-

bilities of our foreign partners, but will also have a major impact on the security of the homeland.

Legislative History

H.R. 4581 was introduced in the House on December 7, 2017 by Mr. Fitzpatrick and seven original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 4581 on December 13, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, without amendment, with a favorable recommendation, by unanimous consent.

The Committee reported H.R. 4581 to the House on January 9, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–493.

The House considered H.R. 4581 on January 9, 2018, under Suspension of the Rules, and passed the measure, without amendment, by a ⅔ recorded vote of 415 yeas and 1 nay (Roll No. 4).

H.R. 1486 was received in the Senate on January 10, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 4581 on June 13, 2018, and reported the measure to the Senate, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute.

SHIELDING PUBLIC SPACES FROM VEHICULAR TERRORISM ACT

H.R. 4627

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize expenditures to combat emerging terrorist threats, including vehicular attacks, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 4627 amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107–296) to authorize expenditures to combat emerging terrorist threats, including vehicular attacks. H.R. 4627 amends the responsibilities of the Under Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) to include research and development to combat emerging terrorist threats, such as vehicular attacks. In addition, the bill permits grants awarded under the State Homeland Security Grant Program and Urban Area Security Initiative to be used to address security vulnerabilities of public spaces. Finally, the bill codifies current DHS policy that grant funding may not be used to purchase firearms or for training on the use of firearms.

Legislative History

H.R. 4627 was introduced in the House on December 12, 2017 by Mr. Donovan, Mr. Payne, Mr. McCaul, and Mr. King of New York and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 4627 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response and Communications.

The Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response and Communications was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4627 on June 6, 2018.

The Committee considered H.R. 4627 on June 6, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Committee reported H.R. 4627 to the House on June 14, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–757.

The House considered H.R. 4627 on June 19, 2018, under Suspension of the Rules, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

SECURING AMERICA'S FUTURE ACT OF 2018

H.R. 4760

To amend the immigration laws and the homeland security laws, and for other purposes.

Summary

Legislative History

H.R. 4760 was introduced in the House on January 10, 2018, by Mr. Goodlatte, Mr. McCaul, Mr. Labrador, Ms. McSally, Mr. Sensenbrenner, and Mr. Carter of Texas, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Committee on Natural Resources.

The Chair of the Committee on Armed Services sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on March 8, 2018, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Armed Services would waive further consideration of H.R. 3548. The letter further acknowledges an agreement to modify provisions relating to the National Guard and the Department of Defense as the measure proceeded and an agreement relating to the inclusion of H.R. 4760 within H.R. 3548. The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded on March 14, 2018, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Armed Services; the agreement to waive further consideration of H.R. 3548; and the inclusion of H.R. 4760 as the measures proceed. The letter further agreed to support the request for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary on June 20, 2018, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Homeland Security would agree to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4760. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary responded, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Homeland Security and the agreement to be discharged from further consideration. The letter further agreed to support the request for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Committee on Rules met on June 20, 2018, and reported a Rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 4760. Rule filed in the House as H. Res. 951 (H. Rpt. 115–770).

The Committee on Rules met on June 20, 2018, and reported a second Rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 4760. Rule filed in the House as H. Res. 953 (H. Rpt. 115–771).

The House considered H. Res. 954, the Rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 4760 on June 21, 2018, and passed the rule by a recorded vote of 232 yeas and 190 nays (Roll No. 279).

The House considered H.R. 4760 under the provisions of H. Res. 954 on June 21, 2018, and failed to pass the measure by a recorded vote of 193 yeas and 231 nays (Roll No. 282).

The House considered H. Res. 961, the rule providing for consideration of H.R. 6157, and H.R. 2083. The House agreed to the Rule by a recorded vote of 222 yeas and 172 noes, (Roll No. 292). Pursuant to Sec. 5 of H. Res. 961, H. Res. 952 was laid on the table.

SUPPORTING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR FIRST RESPONDERS ACT

H.R. 4991

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 4991 authorizes the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory (NUSTL) within the Department of Homeland Security's Science and Technology Directorate (S&T). NUSTL is a one of a kind test and evaluation laboratory for the first responder community. Additionally, NUSTL conducts radiological and nuclear research and development (R&D).

Legislative History

H.R. 4991 was introduced in the House on February 8, 2018, by Mr. Donovan, Mr. Payne, Miss Rice, and Mr. King of New York and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 4627 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response and Communications.

The Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response and Communications was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4991 on June 6, 2018.

The Committee considered H.R. 4991 on June 6, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, without amendment, by unanimous consent.

The Committee reported H.R. 4991 to the House on June 14, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–756.

The Chair of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on June 14, 2018, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 4991. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security re-

sponded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 4991. The letter further agreed to support the request for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The House considered H.R. 4991 on June 19, 2018, under Suspension of the Rules and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

DHS CYBER INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAMS ACT

H.R. 5074

To authorize cyber incident response teams at the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

The purpose of H.R. 5074 is to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize cyber incident response teams at the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes. The Cyber Incident Response Teams Act of 2018 codifies and shapes the cyber incident response teams at the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). These teams will exist within the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) at DHS and shall provide upon request, as appropriate, assistance to asset owners and operators following a cyber-incident. In order to allow for private sector technical experts to be leveraged in the response to cyber incidents these teams may include cybersecurity specialists from the private sector. This program would allow industry professionals to bring innovative approaches and ideas into the federal government and makes progress in bringing the technical expertise and skills that help execute the DHS role in cybersecurity. This legislation further directs the NCCIC to continually assess and evaluate the cyber incident response teams and their operations and to periodically provide to Congress the collected information on the metrics used for evaluation and assessment of the cyber response teams and operations.

The DHS's NCCIC currently utilizes cyber incident response expertise in a number of ways. The United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US–CERT), operated within the NCCIC, brings advanced network and digital media analysis expertise to bear on malicious activity targeting our nation's networks. US–CERT develops timely and actionable information for distribution to federal departments and agencies, state and local governments, private sector organizations, and international partners. The critical mission activities of US–CERTs include: providing cybersecurity protection to Federal civilian executive branch agencies; responding to incidents and analyzing data about emerging cyber threats; and collaborating with foreign governments and international entities to enhance the nation's cybersecurity posture.

The NCCIC's Hunt and Incident Response Teams (HIRT) provide onsite incident response, free of charge, to organizations that require immediate investigation and resolution of cyber attacks.

Hunt and Incident Response Teams provide DHS's front line response for cyber incidents and proactively hunting for malicious cyber activity. Upon notification of a cyber incident, HIRT will perform a preliminary diagnosis to determine the extent of the compromise. When requested, HIRT can deploy a team to meet with the affected organization to review network topology, identify infected systems and collect other data as needed to perform thorough follow on analysis. Hunt and Incident Response Teams are able to provide mitigation strategies and assist asset owners and operators in restoring service and provide recommendations for improving overall network and control systems security.

H.R. 5074 will codify the work of US–CERT and the HIRT while providing DHS flexibility to also call upon outside expertise.

Legislative History

H.R. 5074 was introduced in the House on February 20, 2018 by Mr. McCaul, Mr. Ratcliffe, Mr. Donovan, Mr. Gallagher, Mr. Fitzpatrick, and Mr. Bacon; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 5074 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection.

The Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5074 on February 28, 2018.

The Committee considered H.R. 5074 on February 28, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, without amendment, by unanimous consent.

The Committee reported H.R. 5074 to the House on March 19, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–607.

The House considered H.R. 5074 under Suspension of the Rules on March 19, 2018, and passed the measure, amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 5074 was received in the Senate on March 20, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

DHS FIELD ENGAGEMENT ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

H.R. 5079

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Department of Homeland Security to develop an engagement strategy with fusion centers, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 5079 requires the Secretary to develop a DHS-wide fusion center engagement strategy, ensure metrics are in place to hold field personnel from the Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) accountable for their performance at fusion centers, and leverage the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) to promote greater engagement between DHS components and fusion centers.

Legislative History

H.R. 5079 was introduced in the House on February 23, 2018 by Mr. Bacon, Mr. McCaul, Mr. Keating, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Katko, Mr. Higgins of Louisiana, and Mr. Gallagher and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 5079 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

The Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5079 on February 28, 2018.

The Committee considered H.R. 5079 on February 28, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Committee reported H.R. 5079 to the House on March 19, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–606.

The House considered H.R. 5079 under Suspension of the Rules on March 19, 2018, and passed the measure, amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 5079 was received in the Senate on March 20, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY AND TECHNOLOGY ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2018

H.R. 5081

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish within the Transportation Security Administration the Surface Transportation Security Advisory Committee, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Committee has seen a significant positive impact from the establishment of the Aviation Security Advisory Committee for TSA to receive valuable input from stakeholders across the aviation sector. In establishing a similar entity for the surface transportation environment, the Committee hopes to create critical lines of communication on security-related issues among surface transportation stakeholders and the Administrator. The Committee recognizes that the surface transportation sector is multi-modal and different from the aviation sector, but like the aviation sector, it has government and sector coordinating councils to foster collaboration. The Committee also believes that the advisory committee established by this legislation can serve a valuable role in raising awareness within TSA of surface transportation security issues and challenges, and can be a critical help to the Administrator in determining policies and strategies aimed at protecting surface transportation systems. The Committee in no way intends to direct policymaking authority away from the Administrator or other relevant government entities for the surface transportation sector, but desires to implement a model similar to that of the Aviation Security Advisory Committee.

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107–296) mandated that the TSA Administrator develop a Five-Year Technology Investment Plan and submit an update of the Plan biennially to Congress. The purpose of the Plan is to communicate TSA's framework for technology investments and outline transportation security risks and associated capability gaps that would be best addressed by security-related technology. However, both the Plan, which was published in August 2015, and the first Biennial Refresh, which was published in December 2017, focus exclusively on aviation investments and neglect investments related to surface transportation or air cargo security.

While TSA is responsible for securing all of America's transportation systems, the agency serves in a regulatory and oversight capacity with respect to surface transportation and air cargo. As such, TSA does not procure security-related technology for these sectors. Rather, TSA's investments related to surface transportation and air cargo support the research, development, testing, and evaluation of security-related technology. These investments do not appear in the Plan or Biennial Refresh because TSA interprets the statute very narrowly and thus equates "investment" with "procurement." However, this interpretation does not accurately reflect the broad range of TSA's responsibilities or Congress's statutory intent. Consequently, this bill clarifies the meaning of "investments" to include research, development, testing, and evaluation, and requires TSA to incorporate investments related to surface transportation and air cargo in future Biennial Refreshes.

The purpose of H.R. 5081 is to prioritize the Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) responsibility to secure surface transportation systems and bring accountability to its technology investments. This bill establishes a Surface Transportation Security Advisory Committee within TSA to provide stakeholders and the public the opportunity to coordinate with the agency and comment on policy and pending regulations. It also amends reporting requirements for biennial updates to TSA's Strategic Five-Year Technology Investment Plan by requiring the Administrator to: consult with the Surface Transportation Security Advisory Committee, include information related to technology investments for aviation, air cargo, and surface transportation security, and include a classified addendum to report transportation security risks and capability gaps.

Legislative History

H.R. 5081 was introduced in the House on February 23, 2018 by Mr. Katko, Mrs. Watson Coleman, and Mr. McCaul and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 5081 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security.

The Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5081 on February 28, 2018.

The Committee considered H.R. 5081 on February 28, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, without amendment, by unanimous consent.

The Committee reported H.R. 5081 to the House on March 19, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–611.

The House considered H.R. 5081 under Suspension of the Rules on June 25, 2018, and passed the measure, without amendment, by voice vote.

H.R. 5081 was received in the Senate on June 26, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Provisions of H.R. 5081 were included in H.R. 302, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018.

STRENGTHENING LOCAL TRANSPORTATION SECURITY CAPABILITIES ACT OF 2018

H.R. 5089

To improve threat information sharing, integrated operations, and law enforcement training for transportation security, and for other purposes.

Summary

More so than the aviation sector, State and local law enforcement, as well as owners and operators of transportation assets, play a major role in securing surface transportation modes. A common complaint by these stakeholders is that TSA-and the federal government in general-does not provide sufficient information for them to adequately prepare for threats. This is primarily due to the classified nature of the information and the lack of security clearances for many of these stakeholders.

This bill seeks to address these issues by increasing information sharing and making security clearances available to appropriate stakeholders. In addition, stakeholders have noted that active shooter and other incidents at transportation venues—such as the shooting at Los Angeles International Airport in November 2013 and false reports of a shooting at John F. Kennedy International Airport in August 2016—have led to chaotic evacuations and mismanaged communications. In January 2017, DHS called for airports to establish unified operations centers to address these issues. This bill seeks to assist airports by directing TSA to make available a framework for an operations center for transportation facilities. Finally, it seeks to assist surface transportation asset owners and operators to secure their systems by, developing a training program for law enforcement with a focus on surface transportation threats. It is imperative that TSA collaborate with both public and private stakeholders in order to sufficiently overcome the unique challenges to securing surface transportation.

Legislative History

H.R. 5089 was introduced in the House on February 26, 2018 by Ms. Barragán, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, and Mrs. Watson Coleman and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 5089 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security.

The Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5089 on February 28, 2018.

The Committee considered H.R. 5089 on February 28, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, without amendment, by unanimous consent.

The Committee reported H.R. 5089 to the House on March 19, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–604.

The House considered H.R. 5089 under Suspension of the Rules on March 19, 2018. The House passed, H.R. 5089 on March 22, 2018, by a ⅔ recorded vote of 397 yeas and 1 nay (Roll Call Vote No. 129).

H.R. 5089 was received in the Senate on March 20, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Provisions of H.R. 5089 were included in H.R. 302, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018.

ENHANCING SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY REPORTING INITIATIVE ACT

H.R. 5094

To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to improve suspicious activity reporting to prevent acts of terrorism, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 5094 directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop a strategy for improving the Department of Homeland Security operations and activities related to training, outreach, and information sharing for suspicious activity reporting to prevent acts of terrorism, as well as to establish a suspicious activity reporting working group to develop recommendations for improvement that will be utilized to develop this strategy.

Legislative History

H.R. 5094 was introduced in the House on February 26, 2018 by Mr. King of New York, Mr. McCaul, Mr. Gallagher, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Katko, and Mr. Higgins and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 5094 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

The Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5094 on February 28, 2018.

The Committee considered H.R. 5094 on February 28, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Committee reported H.R. 5094 to the House on March 19, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–610.

The House considered H.R. 5094 under Suspension of the Rules on June 25, 2018, and passed the measure, amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 5094 was received in the Senate on June 26, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

ENHANCING DHS' FUSION CENTER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

H.R. 5099

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish in the Department of Homeland Security a fusion center technical assistance program.

Summary

H.R. 5099 authorizes and enhances the Department of Homeland Security's fusion center technical assistance program. The bill requires the program to focus on providing the 79 fusion centers across the United States with technical assistance regarding intelligence and information sharing, terrorism prevention activities and the State Homeland Security Grant Program and the Urban Area Security Initiative grant program.

Legislative History

H.R. 5099 was introduced in the House on February 27, 2018 by Mr. Estes of Kansas, Mr. McCaul, and Mr. Gallagher and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 5099 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

The Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5099 on February 28, 2018.

The Committee considered H.R. 5099 on February 28, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, without amendment, by unanimous 5099 to the House on March 19, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–603.

The House considered H.R. 5099 under Suspension of the Rules on March 19, 2018, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 5099 was received in the Senate on March 20, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2018

H.R. 5131

To improve the effectiveness of Federal efforts to identify and address homeland security risks to surface transportation, secure against vehicle-based attacks, and conduct a feasibility assessment of introducing new security technologies and measures, and for other purposes.

Summary

The TSA was originally established in 2001 in response to the terrorist attacks of September 11th. While the impetus behind its creation was the threat to aviation security, TSA is responsible for securing all transportation modes, including surface transportation

assets such as railroads, mass transit, pipelines, buses, and ports. However, due to the nature of the 9/11 attacks, as well as the persistent threat since, TSA's main focus has been securing the aviation sector.

Nevertheless, attacks on transportation modes in recent years have often targeted surface transportation hubs, due to their porous and accessible configuration and large numbers of passengers and, on average, result in larger numbers of casualties. Unsophisticated lone wolf attacks are especially difficult for TSA and security stakeholders to protect against since they generally occur without prior warning. Such targets are more attractive to lone wolf or homegrown violent extremists since they often require less sophistication. The most recent example is the attempted pipe bomb attack in December 2017 at New York City's Port Authority Bus Terminal.[1] This bill seeks to review TSA's approach to securing all transportation modes, including its utilization of innovative security technologies, and prioritize surface transportation security in the face of evolving threats.

Legislative History

H.R. 5131 was introduced in the House on February 27, 2018 by Mrs. Watson Coleman, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, and Mr. Katko and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 5131 on February 28, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Committee reported H.R. 5131 to the House on March 19, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–602.

The House considered H.R. 5131 under Suspension of the Rules on March 19, 2018. The House passed H.R. 5131, as amended, on March 22, 2018, by a ⅔ recorded vote of 409 yeas and 5 nays (Roll Call Vote No. 125).

H.R. 5131 was received in the Senate on March 22, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Provisions of H.R. 5131 were included in H.R. 302, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018.

OFFICE OF BIOMETRIC IDENTITY MANAGEMENT AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2018

H.R. 5206

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Office of Biometric Identity Management, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM) Authorization Act of 2018 (H.R. 5206) authorizes the office within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). OBIM is the lead agency

[1] Gingras, Brynn. "Suspect in attempted 'terrorist attack' pledged allegiance to ISIS, officials say,'"CNN, December 12, 2017, https://www.cnn.com/2017/12/11/us/new-york-possible-explosion-port-authority-subway/index.html.

within the Department that handles biometric identity services in support of anti-terrorism, counterterrorism, border security, credentialing, national security, and public safety efforts.

OBIM's biometric matching services support the storing, sharing, and analyzing of biometric data, such as fingerprint records. OBIM provides DHS and other Federal agencies with biometric identity services that enable national security and public safety decision making across the U.S. Government.

The office also supports the Department's efforts to complete a biometric exit system, which is one of the recommendations of the 9/11 Commission. The completion of the biometric exit system is vital in order to prevent visa overstays and assist with investigations of visa overstays.

Biometric identity technology enhances the security of our citizens, facilitates legitimate travel and trade, and bolsters the integrity of our immigration system.

Legislative History

H.R. 5206 was introduced in the House on March 7, 2018, by Ms. McSally, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Gallagher, Mr. Higgins of Louisiana, and Mr. McCaul and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 5206 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

The Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5206 on June 6, 2018.

The Committee considered H.R. 5206 on June 6, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Committee reported H.R. 5206 to the House on June 21, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–773.

The House considered H.R. 5206 under Suspension of the Rules on June 25, 2018, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 5206 was received in the Senate on June 26, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

IMMIGRATION ADVISORY PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2018

H.R. 5207

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the immigration advisory program, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Immigration Advisory Program (IAP) Authorization Act of 2018 (H.R. 5207) authorizes the IAP within U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). The IAP sends CBP Officers to last point of departure airports to assist air carriers and security employees with preventing security risks from boarding aircraft. Under the IAP, these CBP Officers have authority to (1) be present during the processing of flights bound for the United States; (2) assist air carriers and security employees with document examination and trav-

eler security assessments; (3) provide training to air carrier and host-country authority staff; (4) analyze electronic passenger information and passenger reservation data to identify potential threats; (5) engage air carriers and travelers to confirm potential terrorist watchlist matches; (6) make recommendations to air carriers to deny potentially inadmissible passengers boarding flights bound for the United States; and (7) conduct other activities to secure flights bound for the United States, as directed by the CBP Commissioner.

Legislative History

H.R. 5207 was introduced in the House on March 7, 2018, by Ms. McSally, Mr. Gallagher, Mr. Higgins of Louisiana, and Mr. McCaul and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 5207 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

The Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5207 on June 6, 2018.

The Committee considered H.R. 5207 on June 6, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Committee reported H.R. 5207 to the House on June 21, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–774.

The House considered H.R. 5207 under Suspension of the Rules on June 25, 2018, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 5207 was received in the Senate on June 26, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION REFORM ACT OF 2018

H.R. 5730

To require testing and evaluation of advanced transportation security screening technologies related to the mission of the Transportation Security Administration, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) continuously struggles to effectively and efficiently test, evaluate, acquire, and deploy new security technologies at domestic airports to keep pace with evolving threats to transportation security. Through recent oversight, the House Committee on Homeland Security identified significant bureaucratic inefficiencies within TSA's existing processes that prevent technology stakeholders from receiving timely testing and evaluation. Since 2009, the GAO consistently cites the Department of Homeland Security's technology procurement process in their biannual High Risk List. A lack of consistent leadership along with longstanding bureaucratic delays fail to meet transportation security performance objectives and discourage secu-

rity equipment manufacturers from investing in new screening technologies.

These outdated and underperforming procurement processes cause TSA to miss opportunities to improve checkpoint throughput and overall transportation security. Evolving threats to transportation security are not properly mitigated without updated technology. This legislation will authorize key functions of the Transportation Systems Integration Facility (TSIF), enabling the TSA to be more efficient and transparent throughout the development and acquisition of new transportation security technology.

Further, the TSA Administrator is to ensure adequate staffing and resource allocation for the TSIF to prevent unnecessary delays in testing and evaluation. TSA must notify Congress of extended delays in testing of new technology, and conduct a review of procurement practices to uncover bottlenecks within the process. In addition, the TSA Administrator will collaborate with stakeholders to promote innovation and the deployment of advanced technologies to meet the agency's mission needs and mitigate threats to transportation security.

Legislative History

H.R. 5730 was introduced in the House on May 9, 2018, by Mr. Katko, Mr. McCaul, and Mrs. Watson Coleman and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 5730 on June 6, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Committee reported H.R. 5730 to the House on June 22, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–776.

The House considered H.R. 5730 under Suspension of the Rules on June 25, 2018, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 5730 was received in the Senate on June 26, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Provisions of H.R. 5730 were included in H.R. 302, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018.

DHS INDUSTRIAL CONTROL SYSTEMS CAPABILITIES ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2018

H.R. 5733

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for the responsibility of the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center to maintain capabilities to identify threats to industrial control systems, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 5733 codifies the role of the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) in addressing the security of both information technology and operational technology for industrial control systems. NCCIC will maintain capabilities to identify and address

threats and vulnerabilities to products and technologies intended for use in the automated control of critical infrastructure processes by leading Federal government efforts to mitigate cybersecurity threats to industrial control systems (ICS), and maintaining cross-sector incident response capabilities to respond to ICS cybersecurity incidents. NCCIC can provide cybersecurity technical assistance to ICS end users, product manufacturers and other stakeholders to mitigate and identify vulnerabilities. NCCIC will also collect, coordinate and provide vulnerability information to the ICS community.

As part of this legislation, DHS is directed to periodically provide to the House Committee on Homeland Security and the Senate Homeland Security and Government Affairs Committee regarding the industrial control systems capabilities at NCCIC.

H.R. 5733 will codify the work NCCIC already performs regarding identifying and mitigating ICS vulnerabilities while ensuring that private industry has a centralized and permanent place for assistance with addressing cybersecurity risk in nationwide industrial control systems.

Legislative History

H.R. 5733 was introduced in the House on May 9, 2018, by Mr. Bacon, Mr. McCaul, and Mr. Ratcliffe and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 5733 on June 6, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Committee reported H.R. 5733 to the House on June 22, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–776.

The House considered H.R. 5733 under Suspension of the Rules on June 25, 2018, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 5733 was received in the Senate on June 26, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

JOINT TASK FORCE TO COMBAT OPIOID TRAFFICKING ACT OF 2018

H.R. 5762

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize a Joint Task Force to enhance integration of the Department of Homeland Security's border security operations to detect, interdict, disrupt, and prevent narcotics, such as fentanyl and other synthetic opioids, from entering the United States, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Joint Task Force to Combat Opioid Trafficking Act of 2018 (H.R. 5762) provides the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) with authorization to establish a Joint Task Force (JTF) to enhance the integration of DHS border security operations to detect, interdict, disrupt, and prevent narcotics, such as fentanyl and other synthetic opioids, from entering the United States.

H.R. 5762 will help DHS track and interdict synthetic opioids, and prevent their proliferation into our communities. In 2016, ap-

proximately 42,000 people in the United States died due to opioid related drug overdoses. A 2017 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention report studied opioid overdoses in 10 states and found that more than half of the deaths were related to illicitly produced fentanyl. Ninety percent of illegally produced fentanyl is manufactured in China.

JTF–O will prioritize its resources on targeting the illicit flow of opioids across our borders. By leveraging the JTF structure to engage all DHS components in a "unity of effort" campaign, JTF–O will conduct integrated investigations and operations with the sole intent of countering narcotics, specifically synthetic opioids, from being trafficked into the United States. This bill encourages DHS to collaborate with Federal partners, such as the U.S. Postal Service, as well as private sector entities, such as parcel carriers, to carry out the task force's mission.

The establishment of JTF–O could help address the issue of opioid trafficking through ports of entry, between ports of entry, and on our waterways to bolster DHS's ability to stem the flow of opioids entering the United States. The establishment of the JTF–O, its ability to work with other JTFs, and the leveraging of private sector resources and expertise could help DHS identify gaps in its abilities, develop solutions to identified problems, and implement solutions across the Department.

Legislative History

H.R. 5762 was introduced in the House on May 10, 2018, by Mr. Langevin and Mr. King of New York and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. The Committee considered H.R. 5762 on June 6, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Committee reported H.R. 5762 to the House on June 14, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–755.

The House considered H.R. 5762 on June 19, 2018, under Suspension of the Rules and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 5762 was received by the Senate on June 20, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Subcommittee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SECURING PUBLIC AREAS OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES ACT OF 2018

H.R. 5766

To improve the security of public areas of transportation facilities, and for other purposes.

Summary

Recent and persistent threats to public areas of transportation have proliferated to include targeting of public areas of transportation facilities. These crowded spaces, also known as soft targets, are often highly vulnerable to attack, due to their lower levels of security and high volume of passenger traffic. The 2016 terror attack in Brussels Zaventem airport reveal the vulnerabilities of non-

sterile areas of public transportation facilities. In addition, the recent trend in use of vehicular terror attacks indicate a need to focus on protecting susceptible soft targets.

This legislation aims to increase dialogue and research on how to prevent criminal activities and terrorist attacks at public transportation facilities. The working group that is established by this bill will require collaboration across public and private stakeholders with the Department of Homeland Security to research new strategies that will enhance security at public transportation sites and protect soft target areas. The reports submitted will provide Congress new opportunities to provide oversight and proper implementation of these new findings established by the working group. The bill also requires the Transportation Security Administration to conduct and provide to Congress a review of regulations and policies regarding the transportation of firearms and ammunition.

Legislative History

H.R. 5766 was introduced in the House on May 10, 2018, by Mr. Payne and Mrs. Watson Coleman and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 5576 on June 6, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, without amendment, by unanimous consent.

The Committee reported H.R. 5576 to the House on June 22, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–777.

The House considered H.R. 5576 under Suspension of the Rules on June 25, 2018, and passed the measure, without amendment, by voice vote.

H.R. 5766 was received in the Senate on June 26, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Provisions of H.R. 5766 were included in H.R. 302, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018.

SECURING THE INTERNATIONAL MAIL AGAINST OPIOIDS ACT OF 2018

H.R. 5788

To provide for the processing by U.S. Customs and Border Protection of certain international mail shipments and to require the provision of advance electronic information on international mail shipments of mail, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Securing the International Mail Against Opioids Act of 2018 (H.R. 5788) prevents dangerous and illegal contraband such as synthetic opioids from entering the United States through the international mail. This legislation amends the Trade Act of 2002 and mandates that the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) obtain advance electronic data (AED) on international mail shipments, allowing U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to target opioid shipments and other illegal imports and prevent their entry into the United States. The advance information required includes information that

CBP uses to ensure cargo safety and security, such as the name and address of the shipper and recipient, as well as the package contents. While the Trade Act required advance data for all shipments by private carriers, including express delivery carriers, it did not require advance data for international mail shipments through USPS. As a result, international mail shipments arrive in the United States with no information, making it difficult for CBP to target high-risk shipments, including those containing synthetic opioids. This lack of information has created a significant vulnerability that allows criminals to ship synthetic opioids into the United States with ease. H.R. 5788 would address this vulnerability and tighten up requirements on AED for international mail shipments.

Legislative History

H.R. 5788 was introduced in the House on May 15, 2018, by Mr. Bishop, Mr. Pascrell, Mr. Reichert, and Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Ways and Means on June 6, 2018, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Homeland Security would waive further consideration of H.R. 5788. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Oversight and Governmental Affairs responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Homeland Security and the agreement to waive further consideration of H.R. 5788. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Ways and Means responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Homeland Security and the agreement to waive further consideration. The letter further agreed to support the request for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported H.R. 5788 to the House on June 8, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–722, Pt. I. Subsequently, the referral of H.R. 5788 to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform extended for a period ending not later than June 11, 2018; and the Committee on Homeland Security was discharged from further consideration. On June 11, 2018, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5788.

The Committee on Rules met on June 12, 2018, and granted a Rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 2851, H.R. 3735, and H.R. 5788. Rule filed in the House as H. Res. 934 (H. Rpt. 115–751).

The House considered H. Res. 934 on June 13, 2018, and passed the rule by a recorded vote of 233 yeas and 175 nays (Roll No. 261).

The House considered H.R. 5788 on June 14, 2018, under the provisions of H. Res. 934.

The House passed H.R. 5788 on June 14, 2018, by a recorded vote of 353 yeas and 52 nays (Roll No. 265).

H.R. 5788 was received in the Senate on June 18, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Finance.

MARITIME BORDER SECURITY REVIEW ACT

H.R. 5869

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a maritime border threat analysis, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Maritime Border Security Review Act (H.R. 5869) requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a threat analysis of the United States maritime border.

The bill defines "maritime border" as the borders and territorial waters of Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands, as well as the Transit Zone, a seven million square-mile area that includes the sea corridors of the western Atlantic Ocean, the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, and the eastern Pacific Ocean. The United States Coast Guard has primary jurisdiction over patrolling the maritime border, conducting counter-drug and migrant interdiction operations, as well as search and rescue missions.

The region has long been exploited as both a destination and a transshipment point for illicit drugs heading "customs free" to the continental United States, endangering the lives of Americans in the two territories and the mainland.

The unprecedented destruction caused by hurricanes Harvey, Irma, Maria, and Nate during the 2017 hurricane season has only exasperated the problem, diminishing local law enforcement operational capabilities and resources available to combat these threats. This combined with increased interdiction efforts at the Southwest Border has led to a shift in some smuggling traffic to the United States maritime border.

Legislative History

H.R. 5869 was introduced in the House on May 17, 2018, by Miss Gonzalez-Colon of Puerto Rico and seven original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 5869 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

The Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5869 on July 24, 2018.

The Committee considered H.R. 5869 on July 24, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 5869 on September 4, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–918.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would agree to discharge from further consideration of H.R. 5869. On the same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interest of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the agreement to waive further consideration. The letter further acknowledged the agreement to support a request for conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The House Considered H.R. 5869 under Suspension of the Rules on September 4, 2018, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 5869 was received in the Senate on September 5, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 5869 were included in H.R. 302, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018.

BORDER SECURITY AND IMMIGRATION REFORM ACT OF 2018

H.R. 6136

To amend the immigration laws and provide for border security, and for other purposes.

Summary

This bill eliminates the visa lottery green card program; eliminates green card programs for relatives (other than spouses and minor children); creates a renewable temporary visa for parents of citizens to unite families at no cost to taxpayers and reduces immigration levels (now averaging over 1,060,000 a year) by about 260,000 a year—a decrease of about 25%. It includes increases to the number of green cards available in the three skilled worker green card categories from about 120,000 a year to about 175,000—an increase of 45%. The bill also creates a workable agricultural guest worker program to grow our economy.

HR 6136 sends additional ICE agents to more high-risk embassies overseas to vet visitors and immigrants and authorizes border wall construction. The bill provides additional technology, roads and other tactical infrastructure to secure the border and improves, modernizes, and expands ports of entry along the southern border.

It authorizes 5,000 Border Patrol Agents and 5,000 CBP Officers and the use of the Guard to provide aviation and intelligence support for border security operations. It authorizes full implementation of a biometric entry-exit system at all air, land, and sea ports of entry and requires employers to check to see that they are only hiring legal workers. It authorizes the Department of Justice to withhold law enforcement grants from sanctuary cities and allows victims to sue the sanctuary cities that released their attackers.

The bill establishes probable cause standards for ICE detainers and indemnifies localities that comply. It also requires ICE enter into 287(g) agreements requested by localities. It allows DHS to detain dangerous illegal immigrants who cannot be removed and enhances criminal penalties for deported criminals who illegally return. The bill tightens the "credible fear" standard to root out frivolous claims and increases penalties for fraud and terminates asylum for individuals who voluntarily return home. It allows illegal immigrants to be removed for being gang members/makes those with convictions for aggravated felonies, not registering as sex offenders, and multiple DUIs.

The bill includes provisions to make illegal presence a federal misdemeanor (illegally crossing the border already is a crime) and

ensures the safe and quick return of unaccompanied minors apprehended at the border; allows for the detention of minors apprehended at the border with their parents.

Finally, it includes provisions for individuals who received deferred action on the basis of being brought to the U.S. as minors to get a 3-year renewable legal status allowing them to work and travel overseas (without advance parole). There is no special path to a green card. Recipients may only make use of existing paths to green cards and it allows for prosecutions for fraud.

Legislative History

H.R. 6136 was introduced in the House on June 19, 2018, by Mr. Goodlatte, Mr. Curbelo of Florida, Mr. McCaul, and Mr. Denham and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Natural Resources, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on the Budget, and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary on June 20, 2018, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Homeland Security would agree to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 6136. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary responded, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Homeland Security and the agreement to be discharged from further consideration. The letter further agreed to support the request for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Committee on Rules met on June 20, 2018, and reported a Rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 6136. Rule filed in the House as H. Res. 953 (H. Rpt. 115–771).

The House considered H. Res. 953, the rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 6136 and adopted the Rule by a recorded vote of 227 yeas and 195 nays (Roll No. 286).

The House considered H.R. 6136 under the provisions of H. Res. 953 on June 21, 2018. The House failed to pass H.R. 6136 on June 27, 2018, by a recorded vote of 121 yeas and 301 nays (Roll Call Vote No. 297).

COUNTERING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION ACT OF 2018

H.R. 6198

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 6198 seeks to ensure the Department of Homeland Security (DHS or Department) has the structure, authority, and tools it needs to counter the threat of weapons of mass destruction. It con-

solidates the Office of Health Affairs and Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, along with some other Department programs and personnel, into a Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office to ensure coordination and unity of effort at the Department on these threats. The bill also includes the text of H.R. 655, the Securing the Cities Act, which passed the House in 2017.

Legislative History

H.R. 6198 was introduced in the House on June 22, 2018, by Ms. Donovan and Mr. McCaul, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce. Within the Committee, H.R. 6198 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 6198 on July 24, 2018.

The Committee considered H.R. 6198 on July 24, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 6198 to the House on September 7, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–923 Part I.

The Chair of the Committee on Energy and Commerce sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on September 10, 2018, agreeing that, in order to be considered on the House floor, the Committee on Energy and Commerce will waive further consideration on the measure. The letter continues to acknowledge that the Committee on Energy and Commerce does not waive jurisdictional interest and reserves the right to seek conferees should the House-Senate Conference be called. On September 11, 2018, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Energy and Commence to acknowledge the Committee on Energy and Commerce waiving further consideration of H.R. 6198. The letter also acknowledges the Committee on Energy and Commerce's jurisdictional interest and the right to seek conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The House considered H.R. 6198 under Suspension of the Rules on September 12, 2018, and passed the measure, as amended by voice vote.

H.R. 6198 was received in the Senate on September 17, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 6198 was also considered as H.R. 7213. See H.R. 7213 for further information.

PRECHECK IS PRECHECK ACT OF 2018

H.R. 6265

To ensure that only travelers who are members of a trusted traveler program use Transportation Security Administration security screening lanes designated for trusted travelers, and for other purposes.

Summary

As airport passenger volumes continue to climb, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) will need to increase throughput at checkpoints to prevent another wait times crisis. This coupled with TSA's recent struggles to increase the number of travelers enrolled in trusted traveler programs, such as TSA PreCheck, has forced TSA to take additional actions to prevent a surge in checkpoint wait times. Through methods such as intelligence-based rules and the use of canines, TSA has expanded the population of travelers who are eligible to use PreCheck lanes—even though these individuals are not members of a trusted traveler program—with the end goal of increasing checkpoint throughput.

This is problematic for several reasons, primarily because PreCheck was designed to enhance security, not manage traffic at the checkpoint. However, passengers who receive expedited screening via a rule or canines have not undergone the same vetting as PreCheck members, resulting in a potential security vulnerability. In addition, by giving Precheck "away for free," TSA is undermining its own efforts to increase PreCheck enrollment. H.R. 6265 seeks to ensure that PreCheck and expedited screening is being used as a security tool and not to manage checkpoint throughput.

H.R. 6265 requires the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to ensure—with very narrow exceptions—that PreCheck lanes are only being utilized by members of trusted traveler programs. The bill also directs TSA to conduct a pilot of "risk modified screening" for low risk passengers. If successful, this program should allow TSA to increase throughput at checkpoints while mitigating some of the vulnerabilities that exist under the current system. Finally, H.R. 6265 requires TSA to take several steps to increase PreCheck enrollment. For example, the bill directs TSA to partner with airlines to better market the program, increase enrollment flexibility via the use of innovative technologies, and make PreCheck enrollment centers more accessible.

Legislative History

H.R. 6265 was introduced in the House on June 28, 2018, by Mr. Katko, Mr. McCaul, and Mr. Keating, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 6265 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security.

The Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 6265 on July 24, 2018.

The Committee considered H.R. 6265 on July 24, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 6265 to the House on September 4, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–912.

The House Considered H.R. 6265 under Suspension of the Rules on September 4, 2018, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 6265 was received by the Senate, on September 5, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Provisions of H.R. 6265 were included in H.R. 302, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018.

FITNESS INFORMATION TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2018

H.R. 6374

To require the Department of Homeland Security to streamline Federal contractor fitness determinations, and for other purposes.

Summary

The purpose of H.R. 6374 is to require the Department of Homeland Security to consolidate, streamline, and publish the standards by which a contractor employee may be deemed fit to work for the Department and provide status updates regarding fitness determinations. H.R. 6374 enables DHS to provide greater transparency to the contractor workforce, which will, in turn, increase efficiency.

Legislative History

H.R. 6374 was introduced in the House on June 28, 2018, by Mr. Perry and Mr. McCaul, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 6374 was referred to the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency.

The Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 6374 on July 24, 2018.

The Committee considered H.R. 6374 on July 24, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 6374 to the House on September 4, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–913.

The House Considered H.R. 6374 under Suspension of the Rules on September 4, 2018, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 6374 was received by the Senate, on September 5, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

PREVENTING EMERGING THREATS ACT OF 2018

H.R. 6401

To assist the Department of Homeland Security in preventing emerging threats from unmanned aircraft and vehicles, and for other purposes.

Summary

This bill grants the DHS and DOJ the ability to address threats posed by unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) to large-scale events and certain government facilities utilizing counter UAS technology. The bill establishes a collaborative structure for DHS and DOJ to work with the FAA to determine the proper type of technology to use to protect a target based on the circumstances. This bill be-

came law as part of H.R. 302, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018.

Legislative History

H.R. 6401 was introduced in the House on July 17, 2018, by Mr. McCaul of Texas and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

Provisions of H.R. 6401 were included in H.R. 302, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018.

SECURING THE HOMELAND SECURITY SUPPLY CHAIN ACT OF 2018

H.R. 6430

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to implement certain requirements for information relating to supply chain risk, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 6430 grants the Secretary of Homeland Security with the authority to restrict certain procurements related to information technology and associated products if, following a risk assessment, it is determined the vendor poses a threat to the DHS supply chain. If such a restriction is made, the Secretary is permitted to limit the amount of information disclosed about the decision-making process.

Legislative History

H.R. 6430 was introduced in the House on July 17, 2018, by Mr. King of New York, Mr. Perry, Miss Rice of New York, Mr. Correa, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, Mr. McCaul, and Mr. Payne, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 6430 on July 24, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by unanimous consent.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 6430 to the House on September 4, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–907.

The House Considered H.R. 6430 under Suspension of the Rules on September 4, 2018, and passed the measure, by voice vote.

H.R. 6430 was received by the Senate, on September 5, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

DHS COUNTERING UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS COORDINATOR ACT

H.R. 6438

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish in the Department of Homeland Security an Unmanned Aircraft Systems Coordinator, and for other purposes.

Summary

The purpose of H.R. 6438 is to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish in the Department of Homeland Security a Countering Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) Coordinator. H.R. 6438 enables DHS to centralize the coordination of counter-drone threat planning efforts at DHS under one official. Under H.R. 6438, the Countering UAS Coordinator is responsible for coordinating with relevant DHS components on the development of policies and plans to counter threats from UAS. The Coordinator will also serve as the principal Department official responsible for disseminating information to the private sector regarding DHS counter-drone measures and will ensure that DHS counter-drone activities are carried out in accordance with Federal laws.

Legislative History

H.R. 6438 was introduced in the House on July 19, 2018, by Mr. Perry and Mr. McCaul, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 6438 on July 24, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by unanimous consent.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 6438 on August 28, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–908.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter on September 4, 2018 to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 239. The letter further requested the appointment of Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called. On the same day, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure acknowledging that in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure will not seek a sequential referral of the bill. The letter further acknowledged that the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security would support the appointment of Conferees from the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure should the House-Senate Conference be called.

The House Considered H.R. 6438 under Suspension of the Rules on September 4, 2018, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 6438 was received by the Senate on September 5, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 6438 were included in H.R. 302, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018.

BIOMETRIC IDENTIFICATION TRANSNATIONAL MIGRATION ALERT PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2018

H.R. 6439

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish in the Department of Homeland Security the Biometric Identification Transnational Migration Alert Program, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Biometric Identification Transnational Migration Alert Program (BITMAP) Authorization Act of 2018 (H.R. 6439) authorizes BITMAP within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). This bill seeks to codify a U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Homeland Security Investigations (ICE-HSI) led program that was established in 2011 under the Obama Administration.

BITMAP enables international partner-country law enforcement officers to collect and share biometric and biographic data on special interest individuals and identifies potential threat actors transiting through participating countries. BITMAP further provides infrastructure and capability for host governments to collect biometric data on individuals they encounter transiting through illicit pathways. The information collected under the auspices of BITMAP is shared with U.S. law enforcement and Intelligence Community members; DHS in turn provides information back to the host countries concerning the individuals whom they enrolled. Through this process, ICE is able to track U.S. bound illegal migration patterns, take joint action with partner countries, and deter human smuggling through South and Central America. Comparisons of biometric data through BITMAP serve to identify criminal persons, wanted subjects (including international fugitives), and known or suspected terrorists. BITMAP is currently deployed in 14 countries, with near-term plans to expand to additional countries.

Legislative History

H.R. 6439 was introduced in the House on July 19, 2018, by Mr. McCaul and 10 original cosponsors, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 6439 on July 24, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by unanimous consent.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 6439 to the House on August 28, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–909.

The House Considered H.R. 6439 under Suspension of the Rules on September 4, 2018, and passed H.R. 6439 by a ? recorded vote of 272 yeas and 119 nays, (Roll No. 381)

H.R. 6265 was received by the Senate, on September 5, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs ordered the measure to be reported with an amendment favorably on September 26, 2018.

ADVANCING CYBERSECURITY DIAGNOSTICS AND MITIGATION ACT

H.R. 6443

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a continuous diagnostics and mitigation program at the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 6443 the "Advancing Cybersecurity Diagnostics and Mitigation Act," codifies and defines the continuous diagnostics and mitigation (CDM) program at the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The bill requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to deploy, operate, and maintain the CDM program.

H.R. 6443 requires the Secretary to make CDM capabilities available (with or without reimbursement). The Secretary is also required to develop policies and procedures for reporting systemic cybersecurity risks and potential incidents based upon data collected under CDM. The bill requires the Secretary to regularly deploy new CDM technologies and modify existing CDM capabilities to continuously improve the program. Finally, the bill requires DHS to develop a strategy to ensure the program continues to evolve and adjust to the changing cyber threat landscape and requires the strategy to be shared with Congress.

CDM tools and data provide individual agencies improved visibility and understanding of their systems and networks. The CDM program also provides DHS with broad situational awareness and places DHS in a strong position to leverage individual agency data to identify, respond to, and mitigate cybersecurity vulnerabilities and threats. In this way, DHS can utilize CDM to consolidate some of the federal government's cybersecurity responsibilities, allowing agencies to focus on the specific and unique cybersecurity risks their agency is facing.

H.R. 6443 will codify the work of CDM to date, while ensuring DHS continues to update CDM technologies to regularly improve the program and develops a long-term strategy to strengthen the future of the program.

Legislative History

H.R. 6443 was introduced in the House on July 19, 2018, by Mr. Ratcliffe, Mr. Richmond, Mr. McCaul, Mr. Katko, and Mr. Fitzpatrick, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 6443 on July 24, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 6443 on August 28, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–910.

The House Considered H.R. 6443 under Suspension of the Rules on September 4, 2018, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 6443 was received by the Senate on September 5, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY CHIEF DATA OFFICER AUTHORIZATION ACT

H.R. 6447

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the position of Chief Data Officer of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 6447 requires the Secretary, in consultation with the Chief Information Officer, to designate a Chief Data Officer of the Department. The Chief Data Officer is responsible for overseeing data management and analytics efforts at the Department and serves as the liaison with other federal agencies regarding the use of Department data. H.R. 6447 also requires the heads of operational components, in consultation with the Chief Data Officer and component Chief Information Officers, to appoint component Chief Data Officers to assist the Chief Data Officer of the Department with data management and analytics efforts within their respective components.

Legislative History

H.R. 6447 was introduced in the House on July 19, 2018, by Mr. Carter of Texas and Mr. McCaul, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 6447 on July 24, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 6447 on September 4, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–915.

The House Considered H.R. 6447 under Suspension of the Rules on September 4, 2018, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 6447 was received by the Senate on September 5, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

TSA OPPORTUNITIES TO PURSUE EXPANDED NETWORKS FOR BUSINESS ACT

H.R. 6459

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require a strategy to diversify the technology stakeholder marketplace regarding the acquisition by the Transportation Security Administration of security screening technologies, and for other purposes.

Summary

Navigating the Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) procurement and acquisition process is a complicated and lengthy undertaking. Over the years, the Committee has repeatedly received testimony from the private sector that participating in these processes is an extremely costly endeavor for vendors. As a result, businesses with limited resources, including innovative small businesses, often find themselves at a disadvantage as they may not

have the capital needed to pursue an acquisition through TSA's lengthy processes. Small businesses provide some of the most innovative security solutions; greater participation of small business innovators in a larger and more diverse marketplace of technology stakeholders has the potential to drive greater competition and lead to TSA acquiring more effective and innovative security solutions. Given the evolving nature of the threat to our nation's transportation systems, it is imperative that TSA drives technology innovations and procures cutting-edge security technology. Small businesses have an important role to play in helping address and mitigate the wide array of threats that TSA faces. As such, the procurement and acquisition process must be as fair and accessible as possible.

H.R. 6459 seeks to increase industry participation in the Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) acquisitions and procurements. The bill requires TSA to develop and submit to Congress a strategy to diversify the technology stakeholder marketplace that TSA relies upon to acquire security screening technologies, including by increased participation of small business innovators. The strategy shall include specific actions the TSA Administrator will take to foster diversification within the marketplace and plans for how the Administrator may, to the extent practicable, assist a small business innovator at certain points in acquisitions processes, including by addressing resource limitations. The bill also requires a feasibility assessment of increasing TSA engagement, through the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science and Technology Directorate or by TSA setting up its own venture capital partnership modeled after the In-Q-tel program, a program maintained by the Intelligence Community. Finally, H.R. 6459 prohibits TSA from lowering security technology standards to meet the requirements of the bill and requires the Comptroller General to review the strategy TSA submits under the bill.

Legislative History

H.R. 6459 was introduced in the House on July 19, 2018, by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, Mrs. Watson Coleman, Mr. Payne, and Mr. Keating, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 6459 on July 24, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by unanimous consent.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 6459 on September 4, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–916.

The House Considered H.R. 6459 under Suspension of the Rules on September 4, 2018, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 6459 was received by the Senate on September 5, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Provisions of H.R. 6459 were included in H.R. 302, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018.

TSA NATIONAL DEPLOYMENT FORCE ACT

H.R. 6461

To amend title 49, United States Code, to establish in the Transportation Security Administration a National Deployment Office, and for other purposes.

Summary

TSA's National Deployment Force (NDF) is a rapid response force of Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) and other TSA employees, based at airports around the country, who can be deployed around the country in support of homeland security operations. TSOs on the NDF typically serve one-year terms. Examples of situations where the NDF has been or could be deployed include National Special Security Events and the aftermath of natural disasters or terrorist attacks. The NDF has also been used to support airports across that country that have experienced hiring shortfalls or require additional personnel due to seasonal demands.

H.R. 6461 codifies and authorizes the National Deployment Force (NDF) within the Transportation Security Administration (TSA). The bill establishes the National Deployment Office and tasks it with managing the NDF, recruiting Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) to participate, and training the TSOs who join the NDF. Finally, H.R. 6461 requires TSA to provide Congress with an annual report on the NDF, including its activities, collaboration with other Department of Homeland Security components, staffing, and recruitment and training activities.

Legislative History

H.R. 6461 was introduced in the House on July 19, 2018, by Mrs. Watson Coleman and Mr. Katko, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 6461 on July 24, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by unanimous consent.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 6461 on September 4, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–917.

The House Considered H.R. 6461 under Suspension of the Rules on September 4, 2018, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 6461 was received by the Senate on September 5, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Provisions of H.R. 6461 were included in H.R. 302, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018.

PROTECTING CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AGAINST DRONES AND EMERGING THREATS ACT

H.R. 6620

To require the Department of Homeland Security to prepare a threat assessment relating to unmanned aircraft systems, and for other purposes.

Summary

Legislative History

H.R. 6620 was introduced in the House on July 26, 2018, by Mr. Cedric Richmond and Mr. John Ratcliffe, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 6620 on September 4, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by unanimous consent.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter on September 21, 2018 to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would agree to discharge from further consideration of H.R. 6620. On the same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interest of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the agreement to waive further consideration. The letter further acknowledged the agreement to support a request for conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Committee reported H.R. 6620 to the House on September 24, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–960.

The House considered H.R. 6620 on September 25, 2018, under Suspension of the Rules and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 6620 was received in the Senate on September 26, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

PUBLIC-PRIVATE CYBERSECURITY COOPERATION ACT

H.R. 6735

To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a vulnerability disclosure policy for Department of Homeland Security internet websites, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 6735, the "Public-Private Cybersecurity Cooperation Act" requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a policy for the reporting of security vulnerabilities on appropriate information systems within 90 days. The policy must include an understanding of the information technology that the policy applies to, the conditions under which individuals or organizations legally may discover and report vulnerabilities, and how those vulnerabilities are to be reported and disclosed.

Additionally, the bill requires DHS to identify the process for mitigating and remediating the security vulnerabilities reported through this policy. In developing the policy, the Secretary must consult with the Attorney General, the Secretary of Defense, the Administrator of the General Services Administration, and non-governmental security researchers. Finally, the bill lays out the

specifics for reporting the policy to Congress, as well as a report to Congress on the effectiveness of the policy.

H.R. 6735 directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop and implement a vulnerability disclosure program to keep pace with the constantly evolving threats the Department faces. Additionally, H.R. 6735 will ensure that the Department continues to lead by example in the government's efforts to improve its cybersecurity posture.

Legislative History

H.R. 6735 was introduced in the House on September 7, 2018, by Mr. Kevin McCarthy, Mr. Will Hurd, Mr. James Langevin, and Mr. John Ratcliffe, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 6735 on September 13, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, with amendment, by unanimous consent.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 6735 to the House on September 25, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–961.

The House considered H.R. 6735 under Suspension of the Rules on September 25, 2018, and passed by voice vote.

H.R. 6735 was received in the Senate on September 26, 2018, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

BORDER TUNNEL TASK FORCE ACT

H.R. 6740

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish Border Tunnel Task Forces, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Border Tunnel Task Force Act of 2018 (H.R. 6740) formally authorizes the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Border Tunnel Task Forces to enhance DHS capacity to detect and eliminate cross-border tunnels used for the illicit smuggling of drugs, people, and weapons underneath the border of the United States. Border Tunnel Task Force teams are jointly constructed of ICE–HSI, CBP, other Departmental personnel, as well as other Federal, State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies. This legislation authorizes the Secretary to establish new teams as needed.

The Border Tunnel Task Force teams are deployed in jurisdictions that are significantly impacted by cross-border threats and participate in a comprehensive law enforcement effort to detect, investigate, and destroy the illicit international highways used for trafficking drugs, humans, and weapons in and out of the United States. Border Tunnel Task Forces enhance the sharing of critical national security related intelligence among DHS and other law enforcement agencies.

Legislative History

H.R. 6740 was introduced in the House on September 7, 2018, by Mr. Pete Sessions and Mr. Michael McCaul.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 6740 on September 13, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, with amendment, by unanimous consent.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 6740 on September 25, 2018, as H. Rpt 115–962.

The House considered H.R. 6740 under Suspension of the Rules on September 25, 2018, and passed by voice vote.

H.R. 6740 was received in the Senate on September 26, 2018, read twice and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SECURE BORDER COMMUNICATIONS ACT

H.R. 6742

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to ensure that appropriate officers and agents of U.S. Customs and Border Protection are equipped with secure radios or other two-way communication devices, supported by system interoperability, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Secure Border Communications Act (H.R. 6742) ensures appropriate officers and agents of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) are equipped with secure radios or other two-way communication devices, supported by system interoperability.

The bill requires that CBP communication devices allow officers and agents to communicate between ports of entry and inspection stations, and with other Federal, State, Tribal, and local law enforcement entities operating in the same area of responsibility. In addition, the bill requires that Border Patrol Agents operating in remote mission critical locations and at border checkpoints be outfitted with multi- or dual-band encrypted portable radios. The radios and communication devices acquired by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) shall have the option to connect to appropriate commercial mobile broadband networks when feasible. The Secretary may evaluate new or emerging communication technology to determine whether they are suitable for border security operational needs as well.

Legislative History

H.R. 6742 was introduced in the House on September 7, 2018, by Mr. Brian Mast and Mr. Michael McCaul and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Committee considered H.R. 6742 on September 13, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by unanimous consent.

The Chair of the Committee on Ways and Means sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on September

24, 2018, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration of the House Floor, The Committee on Ways and Means would agree to be discharged from further consideration. On September 25, 2018, The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interest of the Committee on Ways and Means and the agreement to waive further consideration. The letter further acknowledged the agreement to support a request for conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 6742 on September 25, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–963.

The House considered H.R. 6742 under Suspension of the Rules on September 25, 2018, and passed by voice vote.

H.R. 6742 was received in the Senate on September 26, 2018, read twice and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY

H. RES. 235

Directing the Secretary of Homeland Security to transmit certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to the Department of Homeland Security's research, integration, and analysis activities relating to Russian Government interference in the elections for Federal office held in 2016.

Legislative History

H. Res. 235 was introduced in the House on March 30, 2017, by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H. Res. 238 on April 5, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House adversely, by a recorded vote of 14 yeas and 12 nays (Roll No. 6).

The Committee reported H. Res. 235 to the House on April 7, 2017, with an adverse recommendation, as H. Rpt. 115–89.

RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY

H. RES. 447

Directing the Secretary of Homeland Security to transmit certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to Department of Homeland Security policies and activities relating to businesses owned or controlled by President Donald J. Trump.

Legislative History

H. Res. 447 was introduced in the House on July 14, 2017, by Mrs. Watson Coleman, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, Mr. Payne, Mrs. Demings, Ms. Barragán, and Mr. Langevin and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H. Res. 447 on July 26, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House adversely, by a recorded vote of 18 yeas and 11 nays (Roll No. 15).

The Committee reported H. Res. 447 to the House on July 28, 2017, with an adverse recommendation, as H. Rpt. 115–270.

RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY

H. RES. 898

Directing the Secretary of Homeland Security to transmit certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to Department of Homeland Security policies and activities relating to homeland security information produced and disseminated regarding cybersecurity threats posed by the ZTE Corporation, headquartered in Shenzhen, China.

Legislative History

H. Res. 898 was introduced in the House on May 16, 2018, by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H. Res. 898 on June 6, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House adversely, by a recorded vote of 16 yeas and 11 nays (Roll No. 37).

The Committee reported H. Res. 898 to the House on June 8, 2018, with an adverse recommendation, as H. Rpt. 115–714.

RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY

H. RES. 990

Supporting the officers and personnel who carry out the important mission of the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

Summary

Legislative History

H. Res. 990 was introduced in the House on July 11, 2018, by Mr. Higgins of Louisiana and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee Ways and Means, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Armed Services.

H. Res. 990 was considered in the House under Suspension of the Rules on July 18, 2018, and passed, as amended, by a ⅔ recorded vote of 244 yeas, 35 nays, and 133 voting "present" (Roll Call Vote No. 337).

RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY

H. RES. 1005

Directing the Secretary of Homeland Security to transmit certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to the border security policies, procedures, and activities as such relate to the interdiction of families by the U.S. Border Patrol between ports of entry.

Legislative History

H. Res. 1005 was introduced in the House on July 19, 2018, by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H. Res. 1005 on July 24, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House adversely, by a recorded vote of 16 yeas and 11 nays (Roll No. 40).

The Committee reported H. Res. 1005 to the House on July 26, 2018, with an adverse recommendation, as H. Rpt. 115–877.

SENATE MEASURES REFERRED

HACK THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2017

S. 1281 (H.R. 2774)

To establish a bug bounty pilot program within the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

S.1281, the Hack the Department of Homeland Security Act of 2018, directs the Department of Homeland Security to establish a bug bounty pilot program within 180 days of enactment. To be located within the Office of the Chief Information Officer, the bug bounty program would allow participants to probe the appropriate information systems, as identified by the Department, to identify vulnerabilities. The pilot program authorizes the Secretary to provide compensation for reports of previously unidentified security vulnerabilities.

The bill addresses possible security concerns by directing the Secretary to designate appropriate information systems that should be included by the program. Additionally, the bill directs the Secretary to consult with the Attorney General to ensure program participants that comply with the requirements of the pilot program are protected from prosecution and to develop a background check process for eligible program participants. The bill requires the Department to submit a report, within 180 days upon completion of the program, to Congress providing an overview on the pilot program.

Legislative History

S. 1281

S. 1281 was introduced in the Senate on May 25, 2017, by Ms. Hassan, Mr. Portman, Mrs. McCaskill, and Ms. Harris; and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 1281 on October 4, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 1281 to the Senate on February 26, 2018, as S. Rpt. 115–209.

The Senate considered S. 1281 on April 17, 2018, and passed the measure, with an amendment by voice vote.

S. 1281 was received in the House on April 18, 2018, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered S. 1281 on September 13, 2018, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, with amendment, by unanimous consent.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 6742 on September 25, 2018, as H. Rpt. 115–964.

H.R. 2774

H.R. 2774 was introduced in the House on June 6, 2017, by Mr. Ted Lieu of California and Mr. Taylor and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee H.R. 2774 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection.

ABOLISH HUMAN TRAFFICKING ACT OF 2017

S. 1311 (H.R. 2803)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the immigration advisory program, and for other purposes.

Summary

Legislative History

S. 1311

S. 1311 was introduced in the Senate on June 2, 2017, by Mr. Cornyn and 12 original co-sponsors; and referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary considered S. 1311 on June 29, 2017, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary reported S. 1331 to the Senate on August 1, 2017, with no written report.

The Senate considered S. 1311 on September 11, 2017, and passed the measure, with an amendment by unanimous consent.

S. 1311 was received in the House on September 12, 2017, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, S. 1311 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

H.R. 2803

H.R. 2803 was introduced in the House on June 7, 2017, by Mr. Poe of Texas and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the Committee on Homeland Security.

AUTHENTICATING LOCAL EMERGENCIES AND REAL THREATS ACT OF 2018

S. 2385 (H.R. 4965)

To establish best practices for State, tribal, and local governments participating in the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System, and for other purposes.

Summary

S. 2385 requires the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to: share best practices regarding use of the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) by State, Tribal, and local governments; establish minimum requirements for State, Tribal, and local government IPAWS participation; and establish a process to validate IPAWS tools. Finally, the bill rests authority to originate missile launch alerts and warnings with the Federal government.

Legislative History

S. 2385 was introduced in the Senate on February 6, 2018, by Mr. Schatz, Ms. Harris, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Sullivan, and Ms. Hirono and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs was discharged from further consideration of S. 2385, on June 26, 2018., and the Senate then passed the measure, with an amendment by unanimous consent.

S. 2385 was received in the House on June 27, 2018, and referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, S. 2385 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE FULL COMMITTEE

MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas, *Chairman*

LAMAR SMITH, Texas
PETER T. KING, New York
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama
LOU BARLETTA, Pennsylvania
SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania
JOHN KATKO, New York
WILL HURD, Texas
MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona
JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas
DANIEL M. DONOVAN, JR., New York
MIKE GALLAGHER, Wisconsin
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
THOMAS A. GARRETT, JR., Virginia
BRIAN K. FITZPATRICK, Pennsylvania
RON ESTES, Kansas
DON BACON, Nebraska
DEBBIE LESKO, Arizona

BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey
FILEMON VELA, Texas
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
J. LUIS CORREA, California
VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Florida
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California

During the 115th Congress, the Committee on Homeland Security held 12 hearings, receiving testimony from 49 witnesses; and considered 83 measures, resulting in 14 Public Laws.

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee on Homeland Security met on February 1, 2017, for an organizational meeting for the 115th Congress under the direction of Chairman Michael T. McCaul of Texas.

The Full Committee met, pursuant to notice, and adopted the Committee Rules for the 115th Congress by a recorded vote of 18 yeas and 10 nays (Roll Call Vote No. 5). The Committee also approved the Committee on Homeland Security's Oversight Plan for the 115th Congress and Committee Resolution No. 1, relating to staff hiring, by unanimous consent.

BORDER SECURITY

On February 7, 2017, the Committee held a hearing entitled "Ending the Crisis: America's Borders and the Path to Security." The Committee received testimony from Hon. John F. Kelly, Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Steve C. McCraw, Director, Texas Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Joe Frank Martinez, Sheriff, Val Verde County, Texas; Mr. Leon N. Wilmot, Sheriff, Yuma County, Arizona; and The Honorable Eddie Treviño, Jr., County Judge, Cameron County, Texas.

The hearing focused on security at the nation's southern border with Mexico, which is almost 2,000 miles long. Terrain that varies from desert to mountains, high cliffs, and the Rio Grande River make a one-size fits all border security solution largely impractical. The Committee examined illicit flow across the border and the threat to our national security.

SECURITY SCREENING AND TERRORIST WATCHLISTING

On February 27, 2017, the Chairman of the Full Committee, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence, and the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security, requested the Government Accountability Office (GAO) conduct a fraud review of the Department of Homeland Security's Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP). GAO provided a Sensitive but Unclassified (SBU) version of the report to the Committee on November 20, 2018 and is in the process of producing a public version of the report.

On March 15, 2017, the Members of the Committee conducted a site visit to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) National Targeting Center (NTC) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) both in Virginia to examine passenger screening and terrorist watchlisting procedures. The TSC, established in 2003, is responsible for maintaining the Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB)—also known as the terrorist watchlist—a sensitive but unclassified list used by Federal, State, and local law enforcement to track known or suspected terrorists. The NTC, established in October 2001, operates 24 hours a day/7 days a week to provide tactical targeting information aimed at interdicting terrorists, criminal actors, and contraband at the earliest point possible. CBP's Automated Targeting System (ATS) is the primary tool used at the NTC to match travelers, conveyances, and shipments against law enforcement, intelligence, and travel pattern databases.

On September 5, 2017, the Chairman of the Full Committee and Chair of the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security, sent a letter to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) regarding concerns with applicant vetting related to immigration benefits awarded under the Department of Defense's Military Accessions Vital to National Interest (MAVNI) program. On November 29, 2017, the USCIS Director responded and included copies of memorandums between DOD and USCIS regarding the program.

On November 16, 2017, the Chairman of the Full Committee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding the importance of integrating data collected in conflict areas, particularly where terror groups are active, for use in vetting. On March 14, 2018, DHS responded that they concur it is important to capture this information. On May 9, 2018, the Chairman of the Full Committee sent a follow up letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security requesting additional information on efforts to improve battlefield biometric information sharing. On July 30, 2018, the DHS Deputy Under Secretary of Office of Strategy, Policy and Plans provided a Law Enforcement Sensitive (LES) response providing additional background information and noting that the National Vet-

ting Center (NVC), which is currently being created, will further pursue progress on this issue.

On June 13, 2018, the Chairman of the Full Committee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security requesting additional background on information provided during an April 26, 2018, CHS hearing regarding the number of known or suspicious terrorists (KSTs) encountered by DHS personnel each day. On June 20, 2018, representatives from U.S. Customs and Border Protection provided a briefing for staff.

On October 10, 2017, the Chairman of the Full Committee sent a letter to the Attorney General, Acting Secretary of Homeland Security and Director of the FBI raising concerns about Senate Bill 54, legislation passed in California that could significantly reduce information sharing between Federal, state and local partners related to immigration. The letter noted how a significant number of terrorism cases have an immigration nexus and could thus be impacted by the law.

U.S. SECRET SERVICE

On March 20, 2017, the Members of the Committee received a classified briefing from the Secretary of Homeland Security on recent security breaches, including trespassers at The White House Complex and stolen equipment. The Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Services conducted oversight of the U.S. Secret Service through numerous site visits, briefings, and Subcommittee hearings.

CYBERSECURITY

On March 1, 2017, the Members of the Committee received a briefing on cybersecurity and combatting digital threats from private sector cyber stakeholders.

On March 22, 2017, the Committee held a hearing entitled "A Borderless Battle: Defending Against Cyber Threats." The Committee received testimony from GEN Keith B. Alexander (Ret. USA), President and Chief Executive Officer, IronNet Cybersecurity; Mr. Michael Daniel, President, Cyber Threat Alliance; Mr. Frank J. Cilluffo, Director, Center for Cyber and Homeland Security, George Washington University; and Mr. Bruce W. McConnell, Global Vice President, EastWest Institute.

This hearing examined the evolving cyber threat landscape and the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) civilian cyber defense mission. This hearing examined the current cyber threat environment in an effort to guide the Committee's legislative and oversight efforts in defending America's domestic networks here in the Homeland.

In 2015, Congress passed the Cybersecurity Act which authorized DHS to protect both Federal networks and U.S. critical infrastructure from cyber risks. Building on that recently passed law, the Committee moved legislation to establish a cybersecurity agency at DHS so it can most effectively carry out these civilian cyber defense statutory authorities. H.R. 3359, the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency Act was signed into law on November 16, 2018 (P.L. 115–278).

On July 27, 2017, the Members of the Committee on Homeland Security received a briefing on the Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism, a private sector initiative to combat and remove terrorism-related content from digital platforms.

On October 11, 2017, the Members of the Committee on Homeland Security received a briefing and demonstration on the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's cyber incident response capabilities.

AVIATION SECURITY

On March 22, 2017, the Members of the Committee received a classified briefing from representatives of the Department of Homeland Security Office of Intelligence and Analysis; the Transportation Security Administration; the Department of State, and the National Counterterrorism Center on aviation security. The classified briefing addressed aviation security enhancements for select last point of departure (LPD) airports—airports with direct flights to the United States.

On November 8, 2017, the Committee held a hearing entitled "Preventing the next Attack: TSA's Role in Keeping Our Transportation Systems Secure." The Committee heard testimony from Mr. David Pekoske, Administrator, Transportation Security Administration on ways to keep our airports safe and questioned him on technology to improve aviation security.

The Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security conducted oversight of TSA and aviation security through numerous hearings, briefings, and site visits.

DEPARTMENT REAUTHORIZATION AND BUDGET

On June 7, 2017, the Committee held a hearing entitled "Department of Homeland Security Reauthorization and the President's FY 2018 Budget Request." The Committee received testimony from the Hon. John F. Kelly, Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland Security. This hearing provided an opportunity for Members to question the Secretary on the FY 2018 Budget Request for the Department (the budget), to examine how the budget reflects the Committee's oversight priorities and the Secretary's vision for the Department, and how Congress can ensure the Department runs more efficiently and spends taxpayer dollars more effectively while better protecting our homeland security. Additionally, this hearing allowed Members to discuss Department of Homeland Security Reauthorization efforts.

On April 26, 2018, the Committee held a hearing entitled "Strengthening the Safety and Security of Our Nation: The President's FY2019 Budget Request for the Department of Homeland Security." The Committee received testimony from the Hon. Kirstjen M. Nielsen, Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland Security. This hearing allowed Members to question the Secretary on the specifics of the President's FY19 Budget Request for the Department (the budget), to examine how the budget reflects the Committee's oversight priorities and the Secretary's vision for the Department, and how Congress can ensure the Department runs more efficiently and spends taxpayer dollars more effectively while better protecting our homeland security.

On November 16, 2018, the Chair and Ranking Member, along with bipartisan Members of Congress, sent a letter to the Chairs and Ranking Members of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees advocating for $60 million for the Non-Profit Security Grant Program in Fiscal Year 2019.

SECURITY AT OUR NATION'S PORTS

On October 20, 2017, the Committee held a field hearing in San Pedro, California, entitled "Examining Physical Security and Cybersecurity at Our Nation's Ports." The Committee received testimony from RADM Todd A. Sokalzuk, Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Carlos C. Martel, Director of Field Operations, Los Angeles Field Office, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Eugene D. Seroka, Executive Director, The Port of Los Angeles; Mr. Mario Cordero, Executive Director, The Port of Long Beach; and Mr. Ray Familathe, International Vice-President, International Longshore and Warehouse Union.

The Committee examined how the U.S. government mitigates physical security and cybersecurity risks at U.S. and last point of departure overseas seaports by partnering closely with port security stakeholders. Specifically, how the U.S. Coast Guard and CBP determines the risk profile of inbound containers, scans high risk containers overseas, ensures the security of containers and their cargo throughout the supply chain, and how CBP inspects the containers once they arrive in the United States. Also, the hearing addressed how the Coast Guard mitigates cyber threats and vulnerabilities at seaports, and the role cybersecurity plays in their overall security plan, as well as information sharing partnerships between government and industry stakeholders on current cyber risks and threats to the maritime industry.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY SYSTEMS

On November 8, 2017, the Members of the Committee received a classified briefing from the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security and the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) on the results of a study by the Inspector General on the security of transportation systems.

On that same date the Full Committee held a hearing entitled "Preventing the Next Attack: TSA's Role in Keeping Our Transportation Systems Secure." The Committee received testimony from Hon. David P. Pekoske, Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security. The Committee examined concerns about TSA employee morale, technology acquisitions and procurement, enrollment in trusted traveler programs, and the persistent terror threats to transportation security. Additionally, this hearing provided Members the opportunity to identify and discuss the solutions Administrator Pekoske plans to implement in order to address bureaucratic challenges at TSA.

On November 15, 2017, the Committee visited the Transportation Security Integration Facility at Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport to examine TSA passenger screening protocols.

WORLD WIDE THREATS

On November 30, 2017, the Committee held a hearing entitled "World Wide Threats: Keeping America Secure in the New Age of Terror." The Committee received testimony from Hon. Elaine C. Duke, Acting Secretary, Department of Homeland Security; Hon. Christopher A. Wray, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice; Nicholas J. Rasmussen, Director, The National Counterterrorism Center, Office of the Director of National Intelligence; Mr. David B. Rausch, Chief of Police, City of Knoxville, Tennessee, testifying on behalf of the International Association of Chiefs of Police; Rabbi Abraham Cooper, Associate Dean, Director Global Social Action Agenda, Simon Wiesenthal Center; and Mr. J. Richard Cohen, President, Southern Poverty Law Center.

The Committee examined the current threats to the U.S. Homeland, especially those from Islamist terrorism, domestic terrorism, nation-state-led cyber warfare, and border security and efforts of the Federal Government to counter these threats, as well as the steps Congress has taken to assist in its efforts. A second panel of experts allowed the Committee to examine the twin threats of jihadist terrorism and domestic extremist groups, particularly those involved in the Charlottesville conflict on August 12, 2017.

COUNTERING THE THREAT FROM UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS

On Wednesday, January 10, 2018, at 10:00 am in HVC–301, the Committee on Homeland Security held a Classified Member-only briefing, at the TS/SCI level, on risks associated with non-traditional aviation technology, such as small unmanned aerial systems (UAS), and the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) efforts to mitigate this threat. The Committee heard from rb

Representatives from DHS's Office of the General Counsel and Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans; the Department of Justice; the Department of Transportation and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA); and the National Counterterrorism Center.

The Committee examined the threat to national security and discussed efforts being made by the various federal agencies to address the threat as well as legislative tools law enforcement might need to address the threat effectively.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

On January 17, 2018, the Members of the Committee received a briefing from the Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, DHS Office of Partnership and Engagement—Blue Campaign, Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers, and other industry and association stakeholders on efforts to combat human trafficking.

DISASTERS

On September 9, 2017, the Full Committee Chair visited the Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Response Coordination Center to meet with the Administrator and receive an update on response operations to Hurricane Harvey and preparations for Hurricane Irma.

On March 15, 2018, the Committee held a hearing entitled "Preparedness, Response, and Rebuilding: Lessons from the 2017 Disasters." The Committee received testimony from Hon. William B. "Brock" Long, Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; MG Donald E. "Ed" Jackson, Jr., Deputy Commanding General, Civil and Emergency Operations, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, U.S. Department of Defense; Mr. John V. Kelly, Acting Inspector General, Office of the Inspector General, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Reed Clay, Chief Operating Officer, Office of the Governor, State of Texas; Mr. Wesley Maul, Director, Division of Emergency Management, State of Florida; Hon. José E. Melendez-Ortiz, Vice-Chairman, Committee on Federal and International Relations, and Status, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; and Ms. Jeanne-Aimee De Marrais, Senior Director, Save the Children. The Committee examined lessons learned from last year's disasters, including the preparedness, response, and recovery efforts for Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria as well as the wildfires in California, in order to better prepare for future disasters. This hearing gave Members the opportunity to question Administrator Long regarding his priorities and vision for the future of FEMA.

On April 9, 2018, the Full Committee held a field hearing in Cypress, Texas entitled "Houston Strong: Hurricane Harvey Lessons Learned and the Path Forward." The Committee received testimony from Mr. George A. 'Tony' Robinson, Regional Administrator, Region VI, Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; RADM Paul F. Thomas, Commander, Eighth Coast Guard District, United States Coast Guard, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Col. Lars N. Zetterstrom, Commanding Officer, Galveston District, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, U.S. Department of Defense; Ms. Beth Van Duyne, Regional Administrator, Region 6, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; Hon. R. Jack Cagle, Commissioner, Harris County, Texas; Hon. Sylvester Turner, Mayor, City of Houston, Texas; Hon. Allen Owen, Mayor, Missouri City, Texas; Mr. Mark Sloan, Emergency Management Coordinator, Harris County, Texas; and Ms. Carol Moore, Disaster Chair, Texas State Conference, NAACP. The Committee explored the lessons learned from the 2017 hurricane season by specifically focusing on efforts to respond to and recover from Hurricane Harvey. In addition, Members had the opportunity to hear from local officials on their needs and from federal representatives on how they are supporting Texans in the wake of the storm and in preparation for the 2018 hurricane season.

Following the hearing, on May 21, 2018, the Full Committee Chair and Ranking Member, joined by other Members who attended the field hearing, sent a letter to General Todd Semonite, Commanding General and Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regarding the release of water from the Addicks and Barker Reservoirs during Hurricane Harvey.

On May 22, 2018, the Full Committee Chair and the Chair of the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Commu-

nications sent a letter to the Comptroller General requesting to be added as requesters of GAO's 2017 hurricane season review.

ELECTION SECURITY

On March 6, 2018, the Chairman of the Full Committee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security regarding Russian interference in our electoral institutions and processes and requesting a number of items including a classified briefing for Committee Members regarding cybersecurity threats facing state's election systems.

On April 13, 2018, representatives from the Department of Homeland Security provided the Members of the Committee a classified briefing on cybersecurity threats facing election infrastructure.

This briefing focused on Russian attempts to meddle in election systems in 2016 as well as efforts to protect the security of the election infrastructure for the 2018 elections. The Committee heard specific information regarding attempts by Russia to infiltrate election systems in 2016 and was informed that there was no evidence that voting machines were compromised or that any votes had been changed or miscounted. The Committee also examined specific actions DHS was undertaking to protect the infrastructure from Russia as well as any other foreign adversaries in 2018 elections.

On July 11, 2018, the Committee held a hearing entitled "DHS's Progress in Securing Election Systems and Other Critical Infrastructure." The Committee received testimony from the Hon. Christopher Krebs, Under Secretary, National Protection and Programs Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Hon. Nellie M. Gorbea, Secretary of State, State of Rhode Island.

The Committee examined the efforts by Russian hackers to infiltrate the 2016 general election on behalf of or under the direction of the Russian government by targeting a number of systems integral to conducting elections. The Committee also examined Department of Homeland Security (DHS) efforts to assist state and local officials to secure election infrastructure, including voting machines, vote tallying systems, and voter databases. The hearing provided Members an opportunity to hear about DHS's role working across all 16 critical infrastructure sectors because a cyber threat to elections may pose a similar threat to other critical infrastructure sectors. Members were given the opportunity to question the Under Secretary of the National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) on his plans for addressing cybersecurity and critical infrastructure challenges across all sectors going forward.

BOSTON AND AUSTIN BOMBINGS

On April 18, 2018, the Committee held a hearing entitled "From Boston to Austin: Lessons Learned on Homeland Threat Information Sharing." The Committee received testimony from Mr. Brian Manley, Chief, Austin Police Department, Austin, Texas; Mr. William B. Evans, Commissioner, Boston Police Department, Boston, Massachusetts; Mr. Peter Newsham, Chief of Police, Washington Metropolitan Police Department, testifying on behalf of the Major Cities Chiefs Association; Mr. Kerry Sleeper, Assistant Director, Partnership and Engagement, Federal Bureau of Investigation,

U.S. Department of Justice; and Mr. James E. McDermond, Assistant Director, Office of Strategic Intelligence and Information Bureau, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, U.S. Department of Justice.

The Committee examined the current status of information sharing and cooperation between federal agencies and state, local, tribal and territorial partners by reviewing interagency responses to the Boston Marathon bombings and the recent series of bombings in Austin, Texas. Members questioned state and local law enforcement on partnership with and support from federal agencies, and the evolution of information sharing programs and policies.

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ISIS

On May 23, 2018, the Committee held a hearing entitled "ISIS Post-Caliphate: Threat Implications for America and the West." The Committee received testimony from Hon. Ryan C. Crocker, Former Ambassador of the United States; Gen. John M. "Jack" Keane (Ret.-U.S. Army), Chairman of the Board, Institute for the Study of War; Dr. Daveed Gartenstein-Ross, Senior Fellow, Foundation for Defense of Democracies; and Dr. Joshua A. Geltzer, Former Senior Director for Counterterrorism, National Security Council.

The Committee examined the near-term and long-term homeland implications of the recent territorial losses by ISIS. Members and witnesses discussed the current state of ISIS in Iraq and Syria, the heightened threat posed by the foreign fighter diaspora, the growing role of ISIS affiliates and the significance of the "virtual caliphate."

SUPPLY CHAIN SECURITY

On May 17, 2018, Committee Chairman Michael McCaul sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security raising questions about the potential threat posed by ZTE and Huawei equipment to U.S. national security and DHS efforts to keep it out of federal sup-

ply chains. The Committee received a written response on October 9, 2018.

The decision by the Department of Defense (DOD) to prohibit the sale of ZTE products on military installations has once again drawn attention to the threats posed by ZTE and similar firms (such as Huawei) to federal communications networks, and to the privacy of U.S. persons or businesses which utilize such equipment or services. As a result of this decision, the Members of the Committee received a classified briefing on June 13, 2018, to examine the threat posed to federal networks by the use of services and equipment provided by foreign telecommunications firms which could be working under the direction or influence of the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). The Members were briefed by representatives from the Department of Homeland Security, Office of Intelligence and Analysis; the Department of Defense, Defense Security Service; and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

On October 18, 2018, the Chairman of the Full Committee sent a letter to the Director of National Security, Secretary of Homeland Security, and Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding media allegations regarding possible supply chain vulnerabilities that may have been exploited by China to implant malicious computer chips onto computer hardware. The letter requests information on the veracity of the threat and any mitigation measures the agencies may be undertaking. A response has not been received.

In response to the Binding Operational Directive (BOD) issued by the Department directing Federal agencies to remove from their networks all Kaspersky Lab products, Members of the Committee received a briefing on October 25, 2017 from DHS officials on counterintelligence concerns related to Kaspersky. On February 23, 2018, staff received an update briefing from DHS regarding Kaspersky Labs and implementation of the BOD.

FAMILY REUNIFICATION

On July 18, 2018, the Members of the Committee on Homeland Security received a briefing on family reunification efforts at the U.S. border. Representatives from Customs and Border Protection, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, all of the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Health and Human Services were present to respond to Member concerns.

On June 26, U.S. District Court Judge Dana Sabraw (District Court Judge for the Southern District of California) mandated that the administration reunite families that were separated at the border. The Committee examined the efforts of DHS and DOJ to meet the timeline and reunify families that had been separated.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATIONS

CODEL McCAUL May 4–12, 2017

From May 4 through 12, 2017, the Chair of the Full Committee led a Congressional Delegation to the French Republic, the Republic of Poland, the Republic of Estonia and Ukraine. The Delegation

examined: Cybersecurity threats from the Russian Federation and prospects for regional cooperation; Russian influence and aggression towards Eastern Europe and the United States; counterterrorism and security cooperation amongst our European allies; foreign fighter flows from Europe into the Middle East and back; U.S. Defense posture in Eastern Europe and evolving security threats to the United States.

CODEL KATKO October 15–22, 2017

From October 15 through 22, 2017, the Chair of the Subcommittee of Transportation and Protective Security led a Congressional Delegation to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and the Federal Republic of Germany. The Delegation examined: international cooperation with foreign partners to enhance aviation security, the deployment of advanced technologies at overseas airport checkpoints, aviation employee screening and vetting at last point of departure airports with flights to the United States, as well as counterterrorism programs in Europe and the Middle East. The Delegation met with a number of deployed U.S. Government personnel, as well as foreign dignitaries and government officials to discuss areas of mutual security interest and cooperation.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS HELD

"Ending the Crisis: America's Borders and the Path to Security." February 7, 2017. (Serial No. 115–2)

"A Borderless Battle: Defending Against Cyber Threats." March 22, 2017. (Serial No. 115–9)

"Department of Homeland Security Reauthorization and the President's FY 2018 Budget Request." June 7, 2017. (Serial No. 115–18)

"Examining Physical Security and Cybersecurity at Our Nation's Ports." (San Pedro, California) October 30, 2017. (Serial No. 115–35)

"Preventing the Next Attack: TSA's Role in Keeping Our Transportation Systems Secure." November 8, 2017. (Serial No. 115–37)

"World Wide Threats: Keeping America Secure in the New Age of Terror." November 30, 2017. (Serial No. 115–41)

"Preparedness, Response, and Rebuilding: Lessons from the 2017 Disasters." March 20, 2018. (Serial No. 115–53)

"Houston Strong: Hurricane Harvey Lessons Learned and the Path Forward" (Cypress, Texas) April 9, 2018. (Serial No. 115–56)

"From Boston to Austin: Lessons Learned on Homeland Threat Information Sharing." April 18, 2018. (Serial No. 115–60)

"Strengthening the Safety and Security of Our Nation: The President's FY2019 Budget Request for the Department of Homeland Security" April 26, 2018. (Serial No. 115–63)

"ISIS Post-Caliphate: Threat Implications for America and the West." May 23, 2018. (Serial No. 115–66)

"DHS's Progress in Securing Election Systems and Other Critical Infrastructure." July 11, 2018. (Serial No. 115–70)

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON COUNTERTERRORISM AND INTELLIGENCE

PETER T. KING, New York, *Chairman*

LOU BARLETTA, Pennsylvania
SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania
WILL HURD, Texas
MIKE GALLAGHER, Wisconsin
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas (*ex officio*)

KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi (*ex officio*)

During the 115th Congress, the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence held 8 hearings, receiving testimony from 38 witnesses; and considered 9 measures, resulting in 0 Public Laws.

COUNTERTERRORISM

Throughout the 115th Congress, the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence focused on threats to homeland from foreign terrorist organizations (FTOs). Members and staff conducted hearings, briefings and site visits to gather information on current and future threats associated with the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), al Qaeda, Hezbollah and other FTOs.

On January 9, 2017, January 10, 2017 and January 19, 2017 - Committee Majority staff met with a number of academic and subject matter experts regarding the role of women and children in the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS).

On February 21, 2018, Majority staff received a briefing from the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) regarding Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO) financing through the sale of illegal drugs, including Captagon. Based on information received during the initial meeting, staff attended a site visit at DEA's Special Operations Division for additional information on April 5, 2018.

On February 24, 2017 and February 28, 2017, Committee staff conducted telephone calls with academics from D.C.-based think tanks regarding terrorism threats in Yemen. Further activity related to Yemen occurred on February 28, 2017 and March 3, 2017, when staff met with former U.S. Ambassadors to Yemen to discuss terrorism threats from the region.

On February 28, 2017, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "The Future of Counterterrorism: Addressing the Evolving Threat to Domestic Security." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Edward F. Davis III, Chief Executive Officer, Edward Davis, LLC; Mr. Thomas Joscelyn, Senior Fellow, The Foundation for the Defense of Democracies; Mr. Robin Simcox, Margaret Thatcher Fellow, Margaret Thatcher Center for Freedom, Davis Institute for National Security and Foreign Policy, Heritage Foundation; and

Mr. Peter Bergen, Vice President, Director, International Security and Fellows Programs, New America.

On March 1, 2017, March 7, 2017, March 8, 2017 and March 9, 2018, Majority staff conducted telephone calls and meetings with academics and subject matter experts regarding terrorism threats in North Africa and the Sahel.

On Thursday, March 9, 2017, the Subcommittee held a Classified Member-only briefing with representatives from the DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) and the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) on the persistent threat from al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP).

On March 29, 2017, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Terrorism in North Africa: An Examination of the Threat." The Subcommittee received testimony from Dr. J. Peter Pham, Vice President for Research and Regional Initiatives, Director for the Africa Center, Atlantic Council; Dr. Geoff D. Porter, President, North Africa Risk Consulting, Inc.; Mr. Laith Alkhouri, Co-founder and Director, Flashpoint; and Dr. Frederic Wehrey, Senior Fellow, Middle East Program, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

On Thursday, July 13, 2017, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "The Persistent Threat: al Qaeda's Evolution and Resilience." The Subcommittee received testimony from Ms. Katherine Zimmerman, Research Fellow, American Enterprise Institute; Ms. Jennifer Cafarella, Lead Intelligence Planner, Institute for the Study of War; and Dr. Seth Jones, Director, International Security and Defense Policy Center, RAND Corporation.

On October 3, 2017, the Members of the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence of the Committee on Homeland Security received a briefing from representatives from the New York Police Department. This briefing provided Members information regarding the investigation and arrest of Jamaica-based Trevor William Forrest aka Shaikh Abdullah Faisal on New York State terrorism charges.

The Majority staff did an extensive review of travel routes of foreign fighters exiting ISIS territory and seeking access to Europe and potentially the United States. Between February and April 2018, staff conducted a series of meetings with experts on the Balkan region, including with officials from Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, the RAND Corporation, the Council on Foreign Relations, experts from the University of Sarajevo, the Atlantic Initiative, the International Republican Institute, and other foreign policy and security analyst with a regional expertise.

In early 2017, thousands of bomb threats were made against Jewish Community Centers (JCCs) across the United States and in other countries. Members and staff met with a number of JCCs and other stakeholder groups regarding the potential threat. In response to concerns from JCCs on Long Island and surrounding communities, The Chairman of the Subcommittee arranged for a teleconference between Department of Homeland Security (DHS) officials and relevant participants from JCCs to receive information on available DHS tools and resources.

On April 3, 2018, April 4, 2018 and April 6, 2018, Majority staff met with subject matter experts regarding terrorism threats stemming from Iran.

On April 17, 2018, the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence held a hearing entitled "State Sponsors of Terrorism: An Examination of Iran's Global Terrorism Network." The Subcommittee received testimony from Dr. Emanuele Ottolenghi, Senior Fellow, Foundation for Defense of Democracies; Mr. Michael Pregent, Adjunct Fellow, The Hudson Institute; Mr. Nader Uskowi, Visiting Fellow, The Washington Institute for Near East Policy; and Mr. Brian Katulis, Senior Fellow, Center for American Progress.

Based on the above oversight and other activities, Members introduced several pieces of legislation. On January 13, 2017, Representative John Katko introduced H.R. 526, the "Counterterrorism Advisory Board Act," which passed the House of Representatives on January 31, 2017. On May 16, 2017, the Ranking Member of the Subcommittee, Representative Kathleen Rice, introduced H.R. 2433, the "Homeland Security Assessment of Terrorists Use of Virtual Currencies Act." This measure passed the House of Representatives on September 12, 2017.

INTERNATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS

On February 14, 2017, the Chairman of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security regarding the maturation of the "Five County Ministerial and Quintet of Attorneys General" partnership with the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia. On March 24, 2017 the Committee received a written response. On July 18, 2017, the Chairman of the Subcommittee sent a follow up letter to the Department of Homeland Security with additional questions on the five-country ministerial.

On March 26, 2017, Majority staff met with officials from Australia regarding the new Australian Home Affairs Department to review similarities and differences with the Department of Homeland Security.

On March 27, 2017, Members of the Subcommittee received a briefing from representatives of the Department of State and the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) regarding counterterrorism partnership with the Republic of Italy and security threats in the Mediterranean region.

On September 21, 2017, the Committee hosted a briefing for Committee Member staff with officials from the United Kingdom focused on the Prevent Strategy, counter-messaging initiatives, and terrorist use of the Internet.

MS–13 AND TRANSNATIONAL CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS

At the invitation of the Chairman of the Subcommittee, on April 28, 2017, the Attorney General held a round table in Central Islip, New York, with Federal, state and local law enforcement and prosecutors regarding threats from designated transitional criminal organization MS–13. Additionally, the Subcommittee Chairman hosted a meeting with the Attorney General and family members of MS–13 victims.

On May 9, 2017, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Safe Streets Gang Unit on the evolution of transnational criminal organizations.

On May 16, 2017 Subcommittee staff received a briefing from representatives from Immigration and Customs Enforcement Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) Gang Unit on the threat posed by Mara Salvatrucha (MS), better known as MS–13.

On June 20, 2017, the Subcommittee held a field hearing in Central Islip, New York, entitled "Combating Gang Violence on Long Island: Shutting Down the MS–13 Pipeline." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. William Sweeney, Assistant Director in Charge, New York Field Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice; Mr. Angel Melendez, Special Agent in Charge, Homeland Security Investigations, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Timothy Sini, Police Commissioner, Suffolk County, New York; Mr. Michael Marino, Commanding Officer, Gang Investigations Squad, Nassau County Police Department, Nassau County, New York; Mr. Thomas C. Krumpter, Acting Commissioner, Nassau County Police Department, Nassau County, New York; Mr. Vincent DeMarco, Sheriff, Suffolk County New York; Mrs. Evelyn Rodriguez, Suffolk County Resident; Mr. Robert Mickens, Suffolk County Resident; Dr. Howard Koenig, Superintendent of Schools, Central Islip Union Free School District; and Patrick Young, Esq., Program Director, Central American Refugee Center.

On July 13, 2017, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to then-Attorney General Sessions regarding the need for additional Assistant United States Attorneys (AUSAs) in the Eastern District of New York in order to more effectively address threats posed by MS–13.

Based on information received from state and local law enforcement regarding MS–13 leadership in El Salvador allegedly directing gang members to enter the United States as unaccompanied alien children (UAC) and US-based cliques to recruit new membership from the influx of UACs, on July 27, 2017, staff met with officials from the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). The purpose of the meeting was to review the entire process a UAC will go through upon entering the United States through placement with a sponsor in a U.S. community with a focus on vetting and information sharing related to potential gang membership.

On January 18, 2018, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Combating Transnational Gangs Through Information Sharing." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Stephen E. Richardson, Assistant Director, Criminal, Investigative Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice; Mr. Raymond Villaneuva, Assistant Director in Charge, International Operations, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. Richard Glenn, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law, Enforcement Affairs, U.S. Department of State.

Following the hearing, the Members of the Subcommittee received a classified briefing on efforts to combat transnational gangs. The Members were briefed by representatives from the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, the De-

partment of State, and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

On August 8, 2017, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) requesting additional information on how the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) addresses possible gang ties for certain UACs.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTERTERRORISM EFFORTS

On October 10, 2017, Committee Staff met with representatives of the U.S. Department of State regarding a Committee staff delegation to Trinidad and Tobago, Panama City, Panama and San Salvador, El Salvador.

From October 16–20, 2017, the Staff of the Subcommittee conducted a staff delegation to the Department of Defense Southern Command in Miami, Florida, the Republics of Trinidad and Tobago, Panama, and El Salvador to examine Known or Suspected Terrorist activity in central American countries an assess the regional counterterrorism information and intelligence sharing efforts. Additionally, the staff examined Transnational Criminal Organization specifically, Mara Salvatrucha. The delegation also received a briefing and tour of U.S. Customs and Border Protection activities at Miami International Airport focused on secondary inspection operations.

On May 15, 2018, staff had a follow up meeting with a delegation from Trinidad and Tobago regarding radicalization challenges.

RADICALIZATION, PROPAGANDA, AND INFLUENCE

Throughout the Congress, Members and staff reviewed ongoing programs at the Department of Homeland Security, as well as organizational changes, related to countering violent extremism (CVE). Staff also met with a number of outside experts on radicalization from think tanks and academia. On June 22, 2017, Committee staff received a briefing from Department of Homeland Security officials on the status of the Countering Violent Extremism Grant Program (CVEGP). On January 31, 2018, staff received a briefing from the DHS Office of Terrorism Prevention Partnerships (OTPP), which also has responsibility for the CVEGP. On September 28, 2018, staff received an update briefing on the CVEGP and status of OTPP. On October 24, 2018, staff participated in a meeting with the DHS Office of Partnership Engagement, which includes a number of DHS offices focused on engaging outside stakeholders. OTPP provided an update during the briefing.

Committee staff also conducted oversight on the threat of prison radicalization. On September 1, 2017, staff conducted a conference call with officials from the Bureau of Prisons regarding policies and initiatives focused on identify and disrupting Federal inmates who may be radicalized to an extremist ideology. On August 28–29, 2018, Committee staff received briefings and tours of the Federal Correctional Complex (FCC) Terre Haute located in Terre Haute, IN and United States Penitentiary (USP) Marion, located in Marion, IL. Committee staff met with prison officials to discuss their efforts to identify, monitor and mitigate radicalization and other terrorism threats emanating from the prison system. On Sep-

tember 10, 2018, Committee Staff received a briefing from representatives of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to discuss BOP efforts to identify, monitor and mitigate radicalization and other terrorism threats emanating from the prison system. Committee staff also discussed BOP and FBI coordination and information sharing with federal, state and local partners.

On January 9, 2018, the Chairman of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security, Attorney General, and the Secretary of State, raising questions regarding whether certain academic influence activities described in press reports constitute violations of student visa terms for foreign students studying in the United States. The Committee received a response from the Department of State on February 12, 2018, and from the Department of Homeland Security on November 6, 2018. The Committee has not yet received a response from the Department of Justice.

On January 18, 2018, Majority staff met with representatives of the US and China Security and Economic Review Commission to discuss efforts of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and the People's Republic of China (PRC) to conduct influence efforts in the United States and threats posed by intellectual property theft. Staff conducted similar briefings with a number of outside experts, think tanks, and academia. Additionally, staff met with experts and stakeholders regarding the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS).

HOMELAND SECURITY INTELLIGENCE ENTERPRISE

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Intelligence Enterprise (IE) refers to the intelligence and information collection and analytical capabilities across the Department. The Committee prioritized oversight over the DHS IE to ensure robust capabilities while protecting privacy and civil rights and civil liberties.

On January 23, 2017, the Chairmen of the Full Committee and the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security requesting information on the statutorily-mandated reports the Department is responsible for creating annually and the cost associated with producing each report. On April 26, 2017, the Department responded in writing that there are 33 mandated plans and reports that could be eliminated or modified and included information about each report.

On February 22, 2017, the Subcommittee held a briefing for Committee Members' legislative staff on the Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) to provide an overview of I&A's functions and capabilities with special focus on state and local law enforcement information sharing, outreach to the private sector, and DHS-wide intelligence coordination.

On March 24, 2017, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence joined the Chair of the Full Committee and the other five Subcommittees in a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security regarding the importance of the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) process. The letter included sections on the importance of a robust DHS Intelligence Enterprise.

On May 16, 2017, Committee staff met with officials from the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), previously named National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD), regarding the responsibilities for intelligence and analysis, as well as infrastructure protection, mandated in Section 201 of the Homeland Security Act (P.L. 107–296).

On December 6, 2017, staff received a briefing with Homeland Security and Investigations (HSI) officials regarding HSI's roles and responsibilities on Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs) across the country. Staff received an update briefing on April 24, 2018.

Committee staff received classified briefings from DHS I&A, Office of Operations Coordination, and the Chief Security Office on the President's annual budget requests. The briefing on the FY2018 budget request was held on June 6, 2017 and the FY2019 budget request was held on February 8, 2018.

On April 23, 2018, Committee staff participated in a briefing at I&A to receive an update on each office and major program within the agency.

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Data Framework is an ongoing initiative at the Department to connect many of data sets collected by DHS component agencies to improve vetting across the DHS and with the Intelligence Community. Committee staff met with DHS officials multiple times during the 115th Congress to receive updates on implementation of the Data Framework, including a March 30, 2017, meeting between Majority staff and DHS officials to review draft legislation to authorize the program. Staff also met with a number of outside experts and private sector entities regarding the program.

Since the early years of the Department of Homeland Security, the Committee has been aware of an interest by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and later by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), to become members of the U.S. Intelligence Community (IC). To date, the Committee has not received satisfactory justification to support this effort. On November 30, 2017, staff met with officials from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), including the CBP Office of Intelligence, to understand the rationale for CBP's interest in IC membership. On December 19, 2017, the Chairman of the Full Committee sent a letter to the Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) requesting information on how I&A, as the Department's IC representative, supports the needs of DHS component agencies. On March 22, 2018, staff met with officials from Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), including the Intelligence Office within Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), regarding ICE's interest in joining the Intelligence Community.

On September 28, 2018, the Chair and Ranking Member of the Full Committee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security with a number of questions about the need for IC membership for CBP and ICE. On the same day, both Members also sent a letter to the Director of National Intelligence raising the same questions. On October 19, 2018, the Chair and Ranking Member received a response from the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) noting that ODNI has similar concerns to those expressed by the Committee related to CBP's interest in Intelligence Commu-

nity membership. On November 13, 2018, the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis responded on behalf of the Secretary of Homeland Security informing the Committee that DHS does not currently support IC membership for the Component agencies. The Subcommittee expects to continue to track this issue during the 116th Congress to ensure that DHS component agencies receive the support and access to intelligence they need from the IC and are being fully represented by I&A.

During the 115th Congress, Committee staff monitored Department of Homeland Security implementation of Executive Order 13556 related to the Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) to ensure DHS is consistently applying document protection standards. On February 9, 2017, staff met with the DHS Chief Security Officer to receive an update on the office, including information on their role in assessing appropriate classification levels of DHS products. On March 13, 2017, Committee staff met with representatives from the National Archives (NARA) regarding the CUI program and efforts to reform and streamline Federal polices for safeguarding and labeling sensitive but unclassified information. On April 6, 2017, Subcommittee Chairmen for the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence, Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency, Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection, and Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communication sent a letter the Secretary of Homeland Security requesting an update on DHS implementation of Executive Order 13556. The Members received a response on May 15, 2017, from the Acting Under Secretary for Management providing a timeline for anticipated DHS compliance with the Executive Order.

Members of the Subcommittee introduced several pieces of legislation related to reform and enhanced the DHS IE. The following bills were reported favorably by the Committee and passed by the House of Representatives. Representative Mike Gallagher introduced H.R. 2453, the "DHE Intelligence Rotational Assignment Program Act." Representative Will Hurd introduced H.R. 2454, the "Department of Homeland Security Data Framework Act." Representative Scott Perry introduced H.R. 2468, the "Unifying DHS Intelligence Enterprise Act." Representative Mike Rogers introduced H.R. 2470, the "Homeland Threat Assessment Act."

SCREENING AND VETTING

On February 27, 2017, the Chairman of the Full Committee, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence, and the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security, requested the Government Accountability Office (GAO) conduct a fraud review of the Department of Homeland Security's Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP). On June 5, 2017, September 8, 2017, and February 2, 2018, Majority staff met with officials from the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to scope the SEVP review and on February 8, 2018, GAO provided the Committee with a commitment letter to begin the engagement. On May 30, 2018, Majority staff met with GAO to receive an update on the review and on August 31, 2018, staff had a final briefing from GAO on the outcome of the audit in advance

of the report release. GAO provided a Sensitive but Unclassified (SBU) version of the report to the Committee on November 20, 2018 and is in the process of producing a public version of the report.

On September 5, 2017, the Chairman of the Full Committee and Chair of the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security, sent a letter to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) regarding concerns with applicant vetting related to immigration benefits awarded under the Department of Defense's Military Accessions Vital to National Interest (MAVNI) program. On November 29, 2017, the USCIS Director responded and included copies of memorandums between DOD and USCIS regarding the program.

On November 16, 2017, the Chairman of the Full Committee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding the importance of integrating data collected in conflict areas, particularly where terror groups are active, for use in vetting. On March 14, 2018, DHS responded that they concur it is important to capture this information. On May 9, 2018, the Chairman of the Full Committee sent a follow up letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security requesting additional information on efforts to improve battlefield biometric information sharing. On July 30, 2018, the DHS Deputy Under Secretary of Office of Strategy, Policy and Plans provided a Law Enforcement Sensitive (LES) response providing additional background information and noting that the National Vetting Center (NVC), which is currently being created, will further pursue progress on this issue.

On April 21, 2017, and January 24, 2018, Committee staff received briefings from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) officials regarding the Student Exchange and Visitor Information System (SEVIS).

On April 26, 2018, staff received a briefing from ICE Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) Visa Security Program office.

In response to the development of a National Vetting Center, pursuant to National Security Presidential Memorandum 9, staff received a classified briefing on April 4, 2018, on the rationale, mission and proposed capability of the office. On September 7, 2018, staff had a follow up briefing with NVC staff.

On June 13, 2018, the Chairman of the Full Committee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security requesting additional background on information provided during an April 26, 2018, CHS hearing regarding the number of known or suspicious terrorists (KSTs) encountered by DHS personnel each day. On June 20, 2018, representatives from U.S. Customs and Border Protection provided a briefing for staff.

On March 3, 2017, May 18, 2018, and August 30, 2018, staff met with officials from Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) regarding the BITMAP program and concerns related to special interest aliens.

INFORMATION SHARING

The Committee conducted significant outreach to and oversight on issues relevant to the 79 state and local fusion centers across the U.S. and the National Fusion Center Association (NFCA). On

January 13, 2017, Committee staff hold a conference call with the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services Division regarding fusion center access to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). On the same day, Committee staff held a call with the NFCA Board of Directors to discuss a wide range of information sharing issues. On March 23, 2017, Committee staff met with the Program Manager for the Information Sharing Environment to discuss the Northeast Regional Fusion Center Initiative.

During the 115th Congress, Committee staff visited a number of fusion centers across the country. On April 10, 2017 and April 11, 2017, Committee staff conducted site visits and received briefings from representatives of three fusion centers located in the southeast region of the country. During the site visits, Committee staff also met with a representative of the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) to discuss how the RISS interacts with the National Network of Fusion Centers and with representatives of a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) located in the southeast region of the country to discuss how they interact with the National Network of Fusion Centers. On April 12, 2017, Committee staff visited and met with officials from an FBI Joint Terrorism Taskforce (JTTF) located in the southeast region of the country to discuss how they interact with their local fusion center.

Additionally, on June 5–6, 2017, Committee staff conducted site visits and received briefings from representatives of two fusion centers located in the Central region of the country. On August 3–4, 2017, Committee staff visited with and received briefings from officials from two fusion centers located in the Midwest. On August 18, 2017, Committee staff received a briefing and tour of a fusion center located on the East Coast. On September 21–22, 2017, Committee staff visited and met with representatives of two fusion centers located on the West Coast.

On July 13, 2017, Majority staff held a call with the National Governors' Association's Governor's Homeland Security Advisory Council Executive Committee to discuss the health of the national network of fusion centers. Staff also met with a number of current and former fusion center stakeholders and other information sharing experts.

On October 5, 2017, Committee staff met with representatives of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security to discuss their work with fusion centers.

On November 6, 2017, the Committee released a majority staff report entitled, "Advancing the Homeland Security Information Sharing Environment: A Review of the National Network of Fusion Centers." After the release of the report, Majority staff conducted a number of meetings with fusion centers and think tanks regarding the findings and recommendation from the report.

On March 19, 2018, Committee staff met with the Board of Directors of the National Fusion Center Association.

On April 12, 2018, Majority staff met with NCFA representatives and received an update on school security initiatives.

The Committee also conducted oversight on Department of Homeland Security policies and efforts to share information and conduct outreach to state and local law enforcement and other partners. This effort included meeting with each agency within

DHS with a responsibility for working with state and local enforcement. On February 6, 2017, Committee staff met with officials from the DHS Office of Law Enforcement Policy. On February 22, 2017, Committee staff received a briefing from the DHS Office Of Science and Technology's First Responder Group. On March 2, 2017, Committee staff received a briefing from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Law Enforcement Advisor. On April 7, 2017, staff met with the DHS Office of State and Local Law Enforcement to receive an update on ongoing initiatives to communicate DHS tools, resources, and activities to state and local law enforcement. On April 7, 2017, staff also met with officials from the Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) regarding programs and initiatives related to outreach to state and local law enforcement.

On May 18, 2017 the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence and the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications held a Joint Member Roundtable entitled "DHS Programs and Efforts to Conduct Outreach to Law Enforcement Stakeholders."

On October 10, 2017, the Chairman of the Full Committee sent a letter to the Attorney General, Acting Secretary of Homeland Security and Director of the FBI raising concerns about Senate Bill 54, legislation passed in California that could significantly reduce information sharing between Federal, state and local partners related to immigration. The letter noted how a significant number of terrorism cases have an immigration nexus and could thus be impacted by the law.

On October 24, 2018, staff participated in a meeting with the DHS Office of Partnership Engagement, which includes a number of DHS offices focused on engaging outside stakeholders. The Office of State and Local Law Enforcement provided an update during the meeting.

Members of the Committee introduced several pieces of legislation related to improving information sharing between DHS, state and local law enforcement, and other key first responder stakeholders. The following bills were reported favorably by the Committee and passed by the House of Representatives. Representative Lou Barletta introduced H.R. 642, the "Fusion Center Enhancement Act." Representative Martha McSally introduced H.R. 678, the "Department of Homeland Security Support to Fusion Centers Act." Representative John Katko introduced H.R. 2169, the "Improving Fusion Centers' Access to Information Act." Representative Val Demings introduced H.R. 2427, the "Pathways to Improving Homeland Security At the Local Level Act." Representative Sheila Jackson Lee introduced H.R. 2442, the "FIRST State and Local Law Enforcement Act." Representative Lou Barletta introduced H.R. 2443, the "Department of Homeland Security Classified Facility Inventory Act." Representative John Rutherford introduced H.R. 2471, the "Terrorist Release Announcements to Counter Extremist Recidivism Act."

SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY REPORTING EFFORTS

On August 22, 2017, Committee staff met with officials from the Department of Homeland Security regarding the Department of Homeland Security's See Something, Say Something campaign.

On August 24, 2017, staff met with officials from the Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) regarding the Department of Homeland Security's responsibilities within the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Initiative (NSI). The Federal Bureau of Investigation is also a partner agency in this initiative.

On August 24, 2017, Majority staff conducted a phone briefing with representatives from the FEMA regarding a 2012 report sponsored by FEMA and developed by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) regarding See Something, Say Something.

On September 13, 2017, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Sixteen Years After 9/11: Assessing Suspicious Activity Reporting Efforts." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Robin Taylor, Acting Deputy Secretary, Intelligence Operations, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Rick Fuentes, Superintendent, State Police, State of New Jersey; Mr. William B. Evans, Police Commissioner, City of Boston, Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and Mr. Joseph M. Flynn, Deputy Director, Northern Virginia Regional Intelligence Center.

On October 17, 2018, staff received an update briefing from the Office of Intelligence and Analysis on enhancements to the NSI program.

On October 24, 2018, staff participated in a meeting with the DHS Office of Partnership Engagement, which includes a number of DHS offices focused on engaging outside stakeholders. The official responsible for the See Something Say Something Campaign provided an update during the meeting.

The Chairman of the Subcommittee introduced H.R. 5094, the "Enhancing Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative Act," on February 26, 2018. This measure passed the House of Representatives on June 25, 2018.

SOCIAL MEDIA AND SECURITY

On January 3, 2017, Committee staff held a meeting with Twitter regarding the firm's policy on the use of analytical tools being used by law enforcement entities.

On March 6, 2018, the Members of the Subcommittee received a briefing on commercially-available social media data for counterterrorism and public safety purposes. Representatives from Federal, State, and local law enforcement, as well as fusion centers were present.

On April 19, 2017 Committee staff held a conference call with representatives from the National Fusion Center Association (NFCA) regarding challenges various law enforcement agencies have had in utilizing certain social media analytical tools.

The Members of the Subcommittee received a briefing on May 22, 2018, by representatives from Twitter on law enforcement access to publicly available information on Twitter.

INSIDER THREAT AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

On February 3, 2017, Committee staff met with representatives from the Government Accountability Office (GAO) regarding an audit of the various offices of professional responsibility of DHS components.

On September 27, 2017, staff conducted a conference call with representatives from the DHS Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO) regarding DHS-wide policies on vetting and screening employees and contractors.

On June 25, 2018, Committee staff participated in a call with the DHS Office of the Chief Security Officer to review potential changes in the DHS security clearance process pursuant to the June 21, 2018 security clearance reorganization plan issued by the White House whereby more responsibility for background investigations may be transferred to the Department of Defense.

During the 114th Congress, Ranking Member of the Full Committee requested a Government Accountability Office audit of the Executive Branch's efforts to develop policy regarding continuous evaluation. On February 8, 2017, staff met with GAO to receive an update and on February 16, 2017, the Chairman of the Subcommittee sent a letter to GAO to become a co-requestor of the review. This report was released in November 2017.

The Chairman of the Subcommittee, Representative Peter King, introduced H.R. 666, the "Department of Homeland Security Insider Threat and Mitigation Act," on January 24, 2017. This measure passed the House of Representatives on January 31, 2017.

SUPPLY CHAIN SECURITY

For several years, the Subcommittee has been concerned about the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) capability to detect vulnerabilities throughout its supply chain and authorities to mitigate any potential threats.

On January 17, 2017, the DHS Chief Procurement Officer (CPO) provided staff with an overview of the contractor vetting process. To further gather information on the threat, appropriate DHS officials provided staff with a supply chain security briefing. Throughout the 115th Congress, Members and staff held multiple meetings with think tanks, security experts, and private sector entities on potential threats to the DHS supply chain and recommendations on additional authorities that may be necessary to mitigate the threat.

On February 16, 2017, the Chairman of the Subcommittee sent a letter to Federal Communications Commission Chairman Pai regarding potential security vulnerabilities in the Number Portability Administration Center (NPAC) contract.

On March 30, 2017, Committee staff received a briefing from representatives of DHS regarding the Department's supply chain security efforts.

On May 17, 2018, the Chairman of the Full Committee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security raising questions about the potential threat posed by ZTE and Huawei equipment to U.S. national security and DHS efforts to keep it out of federal supply chains. The Committee received a written response on October 9, 2018.

On May 24, 2018, Committee staff met with DHS Chief Procurement Officer, Chief Information Officer, and individuals from the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) (previously known as the National Protection and Programs Directorate) to understand DHS's current authorities to identify and deny a procurement action if the vendor is determined to pose a

security risk and review a legislative draft to provide DHS with similar SCRM authorities to those held by the Department of Defense.

On Wednesday, June 13, 2018, the Members of the Committee on Homeland Security received a classified briefing on the risk to the U.S. Government's supply chain from certain Chinese telecommunications companies from representatives from the Department of Defense, the DHS, and the FBI.

On June 28, 2018, Majority staff met with representatives from the Congressional Research Service to receive an overview of the Federal Suspension and Debarment Process.

On June 28, 2018, Majority staff met with representatives from the Rural Broadband Association to discuss the impacts of provisions related to certain Chinese telecommunications companies' equipment included in the National Defense Authorization Act.

On July 12, 2018, the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence and the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency held a joint hearing entitled "Access Denied: Keeping Adversaries Away from the Homeland Security Supply Chain." The Subcommittees received testimony from Ms. Soraya Correa, Chief Procurement Officer, Office of the Chief Procurement Officer, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Dr. John Zangardi, Chief Information Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Jeanette Manfra, Assistant Secretary, Office of Cybersecurity and Communications, National Protection and Programs Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Tina W. Gabbrielli, Acting Deputy Under Secretary, Intelligence Enterprise Operations, Office of Intelligence and Analysis, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. Gregory Wilshusen, Director of Information Security Issues, U.S. Government Accountability Office.

On July 18, 2018, the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee, along with the Chair and Ranking Member of the Full Committee introduced H.R. 6430, the Securing the Homeland Security Supply Chain Act of 2018. The bill was favorably reported by the Full Committee and passed on the House Floor by voice vote on September 4, 2018.

On October 18, 2018, the Chairman of the Full Committee sent a letter to the Director of National Intelligence, Secretary of Homeland Security, and Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding media allegations regarding possible supply chain vulnerabilities that may have been exploited by China to implant malicious computer chips onto computer hardware. The letter requests information on the veracity of the threat and any mitigation measures the agencies may be undertaking. A response has not been received.

In response to the Binding Operational Directive (BOD) issued by the Department directing Federal agencies to remove from their networks all Kaspersky Lab products, Members of the Committee received a briefing on October 25, 2017 from DHS officials on counterintelligence concerns related to Kaspersky. On February 23, 2018, staff received an update briefing from DHS regarding Kaspersky Labs and implementation of the BOD.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS HELD

"The Future of Counterterrorism: Addressing the Evolving Threat to Domestic Security." February 28, 2017. (Serial No. 115–6)

"Terrorism in North Africa: An Examination of the Threat." March 29, 2017. (Serial No. 115–11)

"Combating Gang Violence on Long Island: Shutting Down the MS–13 Pipeline." Field hearing in Central Islip, New York. June 20, 2017. (Serial No. 115–20)

"The Persistent Threat: al Qaeda's Evolution and Resilience." July 13, 2017. (Serial No. 115–21)

"Sixteen Years After 9/11: Assessing Suspicious Activity Reporting Efforts." September 13, 2017. (Serial No. 115–27)

"Combating Transnational Gangs Through Information Sharing." January 18, 2018. (Serial No. 115–45)

"State Sponsors of Terrorism: An Examination of Iran's Global Terrorism Network." April 17, 2018. (Serial No. 115–59)

"Access Denied: Keeping Adversaries Away from the Homeland Security Supply Chain." July 12, 2018. (Serial No. 115–71)

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY

SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*

JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
THOMAS A. GARRETT, JR., Virginia
RON ESTES, Kansas
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas *(ex officio)*

J. LUIS CORREA, California
KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*

During the 115th Congress, the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency held 11 hearings, receiving testimony from 39.

DEPARTMENTAL EFFICIENCY AND WASTE, FRAUD ABUSE, AND DUPLICATION

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 forced the United States to fundamentally rethink the threats it faces and its approach to defending the Nation. Given the current financial climate and importance of the mission, it is imperative the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) be a good steward of taxpayer dollars and operate in an effective and efficient manner. As such, the Subcommittee conducted rigorous oversight to identify and remedy waste, fraud, abuse, and duplicative programs at DHS.

On February 9, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with the Department of Homeland Security's Chief Security Officer to discuss a proposed reorganization of the office structure, to better serve the Department's mission needs.

On February 3, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to discuss the Department's vulnerabilities to fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement identified in GAO's high risk list series. On February 10, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with DHS's Executive Director of Management Integration to discuss how DHS is working to address those issues identified as "high risk." On February 15, 2017, GAO issued its biennial high risk list, *HIGH RISK SERIES: Progress on Many-High Risk Areas, While Substantial Efforts Needed on Others,* (GAO–17–317), which listed a number of management issues within DHS.

On February 16, 2017 the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Watchdog Recommendations: A Better Way Ahead to Manage the Department of Homeland Security." The Subcommittee received testimony from the Honorable John Roth, Inspector General, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and, Ms. Rebecca Gambler, Director, Homeland Security and Justice Issues, U.S. Government Accountability Office. The purpose of the hearing was to examine areas at DHS that are at high-risk of waste, fraud, abuse and mismanagement and recommendations from the DHS Office of Inspec-

tor General and Government Accountability Office to improve DHS' management and operations.

On April 21, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with DHS officials to receive an updated briefing on the Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVIS).

On May 9, 2017, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Acting Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection regarding vehicle utilization standards. The letter requested CBP develop a written plan to increase the utilization of CBP vehicles, and to develop a disposal plan for vehicles that do not meet utilization standards. The letter also called for CBP to develop better evaluation criteria using telematics in CBP vehicles. A response was received on June 23, 2017.

On July 28, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with DHS to discuss how DHS is implementing requirements set forth in Executive Order 13781, *Enhancing the Effectiveness of Agency Chief Information Officers.*

On February 6, 2018, majority Subcommittee staff met with the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) regarding their management of the Department's use of Federally Funded Research and Development Centers (FFRDC). On May 10, 2018, majority Subcommittee staff met with TSA to discuss TSA's use of FFRDCs, and on June 28, 2018, majority Subcommittee staff was briefed by USCG regarding how USCG intended to implement findings from an FFRDC report on USCG's cost estimating capabilities. On October 16, 2018, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the GAO Comptroller General requesting GAO assess DHS's use of FFRDC products. The letter requested GAO assess to what extent DHS implements recommendations or findings resulting from FFRDC work.

On May 23, 2018, Subcommittee staff met with DHS's Office of Inspector General (OIG) to discuss an OIG report released on March 6, 2018, entitled, *Fiscal Year 2016 Audit of the DHS Bankcard Program Indicates Moderate Risk Remains* (OIG–18–57).

ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) invests extensively in major acquisition programs to develop new systems that help the Department execute its many critical missions. These programs have major implications for the American taxpayer, costing hundreds of billions of dollars in costs over the life of a program. Given the current budget climate, the Subcommittee conducted oversight on the Department's management of its acquisition programs to ensure taxpayer dollars were not wasted.

On January 17, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with DHS's Office of the Chief Procurement Officer to discuss how DHS reviews contract vendors for unpaid federal tax debts.

On January 26, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with DHS's National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) to review NPPD's current acquisition and procurement structures, and NPPD's major and non-major acquisition programs.

On February 2, 2017, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer's Cost Analysis Division briefed Subcommittee staff on cost esti-

mates for major acquisitions and intended outcomes of a new annual review.

On March 10, 2017, the Chair and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency, the Chair and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Cyber and Infrastructure Protection, and the Chair and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications sent a letter to GAO's Comptroller General requesting GAO assess DHS's test and evaluation activities for major acquisition programs. The letter requested GAO examine how DHS evaluates its acquisition programs, and how these acquisition programs meet cybersecurity requirements. A response was received on March 23, 2017, and on June 7, 2018, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from GAO regarding the on-going report.

On April 5, 2017, the Chair of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency and the Chair of the Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications Subcommittee sent a letter to GAO's Comptroller General requesting GAO evaluate DHS's research and development efforts. A response was received on April 25, 2017, and on July 13, 2018, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from GAO regarding preliminary findings from the requested review.

On April 18, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with DHS to receive an updated briefing on the current structure and role of the Joint Requirements Council (JRC). Subcommittee staff received an additional update regarding the JRC on April 10, 2018. Additionally, on September 7, 2017, Subcommittee staff met stakeholders to discuss how DHS's Joint Requirements Council is supported by contract staff.

On May 11, 2017, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from DHS's Program Analysis and Risk Management (PARM) office to discuss how the office assists in keeping major acquisition programs on schedule and on budget.

On May 17, 2017, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Deputy Under Secretary for Management regarding DHS's acquisition failures. The letter requested information on DHS's efforts to mitigate acquisition risk. The letter also requested support for legislation to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse in acquisitions. An initial response was received on June 4, 2017, and a follow-up response was received on June 7, 2017.

On June 22, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with stakeholders to discuss the value of using independent validation and verification methods early on in acquisition testing.

On June 29, 2017, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from DHS regarding the Department's use of other transactional agreements (OTAs).

On July 19, 2017, Subcommittee staff were briefed by the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer on the cancellation of the Flexible Agile Support for the Homeland (FLASH) procurement. According to DHS, the cancellation was due to "significant errors and missteps in the procurement process."

On August 7, 2017, the Chair and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Acting Secretary regarding the development and implementation of the Department's Performance and

Learning Management System (PALMS). The letter requested information about delayed implementation, mismanagement, and over spending on the PALMS program. A response was received on September 14, 2017.

On August 9, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with the United States Coast Guard to discuss on-going major acquisitions.

On January 29, 2018, Subcommittee staff met with GAO to review its initial findings relating to DHS's acquisition management. GAO published the final report, *HOMELAND SECURITY ACQUISITIONS: Leveraging Programs' Results Could Further DHS's Progress to Improve Portfolio Management* (GAO–18–339SP), on May 17, 2018. On June 29, 2018 Subcommittee staff met with GAO to discuss the finalized report.

On May 4, 2018, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from DHS's Chief Procurement Officer to discuss an Office of the Inspector General report, *DHS Needs to Strengthen its Suspension and Debarment Program* (OIG–18–41), which was released on January 25, 2018.

On March 30, 2017, Subcommittee staff received a classified briefing from DHS officials on threats to the security of the Department's supply chain. On May 24, 2018, Committee staff received a briefing from DHS officials on the procurement authorities needed to mitigate threats to the Department's supply chain. Continuing oversight on this issue, the Subcommittee held a joint hearing with the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence entitled, "Access Denied: Keeping Adversaries Away from the Homeland Security Supply Chain" on July 12, 2018. The Subcommittees received testimony from Ms. Soraya Correa, Chief Procurement Officer, Office of the Chief Procurement Officer, Management Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Dr. John Zangardi, Chief Information Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Management Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Jeanette Manfra, Assistant Secretary, Office of Cybersecurity and Communications, National Protection and Programs Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Gregory Wilshusen, Director of Information Security Issues, U.S. Government Accountability Office; and Ms. Tina Gabbrielli, Acting Deputy Under Secretary for Intelligence Enterprise Operations, Office of Intelligence and Analysis, U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Due to the nature of the testimony received at this hearing, the Subcommittee Chairs moved to close part of the hearing and continue in a classified Executive Session.

On August 2, 2018, the Chair of the Subcommittee and the Chair of the full Committee sent a letter to the GAO Comptroller General regarding Component Acquisition Executives. The letter requested information on DHS's adherence to acquisition policies and the strength of acquisition programs following recent reorganizations. The Comptroller General accepted the request on August 21, 2018.

On September 4, 2018, GAO released a report entitled, *Polar Icebreaker Program Needs to Address Risks before Committing Resources* (GAO–18–600). On September 12, 2018, Subcommittee staff held a teleconference with GAO to review the results and recommendations of the report.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

DHS is currently in the process of modernizing its financial systems Department-wide. Many of the components and agencies within DHS use different systems and oftentimes, the data in these different systems are not compatible, making it nearly impossible for senior officials at headquarters to get an enterprise-wide view of its lines of business. Without knowing where and what the Department is spending its money on, it is impossible for DHS to operate as efficiently as possible.

On February 13, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to discuss a Federal Protective Service payment issue with ICE and gain a better understanding of financial management modernization efforts at ICE.

On May 3, 2017, The Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Acting Undersecretary for Management regarding ineffective financial management systems. The letter requested information about DHS' efforts to modernize the financial systems of the USCG and ICE. An initial response was received on May 24, 2017, and an additional response was received on August 14, 2017.

Throughout the 115th Congress, Subcommittee staff met with representatives from DHS's Office of the Chief Financial Officer to discuss delays in updating the financial management systems of the Department, and specifically to discuss delays associated with the financial management systems of TSA, USCG, and the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office.

On May 9, 2017, Subcommittee staff held a teleconference with GAO to discuss its on-going audit of DHS's attempt to modernize its financial systems.

Additionally, to provide further oversight, Subcommittee staff met with other government entities that assisted DHS with its financial modernization efforts. On June 16, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with the Department of Interior's Interior Business Center (IBC) to discuss IBC's role in working with DHS to modernize its financial systems. On September 11, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with the Unified Shared Services Management team from the General Services Administration to discuss their work with DHS and IBC regarding the project.

On September 26, 2017, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "DHS Financial Systems: Will Modernization Ever Be Achieved." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Chip Fulghum, Deputy Under Secretary for Management, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Michelle Singer, Director, Interior Business Center, U.S. Department of the Interior; Ms. Elizabeth Angerman, Executive Director, Unified Shared Services Management, Office of Government-wide Policy, General Services Administration; and, Mr. Asif Khan, Director, Financial Management and Assurance, U.S. Government Accountability Office. The purpose of the hearing was to examine DHS's failure to achieve financial systems modernization for three of its components, despite spending over $100 million in tax payer funds.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND DATA MANAGEMENT

Given the rapidly changing nature of the threats facing the Homeland, it is imperative that the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has the technology systems it needs in order to combat these threats. Procuring these systems, however, are significant investments; if they are not maintained properly, these systems can quickly become outdated or obsolete. The Subcommittee's oversight efforts on this topic focused on ensuring DHS had the systems needed, verifying that the systems functioned effectively, and confirming that the systems were being procured and updated in an efficient and cost-effective manner. Additionally, the Subcommittee conducted oversight to ensure that DHS improves the management of data collected by technology systems.

On March 2, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with the Office of the Chief Information Officer, and the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer, among others, to receive an update on the current status of the Human Resources Information Technology (HRIT) system. On August 2, 2017 and May 22, 2018, Subcommittee staff received follow-up briefings regarding progress made on HRIT.

On March 16, 2017, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Immigration Benefits Vetting: Examining Critical Weaknesses in USCIS Systems." The Subcommittee received testimony from Ms. Lori Scialabba, Acting Director, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Carol Harris, Director, Information Technology Acquisition Management Issues, U.S. Government Accountability Office; and, the Honorable John Roth, Inspector General, U.S. Department of Homeland Security. The purpose of the hearing was to examine the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) information technology (IT) systems that may not have been properly processing immigrant and non-immigrant applications. On June 22, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with DHS's new Chief Information Officer, Richard Staropoli, to discuss his vision for managing DHS's vast IT portfolio.

On April 6, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with GAO to discuss findings from a GAO report relating to the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA). The report, *HOMELAND SECURITY: Progress Made to Implement IT Reform, but Additional Chief Information Officer Involvement Needed,* was publicly released on May 18, 2017.

On April 13, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with TSA to discuss issues related to cost, schedule, and performance of the Electronic Bag Screening Program. Public Law 114–113 required DHS's Office of Inspector General (OIG) to review DHS's data strategy and inventory component data investments. On August 14, 2017, the OIG released a report on its findings entitled, *Improvements Needed to Promote DHS Progress toward Accomplishing Enterprise-wide Data Goals* (OIG–17–101). The report contained two recommendations for executive action. On September 7, 2017, Subcommittee staff were briefed by representatives from the OIG on its report. Additionally, on December 29, 2017, the DHS OIG released its report entitled, *DHS' Implementation of the DATA Act* (OIG–18–34). The report contained six recommendations for executive action. On Feb-

ruary 8, 2018, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from OIG representatives on the report.

On September 12, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with GAO to discuss TSA's Technology Infrastructure Modernization (TIM) program. On October 17, 2017, GAO released a report entitled, *TSA MODERNIZATION: Use of Sound Program Management and Oversight Practices is Needed to Avoid Repeating Past Problems* (GAO–18–46). The report contained 14 recommendations.

On September 13, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with DHS to receive a briefing on the current status of United States Citizenship and Immigration Service's (USCIS) "Transformation" efforts. Transformation is an agency-wide effort to move the processing of immigration benefits from paper-based to an electronic environment.

On October 27, 2017, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Acting Commissioner of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection regarding IT systems used to secure the border. The letter requested information on inefficient and inoperable IT systems, and their impacts on CBP's budget and law enforcement capabilities. A response was received on December 7, 2017.

On October 30, 2017, the Chair and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the GAO Comptroller General regarding DHS's use of Agile software development. The letter requested GAO investigate DHS's transition to Agile development, and the potential risk that may occur during the transition. The Comptroller General accepted the request on November 8, 2017. On April 10, 2018, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from GAO regarding the structure of the audit, and on August 20, 2018, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from GAO on their preliminary observations regarding DHS's transition to using an agile development method for IT projects. Moreover, on October 10, 2018, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from DHS's Acting Chief Technology Officer on the Department's transition to using agile development as its preferred development method for IT projects.

On January 4, 2018, Subcommittee staff were briefed by the Chief Data Officer of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) on the functions of the Chief Data Officer's role. Continuing oversight over chief data officers at DHS, on March 5, 2018, Committee staff received a briefing from the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Chief Data Officer and Chief Technology Officer regarding ongoing data efforts at FEMA. Additionally, on July 20, 2018, Subcommittee majority staff received a subsequent briefing provided by ICE's Acting Chief Data Officer on the potential expanding role of chief data officers across DHS.

On January 10, 2018, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Director of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services regarding the mismanagement of its Electronic Immigration System (ELIS). The letter requested information on background checks conducted through ELIS, solutions to fix mismanagement, and how to address GAO recommendations. A response was received on March 2, 2018.

On March 13, 2018, Subcommittee staff met with DHS's new Chief Information Officer, Dr. John Zangardi, to discuss Dr.

Zangardi's short term and long term goals to modernize DHS's IT portfolio.

On April 10, 2018, Subcommittee staff met with DHS's Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) and the National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) to receive an updated briefing on the status of Continuous Diagnostics Mitigation (CDM).

On May 3, 2018, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from the United States Coast Guard regarding the Coast Guard's partnership with the Department of Defense to create a new electronic health record system. On June 28, 2018, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Undersecretary for Management of the Department and the Chief Acquisition Officer of the United States Coast Guard regarding the Coast Guard's adoption of the same electronic health record (EHR) system used by the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs. A response was received on September 7, 2018.

DEPARTMENTAL WORKFORCE AND EMPLOYEE INTEGRITY

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is the third largest agency in the Federal Government, with hundreds of thousands of full time employees. Despite the importance of the mission, DHS continually ranks towards the bottom in both employee engagement and global satisfaction in the annual Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey. This is especially troubling given the numerous initiatives DHS has launched to improve employee morale over the past few years.

Given the seriousness of its mission, it is also imperative that employees of DHS conduct themselves with the utmost integrity. Although the vast majority of employees conduct themselves appropriately, even one corrupt employee represents a management challenge. Unfortunately, recent years have seen DHS employees, including some senior officials, embroiled in several high profile scandals.

On January 17, 2017, the Director of the U.S. Government and Accountability's (GAO) Homeland Security and Justice team sent a letter to the Chair of the Subcommittee accepting a request to examine the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) policies and procedures for managing employee misconduct. Subcommittee staff received an update on this request on March 30, 2017. On July 18, 2017, GAO released its report (GAO–17–613) entitled, *Federal Emergency Management Agency: Additional Actions Needed to Improve Handling of Employee Misconduct Allegations.* The report contained 6 recommendations for executive action. In order to review the report's findings and recommendations, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Employee Misconduct: How can FEMA Improve the Integrity of its Workforce," on July 27, 2017. The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. David Grant, Acting Deputy Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Chris Currie, Homeland Security and Justice Issues, U.S. Government Accountability Office; and, Ms. Jacqueline Simon, Director of Policy, American Federation of Government Employees. The purpose of the hearing was to review how FEMA did not have documented policies

and procedures regarding proper handling of employee misconduct for all of its workforce classifications.

On April 18, 2017, Subcommittee majority staff were briefed by representatives from DHS's Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer on processes for investigating and disciplining employee misconduct.

On August 2, 2017, the Director of GAO's Homeland Security and Justice team sent a letter to the Chair of the Subcommittee accepting a request to examine processes for employee misconduct investigation and discipline implemented by the Offices of Professional Responsibility and other offices within CBP, ICE, and TSA. On August 30, 2018, GAO released its report entitled *Department of Homeland Security: Components Could Improve Monitoring of the Employee Misconduct Process* (GAO–18–405). The report contained eighteen recommendations for executive action.

On August 15, 2017, the Chair of the Committee sent a letter to the Acting Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) congratulating CBP employees for being named Finalists in Management Excellence for the Partnership for Public Service's Samuel J. Heyman Service to America Medals.

On August 30, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with TSA to discuss how TSA is addressing employee misconduct.

On December 4, 2017, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Acting Inspector General of DHS's Office of Inspector General (OIG) thanking the OIG for keeping Congress informed on its investigation relating to misconduct by current and former OIG employees. The Chairman expressed concern over the employee breach of trust uncovered by the investigation that allowed the copying of an OIG information technology system and the exposure of the personally identifiable information of nearly 250,000 DHS employees.

On December 11, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with DHS to discuss the Department's "Year of Leadership" initiative.

On December 12, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with DHS's Chief Learning and Engagement Officer (CLEO) to gain insight into the CLEO's initiatives for FY 18.

On January 25, 2018, the OIG issued a Management Alert, entitled *ICE's Training Model Needs Further Evaluation* (OIG–18–42). Following up on this Management Alert, on April 12, 2018, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Deputy Director and Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Director of ICE expressing concern over ICE's decision to decentralize personnel training programs. The Chairman requested additional information regarding the decision to decentralize training programs after programs had recently been centralized under ICE's Office of Tactical Training and Programs. On June 29, 2018, the Subcommittee received a response.

On February 6, 2018, the GAO released its report entitled *Cybersecurity Workforce: Urgent Need for DHS to Take Actions to Identify Its Position and Critical Skill Requirements* (GAO–18–175). GAO's report included six recommendations for executive action for DHS to meet its cybersecurity workforce requirements under Public Law 113–277. To examine the findings and recommendations from GAO's report, the Subcommittee held a joint hearing with the Sub-

committee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection entitled, "Examining DHS' Efforts to Strengthen its Cybersecurity Workforce" on March 7, 2018. The Subcommittees received testimony from Mr. Gregory Wilshusen, Director of Information Security Issues, Government Accountability Office; Ms. Angela Bailey, Chief Human Capital Officer, Management Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Ms. Rita Moss, Director, Office of Human Capital, National Protection and Programs Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

On May 22, 2018, DHS OIG released its report, entitled *Certain Findings Relating to the OIG's Investigation of Allegations Involving FLETC Senior Officials* (OIG–18–65). On July 10, 2018, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security expressing concerns over the misconduct detailed in OIG's report involving senior leadership at DHS's Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC). The Chairman requested additional information regarding internal DHS safeguards against employee misconduct, including senior leadership. Continuing oversight on information found in the report, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from FLETC officials on July 26, 2018. Additionally, representatives from DHS's OIG briefed Subcommittee staff on the report and its findings on July 31, 2018.

On September 26, 2018, Subcommittee staff received a briefing provided by representatives from DHS OIG on its ongoing investigation concerning misconduct by senior FEMA officials. In response to information learned at this briefing, Committee staff continued oversight by reviewing documents from OIG's Report on Investigations on October 29, 2018.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

The protection of the privacy and civil liberties of American citizens is critically important, especially when implementing programs and policies to secure the Nation. It is the responsibility of the Chief Privacy Officer to establish privacy standards that all Department of Homeland Security (DHS) programs must follow. The Officer of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties is charged with promoting civil liberties in DHS policy development and implementation. This Congress, the Subcommittee conducted extensive oversight to ensure DHS programs are constitutional and adhere to the standards established by the Chief Privacy Officer and Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties.

On February 6, 2017 and October 19, 2017, officials from DHS's Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties briefed Subcommittee staff on ongoing efforts within the office.

On August 22, 2017, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from the DHS Chief Privacy Officer on the Office of Privacy's ongoing efforts.

On October 23, 2017, Subcommittee staff were briefed by officials from the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board to learn about their functions and work with DHS.

On December 11, 2017, DHS's Office of Inspector General (OIG) released its report entitled, *Concerns about ICE Detainee Treatment and Care at Detention Facilities* (OIG–18–32), containing findings relating to conditions at Immigration and Customs En-

forcement (ICE) detention centers. The report contained one recommendation for executive action. In response to information provided in the report, Subcommittee staff received a briefing by officials from DHS's Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties on ICE detention center oversight on April 19, 2018. Subcommittee staff received a subsequent briefing from CRCL on oversight at CBP detention centers on June 7, 2018.

UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS

Unmanned aircraft systems (UAS), colloquially known as drones, are one of today's fastest emerging technologies. While UASs have the potential to save lives and revolutionize industry, nefarious actors can also utilize them to cause harm and violate American citizens' right to privacy. Given its mission, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will play an important role in countering any threat posed by this new technology.

On April 5, 2017, Committee staff received a briefing from representatives of DHS's Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) on efforts to counter the nefarious use of UASs.

On July 17, 2017, Members of the Subcommittee received a classified briefing on the risks associated with non-traditional aviation technology, such as small UAS, and mitigation efforts. Representatives from the Department of Homeland Security's S&T and Office of Intelligence and Analysis were present to brief Members and respond to any Member questions.

Continuing oversight of DHS's efforts to detect and mitigate UAS threats, Subcommittee staff received a classified briefing from the U.S. Secret Service on February 20, 2018.

Throughout the 115th Congress, Subcommittee staff received numerous briefings from stakeholders on various counter-UAS measures available to deploy across the continental United States.

On November 29, 2018, Members of the Subcommittee conducted a site visit to the United States Secret Service Headquarters. During the site visit, Members were briefed by representatives from the agency on counter unmanned aircraft system (UAS) capabilities and emerging UAS threats.

DHS HEADQUARTERS CONSOLIDATION PROJECT AT ST. ELIZABETHS

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is the third largest department in the Federal Government. However, unlike other large departments DHS does not have all of its components and agencies located in one central area. For example, DHS components and offices are located in 50 different locations throughout the National Capital Region. In an effort to consolidate locations and increase a unified organization, construction is currently underway for a new headquarters facility at St. Elizabeths in Southeast Washington, DC. The construction at the St. Elizabeths campus is the largest Federal construction project to occur in the National Capital Region since the construction of The Pentagon and has been plagued with cost overruns and schedule delays since inception.

On August 10, 2017, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Under Secretary for Management of DHS expressing concerns regarding plans for the reconfiguration of the Munro building

at St. Elizabeths. The letter emphasized the importance of any plans at St. Elizabeths to achieve cost savings given the project's history of schedule slips and budget overruns. On August 28, 2017, the Subcommittee received a response. Additionally, on October 4, 2017, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from U.S. Coast Guard officials regarding the Coast Guard's concerns over DHS's plans for the reconfiguration of the Munro building.

On August 22, 2017, the Committee received a letter from DHS's Deputy Under Secretary for Management providing an update on DHS's requirements under Public Law 114–150 to submit to Congress updated information on construction and planning at St. Elizabeths. The letter detailed delays to the Department's efforts to provide Congress with this information by the statutory deadline. In response to information received in this letter, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from DHS officials on August 29, 2017.

On September 18, 2017, Committee staff visited DHS's Headquarters Consolidation Project at the St. Elizabeths campus. Committee staff toured construction progress and campus facilities at St. Elizabeths and were provided a briefing by officials from DHS and the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) on the status of the project.

Continuing oversight over the St. Elizabeths project, Subcommittee staff received periodic briefings from DHS and GSA on construction and planning from October 2017 through April 2018.

On April 12, 2018, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Building for the Future: Examining Challenges Facing the Department of Homeland Security's Consolidated Headquarters Project." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Thomas Chaleki, Chief Readiness Support Officer, Management Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Michael Gelber, Deputy Commissioner, Public Buildings Service, General Services Administration; and Mr. Chris Currie, Director, Homeland Security and Justice Team, U.S. Government Accountability Office. Additionally, on June 14, 2018, Subcommittee Members conducted a site visit to the St. Elizabeths campus to follow up on testimony heard from this hearing. Representatives from DHS and GSA provided the tour and answered Member questions.

THREAT MITIGATION MANAGEMENT

A rapidly evolving threat environment challenges the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) in its mission to protect the Nation from a variety of risks. Nation state adversaries like North Korea pose increasing threats to the homeland, with risks including cyber and kinetic attacks. Additionally, non-state adversaries continue to probe weaknesses at the Nation's borders and in our immigration systems. This Congress, the Subcommittee conducted extensive oversight of DHS's management of the variety of threats facing the Nation in order to ensure that the Department remains mission ready.

On April 11, 2017, the Director of the U.S. Government Accountability Office's (GAO) Homeland Security and Justice team sent the Chair of the Subcommittee a letter accepting a request to examine the electricity industry's preparedness for EMP events. GAO provided Subcommittee staff an update on this request on January 8,

2018. On February 7, 2018, GAO released its report entitled, *Critical Infrastructure Protection: Electricity Suppliers Have Taken Actions to Address Electromagnetic Risks, and Additional Research is Ongoing* (GAO–18–67).

On May 5, 2017, Subcommittee staff received a briefing provided by officials from DHS's Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) on its Explosives Detection Canine Program. On May 18, 2017, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "From the Border to Disasters and Beyond: Critical Canine Contributions to the DHS Mission." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Damian Montes, Director, Canine Training Program, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Peter Jaquez, Acting Deputy Chief, Law Enforcement Operations Specialty Programs, CBP, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Melanie Harvey, Director, Threat Assessment Division, Transportation Security Administration (TSA), U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Dr. Patrick Carrick, Director, Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency, S&T, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Dr. Jennifer Brown, Canine Search Specialist and Team Veterinarian, Urban Search and Rescue—Florida Task Force 2.

On June 9, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with stakeholders to discuss how K9s aid DHS in searching for explosive material and illicit drugs.

On June 26, 2017, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security to express concerns over DHS's progress in producing a strategy to respond to electromagnetic pulse events, as required by Public Law 114–328. On September 22, 2017, the Subcommittee received a response. Subcommittee staff continued oversight on EMP threats, receiving briefings from DHS and industry stakeholders throughout 2017 and 2018. On October 9, 2018, DHS released its strategy entitled, *Strategy for Protecting and Preparing the Homeland Against Threats of Electromagnetic Pulse and Geomagnetic Disturbances.*

On October 12, 2017, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Empty Threat or Serious Danger: Assessing North Korea's Risk to the Homeland." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Frank Cilluffo, Director, Center for Cyber and Homeland Security, George Washington University; Mr. Anthony Ruggiero, Senior Fellow, Foundation for Defense of Democracies; Mr. Patrick Terrell, Senior Research Fellow, Center for the Study of Weapons of Mass Destruction, National Defense University; Mr. Jeff Greene, Senior Director, Global Government Affairs and Policy, Symantec; and Dr. Peter Vincent Pry, Executive Director of the EMP Task Force on National and Homeland Security. Following up on this hearing, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Acting Secretary of Homeland Security expressing concerns regarding the testimony received and DHS's ability to prepare and mitigate the threats from North Korea.

To follow up on the October 12, 2017 hearing, on November 2, 2017, Members of the Subcommittee received a briefing on threats from North Korea by Mr. Thae Yong-ho, a former high-ranking diplomat from North Korea who defected to South Korea in 2016. Additionally, on November 29, 2017, Members of the Subcommittee

received a classified briefing on DHS's efforts to mitigate threats posed by North Korea. Representatives from DHS's Office of Intelligence and Analysis; Federal Emergency Management Agency; Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans; National Protection and Programs Directorate; Domestic Nuclear Detection Office; Office of Health Affairs; and S&T were present to provide the briefing and respond to any Member questions.

On November 1, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with OIG in a classified setting to discuss OIG reports regarding TSA covert testing.

On January 23, 2018, Subcommittee staff toured DHS's Office of Operations Coordination.

On January 30, 2018, Subcommittee Members received a classified briefing on DHS's efforts to mitigate the threat of special interest aliens and transnational criminal organizations transferring nuclear and radiological materials into the homeland via established pathways along the northern and southern borders. Representatives from DHS's Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office; Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans; Office of Intelligence and Analysis; Customs and Border Protection; and Immigration and Customs Enforcement briefed Members and responded to Member questions.

On March 15, 2018, Members of the Subcommittee were briefed on DHS's oversight of the immigration process of chain migration. Representatives from U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services were present to brief Members and respond to Member questions. Continuing oversight over the immigration system, on June 21, 2018, majority Subcommittee staff received a briefing from ICE officials on a DHS pilot program to collect DNA samples from all individuals under ICE custody.

DEPARTMENT POLICY AND PLANNING

The policies and strategies implemented by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) are integral to its ability to successfully carry out its varying mission sets. DHS's Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans (OSPP) is the office charged with developing, coordinating, and unifying Department policies, plans, and strategies. Additionally, OSPP is responsible for the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) and supplemental report to Congress mandated every four years by Public Law 110–53. The QHSR is DHS's foundational strategic document, which leverages input from public and private stakeholders to offer long-term strategic and budget priorities for homeland security.

On March 22, 2017, the Chair and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Comptroller General of the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) requesting that GAO conduct a review of OSPP. Among other items, the letter requested GAO examine the extent to which OSPP oversees its policies to determine whether components incorporate, implement, or comply with them. Subcommittee staff received subsequent briefings from GAO on this review on August 22, 2017, February 5, 2018, August 13, 2018, and August 28, 2018. On September 19, 2018, GAO released its report entitled *Homeland Security: Clearer Roles and Responsibilities for the Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans and Workforce*

Planning Would Enhance Its Effectiveness (GAO–18–590). The report contained four recommendations for executive action.

On March 24, 2017, the Chairs of the Committee; Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency; Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security; Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence; Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection; Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications; and Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security expressing concerns over DHS's efforts regarding the 2018 QHSR. The letter detailed homeland security mission areas that the 2018 QHSR report should examine. In response to this letter, on April 10, 2017, Subcommittee staff received a briefing provided by officials from OSPP on the 2018 QHSR. Subcommittee staff continued oversight over the 2018 QHSR by receiving follow-up briefings from Department officials throughout 2017. The 2018 QHSR report was due to Congress by December 31, 2017, however, DHS failed to meet this deadline.

On January 24, 2018, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter expressing concern over the delay in the release of the 2018 QHSR, which was due to Congress by December 31, 2017. In response to this letter, on March 20, 2018, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from DHS officials to receive an update on the delayed 2018 QHSR.

On June 6, 2017, Subcommittee staff were briefed by officials from DHS on proposed reorganizations of OSPP and the Office of Partnership and Engagement.

On September 28, 2017, Subcommittee staff were briefed by the Assistant Secretary for Strategy, Plans, Analysis, and Risk within DHS's Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans to discuss ongoing efforts.

On January 25, 2018, Subcommittee staff met with DHS's new Under Secretary for Management, Claire Grady, to discuss her priorities for the management directorate.

On June 6, 2018, the Chair and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the GAO Comptroller General requesting that GAO conduct a review of DHS's 2018 QHSR upon release.

CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEE VETTING

The Department of Homeland Security relies on thousands of contractor employees every day to provide necessary services from building United States Coast Guard (USCG) ships to providing information technology (IT) support. Contractor employees that require access to DHS facilities, IT systems, or sensitive information require a fitness determination—a decision by the component-level Personnel Security Division (PSD) that an individual has or does not have the level of character and conduct required to perform work on a designated contract or task order on behalf of DHS. Industry representatives have voiced concerns for years that the criteria used to make a fitness determination are unclear and vary from component to component.

On February 15, 2018, Subcommittee staff met with the Office of the Chief Security Officer to discuss DHS's current policies regarding fitness determinations of contractor employees.

Throughout January and February 2018, Subcommittee staff met with stakeholders to discuss how DHS's inefficient fitness determination process provides challenges for industry and impacts small businesses working with DHS.

On February 27, 2018, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Doing Business with DHS: Industry Recommendations to Improve Contractor Employee Vetting." The Committee received testimony from Mr. Charles E. Allen, Senior Intelligence Advisor, Intelligence and National Security Alliance; Mr. Marc Pearl, President and CEO, Homeland Security and Defense Business Council; Mr. David J. Berteau, President and CEO, Professional Services Council; and, Mr. Brandon LaBonte, President and CEO, ArdentMC. The purpose of this hearing was to examine the extent to which DHS and its components have unified policies, processes, and procedures for vetting the character and conduct of contractor employees, known as a fitness determination.

On March 16, 2018, the Chair and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Undersecretary for Management regarding streamlining fitness standards between DHS components. The letter requested the Undersecretary for Management examine the application of fitness standards across all DHS components, and how they can be consolidated. A response was received on April 13, 2018.

DHS'S ROLE IN CURBING THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC

The United States is in the midst of an opioid epidemic. Since 1999, the annual number of overdose deaths due to opioids has more than quadrupled, according to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). In 2016, 63,000 people died from a drug overdose, and of those deaths, 42,000 or 67%, involved prescription or illicit opioids. A November 2017 report by the President's Commission on Combating Drug Addiction and the Opioid Crisis also observed that "[t]he crisis in opioid overdose deaths has reached epidemic proportions in the United States . . . and currently exceeds all other drug-related deaths or traffic fatalities."

DHS and several of its components aid in combatting the opioid epidemic. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) plays a critical role in preventing illicit narcotics from reaching the American public while facilitating lawful travel, trade, and preventing the illegal entry of inadmissible persons and contraband at ports of entry (POEs) and international mail facilities. Additionally, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) investigative agency, Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) works with CBP to investigate smuggling attempts and uses data to target packages that may contain illicit opioids.

On May 24, 2018, Subcommittee staff were briefed by CBP to gain a better understanding of CBP's efforts to interdict illicit opioids at POEs.

On June 1, 2018, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) briefed Subcommittee staff to discuss how DEA and DHS work together to address the opioid epidemic. Additionally, on June 1, 2018, Subcommittee staff were briefed by employees at the Pennsylvania Department of Health to gain insight into how DHS works

with state partners regarding preventing illicit opioids from entering the country.

Furthermore, on June 12, 2018, CBP briefed Subcommittee staff regarding their work in international mail facilities and with express consignment couriers to prevent illicit opioids entering the country.

On June 19, 2018, the Subcommittee held a hearing in Harrisburg, PA, entitled, "Opioids in the Homeland: DHS Coordination with State and Local Partners to Fight the Epidemic." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Marlon Miller, Special Agent in Charge-Philadelphia, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Casey Durst, Director, Field Operations, Baltimore Field Office, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. David W. Sunday Jr., District Attorney, York County, Pennsylvania; and, Mr. Raymond Singley, Director, Bureau of Records and Identification, Pennsylvania State Police Department. The focus of this hearing was to better understand DHS's partnerships with state and local entities in response to the opioid epidemic.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS HELD

"Watchdog Recommendations: A Better Way Ahead to Manage the Department of Homeland Security." February 16, 2017. (Serial No. 115–5)

"Immigration Benefits Vetting: Examining Critical Weaknesses in USCIS Systems." March 16, 2017. (Serial No. 115–8)

"From the Border to Disasters and Beyond: Critical Canine Contributions to the DHS Mission." May 18, 2017. (Serial No. 115–16)

"Employee Misconduct: How Can FEMA Improve the Integrity of its Workforce?" July 27, 2017. (Serial No. 115–25)

"DHS Financial Systems: Will Modernization Ever Be Achieved?" September 26, 2017. (Serial No. 115–29)

"Empty Threat or Serious Danger: Assessing North Korea's Risk to the Homeland" October 12, 2017. (Serial No. 115–33)

"Doing Business with DHS: Industry Recommendations to Improve Contractor Employee Vetting." February 27, 2018. (Serial No. 115–51)

"Examining DHS' Efforts to Strengthen its Cybersecurity Workforce." March 7, 2018. Joint with the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection. (Serial No. 115–52)

"Building for the Future: Examining Challenges Facing the Department of Homeland Security's Consolidated Headquarters Project." April 12, 2018. (Serial No. 115–57)

"Opioids in the Homeland: DHS Coordination with State and Local Partners to Fight the Epidemic." Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. June 19, 2018. (Serial No. 115–68)

"Access Denied: Keeping Adversaries Away from the Homeland Security Supply Chain." Joint with the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence. July 12, 2018. (Serial No. 115–71)

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND PROTECTIVE SECURITY

JOHN KATKO, New York, *Chairman*

MIKE ROGERS, Alabama
BRIAN K. FITZPATRICK, Pennsylvania
RON ESTES, Kansas
DEBBIE LESKO, Arizona
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas
(ex officio)

BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
(ex officio)

During the 115th Congress, the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security held 14 hearings, receiving testimony from 37 witnesses.

THE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The Transportation Security Administration was created by the *Aviation and Transportation Security Act of 2001* (ATSA) and transferred from the Department of Transportation to the newly-created Department of Homeland Security in the *Homeland Security Act of 2002* (HSA). Since its creation, TSA has never been reauthorized by Congress, which has led to challenges in asserting Congressional priorities for the agency. Additionally, TSA has experienced frequent turnover in its highest ranks, with having six administrators since its creation. Primary jurisdiction of TSA lies with the House Committee on Homeland Security and the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, although some jurisdiction is shared with the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On February 2, 2017, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "The Future of the Transportation Security Administration." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Roger Dow, CEO, U.S. Travel Association; Ms. Nina E. Brooks, Head of Security, Airports Council International; and Mr. J. David Cox, National President, American Federation of Government Employees.

This hearing examined how the Transportation Security Administration can better adjust to an ever-changing threat landscape and combat internal organizational challenges. Stakeholders were provided an opportunity to elaborate on measures TSA can take to effectively achieve its mission of protecting the nation's transportation systems.

On May 23, 2017, the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security held a Member briefing on the perspectives of the Honorable Peter Neffenger, the former Transportation Security Administrator.

On May 25, 2017, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received a briefing from representatives of the Transportation Security Administration on the legislative process and timeline underpinning the reauthorization of the Transportation Security Administration.

On November 2, 2017, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received a briefing from representatives of TSA on the agency's progress with the implementation of new initiatives as required by statute.

On December 11, 2017, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received a briefing from representatives of TSA on the agency's strategic 5–Year plan.

On December 18, 2017, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received a briefing from representatives of TSA on the development and implementation of screening protocols specific to passengers with disabilities.

On January 31, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security met with GAO. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss GAO's ongoing work related to the TSA Academy.

On February 5, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security met with TSA. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss TSA's public engagement strategy.

On February 7, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security met with the TSA Administrator. The purpose of the meeting was to receive an intelligence brief and discuss TSA's new capital investment strategy.

On February 22, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received a briefing from TSA on the FY 19 TSA budget request.

On April 3, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security participated in a conference call with TSA. The purpose of the call was to discuss TSA's policies related to voluntarily abandoned property at TSA security checkpoints.

On April 18, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received a briefing from GAO. The briefing covered GAO's work on TSA's training of new Transportation Security Officers at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

On May 10, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security staff received a briefing from TSA. The briefing was on TSA's plans for the summer travel season.

On May 18, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security held a meeting with the GAO team responsible for GAO's

TSA-related work. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss relevant ongoing work in GAO's portfolio as well topics for potential future work related to TSA.

On May 25, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received a briefing from TSA. The briefing covered TSA's universal enrollment contract.

On June 6, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security held a meeting with TSA. In the meeting, TSA provided an update on the procurement and deployment of computed tomography screening technology.

On June 7, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received a briefing from TSA. Staff were briefed on TSA's new security procedures for last point of departure airports.

On June 14, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security met with TSA. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss an ongoing personnel issue within TSA.

On July 11, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security met with TSA. The purpose of the meeting was to gain TSA's perspective on the DHS' Science and Technology Directorate.

On July 17, 2018, the Members of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received a classified briefing from TSA.

On July 24, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received a briefing from TSA. The briefing covered employee engagement, morale, and the TSA Administrator's new Career Progression Plan for Transportation Security Officers.

On July 26, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security met with TSA. In the meeting, staff received an update on the procurement and deployment of computed tomography screening technology.

On August 1, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received a briefing from TSA on the new concept of operations for the Federal Air Marshals. TSA's Quiet Skies program was also briefed to staff in the meeting.

On August 17, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security participated in a site visit to TSA's Transportation Systems Integration Facility.

On August 21, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security met with TSA's Office of Security Operations. In the meeting, staff were briefed on TSA's plans to further segment passengers at TSA checkpoints based on risk.

On September 12, 2017, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland

Security received a briefing from representatives of TSA on the agency's security operations at last point of departure airports.

On September 20, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received another update on TSA's procurement and deployment of computed tomography screening technology.

On October 3, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received a classified threat briefing from TSA.

On October 30, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security met with TSA. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss TSA's newly released Biometric Roadmap.

On October 30, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received a briefing from TSA. The briefing was focused on the delay of TSA's employee vetting rulemaking.

TSA VETTING AND WATCHLISTING

On February 6, 2017, the Members of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received a classified briefing on TSA's vetting and watchlisting procedures.

On July 20, 2017, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received a briefing from representatives of the Transportation Security Administration on the implementation of updated Security Directives and Emergency Amendments.

PASSENGER WAIT TIMES

On March 29, 2017, the Members of Subcommittee received a briefing by representatives from the aviation private sector and the Transportation Security Administration on passenger wait times at airports.

ACTIVE SHOOTERS AT AIRPORTS

On January 6, 2017, a lone shooter opened fire in the baggage claim area in Terminal 2 of Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport killing five people and injuring dozens. The shooter, 26 year-old Esteban Santiago, was traveling from Alaska to Fort Lauderdale and had checked his firearm in accordance with Transportation Security Administration (TSA) rules and regulations. Santiago had been undergoing treatment for mental health issues when the incident occurred.

On August 14, 2016, mistaken reports of an active shooter caused widespread panic and the self-evacuation of Terminals 1, 2 and 8 at the John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFK). After reviewing the videotape, airport officials believe that the first report of an active shooter in Terminal 8 came as a result of patrons at the Juan Valdez Cafe loudly celebrating the victory of Olympic track star Usain Bolt. Shortly thereafter, 911 operators received reports of active shooters in Terminals 1 and 2 resulting in the evacuation of those terminals, as well.

On November 1, 2013, a gunman opened fire in the area before the security checkpoint at the Los Angeles International Airport (LAX). The shooter killed TSA Agent Gerardo Hernandez and wounded two other TSA personnel and one passenger before being apprehended. The response to the incident effected about 1,500 flights, 171,000 passengers and had a ripple effect across the entire air transportation system.

Following the shooting at LAX, President Obama signed into law the Gerardo Hernandez Airport Security Act (Pub. L. 114–50) which directed TSA to verify that airports across the country have incorporated procedures for responding to active shooters targeting security checkpoints into their existing incident plans. It also required TSA to evaluate the levels of preparedness at airports, and establish a mechanism by which best practices in security incident mitigation can be shared with airports across the country. Finally, it required TSA to conduct a review of the interoperable communications capabilities of the law enforcement, fire, and medical personnel responsible for responding to a security incident at airports in the United States.

After the Fort Lauderdale shooting, DHS encouraged airports to establish Airport Operations Centers (AOC) staffed by airport operators and security, local law enforcement, the airlines, as well as TSA and Customs and Border Protection to respond to security incidents that may arise. However, airports must bear the cost of establishing AOCs themselves.

On April 4, 2017, the Members of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security and the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications received a briefing by the Broward County (Florida) Aviation Department and the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey on recent active shooter and perceived active shooter incidents at the Nation's airports.

THE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION INNOVATION TASK FORCE INITIATIVE

As aviation and transportation security threats evolve, the TSA must meet these threats with new innovative security solutions. In response, TSA created the Innovation Task Force (ITF) to foster a culture of innovation focused on engaging with stakeholders to increase security, efficiency within the TSA, and passenger experience. To accomplish these goals, the ITF focuses on piloting technology that is directly related to transportation security and may be acquired by TSA in the future, new technology that is security related but may not presently be in TSA's jurisdiction, and future solutions that address capability gaps.

By utilizing the ITF, TSA has been able to deploy and begin to procure next generation security technology. For example, the ITF is focusing on deployment of Automated Screening Lanes (ASLs), which offer enhanced efficiency at security checkpoints by allowing for multiple people to be screened. In addition, the ITF facilitated demonstrations of computed tomography (CT), which are currently being implemented in airports across the U.S.

On April 26, 2017, the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security held a

Member briefing on the Transportation Security Administration's Innovation Task Force initiative. The briefing was held as a roundtable with representatives of various aviation industry groups.

On April 27, 2017, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Checkpoint of the Future: Evaluating TSA's Innovation Task Force Initiative" The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Steve Karoly, Acting Assistant Administrator, Office of Requirements and Capabilities Analysis, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Roosevelt Council, Jr., General Manager, Hatsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport, Department of Aviation, City of Atlanta, Georgia; Ms. Jeanne M. Olivier, A.A.E., Assistant Director, Aviation Security & Technology, Security Operations and Programs Department, The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

This hearing examined the effectiveness of Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) Innovation Task Force initiative which was stood up in the spring of 2016 to help test and deploy more innovative technology solutions to transportation security.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

When the United States Secret Service was established, its main duty was to prevent the illegal production of currency. On the advice of Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch, President Lincoln established a commission to stop this rapidly growing problem that was destroying the nation's economy, and on April 14, 1865, he created the United States Secret Service to carry out the commission's recommendations. It wasn't until 1901 when the Secret Service received the mandate to protect the President of the United States.

Today, the Secret Service is tasked with protecting the President and their family, past presidents, and investigating illicit currency crimes. On April 25, 2017, President Trump appointed Randolph D. Alles as the 25th Director of the United States Secret Service. The Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security remains committed to providing oversight to the U.S. Secret Service, particularly in regards to securing adequate resources to maintain proper staffing levels.

On February 15, 2017, the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security conducted a Member-only site visit to the United States Secret Service (USSS) Headquarters located in Washington, DC. The purpose of this visit was to provide Members a chance to learn about the different missions and operations of the USSS and interact with officials within the agency. The Member site visit was classified at the TS/SCI level.

On June 8, 2017, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "How Can the United States Secret Service Evolve to Meet the Challenges Ahead?" The Subcommittee received testimony from Hon. Randolph D. "Tex" Alles, Director, United States Secret Service, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Hon. John Roth, Inspector General, Office of the Inspector General, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

This hearing examined how the United States Secret Service's integrated mission is served by the agency's current workforce struc-

ture. The hearing also provided an opportunity for the director of the USSS to elaborate on efforts to improve employee morale and how the Secret Service can more effectively achieve its mission of protecting the nation's leaders and financial systems.

On June 20, 2017, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security conducted a site visit to the White House perimeter fence with the U.S. Secret Service in response to the White House fence jumping incident.

On July 17, 2017, the Members of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security conducted a site visit to the U.S. Secret Service James J. Rowley Training Center. The purpose of this visit was to provide Members with the opportunity to receive briefings on: canine programs, a simulated attack on a principal, and weapons systems. Members also had the ability to participate in a protective driving simulation.

On October 18, 2017, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received a briefing from representatives of the United States Secret Service on domestic and foreign counterfeit currency operations.

On October 18, 2017, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received a briefing from representatives of the Government Accountability Office on the challenges of managing the USSS' information technology systems and data.

On April 5, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received a briefing from the Secret Service. The briefing covered the Secret Service's National Threat Assessment Center, which provides threat analysis for public areas and academic institutions.

On July 27, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security participated in a briefing with the Secret Service. Staff were briefed on Secret Service human resources issues, including the pay cap for Secret Service Special Agents.

AIR CARGO SECURITY

On October 29, 2010, two explosive devices concealed in cargo packages were discovered on separate cargo planes originating from Yemen and bound for the United States. One was discovered on a stopover in the United Kingdom and the other on a stopover in Dubai. The explosives—disguised as printer cartridges—had each been transported on passenger planes before they were finally discovered aboard the cargo planes: highlighting the major risk posed to both passenger and cargo aircraft.

In August 2010, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) met the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (P.L. 110–53) mandate to physically screen and inspect 100 percent of air cargo transported on passenger aircraft for domestic flights and flights departing the United States. The 9/11 Commission Act did not require TSA to screen 100 percent of

air cargo on all-cargo aircraft; therefore, TSA has chosen to take a risk-based approach to all-cargo aircraft.

TSA has been challenged in meeting the same 100 percent screening mandate for inbound cargo on international passenger aircraft but has worked closely with numerous foreign nations, as well as the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), to develop and execute programs that aid in accomplishing a high percentage of screening for cargo entering the country. Securing air cargo is not only vital for national security, but also for economic prosperity and maintaining the global supply chain.

On July 25, 2017, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Securing Air Cargo: Industry Perspectives." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Stephen A. Alterman, President, Cargo Airline Association; Mr. Brandon Fried, Executive Director, Airforwarders Association; Mr. Michael C. Mullen, Executive Director, Express Association of America; and Mr. Bart Elias, Specialist in Aviation Policy, Resources, Science and Industry Division, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress.

The purpose of this hearing was to examine the current challenges to air cargo security and assess DHS policies and industry perspectives in order to better protect air cargo.

On September 13, 2017, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received a briefing from representatives of the Government Accountability Office on the status and findings of a report on TSA's security efforts in the air cargo domain.

On February 1, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security met with GAO. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss GAO's cargo security engagement.

On May 11, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security participated in a site visit with TSA and CBP at Dulles International Airport. The site visit included a tour of Dulles' air cargo operations.

GLOBAL AVIATION SECURITY

Since 9/11, the international aviation sector remains a target of terrorist organizations around the world. These evolving threats require the Department of Homeland Security to constantly assess security capabilities and fix vulnerabilities within the aviation security sector. Security concerns at airports pose unique challenges and demands a high degree of collaboration between the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), Customs and Border Protection and stakeholders to collaborate to protect U.S. citizens and identify threats that may be coming to the United States from international locations.

Using new more effective, well-coordinated, and sophisticated tactics, terrorist attacks remain a challenge for global aviation security, as terrorists have exploited lapses in security at vulnerable airports abroad in recent years. For example, two ISIS-linked individuals, who were living in Sydney, Australia, attempted to place an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) aboard an Etihad Airways

flight on July 15, 2017. The plot failed only because the luggage was overweight and unable to be brought on board.

In addition, three suicide bombers attacked soft targets at the Brussels airport and at a metro station in Belgium on March 22, 2016. The attack killed 32 individuals and injured more than 300 people. A similar attack occurred at a terminal in Istanbul's Ataturk Airport on June 28, 2016. Three attackers killed 45 people and injured more than 230 after opening fire and later detonating themselves with suicide bombs, once security officials started returning fire. Both attacks were either claimed by ISIS or inspired by the terrorist organization.

These attacks are just a few examples of the threat that remains globally towards aviation the sector. Other attacks were perpetrated by terrorist organizations in Somalia, and in a Russian airliner above Egypt. With threats continuing to evolve, it is crucial that DHS and stakeholders remain vigilant and correct security vulnerabilities at airports.

On March 22, 2017, the Members of the Committee on Homeland Security received a classified briefing from the representatives of the Department of Homeland Security Office of Intelligence and Analysis; the Transportation Security Administration; the Department of State, and the National Counterterrorism Center on aviation security. The briefing was classified at the TS/SCI level.

On September 6, 2017, the Members of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security and the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications received a joint classified Member briefing on recent threats to international civil aviation security and how the U.S. Government is working with foreign partners to mitigate threats to civil aviation. Representatives from the Transportation Security Administration, the Department of Homeland Security, and the National Counterterrorism Center were present to respond to Member questions.

On September 7, 2017, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received a briefing from representatives of Denver International Airport on the relationship between TSA and airports in furtherance of their mutual goal of aviation security.

On September 26, 2017, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Raising the Standard: DHS's Efforts to Improve Aviation Security Around the Globe." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Craig Lynes, Director of Global Compliance, Office of Global Strategies, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Todd C. Owen, Executive Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations, Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Ms. Jennifer Grover, Director, Homeland Security and Justice, U.S. Government Accountability Office.

The purpose of this hearing was to assess existing security capabilities and capacity-building efforts of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) in order to enhance security at last point of departure (LPD) airports—those airports with direct flights to the United States—and raise the global aviation security standard.

On October 26, 2017, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Se-

curity received a briefing from representatives of the Transportation Security Administration on TSA's plans to enforce a 120-day deadline to raise the global aviation security standard.

On November 3, 2017, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received a briefing from representatives of the Department of Homeland Security, TSA, and CBP on the Department's overseas presence at last point of departure airports, and specifically airports with Preclearance.

On March 26, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security met with TSA's Office of Intelligence and Analysis. The meeting focused on TSA's involvement in DHS's international information sharing program.

On June 20, 2018, the Members of Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received a briefing from aviation stakeholders, including airports and air carriers on insider threats to aviation security.

On August 29, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received a briefing from ICE's Homeland Security Investigations. The purpose of the briefing was to provide an update on national security threats emanating from the Caribbean.

CANINE USE FOR TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

Canines are a critical part of the U.S. government's national security infrastructure. Canines are used by federal agencies to detect concealed humans, narcotics, currency, firearms, electronics, chemicals associated with weapons of mass destruction, and prohibited agricultural products, and in search and rescue missions. They serve as valuable tools to helps officers detect threats and contraband attempting to be smuggled in the United States.

Increased demand and decreased supply for working canines has led to price increases in recent years. In addition, many breeders of the types of trained canines needed for security screening are from Europe, and not the United States. The Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security is committed to the use of canines to enhance transportation security.

On September 25, 2017, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received a briefing from representatives of TSA on domestic explosives detection canine capacity building.

On October 3, 2017, the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Affairs of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security held a joint hearing entitled "Innovations in Security: Examining the Use of Canines." The Subcommittees received testimony from Mr. Scott Smith, Lieutenant, Orlando Police Department, Orlando, Florida; Ms. Cynthia M. Otto, Director, Penn Vet Working Dog Center, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania; Ms. Sheila Goffe, Vice President of Government Relations, American Kennel Club.

This hearing examined on the use of canines for security purposes, shortages in the supply of qualified canines, challenges to

use and procurement of domestic canines, innovations in canine detection and security traits and techniques, and efforts to improve collaboration on these issues. The witnesses also discussed opportunities to expand the visibility of canines at soft targets and transportation hubs throughout the country.

On March 1, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security met with representatives from TSA. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss TSA efforts to procure and deploy explosive detection canines.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

The attacks of September 11, 2001 exploited the weaknesses inherent in aviation security measures at that time; however, other modes of transportation have been and remain a top target for transnational terrorist groups. Terrorist attacks against all modes of surface transportation have occurred across the globe including train bombings in Belarus, India, Russia, Spain, the United Kingdom, France, and metro station in Belgium. For example, in Madrid, Spain, an Al-Qaeda inspired attack killed 191 people and injured over 1,800 in 2004. The most recent well known attack against public transportation systems occurred at the airport and metro station in Brussels, Belgium, killing 32 people and injuring another 330 in 2016. These attacks are only successful attacks and do not encompass unsuccessful attempts, such as multiple cases in New York in the last fifteen years.

Surface transportation systems, encompassing passenger rail, freight rail, mass transit, ferries, highways, over-the-road buses, and trucking, are integral components to the nation's broader transportation network. Surface transportation systems are largely owned and operated by state and local entities, which presents unique challenges for the Department of Homeland Security's responsibility as the primary federal agency responsible for securing the numerous and diverse modes of transit. Attacks in Europe at public surface transportation systems demonstrate the need to better understand the threat and build an appropriate security apparatus.

On June 19, 2017, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received a briefing from representatives of the Government Accountability Office on the status and findings of two reports on TSA's airport inspections and TSA's surface transportation inspections.

On November 14, 2017, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications and the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security held a joint Member roundtable on the development of technology to address threats to the surface transportation sector.

On November 28, 2017, the Subcommittee held a field hearing in Trenton, New Jersey, entitled "Securing Public Areas of Transportation Systems: Stakeholder Perspectives." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Charles Cunningham, Director, Homeland Security and Emergency Management, Delaware River Port Authority (DRPA) Public Safety/PATCO; Mr. Thomas J. Nestel, III,

Chief, Transit Police, Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority (SEPTA); Mr. Douglas Lemanowicz, Lieutenant, Special Operations Section, New Jersey State Police, State of New Jersey; and Mr. Christopher Trucillo, Chief, Transit Police, New Jersey Transit.

This field hearing provided Members an opportunity to examine security threats facing mass transit systems; challenges that stakeholders and law enforcement personnel face to effectively mitigate such threats; and the role of technology in public area security.

On January 30, 2018, the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security and the Subcommittee on Emergency Communications, Preparedness, and Response held a joint hearing entitled "Securing Our Surface Transportation Systems: Examining the Department of Homeland Security's Role in Surface Transportation Technologies." The Subcommittees received testimony from Ms. Sonya Proctor, Director, Surface Division, Office of Security Policy and Industry Engagement, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Robert Pryor, Director, Intermodal Division, Office of Requirements and Capabilities Analysis, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Donald E. Roberts, Program Manager, Explosive Threat Detection, Explosives Division, Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency, Science and Technology Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. Brian Michael Jenkins, Director, National Transportation Security Center of Excellence, Mineta Transportation Institute.

This hearing continued Committee efforts to gain a holistic understanding of the challenges facing surface transportation operators, industry stakeholders, and DHS components in their mutual goal of using technology to address the unique security threats facing transit systems. Members will have the opportunity to discuss the bureaucratic hurdles, impractical acquisition timeframe, fickle testing requirements, R&D challenges, and other difficulties previously identified by operators and stakeholders with representatives from the Department of Homeland Security.

On April 16, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security met with the Department of Transportation's Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss threats associated with the use of electronic logging devices.

On April 27, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security participated in a conference call with GAO. The topic of the call was GAO's engagement related to pipeline security.

On June 20, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security staff received a briefing from the U.S. Coast Guard. The topic of the briefing was the new Transportation Worker Identification Credential reader rule.

TECHNOLOGY ACQUISITIONS REFORM

TSA's technology procurement process has been under prolonged scrutiny by Congress, the Government Accountability Office (GAO),

and the DHS Inspector General (IG). GAO has flagged DHS's management and procurement practices in their biannual High Risk List report since 2009. GAO and the IG have cited lax baseline budgeting, shifting technical capabilities requirements, and failure to observe DHS-wide guidelines as issues in TSA procurements.

As a result of not implementing government best practices and DHS policies for acquiring new security capabilities, TSA's technology acquisitions have failed to meet security performance objectives and have wasted taxpayer dollars. Additionally, industry stakeholders have consistently expressed concern regarding TSA's communication and long-term technology planning. While transportation security technology represents a substantial opportunity for many stakeholders, some have been hesitant to make additional research and development investments in the transportation security space because they view TSA's procurement process as inconsistent and poorly managed.

In response to these challenges, Congress passed the Transportation Security Acquisition Reform Act in 2014. While this legislation brought about many necessary reforms, TSA continues to struggle with acquisition efficiency, budgeting, and planning due to a lack of consistent leadership and other longstanding bureaucratic challenges. Therefore, it is paramount that Congress maintains oversight over this critical issue, which greatly impacts the security of the traveling public.

On October 6, 2017, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received a briefing from representatives of CBP and TSA on the implementation of a biometric pilot program in domestic airports.

On November 15, 2017, Members of the Committee on Homeland Security conducted a site visit to the Transportation Security Integration Facility at the Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport in Arlington, Virginia. Members examined the Transportation Security Administration's passenger screening equipment in various stages of research and development.

On January 18, 2018, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Innovation at TSA: Examining Threat Mitigation Through Technology Acquisitions Reform." The Subcommittee received testimony from Hon. David P. Pekoske, Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

This hearing examined TSA's acquisition process, increase its use of innovative technology, and enhance coordination with industry stakeholders in order to mitigate the ever-evolving threat to transportation security.

On March 23, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received a briefing from TSA's Office of Requirements and Capabilities Analysis. The briefing covered surface transportation technology and TSA's five-year technology investment plan.

On July 26, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security participated in a teleconference with GAO. The topics of the teleconference included GAO's engagement on TSA's implementation of the Transportation Security Acquisition Reform Act, and

GAO's review of TSA and DHS science and technology research and development efforts for surface transportation security needs.

TSA OUTREACH

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is arguably the most public facing component of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Every day, Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) screen and interact with over 2 million passengers across the United States. To further engage with the public to both improve security at airports and foster a positive relationship between the TSA and the public, TSA uses multiple engagement programs. For example, TSA posts on its Instagram pictures of TSA canines, unique confiscated items, and interesting events to engage with the traveling public. TSA also utilizes a Twitter account for more traditional purposes, such as policy change announcement and press releases.

Although TSA's social media accounts have gained a large following of nearly one million accounts, public engagement challenges remain, specifically regarding increasing Precheck enrollment. TSA remains far from their goal of 25 million Precheck enrollees, as enrollment has stalled around 8 million passengers. Continued improvement for TSA's outreach with the public and marketing of programs, such as Precheck, is critical to maintaining a positive relationship with the traveling public, while increasing enrollment into these programs that transportation security and throughput at the security checkpoint.

On February 27, 2018, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "The Public Face of TSA: Examining the Agency's Outreach and Traveler Engagement Efforts." The Subcommittee received testimony from Ms. Christine Griggs, Acting Assistant Administrator, Civil Rights and Liberties, Ombudsman and Traveler Engagement, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Stacey Fitzmaurice, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Security Operations, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Ms. Harper Jean Tobin, Director of Policy, National Center for Transgender Equality.

The purpose of this hearing was to examine TSA's public engagement strategy, identify areas for improvement, and discuss how innovative methods and techniques can be used to increase the effectiveness of TSA's public engagement efforts.

STATE AND LOCAL PERSPECTIVES ON HUMAN AND DRUG TRAFFICKING

On April 10, 2018, the Members of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security conducted a site visit to Syracuse, New York and received briefings on how the Department of Homeland Security works with State and local partners to mitigate the exploitation of transportation systems for human and drug trafficking. The Members met with representatives from the McMahon/Ryan Child Advocacy Center.

TSA FY 2019 BUDGET REQUEST

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) was created in the aftermath of 9/11 to strengthen the security of the nation's transportation systems and ensure the freedom of movement for people and commerce. America's transportation sector has long been, and continues to be, a top target for terrorism, further underscoring the importance of TSA's mission. Given the array of threats currently facing the homeland, it is imperative that TSA is properly resourced.

The President's FY 19 budget requests a topline budget of $7.7 billion for TSA. This is a $143.8 million increase from the Fiscal Year 2018 (FY 18) request, a $200 million decrease from the enacted FY 18 level, and a $76.3 million increase from the enacted Fiscal Year 2017 (FY 17) level. The request also proposes increasing the Aviation Passenger Security Fee, raising it a dollar from $5.60 to $6.60, per one-way trip. According to the Administration, this will generate an additional $557 million in revenue for TSA.

The FY 2019 budget also expands the amount of Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) who staff security checkpoints at airports. With high attrition rates, it is essential that proper staffing levels allow TSA to efficiently screen passengers, one of TSA's core responsibility. In addition, the Passenger Screening Program allows for the purchase and installment of innovative screening technologies, such as Computer Tomography (CT) systems. Funding and utilizing new technology is essential to staying up to date on changing threats of the aviation sector. The Subcommittee is committed to providing oversight of TSA's budget requests.

On May 31, 2017, the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received a briefing from representatives of the Transportation Security Administration on the President's Fiscal Year 2019 budget request to Congress.

On April 12, 2018, the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security held a hearing entitled "Examining the President's FY 2019 Budget Request for the Transportation Security Administration." The Subcommittee received testimony from the Hon. David P. Pekoske, Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Kevin M. Burke, President, Office of Security Operations, Airports Council International-North America; and Mr. Jeffrey David Cox, National President, American Federation of Government Employees.

The purpose of this hearing was to examine TSA's Fiscal Year 2018 (FY 19) budget request and provide Members with an opportunity to ask questions of the TSA Administrator regarding his plans and priorities.

TSA SCREENING AND PRECHECK

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) employs about 43,000 Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) who screen over 2 million passengers and their baggage each day at airports across the United States. In the 2018 spring travel season, TSA experienced a record breaking number of passengers, with over 400,000 passengers per day than previous years across the country.

Year after year, passenger volumes continue to grow at a steady pace, causing challenges at security checkpoints. In 2016, passengers missed flights due to excessive wait times at domestic checkpoints. These long lines were prompted by a DHS Office of Inspector General audit in 2015, revealing lapses in security at TSA checkpoints. As a result to the increased security, wait times began exceeding 75 minutes during peak hours.

In October 2011, TSA introduced the TSA PreCheck program in response to congressional authorization to implement a trusted traveler program. The Precheck initiative is an expedited screening program that enables TSA to assess passenger risk prior to their arrival at the airport checkpoint.

When used properly, PreCheck is a valuable tool that increases security and decreases wait times at checkpoints. However, due to increased wait times from increased passenger volumes and changes made at the agency, TSA began improperly using the Precheck program by allowing non-Precheck passengers into expedited security lanes. This discourages new passengers from enrolling into the Precheck program and decreases aviation security.

With a record number of passengers expected in the summer of 2018, the Subcommittee focus is on ensuring that security is upheld and there are not excessive wait times that forces passengers to miss flights. These concerns prompted the PreCheck is Precheck Act of 2018, which ensures that only travelers who are members of a trusted traveler program are permitted to use TSA Precheck security lanes. This bill was passed in the House of Representatives on September 4, 2018, and later most of the bill's text was signed into law with the 2018 FAA Reauthorization.

On October 12, 2017, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received a briefing from representatives of the Transportation Security Administration on the TSA PreCheck Program and associated fees.

On March 1, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security met with TSA's Office of Security Operations. The meeting focused on the PreCheck program and TSA's use of expedited screening at security checkpoints.

On March 16, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security met with TSA's Office of Security Operations. Subcommittee staff received a briefing on TSA's Risk Assessment Rules as they relate to the PreCheck program.

On April 25, 2018, the Members of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received a classified briefing from the Transportation Security Administration on the TSA's risk-based screening of passengers and the PreCheck program.

The Subcommittee continued to examine this issue with a hearing on May 17, 2018, entitled "Assessing the TSA Checkpoint: The PreCheck Program and Airport Wait Times." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Darby LaJoye, Assistant Administrator, Office of Security Operations, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. William Russell,

Acting Director, Homeland Security & Justice Team, U.S. Government Accountability Office; Ms. Lorraine Howerton, Senior Director of Government Relations, U.S. Travel Association; Ms. Sharon L. Pinkerton, Senior Vice President, Legislative and Regulatory Policy, Airlines for America; Ms. Wendy Reiter, Director of Aviation Security, Seattle/Tacoma International Airport, testifying on behalf of the American Association of Airport Executives; and Mr. Michael McCormick, Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer, Global Business Travel Association.

This hearing examined TSA's plan to expand the Precheck program and mitigate excessive wait times at airports for the Summer of 2018, while addressing stakeholders' concerns.

CYBERSECURITY THREATS IN AVIATION

The growth experienced across the aviation sector is expected to continue to continue in the foreseeable future. To give context to the size of the industry in the United States, the Department of Transportation estimates that U.S. serving airlines transported 928.9 million domestic and international travelers in 2016. As volume of demand continues to increase, carriers, airports and manufacturers will be forced to adapt with new technology. These new innovations and technologies have created far greater interconnectivity.

If a cyber incident were to heavily effect flights or elements of the aviation sector, passengers may lose confidence in the industry. With higher interconnectivity and new security risks, cybersecurity will play a larger role in protecting airport infrastructure and aviation security. Many of the likely threats come in the form of malware that could be used by criminals or nation-state hackers who seek financial gain, spyware that could potentially steal valuable data, attacks that would hinder services at airports, or jamming that could affect radar operations.

DHS has taken steps to further address cyber threats to the aviation sector by releasing the National Strategy for Aviation Security (NSAS) in March of 2017 to identify threats in this sector. In addition, this Subcommittee continues to provide oversight to mitigate cyber threats, specific to the aviation sector.

On July 27, 2017, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security received a briefing from representatives of the National Protection and Programs Directorate and TSA on the aviation cybersecurity initiative, as well as TSA cybersecurity issues.

On August 22, 2018, the staff of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security met with DHS's National Protection and Programs Directorate. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the intersection of cyber and aviation security.

On Thursday, September 6, 2018, the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection and the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security held a joint hearing entitled "Understanding Cybersecurity Threats to America's Aviation Sector." The Subcommittees received testimony from Mr. Christopher Porter, Chief Intelligence Strategist, FireEye; Mr. Jeffrey Troy, Executive Director, Aviation

Information Sharing and Analysis Center; And Mr. Michael Stephens, Executive Vice President, IT and General Counsel, Tampa International Airport.

The purpose of this hearing was to examine the current cybersecurity threats facing the aviation sector and to explore ways in which the aviation industry is looking at cybersecurity in general. The hearing features individuals from the private sector who discussed the current threat environment, as well as ways stakeholders attempting to mitigate any identified vulnerabilities.

INSIDER THREATS TO AVIATION SECURITY

Approximately 900,000 people work at the approximately 450 airports across the United States. Due to the nature of their employment, many of these individuals can bypass traditional screening requirements that travelers undergo prior to entering secure areas of the airport. Very few airports have full employee screening at secure access points, instead opting for randomized screening by TSA officers or airport law enforcement personnel. Unfortunately, the current randomized screening model has not proven to be a sufficient deterrent for employees with malicious intent, as over the last several years, numerous insider threats have manifested at airports across the United States.

Recent examples have included aviation sector employees utilizing access to smuggle weapons, drugs, and other illicit items into and across the United States. For example, Richard Russell stole a commercial aircraft from Seattle-Tacoma International Airport and flew the aircraft for nearly an hour before crashing in an apparent suicide in August 2018. Mr. Russell held a valid security credential and used his access to gain entry to the aircraft. In another case, ten Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport airline employees were indicted as part of an undercover FBI operation in May 2018. These workers were suspected of smuggling 66 kilograms of methamphetamines to Newark Liberty International Air, Charlotte Douglas International Airport, and Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport. After being interrogated, one of the workers indicated that for the right price, he would be willing to smuggle explosives as well.

During the 114th and 115th Congresses, the Transportation and Protective Security Subcommittee conducted oversight to better secure airports from insider threats. An in-depth investigation conducted by Majority staff from 2015 to 2017 on airport access controls produced recommendations to address such vulnerabilities. In the 115th Congress, the Subcommittee introduced H.R. 876, the Aviation Employee Screening and Security Enhancement Act of 2017, which streamlines TSA screening procedures for airport and airline employees to ensure that only individuals authorized to have access to secure areas of the airports are granted such access. The bill passed the House and many its provisions were included in the 2018 FAA Reauthorization, which was signed into law.

On Thursday, September 27, 2018, the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security held a hearing entitled "Insider Threats to Aviation Security: Airline and Airport Perspectives." The Subcommittee received testimony from Ms. Wendy Reiter, Director, Aviation Security, Port

of Seattle; Mr. Stephen A. Alterman, President, Cargo Airline Association; Ms. Lauren Beyer, Vice President, Security and Facilitation, Airlines for America; and Mr. Tim Canoll, President, Air Line Pilots Association.

This hearing examined security efforts to mitigate insider threats from airport employees, airline employees, TSA personnel, and others who have access to sterile areas of domestic airports. Specifically, the hearing focused on existing access control measures (employee vetting, random screening, etc.) and the work of airport operators and airlines to vet employees, enable secure access controls, and mitigate insider threats to aviation security at airports across the United States. The relationship and cooperation between airport operators, airlines, state and local law enforcement, and Federal entities, with respect to ameliorating insider threats, was also examined.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS HELD

"The Future of the Transportation Security Administration." February 2, 2017. (Serial No. 115–1)

"Checkpoint of the Future: Evaluating TSA's Innovation Task Force Initiative." April 27, 2017. (Serial No. 115–14)

"How Can the United States Secret Service Evolve to Meet the Challenges Ahead?" June 8, 2017. (Serial No. 115–19)

"Securing Air Cargo: Industry Perspectives." July 25, 2017. (Serial No. 115–24)

"Raising the Standard: DHS's Efforts to Improve Aviation Security Around the Globe." September 26, 2017. (Serial No. 115–28)

"Innovations in Security: Examining the Use of Canines." Joint with the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Affairs of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. October 3, 2017. (Serial No. 115–31)

"Securing Public Areas of Transportation Systems: Stakeholder Perspectives." Field hearing in Trenton, New Jersey, November 28, 2017. (Serial No. 115–40)

"Innovation at TSA: Examining Threat Mitigation Through Technology Acquisitions Reform." January 18, 2018. (Serial No. 115–46)

"Securing Our Surface Transportation Systems: Examining the Department of Homeland Security's Role in Surface Transportation Technologies." Joint with the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications. January 30, 2018. (Serial No. 115–47)

"The Public Face of TSA: Examining the Agency's Outreach and Traveler Engagement Efforts." February 27, 2018. (Serial No. 115–50)

"Examining the President's FY 2019 Budget Request for the Transportation Security Administration." April 12, 2018. (Serial No. 115–58)

"Assessing the TSA Checkpoint: The PreCheck Program and Airport Wait Times." May 17, 2018. (Serial No. 115–64)

"Understanding Cybersecurity Threats to America's Aviation Sector." September 6, 2018. (Serial No. 115–75)

"Insider Threats to Aviation Security: Airline and Airport Perspectives." September 27, 2018. (Serial No. 115–77)

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON BORDER AND MARITIME SECURITY

MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona, *Chairman*

LAMAR SMITH, Texas
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama
LOU BARLETTA, Pennsylvania
WILL HURD, Texas
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
DON BACON, Nebraska
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas
(ex officio)

FILEMON VELA, Texas
CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
J. LUIS CORREA, California
VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Florida
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
(ex officio)

During the 115th Congress, the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security held 12 hearings, receiving testimony from 48 witnesses.

BORDER ISSUES

Members of the Subcommittee received periodic classified briefings on the current border threats.

THE THREAT OF TRANSNATIONAL CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS

Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs), or cartels, have turned the movement of humans and narcotics into a roughly $30 billion-dollar business. Illicit activity that moves across the border is explicitly directed by the major TCOs that control such smuggling routes. These organizations pose a serious national security threat to the United States, and actively attempt to circumvent the Department of Homeland Security's border security efforts on a daily basis.

In recent years, the cartels have used innovative methods to bypass our border to deliver narcotics to the United States, including a propane powered 'drug cannon,' semi-submersible submarines, ultralight aircraft, and tunnels. In addition to these smuggling methods, cartels also engage in systematic counter-surveillance of Border Patrol Agents to guide alien and drug loads past barriers, checkpoints, and patrols.

Profit margins for narcotics are so large that the cartels can afford to lose several loads of drugs for each one that successfully makes it into the interior of the United States. These profits fund and drive the level of innovation and surveillance seen in recent years. The street prices for cocaine and heroin have also remained fairly stable over the last 10 years, which is an indicator that the supply is steady relative to demand.

As law enforcement responds to activity along the land and maritime borders, TCOs can quickly shift operations, finding the easiest

routes to smuggle both people and illicit contraband into the United States.

On February 16, 2017, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "A Dangerous and Sophisticated Adversary: The Threat to the Homeland Posed by Cartel Operations." The Subcommittee received testimony from Vice Admiral Charles Ray, Deputy Commandant for Operations, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Chief Paul A. Beeson, Commander, Joint Task Force-West, Arizona, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Matt Allen, Assistant Director for HSI Investigative Programs, Homeland Security Investigations, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. Luis E. Arreaga, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, U.S. Department of State.

This hearing provided a venue to explore the trends agents and officers charged with securing the border are seeing on a daily basis.

BORDER SECURITY TASK FORCE

In an effort to mitigate the threats posed by Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs), joint task forces were established in 2014 to harness and more effectively coordinate the assets and personnel of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Immigrations and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, the U.S. Coast Guard, and other resources of the Department. The intent of this campaign was to degrade TCOs through enforcement and interdiction across land, sea, and air while facilitating the flow of lawful trade, travel, and commerce across our borders. To date, this campaign has been executed by three Joint Task Forces (JTF); JTF-West, JTF-East, and JTF-Investigations, which focus on (1) the southern maritime border; (2) the southern land border and West Coast; and (3) investigations in support of the geographic task forces, respectively.

The Joint Task Force model was the first step in creating a geographic combatant command (COCOM) model similar to that of the Department of Defense under the Goldwater-Nichols Act. These task forces became operational on February 6, 2015.

On April 4, 2017, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Defeating a Sophisticated and Dangerous Adversary: Are the New Border Security Task Forces the Right Approach?" The Subcommittee received testimony from Vice Admiral Karl Schultz, Director, Joint Task Force-East, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Chief Paul A. Beeson, Commander, Joint Task Force-West, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Janice Ayala, Director, Joint Task Force-Investigations Homeland Security Investigations; and Ms. Rebecca Gambler, Director, Homeland Security and Justice Issues, U.S. Government Accountability Office.

This hearing examined the effectiveness of the Joint Task Force structure in combating the threat posed by Transnational Criminal Organizations.

VISA OVERSTAYS AND BIOMETRIC EXIT

One recommendation from the 9/11 Commission that is ongoing is establishing a biometric exit system at major international air-

ports within the United States. Visa overstays remain a gap in national security, as visa overstays far surpass apprehensions along the border. According to the most recent data released by DHS, more than 600,000 individuals overstayed their travel visas in FY 2017 and were believed to still be in the United States, while 303,916 individuals were apprehended at the Southwest Border in FY 2017.

With as many as four of the 9/11 hijackers overstaying their visas, or violating the terms of the visa, gaining situational awareness of who is entering the country, the length of stay, and identifying when a foreign national exits the U.S. is vital to our national security. Mandates for an electronic biometric exit system designed to verify when aliens on a valid visa depart the country have existed since 1996. While progress has been made strengthening the collection of information, including fingerprints and photographs, DHS is still in the process of evaluating and implementing pilot biometric programs, such as facial recognition for exiting air, land, and sea travelers.

Utilizing a biometric exit system would allow DHS to know in real time when a foreign national has exited the country so investigations would not be opened on individuals who have in fact left. Each year since 2015, DHS has released an Entry/Exit Overstay Report, providing data on overstay rates separated into different categories including: visa waiver program country overstays, non-visa waiver program participant overstays, student or exchange overstays, and Canada and Mexico overstay rates. In the FY 2017 report, the suspected in-country overstay rate of individuals from non-visa waiver countries was 1.91 percent of the 14,659,249 expected departures.

Without an effective biometric exit system, CBP Officers and ICE agents are left with incomplete data of individuals possibly overstaying their visit to the U.S. In May 2017, DHS's Office of Inspector General released a report entitled, "DHS Tracking of Visa Overstays is Hindered by Insufficient Technology," which indicated that ICE agents are forced to use dozens of systems and databases that are not integrated and do not share information, causing inefficiencies and backlogs. Furthermore, another DHS OIG report entitled, "Progress Made, but CBP Faces Challenges Implementing a Biometric Capability to Track Air Passenger Departures Nationwide" released in September 2018, determined that CBP improved implementation of biometric capabilities, specifically tracking air passenger exits using racial recognition. However, the report also found that CBP experienced operational challenges, such as poor network availability, lack of staff, and lengthened boarding times due to delays.

On May 23, 2017, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Visa Overstays: A Gap in the Nation's Border Security." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Michael Dougherty, Assistant Secretary, Border, Immigration, and Trade, Office of Policy, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. John Wagner, Deputy Executive Assistant Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Clark Settles, Assistant Director, National Security Division, Homeland Security Investigations, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Hon.

John Roth, Inspector General, Office of the Inspector General, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

This hearing examined the Fiscal Year 2016 Visa Overstay Report to Congress and the Administration's plans for the implementation of a Biometric Exit System.

BORDER SECURITY TASK FORCE

Border security technology, such as cameras, night vision devices, sensors, and surveillance equipment, has become a key element of increasing situational awareness, interdictions, and operational control along the rugged terrain of the southwest and northern borders. Technology enhances agent safety, provides constant monitoring of remote areas, and provides an important aspect of the multi-layered approach to border security.

On July 25, 2017, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Deter, Detect and Interdict: Technology's Role in Securing the Border." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Todd C. Owen, Executive Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Scott A. Luck, Acting Deputy Chief, U.S. Border Patrol, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Dennis J. Michelini, Acting Executive Director of Operations, Air and Marine Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Ms. Rebecca Gambler, Director, Homeland Security and Justice, U.S. Government Accountability Office.

This hearing examined the role that technology plays in enhancing U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) ability to secure the border. The Subcommittee also examined the increased budgetary investment in technologies that improve CBP's ability to detect, track, and apprehend/interdict illicit activity.

NORTHERN BORDER SECURITY

The U.S.-Canada border is the longest land boundary shared between two countries in the world. It stretches about 4,000 miles from Washington to Maine, and 1,500 miles in Alaska. CBP operates more than 120 land ports of entry (POEs) and 17 ferry land crossings, and processes on average over 60 million international travelers and 27 million vehicles annually. Despite the vast landscape and volume of travel, there are just over 2,000 U.S. Border Patrol Agents assigned to the northern border, compared to over 17,000 at the southwest border.

The geographic diversity along the northern border inhibits a single set of uniform security measures from being deployed. The rough terrain of the Cascades and Rocky Mountain ranges in the Pacific Northwest makes radar more difficult to use, presenting opportunities for low-flying aircraft to transit the border unmonitored. In the sparsely populated areas of vast wilderness, minimal infrastructure and limited road networks inhibit the rapid deployment of response personnel and resources. More than 2,000 miles of the border also cut across waterways including four of the five Great Lakes.

On November 14, 2017, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Looking North: Assessing the Current Threat at the U.S.-

Canada Border." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Michael Dougherty, Assistant Secretary for Border, Immigration, and Trade Policy, Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Scott A. Luck, Acting Deputy Chief, U.S. Border Patrol, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Kevin Kelly, Special Agent in Charge, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Dr. Michael Marchand, Chairman, Colville Business Council, testifying on behalf of the National Congress of American Indians.

This hearing examined the current threat landscape and the challenges we face at our northern border. In June 2017, the Department submitted a Northern Border Threat Analysis report to Congress, as required by the Northern Border Security Review Act. The Subcommittee examined the major themes of the report, including: DHS operational capabilities and gaps on the northern border; the bilateral illicit drug flow between Canada and the United States; jurisdictional challenges along the northern border; and intelligence sharing cooperation among DHS, State, Local, Tribal and Canadian law enforcement agencies. Then, in June 2018, the Department submitted a Northern Border Security Strategy. The Subcommittee looks forward to reviewing the final Northern Border Security Implementation Plan in the future.

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION STAFFING AND RETENTION ISSUES

On January 25, 2017, President Trump issued an Executive Order directing the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to hire an additional 5,000 Border Patrol Agents. On February 20, 2017, the Secretary of DHS issued an implementing memorandum in support of the Executive Order. The Secretary directed CBP to ensure consistency in training and standards while taking action immediately to begin the hiring process. The memorandum also provided guidance for CBP to hire mission support staff to assist the 5,000 new agents.

At the end of Fiscal Year 2018, the USBP staffing level was at 19,555 Agents, with just over 2,000 assigned to the northern border, and over 17,000 at the southern border. USBP's mission between the ports-of-entry is to detect and apprehend illegal entrants into the United States including aliens, drug smugglers, potential terrorists, wanted criminals, and persons seeking to avoid inspection at the designated POEs due to their undocumented status.

Representative McCaul introduced the Border Security for America Act (H.R. 3548) in July 2017 that would authorize the hiring of an additional 5,000 Border Patrol Agents and an additional 5,000 CBP Officers, recognizing the challenges posed both on the border and at our POEs. To meet the increased hiring demands and retention challenges, H.R. 3548 authorizes recruitment and retention bonuses for CBP Officers and Border Patrol Agents assigned to remote locations that are historically difficult to staff locations. This would assist CBP's ability to meet staffing targets, while attracting and retaining qualified law enforcement personnel.

To assist CBP with recruitment and hiring goals, CBP awarded a $297 million contract to Accenture Federal Services in November 2017. This contract aims to streamline CBP's applicant process to

add additional Border Patrol Agents, CBP Officers, and Agents of the Office of Air and Marine Operations. The Committee conducted oversight of CBP hiring processes and the Accenture contract by holding multiple check-in briefings, along with receiving updates from DHS.

On January 9, 2018, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "On the Line: Border Security from an Agent and Officer Perspective." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Brandon Judd, National President, National Border Patrol Council; Mr. Jon Anfinsen, President, Local 2366—Del Rio, Texas, National Border Patrol Council; Ms. Rosemarie Pepperdine, Union Representative, Local 2544—Tucson, Arizona, National Border Patrol Council; and Mr. Anthony M. Reardon, National President, National Treasury Employees Union.

This hearing examined the challenges Border Patrol Agents and Customs Office of Field Operations Officers face in carrying out their mission to secure the Nation's borders and POEs. In addition, members heard from witnesses regarding hiring and retention challenges.

BORDER WALL

The border wall system is a critical capability that gives the Border Patrol the ability to deter illicit activity in the first place, makes it more difficult for illegal cross-border activity, and assists Border Patrol by directing illicit activity to more remote areas of the border, away from population centers. The border wall system is not just a wall; it includes a combination of wall, technology, all-weather patrol roads, access roads, lighting, enforcement cameras, and sensors. Incorporating such infrastructure and technology plays a vital role for Border Patrol to gain situational awareness of threats across the border.

In January 2018, CBP submitted a border security priority funding request to Congress, which would address CBP's requirements to adequately secure the border. The CBP priority funding request identified four key pillars including funding for wall, technology, road construction and maintenance access and mobility. It also highlighted the need for additional law enforcement staff. To fully implement the priority funding request, CBP has calculated that it will need a total of $33.25 billion over the next 10 fiscal years. This funding would greatly increase border security by fully funding CBP and the resources needed to secure the border from illicit activity.

On March 15, 2018, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Bang for the Border Security Buck: What do we get for $33 billion?" The Subcommittee received testimony from Ms. Claire M. Grady, Under Secretary for Management, Directorate for Management, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Ronald D. Vitiello, Acting Deputy Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Rebecca Gambler, Director, Homeland Security and Justice, U.S. Government Accountability Office; Mr. Brandon Judd, National President, National Border Patrol Council; and Mr. Anthony M. Reardon, National President, National Treasury Employees Union.

This hearing examined critical infrastructure, technology, and personnel funding needed by U.S. Customs and Border Protection to secure the border.

FUTURE OF THE CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

On March 20, 2018, Kevin McAleenan was sworn in as Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection. As Commissioner, he is in charge of the law enforcement organization tasked with safeguarding our Nation's borders from dangerous people and materials, while facilitating lawful international travel and trade.

On January 4, 2018, CBP released a report entitled, "Border Security Improvement Plan" that includes a comprehensive overview of its top border security goals and objectives for the agency, discusses its investment strategy, prioritizes the agency's initiatives, discusses implementation plans for the initiatives, and defines measurements of effectiveness to assess progress. The Plan discusses in detail 31 improvement initiatives between POEs, 16 at the POEs, and 5 enterprise-wide.

On April 25, 2018, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Border Security, Commerce and Travel: Commissioner McAleenan's Vision for the Future of CBP." The Subcommittee received testimony from Hon. Kevin K. McAleenan, Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

This hearing examined Commissioner McAleenan's vision for U.S. Customs and Border Protection. During the hearing, the Commissioner discussed CBP priorities that range from how he intends to secure our borders, including the recent deployment of the National Guard to the Southwest border, the construction of new border wall system, and other high-level topics involving the agency.

MIGRANT CARAVANS

In October 2018, a caravan of individuals originating in San Pedro Sula, Honduras assembled via a social media campaign organized by a former Honduran elected official. Their goal was to travel to the United States to either claim asylum or reach the border without having to pay the cartels and coyotes. As the caravan gained media attention, thousands joined and began the dangerous journey by foot. Migrants believed that merging into a large group would help avoid the dangers posed by the cartels including trafficking, assault, kidnapping, and extortion; however, their route proved to be perilous, as migrants walked in the heat for hundreds of miles, traveled on the tops of trucks and crossed moving rivers. In total, more than 8,000 migrants have made their way from Honduras to the southern border of the United States in the fall of 2018. Also, more than three-thousand migrants claimed asylum in Mexico and more than seven-thousand were repatriated to their countries of origin by Mexican or Guatemalan authorities.

With POEs already backlogged from the volume of asylum seekers, CBP, ICE, and USCIS attempted to prepare for the large influx of migrants; however, resource allocation proved difficult due to the uncertainty of where these migrants were headed. On October 26, 2018 the Pentagon approved a Request for Assistance from

DHS, approving the deployment of thousands of troops to the Southwest Border to support CBP.

In addition, on March 25, 2018, a caravan of nearly 1,500 migrants left Tapachula, along the Mexico/Guatemalan border on a more than 2,000 mile journey north by foot, bus and freight train, toward the southern border of the United States. The caravan was organized by Pueblo Sin Fronteras (People Without Borders) and made up of mostly Central Americans from Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala.

Before 2013, approximately 1 out of 100 arriving aliens claimed credible fear, or asylum. Today, more than 1 out of 10 do so. According to the Secretary of Homeland Security, less than 10 percent of individuals from Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala who pass credible fear screening and appear for their asylum hearing are granted asylum. Meanwhile, they are allowed to wait for their immigration hearing in the United States, which could be for multiple years. Furthermore, border apprehension demographics are shifting from single adults to family units and unaccompanied children. For instance, Border Patrol apprehended 107,212 family units in FY 2018 compared to 75,802 in FY 2017. In FY 2013, Border Patrol apprehended 15,056 family units, a fraction of the amount seen in recent years.

On May 22, 2018, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Stopping the Daily Border Caravan: Time to Build a Policy Wall." The Subcommittee received testimony from Hon. Ronald Vitiello, Acting Deputy Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Hon. Thomas Homan, Acting Director, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Hon. Lee Francis Cissna, Director, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

This hearing examined the legal loopholes and other factors contributing to the increase in asylum claims and illegal immigration. Members had the opportunity to discuss how migrant caravans are exploiting the current loopholes in the U.S. immigration laws and investigate the policies and resources needed to address illegal immigration.

OPIOID CRISIS

Every day in the United States more than 115 people die from an opioid overdose. This serious national health crisis affects public health as well as social and economic welfare. The misuse of and addiction to opioids, including prescription pain relievers, heroin, and synthetic opioids such as fentanyl, affects Americans from all backgrounds. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that the total "economic burden" of prescription opioid misuse alone in the United States is $78.5 billion a year, including the costs of healthcare, lost productivity, addiction treatment, and criminal justice activity.

On May 30, 2018, the Subcommittee held a field hearing in Phoenix, Arizona entitled, "An Unsecure Border and the Opioid Crisis: The Urgent Need for Action to Save Lives." The Subcommittee received testimony from Hon. Doug Ducey, Governor, State of Arizona; Mr. Guadalupe Ramirez, Acting Director of Field Operations,

U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Tucson, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Scott Brown, Special Agent in Charge, Homeland Security Investigations, Phoenix, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Doug Coleman, Special Agent in Charge, Phoenix Field Division, Drug Enforcement Agency, U.S. Department of Justice; Mr. Tim Roemer, Deputy Director, Department of Homeland Security, State of Arizona; Dr. Cara M. Christ, Director, Department of Health Services, State of Arizona; Dr. Glorinda Segay, Health Director, Division of Health, The Navajo Nation; Ms. Debbie Moak, Co-Founder, notMYkid; Mr. Jay Cory, CEO and President, Phoenix Rescue Mission; and Mr. Wayne Warner, Dean of Men, Teen Challenge Christian Life Ranch.

This hearing examined the rise of opioid addiction in the United States and specifically the state of Arizona. Federal, state and local officials discussed key topics driving this public health emergency, including: widespread over-prescription by healthcare professionals; misinformation pushed by pharmaceutical companies about the addictive effects of opioids; the efforts of law enforcement to stop the illicit flow of opioids across our southwest border; and the resources that are available to those individuals who are struggling with opioid dependency.

NATIONAL GUARD ON THE BORDER

On April 4, 2018, President Trump issued a Presidential Memorandum that directs the Secretary of Defense to deploy National Guard personnel to support CBP in securing the southwest border by conducting homeland defense activities, as well as to stop the flow of deadly drugs and gang activity. This was not the first time the National Guard was deployed to the southwest border to support border security. In 2006, former President Bush launched Operation Jump Start by deploying 6,000 Guardsmen to assist DHS and former President Obama also authorized 1,200 National Guard troops to be deployed during Operation Phalanx in 2010. Both deployments served as a force multiplier by providing surveillance, logistical and administrative support, allowing for more Border Patrol Agents to be deployed to the field.

During this current deployment, National Guard units from around the country began to assist CBP with logistical and administrative support, operating sensor and image detection systems, providing mobile communications, augmenting border-related intelligence analysis efforts, and building and installing border security infrastructure. In addition, Air National Guard units support CBP during rescue operations and general surveillance. Not only are these air units enhancing border security and saving lives, they are also completing valuable flight hours.

Although National Guard personnel are not engaging in direct law enforcement activities, their valuable support has allowed at least 350 Border Patrol Agents to return to traditional frontline duties, rather than administrative or support duty. As of July 16, 2018, National Guard personnel contributed to nearly 11,000 apprehensions of individuals crossing the border illegally and seized over 11,500 pounds of marijuana by freeing up Border Patrol Agents.

On July 24, 2018, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Boots at the Border: Examining the National Guard Deployment to the Southwest Border." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Rodolfo Karisch, Chief Patrol Agent, Tucson Sector, U.S. Border Patrol, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; MG John F. Nichols, Adjutant General, Texas National Guard; and MG Michael T. McGuire, Adjutant General, Arizona National Guard.

This hearing examined the deployment of National Guard personnel to the southwest border, their ability to enhance U.S. Customs and Border Protection operations in each border patrol sector, the specific duties they are conducting at the border, and coordination efforts between DHS and DOD.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking, or trafficking in persons (TIP), is the fastest growing criminal industry in the world and an evolving global epidemic. Every day, federal, state and local law enforcement officers uncover and investigate human trafficking cases across the United States and abroad. Trafficking in persons is an international and domestic crime involving labor, public health, and criminal law violations. This form of modern-day slavery involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion to lure victims and force them into labor or commercial sexual acts. There isn't one specific profile of a typical trafficking victim, as human traffickers look to exploit, recruit, or coerce vulnerable populations of a range of ages and circumstances.

With human trafficking occurring within and across our borders, multiple law enforcement agencies combat human trafficking, including Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) Homeland Security Investigations (HSI). Working with domestic counterparts, such as the Department of Justice, HSI investigates international and domestic cases of human trafficking, while collaborating with the State Department and foreign governments to dismantle international human trafficking organizations.

On September 26, 2018, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Hidden in Plain Sight: Understanding Federal Efforts to Stop Human Trafficking." The Subcommittee received testimony from John Hill, Assistant Secretary, Office of Partnership and Engagement, Department of Homeland Security; Steven Cagen, Special Agent in Charge, Denver Field Office, Homeland Security Investigations, Department of Homeland Security; John Gore, Acting Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice; and Michelle Demmert, Chief Justice, Central Council, Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska.

The hearing assessed Federal efforts to combat human trafficking in the United States. The subcommittee explored how DHS and its interagency task force partners are involved in investigating, prosecuting, and educating law enforcement officers on human trafficking operations, and ways to enhance the government's ability to combat this issue.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS HELD

"A Dangerous and Sophisticated Adversary: The Threat to the Homeland Posed by Cartel Operations." February 16, 2017. (Serial No. 115–4)

"Defeating a Sophisticated and Dangerous Adversary: Are the New Border Security Task Forces the Right Approach?" April 4, 2017. (Serial No. 115–13)

"Visa Overstays: A Gap in the Nation's Border Security." May 23, 2017. (Serial No. 115–17)

"Deter, Detect and Interdict: Technology's Role in Securing the Border." July 25, 2017. (Serial No. 115–23)

"Looking North: Assessing the Current Threat at the U.S.-Canada Border." November 14, 2017. (Serial No. 115–38)

"On the Line: Border Security from an Agent and Officer Perspective." January 9, 2018. (Serial No. 115–43)

"Bang for the Border Security Buck: What do we get for $33 billion?" March 15, 2018. (Serial No. 115–54)

"Border Security, Commerce and Travel: Commissioner McAleenan's Vision for the Future of CBP." April 25, 2018. (Serial No. 115–62)

"Stopping the Daily Border Caravan: Time to Build a Policy Wall." May 22, 2018. (Serial No. 115–65)

"An Unsecure Border and the Opioid Crisis: The Urgent Need for Action to Save Lives." May 30, 2018 (Serial No. 67)

"Boots at the Border: Examining the National Guard Deployment to the Southwest Border." July 24, 2018. (Serial No. 115–72)

"Hidden in Plain Sight: Understanding Federal Efforts to Stop Human Trafficking." September 26, 2018 (Serial No. 115–76)

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas, *Chairman*

JOHN KATKO, New York
MIKE GALLAGHER, Wisconsin
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
THOMAS A. GARRETT, JR., Virginia
BRIAN K. FITZPATRICK, Pennsylvania
DON BACON, Nebraska
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas
(ex officio)

CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Florida
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
(ex officio)

During the 115th Congress, the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection held 13 hearings, receiving testimony from 42 witnesses.

FEDERAL CYBERSECURITY MISSION

On July 18, 2017, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications and the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection of the Committee on Homeland Security held a joint Member briefing on the cybersecurity of emergency communications systems.

On July 20, 2017 the Chairmen of the full committee and the subcommittee sent a letter to Secretary of Health and Human Services Tom Price and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget Mick Mulvaney on developments by the Department of Health and Human Services to operationalize the Health Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center. The Committee had concerns that this institution could hamper ongoing efforts by DHS to build and maintain strong information sharing relationships with all sectors, including healthcare, and to streamline crisis management in the wake of cyber-attacks.

On October 3, 2017, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Examining DHS's Cybersecurity Mission." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Christopher Krebs, Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Under Secretary, National Protection and Programs Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Jeanette Manfra, Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity and Communications, National Protection and Programs Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Ms. Patricia Hoffman, Acting Assistant Secretary, Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability, U.S. Department of Energy.

On February 23, 2018 the subcommittee staff were briefed by Department of Homeland Security officials on the FY2019 budget re-

quest for the National Protection and Programs Directorate. The briefing provided staff with an understanding of what programs the Department prioritized moving forward.

On May 21, 2018 subcommittee staff were briefed by Department of Homeland Security Officials on the Department of Homeland Security Cybersecurity Strategy. The Strategy, released on May 15, 2018 provides the Department with a framework to execute its cybersecurity responsibilities over the next five years to keep pace with the evolving cyber risk landscape by reducing vulnerabilities and building resilience; countering malicious actors in cyberspace; responding to incidents; and making the cyber ecosystem more secure and resilient.

On June 7, 2018 subcommittee staff were briefed by Department of Homeland Security officials on Supply Chain Risk Management initiatives underway at the Department. Specifically, the subcommittee wanted to understand how DHS is ensuring that the supply chain of cybersecurity products remains protected after incidents such as the banning of Kaspersky Labs products.

On October 16, 2018 subcommittee staff were briefed by Department of Homeland Security (DHS) officials on Project Pathfinder. The project is a joint initiative between DHS, the Department of Defense and the Treasury Department to keep the financial sector safe from cyber-attacks. Staff wanted to understand DHS' role in this project and how it works with the other departments in completing this mission.

On November 14, 2018 the subcommittee held a joint hearing with the Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities of the Committee on Armed Services. The Subcommittees heard testimony from Ms. Jeanette Manfra, Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity and Communications, National Protection and Programs Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Kenneth P. Rapuano, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Global Security, U.S. Department of Defense; Mr. Bradford J. Shwedo, Director for Command, Control, Communications and Computers/Cyber, Chief Information Officer, U.S. Department of State.

INTERNATIONAL CYBERSECURITY ENGAGEMENTS

On August 9, 2017 the subcommittee staff were briefed by Department of Homeland Security officials on the Department of Homeland Security's level of international engagement in the cybersecurity realm. This includes working to sign international partners up in the Automated Indicator Sharing (AIS) program as well as potential analyst exchanges with certain countries.

On February 27, 2018 the subcommittee chair sent a letter to Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security Kirstjen Nielsen requesting an update on U.S.-Israel cyber cooperation including the implementation of the United States-Israel Advanced Research Partnership Act of 2016 (P.L. 114–304) which was signed into law in 2016. This law permitted the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to enter into certain partnerships with Israel to enhance the cybersecurity capabilities of our two nations. Specifically, this act amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and the United States-Israel Strategic Partnership Act of 2014 to expand the suc-

cessful binational research and development program within the Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency (HSARPA) to include cybersecurity technologies and solidifies further research programs by removing the 'pilot' designations previously assigned to them.

In August 2018, the subcommittee led a Staff Delegation to Europe to examine overall European cybersecurity posture and current initiatives in place. The agenda included:

Helsinki, Finland—August 27–28, 2018: The Delegation met with Ambassador Pence and officials from the U.S. Embassy in Helsinki, receiving an overview of U.S. relations with Finland and the nation's cybersecurity posture. The briefing also included discussions of Finnish civil society and national security posture in relation to Russia and regional partners. The Delegation also met with Finnish government officials from the nation's Security Committee, the National Cyber Security Centre Finland, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, North American Unit, and a researcher from the Jyvaskyla University of Applied Science Security Technologies. Additionally, the Delegation met with the Finnish Ambassadors for Hybrid Issues and Cyber Issues, as well as members of the Finnish Parliamentary Administration Committee to discuss issues of cybersecurity, domestic security, law enforcement and international engagement on issues of internet governance.

Oslo, Norway—August 27–29, 2018: The Delegation met with the U.S. Ambassador to Norway, Admiral Braithwaite, for an introductory briefing on Norwegian domestic and cybersecurity priorities as well as a country team briefing. The Delegation went on to meet with the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate for a briefing on securing critical infrastructure, and then had a panel discussion with representatives of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Justice and Defense on issues of domestic and international cybersecurity. The Delegation visited the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs to discuss academic perspectives on issues of cybersecurity, privacy and telecommunications. The Delegation toured the Norwegian National Cyber Security Center and had a briefing with National Security Authority representatives on efforts to share cyber threat information, specifics on a recent data breach at a major healthcare provider, and their views on Russian and Chinese cyber activity in the region.

Paris, France—August 29–30, 2018: Upon landing in France, the Delegation held a joint meeting with Mr. Côme Berbain, the Cybersecurity Advisor to the Digital State Secretary, and Yves Verhoeven, the Chief Engineer of the Corpes des Mines, as well as representatives from the French Cybersecurity Agency. The meeting included a discussion on the growth of the French technology sector, the role of domestic regulation in the tech and telecommunications sectors, and how regulation impacts the cybersecurity of products and devices. The next day, the Delegation met with the U.S. Embassy in Paris's Cybersecurity Working Group for a classified briefing and discussion of French domestic and cybersecurity priorities. The meeting covered a variety of cybersecurity topics including regional concerns with an emphasis on the quality and reliability of the French national security partnership with the U.S, and the upcoming G7 summit. After the embassy meeting, the Del-

egation toured the French National Assembly and learned the structure and processes of the French legislative system. In the afternoon the Delegation met with Frédérick Douzet, the Cybersecurity Chair of the Institute of National Defense, to discuss geopolitics and conflict in the digital space, specifically regarding the difficulty of developing norms of behavior. Finally, the Delegation met with officials of the French Department of International Relations and Defense Strategy on broad issues of cyber policy, including the development of French strategic cyber defense documents and the role of French intelligence in the "Five Eyes" relationship. The Delegation returned to Washington on September 1, 2018.

FEDERAL NETWORK SECURITY

On March 28, 2017, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "The Current State of DHS Efforts to Secure the Federal Networks." The Subcommittee received testimony from Ms. Jeanette Manfra, Acting Deputy Undersecretary for Cybersecurity, National Protection and Programs Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Gregory C. Wilshusen, Director, Information Security Issues, U.S. Government Accountability Office; and Mr. Chris A. Jaikaran, Analyst, Cybersecurity Policy, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress.

On January 10, 2018 subcommittee staff were briefed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) on its Cybersecurity Framework. A second iteration of the Framework was under development, and staff wanted to examine ways in which the federal government could leverage the capabilities of the Framework.

On January 18, 2018, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "CDM, the Future of Federal Cybersecurity?" The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Frank Dimina, Area Vice President, Federal, Splunk; Mr. Dan Carayiannis, Public Sector Director, RSA Archer; Mr. Gregg T. Mossburg, Senior Vice President for Strategic Operations, CGI Federal; and Mr. A.R. "Trey" Hodgkins, III, Senior Vice President, Public Sector, Information Technology Alliance for Public Sector.

On March 20, 2018, the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection of the Committee on Homeland Security and the Subcommittee on Information Technology of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform held a joint hearing entitled "CDM: Government Perspectives on Security and Modernization." The Subcommittees received testimony from Mr. Max Everett, Chief Information Officer, U.S. Department of Energy; Mr. Scott Blackburn, Executive in Charge, Office of Information and Technology, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs; Mr. David Garcia, Chief Information Officer, U.S. Office of Personnel Management; and Mr. Kevin Cox, Program Manager, Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation, Office of Cybersecurity and Communications, National Protection and Programs Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

On April 10, 2018 subcommittee staff were briefed by Department of Homeland Security officials on the Continuous Diagnostic and Mitigation (CDM) program. The CDM Program provides DHS, along with Federal Agencies with capabilities and tools and iden-

tify cybersecurity risks on an ongoing basis, prioritize these risks based on potential impacts, and enable cybersecurity personnel to mitigate the most significant problems first. The Department provided an update on the implementation of the program across federal networks.

On July 13, 2018, the Members of the Subcommittee received a classified briefing from the Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence on the roles and responsibilities for the Federal Government's cybersecurity operations.

On July 25, 2018, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Assessing the State of Federal Cybersecurity Risk Determination." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Ken Durbin, Senior Strategist, Global Government Affairs, Symantec; Ms. Summer C. Fowler, Technical Director, Cybersecurity Risk and Resilience, Software Engineering Institute CERT, Carnegie Mellon University; and Mr. Ari Schwartz, Managing Director of Cybersecurity Services, Cybersecurity Risk Management Group, Venable LLP *testifying on behalf of the Cybersecurity Coalition and Center for Cybersecurity Policy and Law*.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

On September 20 and October 10, 2017 subcommittee staff were briefed by the Department of Homeland Security on the Department's National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC), operating as part of their overall National Infrastructure Plan (NIP). The NICC is the dedicated 24/7 coordination and information sharing operations center that maintains situational awareness of the nation's critical infrastructure for the federal government.

On March 12, 2018 subcommittee staff were briefed by Department of Homeland Security officials on the Department's roles and responsibilities for school security. The committee learned of the senior steering committee being put in place within the Department to examine school security and guide discussion on how the Department can better protect soft targets.

On April 11, 2018, the Members of the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications and the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection received a briefing on Department of Homeland Security programs and activities related to school security. Representatives from the National Protection and Programs Directorate, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Office of Partnership and Engagement will be present to respond to Member questions.

CYBERSECURITY WORKFORCE

On September 7, 2017, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Challenges of Recruiting and Retaining a Cybersecurity Workforce." The Subcommittee received testimony from Dr. Frederick R. Chang, Executive Director, Darwin Deason Institute for Cyber Security, Southern Methodist University; Mr. Scott Montgomery, Vice President and Chief Technical Strategist, McAfee; Dr. Michael Papay, Vice President and Chief Information Security Officer, Northrop Grumman; and Ms. Juliet "Jules" Okafor, Vice President, Global Business Development, Fortress Information Security.

On October 23, 2017, the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection of the Committee on Homeland Security and the Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Development of the Committee on Education and the Workforce held a joint hearing entitled "Public-Private Solutions to Educating a Cyber Workforce." The Subcommittees received testimony from Hon. Stephen Cambone, Associate Vice Chancellor, Texas A&M University System; Mr. Douglas C. Rapp, President, Rofori Corporation-DEFCON Cyber, testifying on behalf of the Cyber Leadership Alliance; Mr. David Jarvis, Security and CIO Lead, IBM Institute for Business Value; and Dr. R. Scott Ralls, President, Northern Virginia Community College.

On March 7, 2018, the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection and the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency held a joint hearing entitled "Examining DHS' Efforts to Strengthen its Cybersecurity Workforce." The Subcommittees received testimony from Mr. Gregory Wilshusen, Director of Information Security Issues, Government Accountability Office; Ms. Angela Bailey, Chief Human Capital Officer, Management Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Ms. Rita Moss, Director, Office of Human Capital, National Protection and Programs Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

CHEMICAL FACILITY ANTI-TERRORISM STANDARDS

On May 18 and June 29, 2017, the Members of the Subcommittee received briefings on the Department of Homeland Security's Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) Program.

On December 12, 2017 subcommittee staff were updated on the Government Accountability Office's report on the Chemical Facilities Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) program. The GAO provided an update on the progress of the report which was released July 14, 2018.

On December 19, 2017 subcommittee staff received a briefing from the Department of Homeland Security on the Chemical Facilities Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) program. The briefing allowed subcommittee staff to engage with representatives from the Department on the program's efficacy prior to its expiration in December 2018.

On February 15, 2018, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Industry Views of the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Chet Thompson, President, American Fuel & Petrochemical Manufacturers; Ms. Kirsten Meskill, Director, Corporate Security, BASF Corporation, testifying on behalf of the American Chemistry Council; Mr. Pete Mutschler, Environment, Health and Safety Director, CHS Inc.; and Mr. Paul Orum, Chemical Safety Advocate, Coalition to Prevent Chemical Disasters.

CYBERSECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT

On February 26, 2018 subcommittee staff were briefed by Department of Homeland Security officials on the Cyber Risk Economics (CYRIE) project in the Science and Technology Directorate. The project supports research into the business, legal, technical

and behavioral aspects of the economics of cyber-threats, vulnerabilities and controls.

On April 13, 2018 subcommittee staff were briefed by Department of Homeland Security (DHS) officials on the Department's Section 9 list. DHS, in coordination with relevant Sector Specific Agencies (SSAs), annually identifies and maintains a list of critical infrastructure entities that meet the criteria specified in Executive Order (EO) 13636, Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity, Section 9(a) ("Section 9 entities") utilizing a risk-based approach. The subcommittee wanted to better understand how that list was formulated and what support was being provided to those entities.

On July 30, 2018 subcommittee staff traveled to New York City, New York to attend the rollout of the National Risk Management Center (NRMC) at the Department of Homeland Security. At the summit, subcommittee staff heard from speakers including Vice President Mike Pence, Secretary of Homeland Security Kirstjen Nielsen, Secretary of Energy Rick Perry, and Director of the National Security Agency Paul Nakasone on systemic risks to the nation's critical infrastructure. Furthermore, staff met with Undersecretary of the National Protection and Programs Directorate Christopher Krebs on how the NRMC will function within the Department.

On September 12, 2018 subcommittee staff were briefed by Department of Homeland Security officials on the National Risk Management Center (NRMC). Staff received an update on the NRMC mission after its announcement a month earlier, as well as what initiatives the Center plans to take.

PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

On March 9, 2017, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "The Current State of DHS Private Sector Engagement for Cybersecurity." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Daniel Nutkis, Chief Executive Officer, HITRUST Alliance; Mr. Scott Montgomery, Vice President and Chief Technical Strategist, Intel Security Group, Intel Corporation; Mr. Jeffrey Greene, Senior Director, Global Government Affairs and Policy, Symantec; Mr. Ryan M. Gillis, Vice President of Cybersecurity Strategy and Global Policy, Palo Alto Networks; and Ms. Robyn Greene, Policy Counsel and Government Affairs Lead, Open Technology Institute, New America.

On June 29, 2017 subcommittee staff were briefed by Department of Homeland Security officials on the Department's Cyber Incident Response mission. Specifically, staff received an update on how the United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US–CERT) and Hunt and Incident Response Teams (HIRT) work together to provide support to private sector companies in the lead up to and after a cyber attack.

On November 3, 2017 subcommittee staff were briefed on current efforts underway at the Electricity Information Sharing and Analysis Center (E–ISAC). The briefing examined ways that the department could better build relationships within the electric utility community to more efficiently share cyber threat information.

On November 15, 2017, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Maximizing the Value of Cyber Threat Information Sharing."

The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Robert K. Knake, Whitney Shepardson Senior Fellow, Council on Foreign Relations, testifying on behalf of the Global Resilience Institute; Ms. Ann Barron-Dicamillo, Vice President, Cyber Intel & Incident Response, American Express; Ms. Patricia Cagliostrom, Federal Solutions Architect Manager, Anomali; and Mr. Robert H. Mayer, Senior Vice President for Cybersecurity, USTelecom Association.

On June 4, 2018 subcommittee staff received a briefing from Department of Homeland Security officials on ways in which the Department is mitigating the threats from botnets. On May 20, 2018 the U.S. Department of Commerce and DHS released a report, entitled *Enhancing the Resilience of the Internet and Communications Ecosystem Against Botnets and Other Automated, Distributed Threats*, that offers a guide to government, civil society and industry actions that would dramatically reduce the threat of botnets and similar cyberattacks. The subcommittee wanted to better understand how the report and how DHS are working to mitigate vulnerabilities that botnets pose to Internet of Things (IoT) devices.

On Thursday, September 6, 2018, the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection and the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the Committee on Homeland Security held a joint hearing entitled "Understanding Cybersecurity Threats to America's Aviation Sector." The Subcommittees received testimony from Mr. Christopher Porter, Chief Intelligence Strategist, FireEye; Mr. Jeffrey Troy, Executive Director, Aviation Information Sharing and Analysis Center; and Mr. Michael Stephens, Executive Vice President, IT and General Counsel, Tampa International Airport.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS HELD

"The Current State of DHS Private Sector Engagement for Cybersecurity." March 9, 2017. (Serial No. 115–7)

"The Current State of DHS Efforts to Secure the Federal Networks." March 28, 2017. (Serial No. 115–10)

"Challenges of Recruiting and Retaining a Cybersecurity Workforce." September 7, 2017. (Serial No. 115–26)

"Examining DHS's Cybersecurity Mission." October 3, 2017. (Serial No. 115–30)

"Public-Private Solutions to Educating a Cyber Workforce." October 23, 2017. Joint with the Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Development of the Committee on Education and the Workforce. (Serial No. 115–34)

"Maximizing the Value of Cyber Threat Information Sharing." November 15, 2018. (Serial No. 115–39)

"CDM, the Future of Federal Cybersecurity?" January 18, 2018. (Serial No. 115–44)

"Industry Views of the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program." February 15, 2018. (Serial No. 115–49)

"Examining DHS's Efforts to Strengthen its Cybersecurity Workforce." March 7, 2018. Joint with the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency. (Serial No. 115–52)

"CDM: Government Perspectives on Security and Modernization." March 20, 2018. Joint with the Subcommittee on Information

Technology of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform (Serial No. 115–55)

"Assessing the State of Federal Cybersecurity Risk Determination." July 25, 2018. (Serial No. 115–73)

"Understanding Cybersecurity Threats to America's Aviation Sector." September 6, 2018. (Serial No. 115–75)

"Interagency Cyber Cooperation: Roles, Responsibilities and Authorities of the Department of Defense & the Department of Homeland Security." November 14, 2018. (Serial No. 115–78)

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND COMMUNICATIONS

DANIEL M. DONOVAN, JR., New York, *Chairman*

PETER T. KING, New York
MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona
THOMAS A. GARRETT, JR., Virginia
DEBBIE LESKO, Arizona
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas
(ex officio)

DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
(ex officio)

During the 115th Congress, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications held 11 hearings, receiving testimony from 48 witnesses.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

Since the beginning of the 115th Congress, States, territories, and localities have experienced a number of disasters including: terrorist attacks, devastating hurricanes, wildfires, and flooding. It is imperative that the Federal Government, along with its partners at the State, territorial, and local levels, and the private sector, work together to prepare for and respond to terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and other emergencies.

On January 10, 2017, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from representatives of the Trust for America's Health regarding the nation's preparedness for emerging infectious diseases.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) on January 18, 2017 to receive a briefing regarding TSA's framework on the establishment of airport emergency operations centers.

On February 8, 2017, Subcommittee staff held a conference call with representatives from the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS or Department) Office of Inspector General to discuss ongoing work and recommendations related to FEMA.

On February 14, 2017, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "The Future of the FEMA: Stakeholder Recommendations for the Next Administrator." The Subcommittee received testimony from Captain Chris A. Kelenske, Deputy State Director/Commander, Emergency Management and Homeland Security, Michigan State Police, testifying on behalf of the National Governors Association; Chief John Sinclair, Fire Chief, Kittitas Valley Fire and Rescue (WA), testifying on behalf of the International Association of Fire Chiefs; and Richard F. Bland, J.D., M.T.S. National Director, Policy, Advocacy and Development, Save the Children. This hearing was the first in series of hearings to gather recommendations to

provide to the in-coming Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) from experts in emergency management. The hearing afforded an opportunity for stakeholders in the emergency management and first responder communities to provide their insights into what they believe should be priorities for the future of FEMA.

The Subcommittee continued its examination of FEMA with a hearing on February 28, 2017, entitled "The Future of FEMA: Recommendations of Former Administrators." The Subcommittee received testimony from the Hon. W. Craig Fugate, Former Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and the Hon. R. David Paulison, Former Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security. This hearing was the second in a series of hearings to gather recommendations for the in-coming FEMA Administrator. The Subcommittee received testimony from previous FEMA leadership regarding their experiences ensuring the United States remained resilient in a post-9/11 and post-Hurricane Katrina environment and provided a forum for previous leadership to impart key insights needed to take FEMA into the future.

On March 29, 2017, the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces of the Committee on Armed Services and the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications of the Committee on Homeland Security held a joint hearing entitled "Threats to Space Assets and Implications for Homeland Security." The Subcommittees received testimony from Gen. William Shelton, Former Commander, U.S. Air Force Space Command; ADM Thad Allen, Former Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, Member, GPS Advisory Board; and Hon. Joseph Nimmich, Former Deputy Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency. This hearing provided Subcommittee Members with an opportunity to discuss the critical role of space-based capabilities in emergency preparedness and response efforts and the threats to the space systems providing such capabilities. In preparation for the hearing, on March 2, 2017, Subcommittee staff received a classified briefing from the National Air and Space International Center. In addition, staff held a number of discussions with subject matter experts in preparation for the hearing.

On April 5, 2017, the Members of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security and the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications received a briefing by representatives of the Broward County (Florida) Aviation Department and the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey on active shooter and perceived active shooter incidents at the Nation's airports.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of FEMA on May 30, 2017 to receive a briefing on the President's Fiscal Year 2018 budget request for FEMA.

On June 1, 2017, Subcommittee staff attended a briefing with representatives from FEMA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the American Red Cross on the outlook for the 2017 hurricane season.

Subcommittee staff received a briefing from the Pew Charitable Trusts on June 2, 2017 on their work regarding disaster spending.

The Members of the Subcommittee conducted a site visit to FEMA's National Response Coordination Center in Washington, DC on July 24, 2017, including a meeting with the Administrator of FEMA. At this meeting, the Subcommittee Chair and Ranking Member provided a copy of their report containing recommendations on the future of FEMA to the Administrator.

While on a site visit in California, on August 18, 2017, Subcommittee staff visited FEMA Region IX and received a briefing from FEMA officials.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Government Accountability Office on August 22, 2017 to receive an update on open recommendations related to the Federal Emergency Management Agency. On August 23, 2017, Subcommittee staff held a similar meeting with representatives of the Office of Inspector General.

Throughout August, September, October, and November 2017, Subcommittee staff participated in numerous conference calls and briefings related to efforts by FEMA and its State, territorial, and local partners to respond to and recover from Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria.

On October 30, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Government Accountability Office to discuss their 2017 hurricane season oversight work.

On November 14, 2017, the Subcommittee Chair met with Dr. Robert Kadlec, Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, Department of Health and Human Services.

The Subcommittee Chair met with Mr. Daniel Kaniewski, Deputy Administrator for Protection and National Preparedness, Federal Emergency Management Agency, on February 6, 2018.

Subcommittee staff traveled to Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands from February 20–23, 2018 to observe response and recovery efforts from Hurricanes Irma and Maria.

On March 1, 2018, Subcommittee staff met with FEMA representatives to receive a briefing on the President's Fiscal Year 2019 budget request for FEMA.

Subcommittee staff participated in a conference call with FEMA representatives on March 10, 2018 regarding the establishment of FEMA Resilience, formerly Protection and National Preparedness.

On May 22, 2018, the Full Committee and Subcommittee Chairs sent a letter to the Comptroller General requesting to join as requesters of GAO's review of the 2017 hurricane season. The request was accepted, and this work is underway.

On May 25, 2018, Subcommittee staff attended a briefing with representatives from FEMA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the American Red Cross on the outlook for the 2018 hurricane season.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Government Accountability Office on June 13, 2018 to receive a briefing on grid recovery and resilience.

On June 29, 2018, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Government Accountability Office to discuss preliminary findings of GAO's 2017 hurricane response review, including disaster acquisitions.

Subcommittee staff participated in a conference call with FEMA representatives on July 16, 2018 regarding the 2017 Hurricane Season After Action Review.

On July 25, 2018, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Using Innovative Technology and Practices to Enhance the Culture of Preparedness." The Subcommittee received testimony from the Hon. Daniel Kaniewski, Deputy Administrator for Resilience, Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Daniel Cotter, Director, First Responders Group, Science and Technology Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Dereck Orr, Division Chief, Public Safety Communications Division, National Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Department of Commerce; Mr. John V. Kelly, Senior Official, Performing the Duties of the Inspector General, Office of Inspector General, U.S. Department of Homeland Security. This hearing provided the Subcommittee Members with an opportunity to hear from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) on their efforts to develop innovative policies and technology to better prepare, equip, and train first responders and the public to mitigate and address the threats we face.

Throughout September, October, and November 2018, Subcommittee staff participated in numerous conference calls and briefings related to efforts by FEMA and its State and local partners to respond to and recover from Hurricanes Florence and Michael.

The Members of the Subcommittee conducted a site visit to FEMA's National Response Coordination Center in Washington, DC on September 7, 2018, including a meeting with the Administrator of FEMA, to receive an update on current operations.

On September 20, 2018, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Government Accountability Office regarding federal disaster assistance.

OUTREACH TO STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS, AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Throughout the 115th Congress, Subcommittee staff met with various Federal agencies and stakeholder groups representing the first responder and emergency management communities and the private sector to discuss issues of concern to their membership. These meetings included the International Association of Fire Chiefs, National Emergency Management Association, International Association of Emergency Managers, National Governors Association, National Association of Counties, National Fusion Center Association, Major County Sheriffs Association, Major Cities Chiefs, National Sheriffs Association, National Association of State Chief Information Officers, Homeland Security and Defense Business Council, Security Industry Association, Business Executives for National Security, National Association of Broadcasters, CTIA, and the American Red Cross. The engagement provides valuable insights for the Subcommittee and has contributed to the development of legislative and oversight activities.

On February 6, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Department of Homeland Security's Office of Law En-

forcement Policy to discuss policy development and outreach efforts related to State and local law enforcement.

Subcommittee staff met with the FEMA Senior Law Enforcement Advisor on March 2, 2017 to discuss efforts to engage with State and local law enforcement.

On March 23, 2017, Subcommittee staff participated in a panel discussion at the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA) Mid-Year Conference in Alexandria, VA. Subsequently, on March 24, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with NEMA's leadership to receive an update on their priorities.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Department of Homeland Security's Office of State and Local Law Enforcement and Office of Intelligence and Analysis on April 7, 2017 to discuss the Offices' outreach efforts to law enforcement.

On May 18, 2017, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications and the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence held a Member Roundtable with representatives of State and local law enforcement to discuss their engagement and experience with the Department of Homeland Security.

On March 22, 2018, Subcommittee staff participated in a panel discussion at the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA) Mid-Year Conference in Alexandria, VA.

EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND FIRST RESPONDERS

The Department of Homeland Security has distributed more than $40 billion in grants to States and localities since the September 11th attacks. Administered by FEMA's Grant Programs Directorate, this funding is used to help jurisdictions prevent, prepare for, mitigate, and respond to terrorist attacks.

On January 12, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Department of Homeland Security to receive a briefing on Countering Violent Extremism Grant Program awards.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of FEMA's National Preparedness Assessment Division on April 12, 2017 to receive a briefing on the impact of homeland security grant programs on our Nation's security.

On June 1, 2017, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from FEMA representatives on the release of grant guidance and allocations for Fiscal Year 2017. Subsequent to this briefing, on August 31, 2017, Subcommittee staff received a briefing on Homeland Security Grant Program, Transit Security Grant Program, Port Security Grant Program, and Emergency Management Performance Grants awards.

The Subcommittee Chair met with Mr. Thomas DiNanno, Assistant Administrator of FEMA's Grant Programs Directorate, on June 21, 2017.

On June 22, 2017, Subcommittee staff participated in a conference call with representatives of the Department of Homeland Security to receive an update on the Countering Violence Extremism Grant Program awards.

Subcommittee staff received a briefing from FEMA representatives on July 12, 2017 on the Presidential Residence Security Grant

Program and the release of program guidance. Subsequent to this briefing, on August 16, 2017, Subcommittee staff received a briefing on grant awards under this program.

On July 26, 2017, the Subcommittee held a Member briefing on homeland security grant programs administered by FEMA. The Assistant Administrator of FEMA's Grant Programs Directorate was present to respond to Member questions.

Subcommittee staff participated in a conference call with representatives of the Government Accountability Office of November 8, 2017 regarding GAO's review of FEMA's preparedness grants and associated risk formula.

On January 31, 2018, Subcommittee staff received an update from the DHS Office of Terrorism Prevention Partnerships regarding the Countering Violent Extremism Grant Program.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of FEMA's Grant Programs Directorate on April 3, 2018 regarding changes to the risk assessment used to inform the State Homeland Security Grant Program and Urban Area Security Initiative.

On April 23, 2018, the Subcommittee held a field hearing in Staten Island, New York entitled "Securing Our Communities: Federal Support to High-Risk Urban Areas." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. William F. Sweeney, Jr., Assistant Director In Charge, New York Field Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice; Mr. Brian Murphy, Acting Principal Deputy Under Secretary, Office of Intelligence and Analysis, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Thomas DiNanno, Assistant Administrator, Grant Programs Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Chris P. Currie, Director, Homeland Security and Justice Team, U.S. Government Accountability Office; Mr. John Miller, Deputy Commissioner, Intelligence and Counterterrorism, New York Police Department, City of New York, New York; Mr. Joseph Pfeifer, Chief, Counterterrorism and Emergency Preparedness, New York City Fire Department, City of New York, New York; Mr. Joseph Esposito, Commissioner, New York City Emergency Management Department, City of New York, New York; Mr. John Bilich, Chief Security Officer, The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey; and Mr. Jared M. Maples, Director, Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness, State of New Jersey. This hearing examined the current terrorism threat to our Nation's high-risk metropolitan areas and the importance of federal support to these cities and communities.

The Subcommittee held a classified Member briefing with representatives from FEMA, the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, Office of Operations Coordination, and National Protection and Programs Directorate on May 8, 2018 regarding recent updates to the Federal Emergency Management Agency's risk formula used to allocate State Homeland Security Grant Program and Urban Area Security Initiative grants.

On May 18, 2018, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from FEMA representatives on the release of grant guidance and allocations for Fiscal Year 2018. Subsequent to this briefing, on August 23, 2018, Subcommittee staff received a briefing on Homeland Security Grant Program, Transit Security Grant Program, Port Secu-

rity Grant Program, and Emergency Management Performance Grants awards.

On July 10, 2018, the Subcommittee Chair sent a letter to the Assistant Administrator of FEMA's Grant Programs Directorate regarding the New York City Police Department's use of certain Urban Area Security Initiative funded assets. The Subcommittee received a response on September 4, 2018.

Subcommittee staff participated in a conference call with representatives of the DHS Office of Terrorism Prevention Partnerships on September 28, 2018 to receive an update on the Countering Violent Extremism Grant Program.

On October 16, 2018, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from representatives of FEMA's Grant Programs Directorate regarding the National Priorities Security Grant Program proposal.

CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR PLANNING, PREPAREDNESS, AND RESPONSE

Terrorists have actively plotted to use chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear agents to attack the United States. To address this threat, during the 115th Congress, the Department of Homeland Security established the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office. This new office consolidated the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, the Office of Health Affairs, along with some other Department programs and personnel, to ensure coordination and unity of effort at the Department on these threats.

Subcommittee staff visited the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) on February 10, 2017 to meet with DNDO leadership and receive a briefing on current programs and operations.

On February 24, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with representatives from the National Nuclear Security Administration to receive a briefing on nuclear smuggling.

On March 13, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with representatives from the Departments of Homeland Security, Defense, Health and Human Services, and Agriculture to receive an update on efforts to develop the National Biodefense Strategy required by section 1086 of the Fiscal Year 2017 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 114–328).

Subcommittee staff received a briefing from representatives of the Office of Health Affairs and Science and Technology Directorate on March 14, 2017 on the status of efforts to upgrade biodetection efforts, including the BioWatch Program.

On March 21, 2017, the Members of the Subcommittee received a classified briefing on chemical threats and the programs of the Office of Health Affairs to manage and address them. Representatives from the National Counterterrorism Center and the Department of Homeland Security were present to respond to Member questions.

On April 25, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Office of Health Affairs and Science and Technology Directorate to receive an additional briefing on the future of the BioWatch Program.

Subcommittee staff received a briefing from representatives of DNDO's Assessment Division on April 26, 2017.

On April 27, 2017, the Members of the Subcommittee received a classified briefing on radiological and nuclear threats and the programs DNDO manages to address them. Representatives from the Department and DNDO were present to respond to Member concerns.

Subcommittee staff received a briefing on DNDO's research and development authority on April 28, 2017.

On May 1, 2017, Subcommittee staff received a briefing on DNDO's Technical Nuclear Forensics Program.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives from the Departments of Homeland Security, Defense, Health and Human Services, and Agriculture on May 22, 2017 to receive an update on efforts to develop the National Biodefense Strategy.

On May 31, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office and Office of Health Affairs to receive briefings on the President's Fiscal Year 2018 budget request for DNDO and OHA.

On June 27, 2018, the Subcommittee Chair sent a letter to the Comptroller General requesting the Government Accountability Office conduct a review of the Securing the Cities Program. The review is underway with an estimated March 2019 report release.

Subcommittee staff again met with representatives from the Departments of Homeland Security, Defense, Health and Human Services, and Agriculture on July 20, 2017 to receive an update on efforts to develop the National Biodefense Strategy.

On August 17, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Government Accountability Office regarding its review of DHS' chemical security programs.

On September 6, 2017, the Members of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security and the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications received a joint classified Member briefing on threats to international civil aviation security and how the U.S. Government is working with foreign partners to mitigate such threats. Representatives from the Transportation Security Administration, DHS, and the National Counterterrorism Center were present to respond to Member questions.

Subcommittee staff met with DHS representatives on October 3, 2017 to receive a briefing on the then-Acting Secretary's intent to use her authority under section 872 of the Homeland Security Act to establish a new Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office.

On October 17, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Office of Health Affairs regarding the BioWatch Program.

Subcommittee staff received a classified briefing from DHS representatives of the regarding the threat of weapons of mass destruction on November 7, 2017.

On November 14, 2017, Subcommittee staff received a classified briefing from representatives of Los Alamos National Laboratory regarding biological threats.

Subcommittee staff received a classified briefing from DNDO representatives on November 16, 2017 regarding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On November 27, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Blue Ribbon Study Panel on Biodefense regarding the establishment of the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office.

On December 7, 2017, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Examining the Department of Homeland Security's Efforts to Counter Weapons of Mass Destruction." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. James F. McDonnell, Assistant Secretary for Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction, Director of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. William Bryan, Acting Under Secretary, Science and Technology Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. Chris P. Currie, Director, Emergency Management, National Preparedness, and Critical Infrastructure Protection, Homeland Security and Justice Team, U.S. Government Accountability Office. This hearing provided Subcommittee Members with an opportunity to examine DHS' organization and ability to meet the threats posed by weapons of mass destruction, including its proposal to establish a Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Government Accountability Office on January 19, 2018 regarding GAO's review of the Securing the Cities Program.

On February 1, 2018, Subcommittee staff attended a classified interagency briefing on the "Plan for Verification, Detection, and Monitoring of Nuclear Weapons and Fissile Material" required under section 3136 of the FY18 National Defense Authorization Act.

On February 14, 2018, the Members of the Subcommittee received a classified briefing on the threat of weapons of mass destruction by representatives of the National Counterterrorism Center, the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office, and the Office of Intelligence and Analysis.

On March 5, 2018, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office to receive a briefing on the President's Fiscal Year 2019 budget request for CWMD.

Subcommittee staff received a briefing on the Securing the Cities Program from representatives of the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office of May 8, 2018.

On September 19, 2018, Subcommittee staff received a classified chemical and biological threat briefing from representatives of Sandia National Laboratory.

Subcommittee staff participated in a conference call with representatives of the Government Accountability Office of October 4, 2018 regarding preliminary findings of GAO's review of the Securing the Cities Program. Subsequently, on October 18, 2018, Subcommittee staff received an additional briefing from GAO on this review.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 exposed communications failures with catastrophic implications. Communications challenges persisted during Hurricane Katrina. Since that time, great

strides have been made in interoperable communications, including through the National Emergency Communications Plan and the establishment of the First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet). However, more recent disasters have demonstrated that communications challenges remain. Within the Department of Homeland Security, the Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) is charged with assisting State and local first responders in the achievement and maintenance of interoperable communications.

On March 24, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Government Accountability Office to discuss emergency communications issues and the Subcommittee's request for a review of the Office of Emergency Communications.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of FirstNet on May 25, 2017 to receive an update on efforts to develop and deploy the Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network.

On July 18, 2017, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications and the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection of the Committee on Homeland Security held a joint Member briefing on the cybersecurity of emergency communications systems. Representatives from DHS, FirstNet, and stakeholder organizations were present to respond to Member questions. In advance of this briefing, Subcommittee staff had discussions with a number of subject matter experts on this topic.

On October 12, 2017, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Assessing First Responder Communications." The Subcommittee received testimony from Rear Admiral Ronald Hewitt (USCG, Ret.), Director, Office of Emergency Communications, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Ed Parkinson, Director, Government Affairs, First Responder Network Authority; and Mr. Mark Goldstein, Physical Infrastructure Issues, U.S. Government Accountability Office. This hearing provided Subcommittee Members with an opportunity to receive an update on the efforts of OEC and FirstNet to work with Federal, State, local, territorial, and tribal stakeholders to ensure the continued enhancement of first responder communications capabilities.

Subsequent to the hearing, on November 28, 2017, the Subcommittee Chair and Ranking Member sent a letter to the Comptroller General requesting the Government Accountability Office review the requirement that first responders move their communications networks from the T-Band spectrum. This work is underway.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Government Accountability Office on November 9, 2017 to discuss its review of the OEC.

On February 26, 2018, Subcommittee staff met with OEC representatives to receive a briefing on the President's Fiscal Year 2019 budget request for OEC.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Government Accountability Office on May 23, 2018 regarding the Subcommittee Chair and Ranking Members' request that GAO review the requirement that first responders move their communications networks from the T-Band spectrum.

On September 26, 2018, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from the Government Accountability Office regarding OEC.

Subcommittee staff received a briefing on the Border Interoperability Demonstration Project on October 29, 2018.

On November 27, 2018, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Government Accountability Office regarding their review of the T-Band.

TRAINING AND EXERCISES

FEMA, through its National Exercise Division and Center for Domestic Preparedness, and with partners such as the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium, supports training and exercises for emergency response providers. As terrorists continually change their tactics, these programs are vital for emergency response providers so they are prepared for the threats and hazards they face.

On January 10, 2017, subcommittee staff participated in a conference call with representatives from FEMA regarding live agent training at the Center for Domestic Preparedness.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Center for Domestic Preparedness on February 24, 2017 to receive a briefing on its review of practices related to the use of live agents in training.

On May 16, 2017, Subcommittee staff again received a briefing from representatives of the Center for Domestic Preparedness regarding plans to reinstate its live agent training program.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium on May 17, 2017 to receive an update on NDPC training programs. Subcommittee staff again met with NDPC representatives on October 25, 2017.

On January 4, 2017, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from representatives of the Center for Domestic Preparedness on their live agent training program.

Subcommittee staff attended a counterterrorism tabletop exercise in Baltimore, Maryland on January 13, 2018.

On June 7, 2018, Subcommittee staff met with representatives from the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium to discuss current training curricula and authorization of the Consortium.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) is DHS' primary research and development (R&D) arm and is responsible for managing science and technology research, from development through transition, for DHS' operational components and first responders to protect the homeland. Throughout the 115th Congress, Subcommittee staff engaged with DHS components and other S&T stakeholders to assess S&T's performance and determine its appropriate mission and structure for the future.

On January 4, 2017, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from S&T and the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding the National Bioforensics Analysis Center.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of S&T's Research and Development Partnership Office on January 31, 2017 to receive an update on S&T engagement with Centers of Excellence, National Laboratories, and the private sector.

On February 16, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with S&T representatives to receive an overview briefing on S&T operations.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives from S&T's Cybersecurity Division on February 21, 2017 to learn about the Division's R&D activities.

On February 22, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with representatives from S&T's First Responder Group to discuss the Group's engagement with and efforts in support of emergency response providers.

Subcommittee staff attended S&T's EMERGE 2016: Wearable Technology Showcase on March 1, 2017 to learn more about S&T's efforts to enhance wearable technology for first responders.

On March 3, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with S&T representatives to receive an update on the programs and projects of the Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the S&T Border and Maritime Security Division on March 10, 2017 to receive a briefing on the Division's programs.

On March 17, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with representatives from S&T to receive a briefing on the use of Integrated Product Teams to prioritize the DHS' R&D activities.

Also on March 17, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with S&T's Chemical and Biological Defense Program to receive an update on efforts to enhance the Department's ability to address chemical and biological threats.

On March 20, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of S&T's Explosives Division to learn about the Division's efforts to assist DHS components in addressing these threats.

Subcommittee staff received a briefing on the operations of the S&T Capability Development Support Division on March 23, 2017.

On March 27, 2017, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from S&T officials on the Maritime Security Sub-Integrated Product Team.

On March 28, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with representatives from the Office of University Programs to receive a briefing on the Centers of Excellence program.

Subcommittee staff received a briefing on April 5, 2017 on the Science and Technology Directorate's efforts to counter threats from unmanned aerial systems.

On April 25, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of Los Alamos National Lab, Lawrence Livermore National Lab, and Sandia National Lab to discuss their work with the Department of Homeland Security.

On May 2, 2017, the Subcommittee held a Member-only briefing on the Department of Homeland Security's Science and Technology Directorate. The then-acting Undersecretary for Science and Technology was present to respond to Member questions.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Blue Ribbon Study Panel on Biodefense regarding the National Bioforensics Analysis Center on May 24, 2017.

Subcommittee staff met with S&T representatives on May 31, 2017 to receive a briefing on the President's Fiscal Year 2018 budget request for S&T.

On June 27, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Department's Office of the Chief Procurement Officer to receive a briefing on the use of Other Transaction Authority.

Subcommittee staff attended the S&T Cybersecurity R&D Showcase and Technical Workshop on July 11, 2017 to observe cybersecurity related projects being funded by S&T.

The Subcommittee Chair visited the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory in New York, New York on August 1, 2017.

On August 8, 2017, Subcommittee staff received a briefing on the National Bio- and Agro-Defense Facility.

Subcommittee staff received a briefing from representatives of the SAFETY Act office on August 10, 2017.

Subcommittee staff traveled to California from August 16–18, 2017 and received briefings at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Sandia National Laboratory, Lawrence Berkley National Laboratory, and S&T's Silicon Valley Innovation Program.

On August 30, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with representatives from S&T regarding the proposed closure of the National Bioforensics Analysis Center, Chemical Security Analysis Center, and National Urban Security Technology Laboratory.

Subcommittee staff received a briefing from representatives of the Silicon Valley Innovation Program on September 8, 2017.

On October 18, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of Sandia National Laboratories to receive a briefing on their cybersecurity research.

On November 7, 2017, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "How Effective is the Science and Technology Directorate?: Stakeholder Perspectives." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Timothy Rice, Battalion Chief, Weapons of Mass Destruction Branch Coordinator, City of New York Fire Department; Dr. Gerald W. Parker, Jr., Associate Dean for Global One Health, College of Veterinary Medicine & Biomedical Sciences, Texas A&M University, testifying on his own behalf; Mr. Jake Parker, Director of Government Relations, Security Industry Association; and the Hon. Reginald Brothers, Principal, The Chertoff Group, LLC, testifying as Former Under Secretary, Science and Technology Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security. This hearing provided Members of the Subcommittee with an opportunity to hear from S&T's stakeholders from academia, industry, and the first responder community about their perspectives on the benefits and challenges of working with the Directorate. Prior to the hearing, Subcommittee staff had discussions with relevant subject matter experts to hear their perspectives of S&T.

On November 14, 2017, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications and the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security held a joint Member roundtable on the development of technology to address threats to the surface transportation sector.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Government Accountability Office on December 18, 2017 regarding GAO's review of the Department's R&D capabilities.

On January 30, 2018, the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security and the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications held a joint hearing entitled "Securing Our Surface Transportation Systems: Examining the Department of Homeland Security's Role in Surface Transportation Technologies." The Subcommittees received testimony from Ms.

Sonya Proctor, Director, Surface Division, Office of Security Policy and Industry Engagement, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Robert Pryor, Director, Intermodal Division, Office of Requirements and Capabilities Analysis, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Donald E. Roberts, Program Manager, Explosive Threat Detection, Explosives Division, Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency, Science and Technology Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. Brian Michael Jenkins, Director, National Transportation Security Center of Excellence, Mineta Transportation Institute. This hearing continued Committee efforts to gain a holisticunderstanding of the challenges facing surface transportation operators, industry stakeholders, and DHS components in their mutual goal of using technology to address the unique security threats of transit systems.

Subsequent to the hearing, on March 5, 2018, the Subcommittee Chair sent a letter to the Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Under Secretary for Science and Technology regarding the effectiveness of the Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency. The Subcommittee received a response on March 27, 2018.

Subcommittee staff met with S&T representatives on February 6, 2018 regarding S&T's management of Federal Funded Research and Development Centers (FFRDCs). Subsequently, on May 10, 2018 and June 28, 2018, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of TSA and the United States Coast Guard regarding their use of FFRDCs.

On February 26, 2018, Subcommittee staff received a briefing on S&T's projects related to cyber risk economics.

On March 1, 2018, Subcommittee staff met with S&T representatives to receive a briefing on the President's Fiscal Year 2019 budget request for S&T.

Subcommittee staff received a briefing from S&T representatives on March 9, 2018 regarding cybersecurity and the SAFETY Act.

On March 13, 2018, the Subcommittee Chair met with Mr. William "Bill" Bryan, the Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Undersecretary for Science and Technology.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Government Accountability Office on March 19, 2018 to receive an update on their R&D engagement.

On March 28, 2018, Subcommittee staff met with S&T representatives to receive a briefing on the new vision for S&T.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Joint Requirements Council on March 28, 2018 to discuss the prioritization of research and development.

On May 7, 2018, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of Sandia National Laboratory regarding their work in support of DHS.

Subcommittee staff received an update from the Government Accountability Office on GAO's review of S&T's test and evaluation programs on June 7, 2018.

On June 25, 2018, Subcommittee staff attended a briefing regarding DHS Centers of Excellence and met with a number of current Centers.

Subcommittee staff received a briefing from S&T representatives on July 16, 2018 regarding the S&T workforce.

On September 25, 2018, Subcommittee staff attended an S&T technology demonstration regarding hurricane resilience.

Subcommittee staff met with S&T representatives on October 5, 2018 to receive an update on the revitalization effort.

On November 7, 2018, Subcommittee staff attended an S&T-funded Disaster Resilience Assessment Workshop.

ALERTS AND WARNINGS

Terrorist attacks and natural disasters can occur at any time, often with little-to-no notice. Alerts and warnings provided in advance of potential threats and hazards can direct the public to seek safety or assist in the investigation.

On February 27, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of Houston Public Television to discuss ways public television stations are assisting localities with alerts and warnings.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of FEMA's Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) program office on March 16, 2017 to receive a briefing on efforts to implement the requirements of the IPAWS Modernization Act (P.L. 114–143).

On November 27, 2017, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from representatives of the IPAWS Program.

On January 17, 2018, the Subcommittee Chair sent a letter to the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission regarding the need to enhance the geographic accuracy of wireless emergency alerts. The Subcommittee received a response on June 7, 2018.

The Subcommittee Chair sent a letter to the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency on January 17, 2018 regarding the erroneous emergency alert issued by the State of Hawaii. The Subcommittee received a response on February 2, 2018.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the IPAWS Program on January 18, 2018 regarding the erroneous emergency alert issued by the State of Hawaii on January 13, 2018.

Subcommittee staff attended a briefing by representatives from FEMA and the Federal Communications Commission on February 1, 2018 regarding the erroneous emergency alert issued by the State of Hawaii on January 13, 2018.

On February 6, 2018, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Ensuring Effective and Reliable Alerts and Warnings." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Antwane Johnson, Director of Continuity Communications, Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Lisa M. Fowlkes, Chief, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, U.S. Federal Communications Commission; Mr. Benjamin J. Krakauer, Assistant Commissioner, Strategy and Program Development, New York City Emergency Management, City of New York, New York; Mr. Peter T. Gaynor, Director, Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency, State of Rhode Island; Mr. Scott Bergmann, Senior Vice President, Regulatory Affairs, CTIA; and Mr. Sam Matheny, Chief Technology Officer, National Association of Broadcasters. This hearing provided Members of the Subcommittee with an op-

portunity to hear from government and industry stakeholders about the current state of emergency alerts and warnings.

On June 21, 2018 Subcommittee staff, along with staff from the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, met with Antwane Johnson to discuss the IPAWS Program plans for the fall nationwide test of the Emergency Alert System and Wireless Emergency Alerts.

On November 26, 2018, Subcommittee staff participated in a conference call with FEMA representatives to receive a briefing on the October 3, 2018 nationwide test of the Emergency Alert System and Wireless Emergency Alerts.

SCHOOL SECURITY

The Department of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Department of Education, Department of Justice, and Department of Health and Human Services, provides numerous resources to enhance State and local school security resources. These resources include guidance, security assessments, as well as grant funding to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from potential emergencies.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Department's Office of Academic Engagement on February 10, 2017 to receive an update on current operations.

On May 30, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Government Accountability Office to receive an update on GAO's review of preparedness and security at colleges and universities.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the National Protection and Programs Directorate's (now the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency) Office of Infrastructure Protection on March 12, 2018 regarding IP programs and resources to assist with school security.

On March 16, 2018, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Office of Academic Engagement regarding the expansion of the Office's activities to K–12 schools.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the United States Secret Service's National Threat Assessment Center on April 5, 2018 to discuss their work on school security.

On April 11, 2018, the Members of the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications and the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection received a briefing on DHS programs and activities related to school security. Representatives from the National Protection and Programs Directorate, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Office of Partnership and Engagement were present to respond to Member questions.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the National Fusion Center Association on April 12, 2018 to learn about fusion centers' efforts to support school security.

On July 9, 2018, the Subcommittee held a field hearing in Newark, New Jersey, entitled "Protecting Our Future: Addressing School Security Challenges in America." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Jason Botel, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, U.S. De-

partment of Education; Mr. Alan Hanson, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice; Mr. Robert Kolasky, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Infrastructure Protection, National Protection and Programs Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Jared Maples, Director, Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness, State of New Jersey; Mr. Ben Castillo, Director, Office of School Preparedness and Emergency Planning, Department of Education, State of New Jersey; Major Jeanne Hengemuhle, Commanding Officer, Division of Human Resources Section, New Jersey State Police; Mr. Timothy Gerity, President, New Jersey Association of School Resource Officers; and Mr. Michael Reilly, President, Community Education Council 31, Staten Island, New York. This hearing provided Members of the Subcommittee with an opportunity to hear from Federal, state, and local witnesses on current and proposed efforts to enhance school security. Prior to the hearing, Subcommittee staff held discussions with a number of subject matter experts in the field of school security.

MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS OF THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Efficient and effective management of FEMA is vital to ensuring its ability to meet its mission. While FEMA has made great strides since Hurricane Katrina in agency transformation, challenges remain in FEMA's management functions.

On January 11, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with FEMA's Chief Information Officer to receive an update on efforts to modernize FEMA's information technology (IT) systems.

Subcommittee staff met with FEMA's Chief Procurement Office on January 13, 2017 to receive an update on acquisitions.

On January 26, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the DHS Office of Inspector General regarding reviews of FEMA Mission Support operations and open recommendations.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Government Accountability Office on March 30, 2017 to receive a briefing on GAO's review of efforts to address employee misconduct at FEMA.

On April 25, 2017, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Government Accountability Office to receive an update on GAO's work related to FEMA's workforce.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of FEMA Mission Support on January 31, 2018 regarding the implications of the 2017 hurricane season on employee pay cap rules.

On November 28, 2017, the Subcommittee Chair and Ranking Member sent a letter to the Comptroller General requesting GAO review FEMA's grants management modernization efforts. This review is underway.

On March 1, 2018, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of FEMA's Chief Procurement Officer regarding disaster procurement.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of FEMA on March 5, 2018 to receive a briefing on the role of the Chief Data Officer.

On April 10, 2018, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Government Accountability Office to discuss their work regarding FEMA's grants management modernization program.

Subcommittee staff participated in a conference call with FEMA representatives on July 11, 2018 regarding the reservist program and staffing levels.

On August 13, 2018, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from FEMA representatives regarding allegations of misconduct by the Chief Component Human Capital Officer. Subsequently, on August 21, 2018, Subcommittee staff participated in a conference call with representatives of the Office of Inspector General regarding this matter.

Subcommittee staff received an update on GAO's review of FEMA's grants management modernization efforts on August 28, 2018.

On September 26, 2018, Subcommittee staff met with the Office of Inspector General regarding its Report of Investigation related to FEMA Administrator Brock Long's use of home to work transportation in government owned vehicles. Subsequent to this meeting, on October 29, 2018, Subcommittee Staff again met with OIG staff regarding this issue.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS HELD

"The Future of the FEMA: Stakeholder Recommendations for the Next Administrator." February 14, 2017. (Serial No. 115–3)

"The Future of the FEMA: Recommendations of Former Administrators." February 28, 2017. (Serial No. 115–3)

"Threats to Space Assets and Implications for Homeland Security." March 29, 2017. Joint with the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces of the Committee on Armed Services. (Serial No. 115–12)

"Assessing First Responder Communications." October 12, 2017. (Serial No. 115–32)

"How Effective is the Science and Technology Directorate?: Stakeholder Perspectives." November 7, 2017. (Serial No. 115–36)

"Examining the Department of Homeland Security's Efforts to Counter Weapons of Mass Destruction." December 7, 2017 (Serial No. 115–42)

"Securing Our Surface Transportation Systems: Examining the Department of Homeland Security's Role in Surface Transportation Technologies." Joint with the Subcommittee on Transportation and Security Technologies. January 30, 2018. (Serial No. 115–47)

"Ensuring Effective and Reliable Alerts and Warnings." February 6, 2018. (Serial No. 115–48)

"Securing Our Communities: Federal Support to High-Risk Urban Areas." (Staten Island, New York) April 23, 2018. (Serial No. 115–61)

"Protecting Our Future: Addressing School Security Challenges in America." Field hearing on Newark, New Jersey. July 9, 2018. (Serial No. 115–69)

"Using Innovative Technology and Practices to Enhance the Culture of Preparedness." July 25, 2018. (Serial No. 115–74)

TASK FORCE ON DENYING TERRORISTS ENTRY TO THE UNITED STATES

MIKE GALLAGHER, Wisconsin, *Chairman*

CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
JOHN H. RUTHERFORD, Florida
THOMAS A. GARRETT, JR., Virginia
BRIAN K. FITZPATRICK, Pennsylvania
JOHN KATKO, New York
(ex officio)
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas
(ex officio)

BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
(ex officio)

The Chair of the Committee established the Task Force on Denying Terrorists Entry to the United States for a period of six months beginning on March 15, 2017.

ACTIVITIES OF THE TASK FORCE

VISA SECURITY AND THE VISA WAIVER PROGRAM

On May 2, 2017, the Members of the Task Force received a Classified Member-only briefing with representatives from the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of State on visa security and the visa waiver program.

On May 3, 2017, the Task Force held a hearing entitled "Denying Terrorists Entry to the United States: Examining Visa Security." The Task Force received testimony from Mr. Edward J. Ramotowski, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Visa Services, U.S. Department of State; Mr. Michael Dougherty, Acting Assistant Secretary, Border, Immigration, and Trade Policy, Office of Policy, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. John Wagner, Deputy Executive Assistant Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Clark E. Settles, Assistant Director, National Security Investigations Division, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Ms. Rebecca Gambler, Director, Homeland Security and Justice, Government Accountability Office.

NATIONAL TARGETING CENTER PROGRAMS

On March 15, 2017, the Members of the Task Force received a Classified Member-only briefing with representatives from the Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection on the national targeting Center Programs.

On June 12, 2017, the Members of the Task Force conducted a Classified Member-only site visit to the Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection National Targeting

Center and the Federal Bureau of Investigations Terrorist Screening Center.

On July 12, 2017, the Members of the Task Force received a Classified Member-only briefing with representatives from the Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection on the national targeting Center Programs.

INTERNATIONAL PASSENGER SCREENING

On September 14, 2017, the Members of the Task Force conducted a Classified-in-Part, Member-only site visit to Dulles International Airport with representatives from the Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection on systems and procedures for screening arriving international passengers.

TERRORIST DIASPORA

On July 13, 2017, the Task Force held a hearing entitled "The Terrorist Diaspora: After the Fall of the Caliphate." The Task Force received testimony from Mr. Thomas Joscelyn, Senior Fellow, Foundation for Defense of Democracies; Mr. Robin Simcox, Margaret Thatcher Fellow, The Heritage Foundation; and Dr. Colin P. Clarke, Political Scientist, The RAND Corporation.

AMBASSADORIAL ROUNDTABLE ON TERRORISM IN EUROPE

On July 25, 2017, the Members of the Task Force received a briefing from Ambassadors to the United States from the European Union, the Republic of France, and the Federal Republic of Germany to examine the increase in terror attacks in Europe and threats to the United States.

TASK FORCE OFFICIAL TRAVEL

From July 29 to August 6, 2017, the Members of the Task Force directed staff to travel to Jordan, Belgium, the Netherlands and United Kingdom for the purposes of meeting with foreign partners to discuss countering foreign terrorist fighter travel, information sharing, screening and vetting procedures, visa security, and the Visa Waiver Program.

In Jordan, staff met with representatives of the U.S. Embassy, Department of Defense, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and the Jordanian Directorate of Military Security.

In Belgium, staff met with representatives of the U.S. Embassy Tri-Mission for the European Union, North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Belgium, the European Commission Directorate General for Migration and Home Affairs, INTERPL, NATO Counterterrorism Coordination Office, Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Belgian Ministry of the Interior, Belgian Ministry of Justice, and the Belgian Security Services (law enforcement and intelligence).

In the Netherlands, staff met with representatives of the U.S. Embassy, Europol, European Counterterrorism Center, and the Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice.

In the United Kingdom, staff met with the U.S. Embassy, U.K. Home Office, MI5 and the Metropolitan Police.

TASK FORCE HEARINGS HELD

"Denying Terrorists Entry to the United States: Examining Visa Security." May 3, 2017. (Serial No. 115–15)

"The Terrorist Diaspora: After the Fall of the Caliphate." July 13, 2017. (Serial No. 115–22)

OVERSIGHT PLAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY FOR THE 115TH CONGRESS

Clause 2(d), Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 115th Congress requires each standing Committee to adopt an oversight plan for the two-year period of the Congress and to submit the plan to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform and House Administration not later than February 15th of the first session of the Congress.

Rule XI, clause 1(2)(d)(1) requires each Committee to submit to the House of Representatives not later than January 2, of each odd-numbered year, a report on the activities of that committee under Rule X and Rule XI during the Congress ending on January 3 of such year. Clause 1(2)(d)(3) of Rule XI also requires that such report include a summary of the action taken and recommendations made with respect to each such plan; and a summary of any additional oversight activities undertaken by the Committee, and any recommendations made or actions taken thereon.

Part A of this section contains the Committee on Homeland Security Oversight Plan for the 115th Congress which the Full Committee considered and adopted by voice vote on January 21, 2015, a quorum being present.

Part B of this section contains a summary of the actions taken by the Committee on Homeland Security to implement the Oversight Plan for the 115th Congress and the recommendations made with respect to this plan. Part B also contains a summary of the additional oversight activities undertaken by the Committee, and the recommendations made or actions taken thereon.

PART A—COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY OVERSIGHT PLAN

AUTHORIZATION AND OVERSIGHT PLAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

115TH CONGRESS

Clause 2(d), Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 115th Congress requires each standing Committee to adopt an authorization and oversight plan for the two-year period of the Congress and to submit the plan to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, House Administration, and Appropriations not later than February 15th of the first session of the Congress.

This is the oversight plan for the Committee on Homeland Security for the 115th Congress. It includes the areas in which the Committee expects to conduct oversight during the 115th Congress,

but does not preclude oversight or investigation of additional matters as needs arise. The Full Committee will examine the following key priorities, among other issues.

SECURE AMERICA'S BORDERS

During the 115th Congress, the Committee will conduct rigorous oversight on the Department's efforts to secure land and maritime borders of the United States, including but not limited to personnel, technology, infrastructure, and coordination between components. The Committee will monitor the extent to which the Department can measure its performance in securing the borders and how these measures reflect the state of border security. The Committee will also examine the technologies used to secure the borders and the Department's acquisitions efforts regarding border security technologies. The Committee will address the illegal flow at our POEs, between our POEs, and in the maritime environment.

ENSURE THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY RUNS EFFECTIVELY

Previous leadership of the Department undertook a number of reviews and reforms to address a series of well-documented management challenges, many of which harken back to the days when twenty-two agencies were brought together to form this Federal agency in 2003. Key management challenges include acquisitions management and chronically low morale. In the 115th Congress, the Committee will continue to conduct oversight to ensure that DHS effectively conducts its operations, which guard against waste, fraud, abuse and duplication. Also, close scrutiny will be given to the Department's efforts to improve acquisition and procurement outcome, bolster employee morale and effectively address instances of employee corruption. Moreover, the Committee will examine various programs related to the Department of Homeland Security to determine whether such programs should be reauthorized, including those included in the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and those programs with expiring authorizations in the "Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007".

PREVENT TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE HOMELAND AND SHUT DOWN TERROR PATHWAYS INTO AMERICA

The Committee will continue to conduct rigorous oversight of the Federal government's counterterrorism efforts, including monitoring ongoing and emerging terror threats to the United States, both foreign and domestic. The Committee will also continue its focused oversight of Federal efforts to prevent terrorist travel to the United States. In particular, the Committee will give keen attention to U.S. activities to deny terrorists entry into the United States and will consider designating a panel to focus on the matter.

PROTECT AGAINST CYBER ATTACKS

Everything from the banking system to the electrical grid remains susceptible to cyber attacks. Terrorist organizations and state-sponsored cyber attackers continue to target America's personal information in addition to sensitive national security infor-

mation on a daily basis. The Committee will focus on the oversight of the landmark cyber laws enacted during the 113th and 114th Congress as well as on fostering private sector information sharing and better protecting federal networks.

Additionally, the Committee will conduct oversight to elevate and strengthen the cybersecurity mission at DHS and how it can most effectively align to carry out its cybersecurity mission.

Finally, the Committee will continue to conduct oversight on the intricacies of encryption. It has become well known that terrorists have successfully begun to communicate via platforms that US law enforcement are unable to shine a light on. Unfortunately, there are no simple answers to this terrorism and law enforcement problem. The Committee believes that in order to examine the issue of encryption, it will take collaboration between the best technical, legal and policy minds from the technology sector, the privacy and civil liberties community, academia, computer science and cryptography, economics, law enforcement and intelligence.

SUPPORT AMERICA'S FIRST RESPONDERS

First responders and those who support their efforts with information and intelligence are on the front lines of our efforts to secure the homeland. Through oversight of information sharing, grants and other DHS programs, the Committee will continue to support the community of first responders in their vital homeland security mission.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY

DEPARTMENTAL EFFICIENCY AND WASTE, FRAUD, ABUSE, AND DUPLICATION

In the 115th Congress, the Committee will oversee the Department of Homeland Security's day-to-day operations to ensure that it is operating in the most efficient and effective manner possible. Pursuant to Rule X, clause 2(d)(1)(F) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee will work to identify potential opportunities to eliminate duplicative or unnecessary programs, find efficiencies that will contribute to the Department's ability to meet its vital missions, and identify areas for cost savings. The Committee will investigate homeland security programs and practices, as warranted. The Committee will also conduct rigorous oversight to ensure the Department conducts effective outreach to the private sector and utilize commercial best practices, as appropriate.

ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT

During the 115th Congress, the Committee will review the efforts of the Department of Homeland Security to improve acquisition outcomes, and to ensure that effective management controls are put in place to prevent contract waste, fraud, and abuse while promoting efficiency and effectiveness. The Committee will review the authorities and activities of the Undersecretary for Management and Chief Procurement Officer to ensure the effective management of these key functions. The Committee will monitor the

cost, schedule, and performance status of major Department acquisition programs. The Committee will also examine the impact of the Department's acquisition initiatives to enhance processes and improve outcomes related to its major acquisition programs.

Moreover, the Committee will review the Department's implementation of Section 831(a) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107–296), which grants the Secretary authority with respect to research and development projects to use more flexible contracting mechanisms in an effort to attract "nontraditional government contractors" for needed homeland security technologies, as well as the Secretary's use of other streamlined acquisition practices. The Committee will continue to monitor the Department's efforts to leverage strategic sourcing, as outlined in Federal guidance, to increase efficiencies.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

In the 115th Congress, the Committee will continue its oversight of the Department of Homeland Security's progress to properly manage financial systems and data to minimize inefficient and wasteful spending, make more informed decisions to manage its programs, and implement Department policies. The Committee will also review the Department's efforts to enhance its managerial cost accounting, address internal control weaknesses in financial reporting, achieve a clean audit opinion on its financial statements, and reduce the reliance on manual data calls to collect cost information from the various components and compile consolidated, reliable data.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT

During the 115th Congress, the Committee will review the Department's efforts to address information technology (IT) challenges, including the management and integration of the Department's IT systems. The Committee will review the authorities and activities of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and component CIOs to ensure the effective management, oversight, and coordination of these key functions. The Committee will monitor the Department's progress in IT architectural planning, investment management, cloud computing, policy development, operations, and related personnel management. The Committee will also continue its oversight of the Department's efforts to establish centralized and modernized human resources IT program.

DEPARTMENTAL WORKFORCE

Throughout the 115th Congress, the Committee will monitor the Department's efforts to recruit and retain personnel and to address employee concerns set forth in the Office of Personnel Management's Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey and the Department's own personnel surveys, which have indicated morale problems across the Department. The Committee will also examine the Department's fairness in hiring and promotion practices. In addition, the Committee will continue to examine the Department's efforts to ensure an appropriate balance is struck between Federal em-

ployees and private contracts and guard against any unnecessary elimination of private sector jobs.

The Committee will continue to monitor the Department's efforts to effectively and efficiently consolidate its headquarters from more than 40 locations throughout the National Capital Region, known as the St. Elizabeths Headquarters Consolidation Project. Additionally, the Committee will continue to examine the Department's efforts to consolidate the Department's real property footprint to better achieve administrative, logistical, and operational efficiencies in the field.

EMPLOYEE INTEGRITY

In the 115th Congress, the Committee will examine employee corruption and misconduct issues and their effect on homeland security. Although the vast majority of Department employees reflect the agency's core values, even one corrupt employee represents a significant management challenge. The Committee will review Department statistics and case studies associated with employee integrity issues, as well as, the effectiveness of policies, procedures, and practices the Department utilizes to address such employee integrity issues.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

Section 222 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107–296) created a Privacy Officer for the Department of Homeland Security to ensure that the Department's information gathering and analysis functions and other programs across its components adhere to established standards for the protection of privacy. Section 705 of the Act also established an Officer for Civil Rights and Liberties to review and assess information alleging abuses of civil rights or civil liberties by employees and officials of the Department of Homeland Security. During the 115th Congress, the Committee will continue to monitor the Department's efforts under such laws to strike an appropriate balance between the need to combat terrorist attacks against the United States with the privacy expectations and civil rights of US citizens. Also, the Committee will examine the extent to which the Department is transparent with the American people, including its process for managing Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND COMMUNICATIONS

PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

During the 115th Congress, the Committee will examine the Administration's efforts to accomplish the National Preparedness Goal through the National Preparedness System and its various frameworks. Additionally, the Committee will review the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) response and recovery efforts for declared disasters to ensure capabilities are enhanced by lessons learned and Federal resources are used appropriately. The Committee will investigate issues, if any, of waste, fraud, and abuse associated with FEMA's disaster response efforts.

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND FIRST RESPONDERS

Throughout the 115th Congress, the Committee will examine FEMA's allocation and administration of grants to enhance the ability of state and local governments and emergency response providers to prevent, prepare for, respond to, mitigate, and recover from a terrorist attack. The Committee will review the coordination of grant programs within the Department of Homeland Security in developing guidance and administering grants; the ability of state and local governments to access, obligate, and expend funds; the strength of regional partnerships developed through grants; and the risk-based distribution and expenditure of such grants at the state and local levels. The Committee will examine options to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of grant programs. The Committee will also review ongoing efforts to comprehensively assess these investments and the impact on preparedness capabilities through the lens of the National Preparedness Goal, National Preparedness Report, State Preparedness Reports, and other related assessments.

CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR PLANNING, PREPAREDNESS, AND RESPONSE

During the 115th Congress, the Committee will examine the significant challenges posed by chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) agents to homeland security and will assess the Department's progress in implementing security strategies to reduce the likelihood and impact of CBRN attacks, and, thus, the CBRN risk to the Nation. The Committee will assess the Department's organization to respond to these threats. In addition, the Committee will oversee the Department's efforts to predict and respond to the evolving CBRN threat landscape, and ensure that CBRN expenditures are risk-based, coordinated, and, in general, represent the wise use of taxpayer dollars.

COMMUNICATIONS

In the 115th Congress, the Committee will examine the coordination of various communications programs and offices within the Department of Homeland Security, including the achievement and maintenance of interoperable communications capabilities among the Department's components, as required by the Department of Homeland Security Interoperable Communications Act (Pub. Law 114–29). The Committee will monitor activities of the First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet) and the development of the public safety interoperable wireless broadband network. In addition, the Committee will review the Department's Integrated Public Alert and Warning System to ensure timely and effective alerts and warnings are provided to the public in the event of an emergency and the Department fully implements the requirements of the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System Modernization Act of 2015 (Pub. Law 114–143).

TRAINING AND EXERCISES

During the 115th Congress, the Committee will review the Department's training and exercise programs, including awareness of these resources among first responders and state and local governments. The Committee will review existing training centers and determine whether the Department is optimally utilizing these facilities to enhance first responder terrorism preparedness. The Committee will also examine the Department's efforts to streamline and improve the National Exercise Program to ensure the program enhances the preparedness of the Nation. The Committee will monitor the extent to which FEMA is incorporating lessons learned from national exercises into future training, planning, and response, recovery, and mitigation activities.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Throughout the 115th Congress, the Committee will focus on the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) and its ability to provide DHS components with the technology advancements needed to effectively carry out their respective missions. The Committee will also examine S&T's collaboration with the Federally Funded Research and Development Centers (FFRDC) and the transparency with which S&T reports this work to Congress. During the 115th Congress, the Committee will also examine the effectiveness of the S&T Centers of Excellence to provide the DHS components with advanced technologies that help them carry out their respective missions. The Committee will also provide oversight on the effectiveness of the Integrated Product Teams (IPT) and the process established to ensure the most urgent needs of the DHS components are met in a timely fashion.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND PROTECTIVE SECURITY

ADVANCING RISK-BASED SECURITY

During the 115th Congress, the Committee will continue to examine TSA's long-term goals for TSA PreCheck and assess the effectiveness of TSA's passenger, baggage and cargo screening operations. The Committee will evaluate TSA's successes and challenges in expanding enrollment in TSA PreCheck, including through contracts with private sector entities, and examine TSA's methodology to decide which passengers are eligible for TSA PreCheck. Additionally, the Committee will monitor TSA's efforts to protect passenger privacy.

The Committee will also examine how TSA is ensuring that passengers that are designated high-risk are receiving enhanced screening at the checkpoint. Finally, the Committee will assess whether there are additional ways for TSA to enhance security and implement risk-based strategies at the screening checkpoint or in other areas of security, such as checked baggage screening operations, cargo security, and aviation access control points at domestic airports.

ENHANCING PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

In the 115th Congress, the Committee will conduct oversight to ensure that TSA is effectively engaging the private sector to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of its operations. Specifically, the Committee will evaluate the contracting process and management of TSA's Screening Partnership Program (SPP) and the use of third party canine teams. The Committee will work to ensure that stakeholders are properly consulted on major security policy decisions and airport staffing allocations, through the Aviation Security Advisory Committee or other means. The Committee will encourage TSA to find new ways to leverage private sector expertise, innovation, and technologies in its mission to secure the Nation's critical transportation systems in the most effective and efficient manner possible.

TARGETING WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE

During the 115th Congress, the Committee will conduct oversight to identify and prevent waste, fraud, or abuse within TSA. As part of this overall effort, the Committee will continue to conduct oversight on the implementation of the Transportation Security Acquisition Reform Act (Pub. Law 113–245), and monitor whether TSA is complying with the provisions outlined in the Act. This includes, among other things, better private sector engagement, strategic planning, and utilizing innovation opportunities within the private sector from small businesses, and transparency in how tax dollars are spent to avoid wasteful spending on technologies that do not perform as intended. The Committee will also look at instances of employee misconduct and agency retaliation against whistleblowers. Finally, the Committee will also examine TSA's process of designating information as Sensitive Security Information to determine if the designation is being abused.

STREAMLINING AND IMPROVING SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

In the 115th Congress, the Committee will review TSA's efforts to secure surface transit systems, including the highest-risk mass transit and rail systems. The Committee's oversight will include a review of the Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response Program, the Surface Transportation Security Inspection Program, and TSA's surface transportation security regulations. The Committee will review the extent to which TSA effectively coordinates with its Federal, State, local, and private sector partners to secure our Nation's transportation systems and to help prevent conflicting or unnecessarily redundant regulations. The Committee will also assess the effectiveness of TSA's efforts to secure the Nation's pipeline systems through TSA's oversight and inspection activities.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

In the 115th Congress, the Committee will examine the homeland security operations of the United States Secret Service. The Committee will conduct oversight on the Secret Service's complete integrated mission, including protecting the President of the United States and other Executive branch officials and investigating financial and cybercrime. The Committee will also examine

the Secret Service's lead role in planning and executing security operations for National Special Security Events, such as the 2017 Presidential Inauguration. The Committee will also examine the agency's staffing model, including whether it has adequate resources to meet its current and projected needs as well as the agency's flexibility to handle unanticipated events. The Committee will also give robust oversight to the steps the agency is taking to address its longstanding concerns with hiring practices, promotion policies and morale. Finally, the Committee will monitor the ongoing efforts to reform the management of the agency and implement the recommendations from the 2014 Protective Mission Panel.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

During the 115th Congress, the Committee will conduct oversight of all the cybersecurity activities of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and, in particular, on activities within the National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD), the U.S. Secret Service, and the Science and Technology Directorate. Areas of examination will include the President's Executive Orders 13636, Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity, and the Presidential Policy Directive 41 (PPD–41), United States Cyber Incident Coordination, and operations of NPPD's EINSTEIN and Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) programs for securing Federal networks.

The Committee will also consider the organization of NPPD to ensure that the component is properly structured to carry out the Cybersecurity and Information Sharing Act of 2015 as efficiently as possible. The Committee will also examine ways to further build the Department's cybersecurity capability and capacity, in order to implement newly assigned cyber statutory authorities.

Finally, the Committee will examine the implementation of cybersecurity legislation enacted during the 113th Congress including the National Cybersecurity Protection Act of 2014, (Pub. L. 113–282) (authorizing the National Cybersecurity Communications and Integration Center, or NCCIC); the Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014, Pub. L. 113–283 (authorizing DHS to carry out federal information security activities); the Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2014, (Pub. L. 113–274) (providing for improvements to cybersecurity through public-private partnerships, education, awareness, and development of standards and best practices); and the Cybersecurity Workforce Assessment Act, (Pub. L. 113–246) (calling for a comprehensive cyber workforce strategy with workforce assessments every three years) to, among other things, authorize the National Cybersecurity Communications and Integration Center (NCCIC), help improve the cybersecurity workforce, and grant DHS the authority to carry out protection of Federal civilian networks (Pub. Laws 113–246, 113–274, 113–277, 113–282, and 113–283).

During the 115th Congress the Committee will conduct oversight into DHS' engagement with the private sector on cyber risks to the Internet of Things.

The Committee will continue to monitor the security of Federal buildings and facilities, including the role and effectiveness of the Federal Protective Service (FPS). The Committee will also examine the general management of FPS, including its vehicle fleet, personnel policies, and training program. Additionally, the Committee will monitor FPS's oversight and management of federal facility contract guard personnel.

PROTECTION OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

In the 115th Congress, the Committee will examine NPPD's programs to protect critical infrastructure, with key focus on internal coordination mechanisms to ensure that expertise from both the cyber and physical 'sides of the house' can be leveraged efficiently and effectively, specifically with respect to the work of the Office of Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis (OCIA). The Committee will also review how DHS, through NPPD, works with the various critical infrastructure sectors pursuant to Presidential Policy Directive 21, Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience (PPD–21).

During the 115th Congress the Committee will continue to oversee the Department's implementation of the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standard (CFATS) program, which requires high risk chemical facility owners and operators to report chemical holdings, perform vulnerability assessments, and adopt risk-based security measures to protect against the threat of a terrorist attack. The Protecting and Securing Chemical Facilities from Terrorism Act of 2014, (Pub. L. 113–254), conveys CFATS statutory authority until December 18, 2018, at which point the Committee will rely on these oversight activities and findings to consider improvements or modifications to the CFATS program which can be achieved through reauthorization.

Further the Committee will continue to monitor the Department's efforts to establish a program to secure the sale and transfer of ammonium nitrate, as required by the Secure Handling of Ammonium Nitrate Act of 2008 (□563, Consolidated Appropriations Act, Pub. L. 110–161). After being unable to implement a program for several years, the Department is currently reviewing how common Improvised Explosive Device (IED) chemical precursors move through commerce to better inform a solution that considers many IED precursors of concern. DHS is also continuing to develop a program to secure ammonium nitrate against the threat of terrorist misuse.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON BORDER AND MARITIME SECURITY

BORDER SECURITY BETWEEN PORTS OF ENTRY

During the 115th Congress, the Committee will examine the Department's efforts to secure land and maritime borders of the United States, including but not limited to personnel, technology, infrastructure, and coordination between components. The Committee will also assess the status of programs and international agreements to secure US borders from illegal entry by persons or contraband. The Committee will monitor the extent to which the Department can measure its performance in securing the borders

and how these measures reflect the state of border security. The Committee will also examine the technologies used to secure the borders and the Department's acquisitions efforts regarding border security technologies.

Finally, the Committee will examine the Department's efforts to identify, detain, prioritize, and remove criminal aliens from the United States, including those apprehended at or near US borders and POEs who are subject to removal, and particularly those from special interest countries.

BORDER SECURITY AT PORTS OF ENTRY

In the 115th Congress, the Committee will examine the integration and effectiveness of transportation and border security screening systems at POEs for detecting high-risk passengers and cargo transported within the United States and across our borders, including efforts to better facilitate travel and trade such as implementation of "trusted traveler" programs, expansion of CBP Preclearance locations and the Beyond the Border Agreement with Canada.

The Committee will continue its rigorous oversight of the Department of Homeland Security's biometric programs including the accuracy and completeness of databases and the development and implementing of a biometric exit system in the air, sea and land environments. The biometric entry system was a 9/11 Commission recommendation and was first implemented in 2003 with the creation of US-VISIT. The recommendation to support a biometric exit system has not been completed, and, for the first time, Congress has provided the Department with a dedicated funding stream to complete an exit system at the nation's largest airports by 2018.

The Committee will examine the technology and infrastructure needs at POEs to better facilitate trade and travel while also strengthening border security. Congress recently authorized U.S. Customs and Border Protection to enter into Public Private Partnership agreements that leverage private dollars to enhance services at the nation's air, land and sea POEs, which will also be a key area of oversight.

VISA SECURITY

In the 115th Congress, the Committee intends to review efforts to ensure the deployment and implementation of training and infrastructure enhancements to assist border and consular officials in identifying, intercepting, and disrupting terrorists or others who would do the Nation harm by attempting to enter the United States. The Committee will address any security-related deficiencies in the immigration and naturalization process that terrorists could use to gain entry to or remain in the country for illegitimate purposes.

The Committee will continue to review visa security programs and policies to ensure adequate screening and vetting by DHS law enforcement including the Visa Security Program, the Preadjudicated Threat Recognition and Intelligence Operations Teams (PATRIOT), as well as reviewing the criteria for admission under the Visa Waiver Program's Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA). These programs are critical to countering the

growing threat of foreign fighters, including Americans and Europeans, who may attempt to join ISIS or its affiliates in Syria or Iraq, and who may return or travel to the United States to commit acts of terrorism.

The Committee will also examine the integration, security, and reliability of criminal immigration and terrorist databases used to screen persons seeking to enter and exit this country, to include advanced passenger information, and will assess the development of secure travel documents.

PORT AND MARITIME SECURITY

In the 115th Congress, the Committee will examine various aspects of port and maritime security, including the security of port facilities; the screening of vessels, passengers, cargo, and crew, for potential terrorists, terrorist weapons, and contraband. Specifically, the Committee will examine nuclear detection efforts and the development of international security standards for shipping and containers. The Committee will also analyze and conduct oversight on the statutorily required security assessment of the Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) program.

The Committee also plans to review how the Department manages risks emerging from maritime threats and vulnerabilities such as small "go-fast" boats, panga vessels, yola boats, and semi-submersible vessels. The Committee will continue its oversight of the increasing maritime smuggling threat along the California coast and the impact of fewer interdiction assets and holding platforms in the source and transit zones.

The Committee plans to review the efficiency and effectiveness of the Department's supply chain security programs, such as the Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C–TPAT), the Container Security Initiative (CSI), and the need to utilize a risk-based methodology and the future of the Radiation Portal Monitor program to ensure a proper balance between the facilitation of lawful trade and the security of the homeland. This will include an assessment of implementation of certain provisions of the Maritime and Transportation Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107–295), the Security and Accountability for Every (SAFE) Port Act of 2006 (Pub. L. 109–347), relevant provisions of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Pub. L. 108–458), and the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Pub. L. 110–53).

The Committee will examine the operations and procedures of U.S. Customs and Border Protection's Air and Marine Operations (AMO), specifically looking at AMO's interagency working relationships with law enforcement and Department partners and its specific capabilities and authorities. The Committee will review AMO's operational platforms and future acquisition programs to ensure both aviation and maritime assets are capable of meeting future mission needs and service requirements.

The Committee plans to review the Coast Guard's statutorily defined homeland security missions, to include ports, waterways, and coastal security; drug interdiction; migrant interdiction; law enforcement; and defense readiness. The Committee will examine Coast Guard operations to ensure that the service is using a risk-

based, layered strategy to enforce laws and keep America's waters secure. This will include a specific assessment of the Coast Guard's counter terrorism capabilities, including the Maritime Safety and Security Teams (MSST), Port Security Units, Tactical Law Enforcement Teams, and the Maritime Security Response Team (MSRT).

The Committee will review resource and asset needs within the Coast Guard to determine whether the service is operationally ready to address the varied threats to America's ports and waterways while pursuing a long-term sustainable path of fleet recapitalization.

Finally, the Committee will investigate the Coast Guard's specific maritime security operations and initiatives, such as the International Port Security Program and the inspection of vessels originating from ports with inadequate anti-terrorism measures. The Committee will examine these and other programs to ensure that the service is improving its maritime domain awareness and executing all of its missions in the most effective manner possible to keep America secure.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COUNTERTERRORISM AND INTELLIGENCE

The security of the United States is undeniably linked to international security. Vulnerabilities in one part of the world can quickly become security threats in another; to include the U.S. Homeland. During the 115th Congress, the Committee will examine the capabilities and efforts of the Federal government, particularly the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), to identify, prevent, deter, and respond to threats to the Homeland.

EMERGING THREATS AND HOMELAND COUNTERTERRORISM ACTIVITIES

The Committee will examine worldwide threats to the U.S. Homeland from terrorist groups, including the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), al Qaeda core, al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), al Shabaab, Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), Boko Haram, and other emerging groups that seek to establish safe havens or plot attacks against U.S. citizens and the Homeland. The Committee will also examine the threat from homegrown violent extremists and terrorist networks in the United States. Additionally, the Committee will monitor issues related to foreign fighter travel and trends, economic threats, and terrorist financing.

INTERNATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS

The Committee will review U.S. counterterrorism cooperation with major foreign partners, with the goal of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of international information sharing, training and best practices, and coordination. The Committee will examine international counterterrorism agreements and gather data from Departments and Agencies, as well as foreign partners.

RADICALIZATION, PROPAGANDA, AND INFLUENCE

The Committee will examine the security implications of foreign influence and propaganda directed at the Homeland, including the recruiting and radicalization by terrorist networks and propaganda developed and distributed by foreign adversaries. The Committee will assess homegrown terror threats and Federal, State and local efforts to address those threats. The Committee will continue to review Federal efforts to combat radicalization, particularly in prisons, to include how Federal agencies share information on potentially radicalized inmates with other appropriate entities.

HOMELAND SECURITY INTELLIGENCE ENTERPRISE

The Committee will conduct oversight of DHS's Intelligence Enterprise (DHS IE), including intelligence activities throughout the Department and component agencies. This will include a focus on the coordination and collaboration across intelligence offices and personnel within the Headquarters' elements and component agencies. Additionally, the Committee will review efforts to build the intelligence, analytical, and assessment capabilities of the Department and to ensure its full participation in the Intelligence Community as part of its homeland security mission. This will include an examination of the hiring authorities, practices, and career-development of intelligence analysts and professionals within Headquarters elements and component agencies.

The Committee will examine the Department's role in managing, distributing, and using terrorist threat information in furtherance of its homeland security mission. The Committee will monitor the extent to which DHS effectively coordinates and collaborates with other Federal, State, and local agencies to mitigate threats to the Homeland. The Committee will also review how DHS agencies collect and share information, including through vital security vetting programs.

The Committee will continue to assess the development of DHS counterintelligence and insider threat programs, including Departmental organizational changes, resources, monitoring programs, and training initiatives. DHS's counterintelligence efforts are intended to prevent adversaries from penetrating the Department to exploit sensitive information, operations, programs, personnel, and resources.

INFORMATION SHARING

The Committee will examine the Department's efforts to improve homeland security and terrorism information sharing among Federal, state, and local governments; law enforcement entities; first responders and emergency management personnel; and the private sector. The Committee will examine the Department's initiatives to coordinate information sharing to and from state and local fusion centers throughout the country, and will continue to evaluate the efficacy and efficiency of the National Network of Fusion Centers to determine their impact on securing the homeland. The Committee will also review coordination and information sharing procedures between state and local fusion centers and Joint Terrorism Task Forces.

The Committee will examine the Department's role in managing, distributing, and otherwise using terrorist threat information in furtherance of its homeland security mission. The Committee will also examine how the Department's component agencies conduct outreach to state and local law enforcement agencies, as well as other emergency response agencies, to identify best practices as well as address ongoing deficiencies.

PART B—IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY OVERSIGHT PLAN FOR THE 114TH CONGRESS

Part B of this section contains a summary of the actions taken by the Committee on Homeland Security to implement the Oversight Plan for the 115th Congress and the recommendations made with respect to this plan. Part B also contains a summary of the additional oversight activities undertaken by the Committee, and the recommendations made or actions taken thereon.

SECURE AMERICA'S BORDERS

Throughout the 115th Congress the Committee held multiple hearings, briefings, and site visits focused on securing the United States land and maritime borders. The first Full Committee hearing of the Congress was on security at the southwest border, and the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security held over 13 hearings and briefings relating to this topic. Through these activities, the Committee heard from agents and officers stationed in the field, as well as numerous stakeholders. Oversight also focused on how border security affects the opioid crisis, and its relation to human trafficking.

ENSURE THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY RUNS EFFECTIVELY

During the 115th Congress, the Committee on Homeland Security held numerous hearings on operations of the Department. The Committee examined leadership and management challenges that continue to plague the Department. The Committee held hearings to review Department management policies and priorities of the Department and examine its budget request. The Committee requested and Department provided input to the Committee on the reauthorization of programs at the Department. The Committee also received numerous briefings on the budget requests of the components.

PREVENT TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE HOMELAND AND SHUT DOWN TERROR PATHWAYS INTO AMERICA

During the 115th Congress, the Chair of the Committee established the Task Force on Denying Terrorists Entry to the United States for a period of six months beginning on March 15, 2017. The Task Force and the Full Committee on Homeland Security held numerous hearings and briefings on preventing the next terrorist attack in the homeland and ways to deny terrorist entry into the United States. Additionally, the Committee had numerous threat

briefings and site visits to examine countering violent extremism. The Committee examined the increase in terror attacks in Europe and threats to the United States and also examined threats from terrorists across the globe.

PROTECT AGAINST CYBER ATTACKS

In the 115th Congress, the full Committee on Homeland Security held six hearings and briefings on how to protect the homeland from the ever-growing threat from cyber attacks. Additionally, the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection held 22 hearings and briefings. The Committee explored the threat from cyber attacks by foreign actors to our elections, cyber threats posed by foreign actors and governments to critical infrastructure, and actions being taken by the Department to combat these threats.

SUPPORT AMERICA'S FIRST RESPONDERS

In the 115th Congress, the Committee examined the Department's preparedness and response capabilities and lessons learned from the 2017 disasters. The Committee reviewed the response of the Department to Hurricane Harvey, Irma, Jose and Maria. The Committee questioned the Department about its response to the various storms and how preparedness and response could be improved in the future. Additionally, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response and Communications held 20 hearings and briefings to explore the efforts of the Department to prepare for and respond to disasters.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY

DEPARTMENTAL EFFICIENCY AND WASTE, FRAUD, ABUSE, AND DUPLICATION

During the 115th Congress, the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency investigated programs and practices of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to ensure efficient and effective management was being conducted. The Subcommittee conducted several hearings to identify cost savings, find efficiencies, and eliminate duplicative or unnecessary programs. These hearings included examinations of watchdog recommendations, inefficiencies associated with DHS contractor employee vetting, and failures with the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) information technology systems that process immigration benefits. Subcommittee Members introduced several pieces of legislation to better ensure efficient and effective management of DHS on issues such as misconduct, streamlining DHS overhead, and better management of the Federal Protective Service's vehicle fleet, which became public law. Subcommittee Members requested that the DHS Office of Inspector General and Government Accountability Office (GAO) conduct numerous audits on a variety of issues to probe DHS management and operations.

ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT

The Subcommittee conducted oversight to improve acquisition outcomes at DHS. The Subcommittee held a hearing with DHS on threats to the security of the Department's supply chain. Committee Members introduced several pieces of legislation to reform the Department's acquisition processes and increase transparency and accountability of DHS's purchases. The Committee sent several letters to GAO to review DHS acquisition management, including to review test and evaluation activities for major acquisitions, DHS's research and development efforts, and performance of Component Acquisition Executives. Subcommittee staff received several updates from senior management officials regarding the performance of DHS acquisition programs.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The Subcommittee continued its oversight of the progress in properly managing financial systems and data. The Subcommittee Chair sent a letter to the Acting Undersecretary for Management regarding ineffective financial management systems of the United States Coast Guard and Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Subcommittee staff received several briefings from the Office of Chief Financial Officer regarding its efforts to modernize DHS financial systems. The Subcommittee conducted a hearing regarding the Department's failed attempts at modernizing its financial systems.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT

In the 115th Congress, the Subcommittee reviewed information technology (IT) challenges across the Department and at specific DHS components. At the request of the Committee, GAO examined IT issues including the Transportation Security Agency's (TSA) Technology Infrastructure Modernization program, and the United States Secret Service's (USSS) IT workforce planning and management practices. The Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Undersecretary for Management of the Department and the Chief Acquisition Officer of the United States Coast Guard regarding the Coast Guard's adoption of the same electronic health record (EHR) system used by the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs. The Subcommittee staff held briefings with senior DHS officials, such as the Chief Information Officer, on efforts to implement the Federal Information Technology Reform Act and efforts to update Human Resources Information Technology (HRIT). Additionally, the Chair and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the GAO Comptroller General regarding DHS's use of Agile software development.

DEPARTMENTAL WORKFORCE

The Subcommittee continued its oversight of DHS's efforts to consolidate its headquarters at the St. Elizabeths campus in Washington DC. The Subcommittee conducted a hearing to hear from witnesses on the continued schedule delays and cost overruns of the headquarters project. In addition, Committee Members toured the site and received a briefing on the construction progress. Sub-

committee staff received several briefings from the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer to review DHS's efforts to improve morale and recruit and retain a talented workforce. To further this oversight, the Subcommittee conducted a joint hearing to examine DHS' efforts to strengthen its cybersecurity workforce. The Subcommittee Chair sent a letter to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), requesting information on ICE's personnel training programs and the reorganization of their Office of Tactical Training Programs. Additionally, the Subcommittee conducted a hearing to learn about the contributions of DHS's canine workforce.

EMPLOYEE INTEGRITY

Throughout the 115th Congress, the Committee investigated allegations of employee misconduct at DHS. Employee misconduct represents a major management challenge at the Department. The Subcommittee held a joint hearing regarding misconduct at the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The Subcommittee Chair wrote to the Secretary of the Department regarding misconduct by the former Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC) Director, requesting information on the tracking of travel irregularities of DHS employees, among other items. The Subcommittee Chair also sent a letter to the Acting Inspector General of DHS's Office of Inspector General (OIG) thanking the OIG for keeping Congress informed on its investigation relating to misconduct by current and former OIG employees. Furthermore, Committee Members passed legislation to improve consistency regarding discipline and adverse actions in the Department's workforce.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

The Subcommittee continued its oversight of issues associated with privacy and civil liberties. The Subcommittee staff received a briefing from the Chief Privacy Officer on the office's efforts to safeguard the privacy of American citizens. Additionally, the Subcommittee staff received several briefings from the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties on ongoing efforts within their office, including briefings on their oversight over Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Protection (CBP) detention centers.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND COMMUNICATIONS

PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

Throughout the 115th Congress, the Subcommittee conducted oversight of efforts at the Federal, State, territorial, local, and private sector levels to prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks and natural disasters. Through a series of hearings, field hearings, briefings, and site visits, the Subcommittee worked to ensure that the whole community is engaged in these efforts. The Subcommittee held hearings to examine recommendations for the future of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); assess efforts to enhance school security; discuss the critical role of space-based capabilities in emergency preparedness and response

efforts; assess preparedness for events impacting transportation systems; and examine efforts to integrate innovative policies and technologies to better prepare, equip, and train first responders and the public to mitigate and address the threats the Nation faces. The Subcommittee also supported two Full Committee events assessing the response to the 2017 hurricane season. Subcommittee Members visited FEMA's National Response Coordination Center to observe response capabilities and operations. The Department of Homeland Security Authorization Act (H.R. 2825) included a number of provisions that resulted from the Subcommittee's oversight: requiring a review of the National Incident Management System, the establishment of performance measures and metrics related to Federal response efforts; requiring FEMA to regularly update its Strategic Human Capital Plan and report on systems modernization efforts, and authorizations of FEMA's Senior Law Enforcement Officer, Children's Technical Expert, Disability Coordinator, Office of Faith Based and Neighborhood Partnerships, and Mission Support functions.

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND FIRST RESPONDERS

The Department of Homeland Security has awarded more than $40 billion to State and local governments and first responders since the September 11th terrorist attacks. In the 115th Congress, the Subcommittee continued its oversight of the terrorism preparedness grant programs administered by FEMA through a field hearing, two Member briefings, and numerous staff briefings. The Subcommittee once again opposed proposed cuts to these programs and included provisions to reauthorize these programs and establish needed performance measures and metrics in H.R. 2825, which was passed by the House.

CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR PLANNING, PREPAREDNESS, AND RESPONSE

Preparedness for and response to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear events has remained a focus for the Subcommittee in the 115th Congress. The Subcommittee held a hearing on the appropriate organization of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear offices and programs within the Department of Homeland Security and the establishment of the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office (CWMD Office). In addition, Subcommittee Members participated in several classified briefings related to the threat of weapons of mass destruction. The Subcommittee also received briefings on the establishment and functions of the CWMD Office, the development of the National Biodefense Strategy, BioWatch, Securing the Cities, and the Department's Chemical Defense Program. This oversight culminated in the Committee's passage of the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Act (H.R. 6198) and the Securing the Cities Act (H.R. 655), both of which passed the House with bipartisan input and support.

COMMUNICATIONS

In the 115th Congress, the Subcommittee continued its oversight of communications issues with briefings on the Office of Emergency Communications, the First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet) and the implementation of the Public Safety Broadband Network, the impact of the requirement that first responders vacate the T-Band, and the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS). Subcommittee Members received briefings on the cybersecurity of emergency communications systems and held hearings assessing first responder communications and ensuring effective and reliable alerts and warnings. This oversight also resulted in the inclusion of a communications title in the Department of Homeland Security Authorization Act.

TRAINING AND EXERCISES

As part of its oversight of first responder training and exercise programs, the Subcommittee received numerous briefings on DHS-funded training and exercise programs from federal and State training providers. The Subcommittee also observed Federally-conducted exercises. This oversight resulted in the inclusion of a number of provisions in the Department of Homeland Security Authorization Act: the authorization of the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium, provisions related to oversight of the Center for Domestic Preparedness, and the establishment of a remedial action management program to address gaps identified by Federal agencies during exercises and the response to real world events.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Throughout the 115th Congress, the Subcommittee considered the role and performance of the Department of Homeland Security's Science and Technology Directorate to determine its appropriate mission and structure for the future. Subcommittee Members received a briefing from S&T officials on the Directorate's programs. In addition, the Subcommittee held a hearing with stakeholders to receive their input into S&T's operations and outreach. The Subcommittee also held a hearing on innovative practices and technologies employed by the Department to bolster preparedness activities. Subcommittee staff received numerous briefings on the various programs and offices of S&T, including S&T outreach efforts to DHS components and stakeholders. This oversight resulted in the Committee's passage of the Supporting Research and Development for First Responders Act (H.R. 4991).

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND PROTECTIVE SECURITY

ADVANCING RISK-BASED SECURITY

The Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security fulfilled this provision of the oversight plan in the 115th Congress by conducting oversight of the TSA PreCheck program in the form of Member and staff briefings, a Subcommittee hearing, as well as legislation to expand and improve the program. The Subcommittee

also implemented a number of reforms relating to TSA's technology development and acquisitions processes and conducted oversight of TSA's enhanced security measures put in place at overseas airport locations with direct flights to the United States.

ENHANCING PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

The Subcommittee worked to improve TSA's collaboration and engagement with the private sector by conducting multiple roundtable format stakeholder briefings discussing TSA's efforts to work with the private sector on mitigating insider threats to aviation security and improving surface transportation security efforts. Additionally, the Subcommittee enacted legislation and held hearings relating to TSA's private sector engagement efforts to develop and deploy advanced screening technologies at checkpoints and improve small business interactions.

TARGETING WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE

The Subcommittee passed legislation and conducted oversight relating to TSA employee misconduct, while also developing legislation to ensure comprehensive reviews of TSA programs and operations in order to streamline the agency and gain efficiencies. The Subcommittee worked to oversee TSA's development of its strategic investment plan and sought to implement acquisition reform and eliminate unnecessary redundancies.

STREAMLINING AND IMPROVING SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

The Subcommittee held multiple hearings, briefings, and enacted multiple pieces of legislation focusing on DHS and TSA efforts to improve surface transportation security and mitigate evolving threats to the surface sector. These efforts included renewed focus on surface transportation sector preparedness, TSA's surface inspector program, as well as TSA's Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) teams.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

The Subcommittee conducted multiple site visits and briefings to oversee and improve the dual protective and investigative missions of the United States Secret Service. These efforts included visits to the White House Complex where new fencing barriers are being designed and constructed to better secure the White House perimeter, as well as a Member site visit to the Rowley Training Center where Members of the Subcommittee witnessed and participated in demonstrations of USSS counterassault canines, tactical driving, firearms qualification, and protective strategy. The Subcommittee also participated in oversight of the USSS financial crime investigations and the successful protection of major national security events, such as the Presidential Inauguration and the United Nations General Assembly. The Subcommittee also received briefings on USSS staffing recruitment and retention challenges.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

CYBERSECURITY

The Subcommittee conducted rigorous oversight and authorized many functions within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) throughout the 115th Congress. The Subcommittee's efforts focused on a broad array of topics which encompass a wide range of issues.

In conducting oversight of DHS' role in protection of Federal networks, the Subcommittee focused on the efficacy of the Continuous Diagnostic and Mitigation (CDM) program. The Subcommittee held three hearings on the topic. The first on March 28, 2017, titled "The Current State of DHS Efforts to Secure the Federal Networks," the second on January 18, 2018, titled "CDM, the Future of Federal Cybersecurity?" and the third was held on March 20, 2018 jointly with the Information Technology of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform which was titled "CDM: Government Perspectives on Security and Modernization." These hearings led the Subcommittee to pass H.R. 6443: Advancing Cybersecurity Diagnostics and Mitigation Act. H.R. 6443 will codify the work of CDM to date, while ensuring DHS continues to update CDM technologies to regularly improve the program and develops a long-term strategy to strengthen the future of the program.

In addition, the Subcommittee ensured that DHS will have the tools necessary to carry out the Cybersecurity and Information Sharing Act of 2015 as efficiently as possible. Holding the hearing "Examining DHS's Cybersecurity Mission" on October 3, 2017 the Subcommittee brought senior staff from NPPD to determine what the Directorate needs to carry out its cybersecurity mission to the best of its ability. This, in part, assisted in the drafting, and eventual passage of H.R. 3359: Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency Act of 2018 (CISA) which reorganized and renamed NPPD to streamline and strengthen the cybersecurity mission of DHS. CISA also provided the Secretary of Homeland Security the ability to determine where the Federal Protective Service (FPS) best fits within the organizational structure of the Department. Moreover, in oversight of the Department's cybersecurity mission and in its work at the intersection of cybersecurity and infrastructure protection, the Subcommittee supported a full committee classified briefing and a full committee hearing focusing on DHS's activities towards securing election infrastructure.

Further, the Subcommittee sought to shed light on the roles and responsibilities of federal departments and agencies as defined under Presidential Policy Directive 41 (PPD–41) and Executive Orders 13636 regarding the Department's roles and responsibilities for federal cybersecurity policies and practices. The Subcommittee passed H.R. 5074: DHS Cyber Incident Response Teams Act of 2018 which codifies the work of US–CERT and the HIRT teams while providing DHS flexibility to also call upon outside expertise. Additionally, the subcommittee held two hearings on the topic. On September 6, 2018 the Subcommittee, in coordination with the subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security of the House Committee on Homeland Security held the hearing titled "Under-

standing Cybersecurity Threats to America's Aviation Sector." This hearing was intended to define the lanes of the road when it comes to aviation cybersecurity. Secondly, the Subcommittee held a joint hearing with the Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee on November 14, 2018 titled "Interagency Cyber Cooperation: Roles, Responsibilities and Authorities of Department of Defense & the Department of Homeland Security." This hearing was intended to delineate the roles and responsibilities between DHS and DoD in the cybersecurity realm.

Additionally, the Subcommittee continued to prioritize the development and growth of the federal cybersecurity workforce, and the nation's growing skills gap. The Subcommittee oversaw and monitored progress of the Cybersecurity Workforce Assessment Act (Pub. L. 113–246) and held multiple oversight hearings on the issue. On September 7, 2017 the Subcommittee held the hearing titled "Challenges of Recruiting and Retaining a Cybersecurity Workforce." On October 23, 2017 the Subcommittee held a joint hearing with the Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Development of the Committee on Education and the Workforce titled "Public-Private Solutions to Educating a Cyber Workforce." Finally, on March 7, 2018 the Subcommittee held another joint hearing with the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency titled "Examining DHS' Efforts to Strengthen its Cybersecurity Workforce." Bringing in a mixture of private sector experts and government officials, the Subcommittee was able to examine ways the Department and federal government are attempting to close the cybersecurity skills gap.

The Subcommittee also examined ways in which DHS supports and shares information with the private sector. The first hearing the Subcommittee held on this topic was on March 9, 2017 which was entitled "The Current State of DHS Private Sector Engagement for Cybersecurity." Secondly, a hearing was held on November 15, 2018 titled "Maximizing the Value of Cyber Threat Information Sharing." Both of these hearings examined ways in which the department can assist the private sector on cybersecurity matters ranging from the threat of botnets to IoT systems to streamlining information sharing through offering more security clearances. This, in part, led to legislation that passed the committee including H.R. 5733: DHS Industrial Control Systems Capabilities Enhancement Act of 2018 and H.R. 6735: Public-Private Cybersecurity Cooperation Act.

PROTECTION OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The Subcommittee conducted oversight of the critical infrastructure mission of NPPD. This includes examining how DHS can better assist soft targets, such as schools, in bolstering protection from a wide range of threats. On April 11, 2018, the Members of the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications and the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection received a briefing on Department of Homeland Security programs and activities related to school security. Representatives from the National Protection and Programs Directorate, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Office of Part-

nership and Engagement attended this briefing. In part, this briefing led to the development of H.R. 5731: Securing Our Schools Act, that would require NPPD to work across the Department to create a Department-wide strategy on efforts and activities related to securing elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from acts of terrorism, active shooters, and other homeland security threats

The Subcommittee conducted oversight on the Chemical Facilities Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) program which is due to expire. On May 18 and June 29, 2017, the Members of the Subcommittee received briefings on the CFATS Program, and on February 15, 2018, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Industry Views of the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program." The Subcommittee received testimony from private sector experts.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON BORDER AND MARITIME SECURITY

BORDER SECURITY BETWEEN PORTS OF ENTRY

In the 115th Congress, the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security examined the Department of Homeland Security's efforts to secure the border between ports of entry (POE) in the United States by utilizing technology, personnel, infrastructure, and coordination among the Department of Homeland Security. The Subcommittee held hearings on these border security topics on February 16, 2017, July 25, 2017, November 14, 2017, March 15, 2018, and May 30, 2018.

To gain better understanding and situational awareness of the contraband being smuggled across the southwest border and of the tactics used by cartels against Border Patrol, the Subcommittee held a hearing on February 16, 2017 entitled "A Dangerous and Sophisticated Adversary: The Threat to the Homeland Posed by Cartel Operations." This hearing provided Subcommittee Members the opportunity to hear from different components of DHS, including Coast Guard and HSI, and the Department of State on how cartels employ tactics to subvert law enforcement to smuggle contraband in the United States.

Furthermore, in order to provide oversight on border security technology used by Border Patrol agents between the POE, such as sensors, cameras, night vision devices, the Subcommittee held a hearing on July 25, 2017, entitled "Deter, Detect and Interdict: Technology's Role in Securing the Border." During this hearing, officials from the Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection, and the Government Accountability Office (GAO) testified before Members of the Subcommittee on what new technology enhances securement of the border. The Subcommittee also examined CBP's investment into new technology with the aim to detect, track, and apprehend/interdict illicit activity. On February 22, 2018 the Subcommittee received a staff briefing on the U.S. Customs and Border Protection budget request in which technology budgets were discussed in depth. As a follow-up, on June 12, 2018, the Subcommittee received a technology deep-dive staff briefing from U.S. Customs and Border Protection officials on the cur-

rent technologies deployed in the field and the vision for technology acquisition in the future.

To provide an update and oversight on northern border security, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Looking North: Assessing the Current Threat at the U.S.-Canada Border" on November 14, 2017. This hearing examined the current threat landscape and the challenges faced at the northern border. Officials from multiple components of DHS, including the Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans, Border Patrol, and ICE, along with a witness from the Colville Business Council on behalf of the National Congress of American Indians, testified to the Subcommittee.

The Subcommittee also provided oversight on the Department of Homeland Security's plan to update technology and build new border wall emplacements between POE. On July 9, 2018, the Subcommittee received a briefing from Customs and Border Protection on appropriated new border wall construction plans, technology to better detection along the southwest border of individuals attempting to gain illegal entry into the United States, and FY 2019 budget requests for border security between POE.

The Subcommittee's oversight on border security between POE informed legislation to gain better situational awareness of the border, specifically the southwest border. For example, H.R. 505, the Border Security Technology Accountability Act of 2017, requires DHS to strengthen accountability of border security technology that has an expected lifecycle cost of at least $300 million. H.R. 505 was introduced and referred to the Subcommittee on January 12, 2017, and passed by the House of Representatives on January 31, 2017. In addition, H.R. 6740 authorizes the Department of Homeland Security to establish the Border Tunnels Task Forces to detect and eliminate cross-border tunnels used to smuggle drugs, weapons, and people below the U.S. border. H.R. 6740 was introduced on September 7, 2018, and the Full Committee on Homeland Security considered the measure on September 13, 2018. The measure was passed by the House of Representatives on September 25, 2018.

To provide comprehensive improvement to border security and immigration policy, H.R. 4760, the Secure America's Future Act of 2018, was introduced on January 10, 2018. This bill aimed to secure the southwest border by: authorizing $18 billion for the deployment of a border wall system; providing $5.8 billion for technological improvements along the border, such as helicopters, maritime patrol aircraft, ground sensors, tunnel detection, and other surveillance technology; authorizing the hiring of an additional 5,000 Border Patrol Agents and 5,000 CBP Officers; supporting local law enforcement by doubling the Stonegarden grant program at $110 million; and other provisions to further strengthen border security. On June 21, 2018, the House of Representatives voted on H.R. 4760.

On March 15, 2018 the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security held a hearing entitled "Bang for the Border Security Buck: What do we get for $33 billion?" This hearing allowed members to examine critical infrastructure, technology, and personnel funding needs of CBP to enhance border security.

The Subcommittee provided oversight on border security threats occurring between POEs by requesting multiple briefings and up-

dates from CBP. On September 25, 2018, Border Patrol provided a briefing to Subcommittee staff on threats that occur across the southwest border, specifically in the Rio Grande Valley Sector.

To better enhance communication among CBP officers and agents between POEs and decrease response times to threats along the border, the Subcommittee considered H.R. 6742, the Secure Border Communications Act. This measure directs the Department of Homeland Security to ensure officers and agents of U.S. Customs and Border Protection are equipped with secure radios or other two-way communication devices, supported by interoperability. H.R. 6742 was introduced on September 7, 2018; considered by the Full Committee on September 13, 2018. The measure was then passed by the House of Representatives on September 25, 2018.

In addition, the Subcommittee investigated the link between the opioid crisis and drugs that are smuggled into the U.S. through the border. On May 30, 2018 the Subcommittee held a field hearing in Phoenix, Arizona entitled "An Unsecure Border and the Opioid Crisis: The Urgent Need for Action to Save Lives." The Subcommittee heard from the Governor of Arizona, law enforcement officials tasked with investigating drug crimes, and private sector stakeholders on opioid dependency and the law enforcement perspective.

BORDER SECURITY AT PORTS OF ENTRY

During the 115th Congress, the Subcommittee reviewed efforts to improve infrastructure and update Ports of Entry (POEs) into the United States, as many were built decades ago and were not designed for post-9/11 security measures. In addition, POEs remain a highly effective route for smugglers to transport illicit drugs into the United States. The Subcommittee held hearings on staffing at POEs, Customs and Border Protection's improvement plans for POEs and threats that may pass through POEs on January 9, 2018, April 25, 2018, May 22, 2018, July 24, 2018 and September 26, 2018.

The Subcommittee dug deeper on securing and improving POEs during a hearing held on January 9, 2018 entitled "On the Line: Border Security from an Agent Perspective." This hearing examined the challenges U.S. Customs Office of Field Operations Officers face in carrying out their mission to secure the Nation's POE. The Subcommittee held its second hearing related to CBP's modernization plans throughout the agency and at POE on April 25, 2018, entitled "Border Security, Commerce and Travel: Commissioner McAleenan's Vision for the Future of CBP." The purpose of this hearing was to examine CBP's "Border Security Improvement Plan," which outlines 31 improvement initiatives to 16 POEs. The hearing was also intended to examine Commissioner McAleenan's vision for CBP.

With migrant caravans continuing to show up at the border and, specifically at POEs, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Stopping the Daily Border Caravan: Time to Build a Policy Wall" on May 22, 2018. This hearing examined the factors causing the increase in illegal immigration, and the policies and resources needed to address the increase. Officials from U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and U.S.

Citizenship and Immigration Services testified before the Subcommittee.

On April 4, 2018, President Trump issued a Presidential Memorandum for the Secretary of Defense, Attorney General, and Secretary of Homeland Security to deploy National Guard personnel to support CBP in securing the southern border. To provide oversight of this deployment, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Boots at the Border: Examining the National Guard Deployment to the Southwest Border" on July 24, 2018. This hearing examined the deployment of National Guard personnel to the southern border, their ability to enhance U.S. Customs and Border Protection Operations in each border patrol sector, their specific duties at the border, and coordination efforts between DHS and DOD. During this hearing, Subcommittee Members received testimony from officials of the U.S. Border Patrol, Texas National Guard and Arizona National Guard.

To address the evolving threat of human trafficking, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Hidden in Plain Sight: Understanding Federal Efforts to Stop Human Trafficking." Subcommittee Members heard from DHS officials from the Office of Partnership and Engagement and ICE-HSI, the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice and the Chief Justice of the Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska. This hearing assessed the federal efforts to combat human trafficking in the United States and was held on September 26, 2018.

Furthermore, the Subcommittee conducted oversight of port of entry security by receiving briefings from different DHS components and the Government Accountability Office on plans to modernize POEs. On November 16, 2018 the Subcommittee received an update briefing from the GAO on an ongoing study of land port of entry infrastructure plans.

The Subcommittee also considered legislation to conduct a threat and operational analysis of POEs. H.R. 6400, the United States Port of Entry Threat and Operational Review Act, was introduced in the House on July 17, 2018; considered by the Full Committee on July 24, 2018. The measure was then passed by the House of Representatives on September 4, 2018. Furthermore, H.R. 4760, the Securing America's future Act of 2018 included provisions to expand vehicle, cargo and pedestrian inspection lanes on the southern border by installing additional primary and secondary inspection lanes. This bill would also require an upgrade of existing license plate readers on incoming and outgoing lanes at POE along the northern and southern borders. Lastly, H.R. 4760 would have funded $3 billion in much needed construction and modernization at POE.

VISA SECURITY

In the 115th Congress, the Subcommittee examined various aspects of visa security and the implementation of biometrics to enhance national security by determining when foreign nationals attempt to gain entry into or fail to leave the United States. With visa overstays outnumbering the amount of apprehensions at the border, determining who is overstaying and who is exiting the country is of vital importance to our national security. The Sub-

committee held a hearing on different aspects of visa security on May 23, 2017 and conducted oversight with the introduction of legislation to establish biometrics within DHS.

On May 23, 2017, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Visa Overstays: A Gap in the Nation's Border Security." The purpose of this hearing was to understand the challenges and threat visa overstays pose to our national security and to examine plans for the implementation of a biometric exit system. During the hearing, Subcommittee Members heard testimony from CBP, ICE, and other components of DHS, including the Office of the Inspector General.

The Subcommittee also provided oversight on the implementation of biometrics systems by receiving briefings from different agencies within DHS. On July 10, 2018, the U.S. Coast Guard briefed the Subcommittee staff on the use of biometrics on Coast Guard vessels, specifically when apprehending individuals at sea. Furthermore, the Subcommittee received a joint briefing from the Department of Homeland Security and Department of State on visa security vetting measures and their cooperation, specifically dealing with the PATRIOT System, on February 6, 2018. In addition, the Department of State and Department of Homeland Security also briefed the Subcommittee on Mexico's repatriation and visa vetting programs on September 12, 2018. Finally, on August 31, 2018, the Subcommittee received a briefing from the GAO on a study being conducted on the Student and Exchange Visa Program at ICE.

Furthermore, the Subcommittee considered legislation to codify and establish biometric systems within the Department of Homeland Security. H.R. 5206, the Office of Biometric Identity Management Authorization Act of 2018, establishes the Office of Biometric Identity Management to support counterterrorism, border security, credentialing, national security and public safety efforts through the use of biometrics. The measure was introduced on March 7, 2018, referred to the Subcommittee on March 19, 2018, and passed by the House of Representatives on June 25, 2018. In addition, H.R. 6439, the Biometric Identification Transnational Migration Alert Program Authorization Act of 2018, codifies a U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Homeland Security Investigations led program that enables international partner-country law enforcement officers to collect and share biometric and biographic data on special interest individuals. The measure was introduced in the House on July 19, 2018; considered by the Full Committee on July 24, 2018. H.R. 6439 was passed then by the House of Representatives on September 4, 2018.

To better enhance visa screenings at U.S. Embassies overseas, the Subcommittee considered H.R. 2626, the Strong Visa Integrity Secures America Act. This bill authorizes DHS to assign counterterrorism personnel and biometric screening technology to at least thirty U.S. Embassy posts overseas to vet and screen visa applicants against the appropriate criminal, national security, and terrorism databases maintained by the federal government. H.R. 2626 was introduced in the House of Representatives on May 24, 2017 and considered by the Full Committee on July 26, 2017. The bill

was then reported to the House of Representatives on August 8, 2017.

Lastly, H.R. 4760, the Secure America's Future Act, had a number of provisions focused on improving visa security. The bill would: expand ICE's Visa Security Units (VSU) to the most 75 high-risk posts worldwide; require CBP to screen passports at airports by reading the passport's embedded chip and utilizing facial recognition technology to screen Visa Waiver Program travelers at airports; mandate that DHS issue a visa overstay report for the previous fiscal year to appropriate Congressional oversight Committees; require DHS to ensure that information collected in the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System is available to CBP officers conducting primary inspections of aliens seeking admission into the U.S.; and require DHS to review the social media accounts of visa applicants who are citizens of, or reside in, high-risk countries as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

PORT AND MARITIME SECURITY

During the 115th Congress, the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security reviewed port and maritime security through hearings, legislation and briefings from the U.S. Coast Guard and other DHS components involved with port and maritime security. On October 30, 2017, the Full Committee on Homeland Security held a field hearing at the Port of Los Angeles entitled "Examining Physical Security and Cyber Security at our Nation's Ports." This hearing examined how the U.S. government mitigates physical security and cybersecurity risks at U.S. and last point of departure oversea seaports. Members of the Committee heard from the Commander of the Coast Guard's Eleventh District, Port of Los Angeles officials, CBP and port stakeholders. In addition to the field hearing, Members and staff of the Subcommittee conducted site visits to the Port of Long Beach and Port of Los Angeles.

In addition to the field hearing, the Subcommittee received testimony from Coast Guard officials at other hearings. On February 16, 2017, Vice Admiral Ray Charles, Deputy Commandant for Operation of the U.S. Coast Guard, testified during the Subcommittee hearing entitled "A Dangerous and Sophisticated Adversary: The threat to the Homeland Posed by Cartel Operations." In addition, on April 4, 2017, then Vice Admiral Karl Schultz testified to the Subcommittee, in addition to other DHS and GAO witnesses, during the hearing entitled "Defeating a Sophisticated and Dangerous Adversary: Are the New Border Security Task Forces the Right Approach?"

The hearings and the Subcommittee's oversight of the U.S. Coast Guard and port security prompted legislation to enhance maritime security. H.R. 5869, the Maritime Border Security Review Act, requires the Department of Homeland Security to conduct a threat analysis of the United States maritime border, which encompasses the sea corridors of the Western Atlantic Ocean, the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico and the Eastern Pacific. H.R. 5869 was introduced on May 17, 2018, referred to the Subcommittee on June 4, 2018, and passed the House of Representatives on September 4, 2018. Much of the language of H.R. 5869 was signed into law in the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018, which became law on Octo-

ber 5, 2018. Furthermore, H.R. 2825, the DHS Authorization Act, included multiple sections under Title IV of the bill to enhance maritime security including: enhancing international supply chain security, giving USCG responsibility of cybersecurity at ports, requiring USCG to report on the usage of deployable specialized forces to determine a cost benefit, and other provisions to bolster security within the maritime domain. H.R. 2825 was introduced in the House of Representatives on June 8, 2017 and considered by the Full Committee on June 14, 2018. The House then passed the bill on July 20, 2017. All of H.R. 2825's Title IV maritime security provisions were signed into law in the FAA Reauthorization.

Also, H.R. 3551, To Reauthorize the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism Program Act, reauthorizes the C-TPAT program for the first time in 11 years, which enhances global supply chain security. The measure was introduced in the House on July 28, 2017; considered by the Subcommittee on August 29, 2017. The measure was then passed by the House of Representatives on October 24, 2017.

Furthermore, H.R. 4760, the Securing America's Future Act of 2018, would appropriate an additional $200 million to the U.S. Coast Guard for deployments of personnel and assets. Also, H.R. 4760 would increase operational hours for maritime security components dedicated to joint counter-smuggling and interdiction efforts.

To gain a first-hand perspective of transnational criminal organization threats, the Subcommittee traveled on a staff delegation trip with the U.S. Coast Guard to Puerto Rico and Florida in August 2018. On this trip, Subcommittee staff were briefed by the U.S. Coast Guard and other DHS components on threats faced in the region, specifically within the maritime domain.

In addition, the Subcommittee conducted oversight by receiving briefings from the U.S. Coast Guard and other DHS components tasked with securing ports and the maritime domain. On July 10, 2018, U.S. Coast Guard officials briefed the staff of the Subcommittee on current maritime law enforcement efforts and the use of biometric technology when apprehending smugglers at sea.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COUNTERTERRORISM AND INTELLIGENCE

EMERGING THREATS AND HOMELAND COUNTERTERRORISM ACTIVITIES

The security of the United States is undeniably linked to international security. Vulnerabilities in one part of the world can quickly become security threats in another, including the U.S. homeland. During the 115th Congress, the Subcommittee examined capabilities and threats posed by foreign terrorist organizations and other emerging threats to the homeland. Members and staff conducted hearings, classified and unclassified briefings, and site visits to gather information on current and future threats associated with the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), al Qaeda, Hezbollah and other FTOs. The Subcommittee also held hearings and conducted oversight over threats posed by Transnational Criminal Organizations, particularly MS–13. The Subcommittee

also reviewed threats to the DHS supply chain and considered legislation to provide DHS with additional authorities to mitigate those threats.

INTERNATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS

Protecting the homeland from terror attacks requires robust international partnerships and intelligence cooperation. The Subcommittee conducted oversight on strategic counterterrorism agreements, particularly related to the Department of Homeland Security's role in the Five Country Ministerial. The Subcommittee held Member and staff briefings, participated in international staff delegations, and sent oversight letters.

RADICALIZATION, PROPAGANDA, AND INFLUENCE

During the 115th Congress, Members and staff conducted oversight regarding radicalization, propaganda, and influence that may pose a threat to the homeland. The Subcommittee held numerous briefings, site visits, and sent oversight letters to address this issue.

HOMELAND SECURITY INTELLIGENCE ENTERPRISE

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Intelligence Enterprise (IE) refers to the intelligence and information collection and analytical capabilities across the Department. The Committee prioritized oversight over the DHS IE to ensure robust capabilities while protecting privacy and civil rights and civil liberties. Subcommittee Members and staff conducted numerous briefings and site visits including meeting with the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, Chief Security Officer, DHS component intelligence offices, and other relevant Federal agencies. Committee Members introduced a number of bills focused on institutionalizing and strengthening the DHS IE.

The Subcommittee also reviewed DHS efforts to enhance screening and vetting programs, the Department's responsibilities related to suspicious activity reporting, and the development of DHS insider threat programs.

INFORMATION SHARING

Federal counterterrorism information sharing with state and local partners has been a top priority for the Committee since it was created in 2003. The 115th Congress was no exception and Members and staff committed a significant amount of oversight and legislative activity towards expanding and institutionalizing these vital activities. Members and staff met with representatives from a number of the 79 state and local fusion centers across the U.S., as well as with each agency within the Department of Homeland Security responsible for sharing information, providing training or conducting outreach to state and local law enforcement. The Subcommittee also met with other Federal agencies related to information sharing efforts with state and local stakeholders. The Majority staff released a report on the National Network of Fusion Centers. The Subcommittee held oversight hearings and briefings,

sent letters, and Members introduced several pieces of legislation to strengthen DHS information sharing programs.

APPENDIX II

Membership Changes

January 2017

January 3, 2017, appointment of Mr. Michael T. McCaul as Chair, and Mr. Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi as Ranking Minority Member pursuant to H. Res. 6 and H. Res. 7, respectively.

January 11, 2017, appointment of Minority Members of the Committee pursuant to H. Res. 45.

January 13, 2017, appointment of Majority Members of the Committee pursuant to H. Res. 51.

February 1, 2017, appointment of Members to the Subcommittees of the Committee.

The Committee membership was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas, *Chairman*

LAMAR SMITH, Texas
PETER T. KING, New York
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama
JEFF DUNCAN, South Carolina
TOM MARINO, Pennsylvania
LOU BARLETTA, Pennsylvania
SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania
JOHN KATKO, New York
WILL HURD, Texas
MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona
JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas
DANIEL M. DONOVAN, JR., New York
MIKE GALLAGHER, Wisconsin
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
JOHN H. RUTHERFORD, Florida
THOMAS A. GARRETT, JR., Virginia
BRIAN K. FITZPATRICK, Pennsylvania

BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey
FILEMON VELA, Texas
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
J. LUIS CORREA, California
VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Florida
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COUNTERTERRORISM AND INTELLIGENCE

PETER T. KING, New York, *Chairman*

LOU BARLETTA, Pennsylvania
SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania
WILL HURD, Texas
MIKE GALLAGHER, Wisconsin
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas *(ex officio)*

KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY

SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*

JEFF DUNCAN, South Carolina
TOM MARINO, Pennsylvania
JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas
(ex officio)

J. LUIS CORREA, California
KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
(ex officio)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND PROTECTIVE SECURITY

JOHN KATKO, New York, *Chairman*

PETER T. KING, New York
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
BRIAN K. FITZPATRICK, Pennsylvania
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas
(ex officio)

BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
(ex officio)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON BORDER AND MARITIME SECURITY

MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona, *Chairman*

LAMAR SMITH, Texas
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama
JEFF DUNCAN, South Carolina
LOU BARLETTA, Pennsylvania
WILL HURD, Texas
JOHN H. RUTHERFORD, Florida
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas
(ex officio)

FILEMON VELA, Texas
CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
J. LUIS CORREA, California
VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Florida
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
(ex officio)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas, *Chairman*

JOHN KATKO, New York
DANIEL M. DONOVAN, Jr., New York
MIKE GALLAGHER, Wisconsin
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
THOMAS A. GARRETT, JR., Virginia
BRIAN K. FITZPATRICK, Pennsylvania
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas
(ex officio)

CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Florida
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
(ex officio)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND COMMUNICATIONS

DANIEL M. DONOVAN, JR., New York, *Chairman*

TOM MARINO, Pennsylvania
MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona
JOHN H. RUTHERFORD, Florida
THOMAS A. GARRETT, JR., Virginia
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas
(ex officio)

DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
(ex officio)

June 2017

On June 27, 2017, Mr. Tom Marino of Pennsylvania resigned as a Member of the Committee on Homeland Security. Mr. Ron Estes of Kansas was elected to the Committee on June 27, 2017, pursuant to H. Res. 410. The Membership was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas, *Chairman*

LAMAR SMITH, Texas
PETER T. KING, New York
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama
JEFF DUNCAN, South Carolina
LOU BARLETTA, Pennsylvania
SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania
JOHN KATKO, New York
WILL HURD, Texas
MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona
JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas
DANIEL M. DONOVAN, JR., New York
MIKE GALLAGHER, Wisconsin
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
JOHN H. RUTHERFORD, Florida
THOMAS A. GARRETT, JR., Virginia
BRIAN K. FITZPATRICK, Pennsylvania
RON ESTES, Kansas

BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey
FILEMON VELA, Texas
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
J. LUIS CORREA, California
VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Florida
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COUNTERTERRORISM AND INTELLIGENCE

PETER T. KING, New York, *Chairman*

LOU BARLETTA, Pennsylvania
SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania
WILL HURD, Texas
MIKE GALLAGHER, Wisconsin
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas *(ex officio)*

KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY

SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*

JEFF DUNCAN, South Carolina
JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
RON ESTES, Kansas
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas *(ex officio)*

J. LUIS CORREA, California
KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND PROTECTIVE SECURITY

JOHN KATKO, New York, *Chairman*

MIKE ROGERS, Alabama
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
BRIAN K. FITZPATRICK, Pennsylvania
RON ESTES, Kansas
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas *(ex officio)*

BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON BORDER AND MARITIME SECURITY

MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona, *Chairman*

LAMAR SMITH, Texas
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama
JEFF DUNCAN, South Carolina
LOU BARLETTA, Pennsylvania
WILL HURD, Texas
JOHN H. RUTHERFORD, Florida
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas
(ex officio)

FILEMON VELA, Texas
CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
J. LUIS CORREA, California
VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Florida
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
(ex officio)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas, *Chairman*

JOHN KATKO, New York
DANIEL M. DONOVAN, JR., New York
MIKE GALLAGHER, Wisconsin
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
THOMAS A. GARRETT, JR., Virginia
BRIAN K. FITZPATRICK, Pennsylvania
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas
(ex officio)

CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Florida
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
(ex officio)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND COMMUNICATIONS

DANIEL M. DONOVAN, JR., New York, *Chairman*

PETER T. KING, New York
MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona
JOHN H. RUTHERFORD, Florida
THOMAS A. GARRETT, JR., Virginia
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas
(ex officio)

DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
(ex officio)

October 2017

On October 24, 2017, Mr. Jeff Duncan of South Carolina resigned as a Member of the Committee on Homeland Security. Mr. Don Bacon of Nebraska was elected to the Committee on November 29, 2017, pursuant to H. Res. 634. The Membership was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas, *Chairman*

LAMAR SMITH, Texas
PETER T. KING, New York
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama
LOU BARLETTA, Pennsylvania
SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania
JOHN KATKO, New York
WILL HURD, Texas
MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona
JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas
DANIEL M. DONOVAN, JR., New York
MIKE GALLAGHER, Wisconsin
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
JOHN H. RUTHERFORD, Florida
THOMAS A. GARRETT, JR., Virginia
BRIAN K. FITZPATRICK, Pennsylvania
RON ESTES, Kansas
DON BACON, Nebraska

BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey
FILEMON VELA, Texas
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
J. LUIS CORREA, California
VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Florida
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COUNTERTERRORISM AND INTELLIGENCE

PETER T. KING, New York, *Chairman*

LOU BARLETTA, Pennsylvania
SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania
WILL HURD, Texas
MIKE GALLAGHER, Wisconsin
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas *(ex officio)*

KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY

SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*

JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
THOMAS A. GARRETT, JR., Virginia
RON ESTES, Kansas
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas *(ex officio)*

J. LUIS CORREA, California
KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND PROTECTIVE SECURITY

JOHN KATKO, New York, *Chairman*

MIKE ROGERS, Alabama
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
BRIAN K. FITZPATRICK, Pennsylvania
RON ESTES, Kansas
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas *(ex officio)*

BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON BORDER AND MARITIME SECURITY

MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona, *Chairman*

LAMAR SMITH, Texas
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama
LOU BARLETTA, Pennsylvania
WILL HURD, Texas
JOHN H. RUTHERFORD, Florida
DON BACON, Nebraska
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas
(ex officio)

FILEMON VELA, Texas
CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
J. LUIS CORREA, California
VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Florida
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
(ex officio)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas, *Chairman*

JOHN KATKO, New York
DANIEL M. DONOVAN, JR., New York
MIKE GALLAGHER, Wisconsin
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
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May 2018

On May 16, 2018, Mr. John H. Rutherford of Florida resigned as a Member of the Committee on Homeland Security.

On May 16, 2018, Mrs. Debbie Lesko of Arizona was elected to the Committee on June 27, 2017, pursuant to H. Res. 897. The Membership was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas, *Chairman*

LAMAR SMITH, Texas
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SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania
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THOMAS A. GARRETT, JR., Virginia
BRIAN K. FITZPATRICK, Pennsylvania
RON ESTES, Kansas
DON BACON, Nebraska
DEBBIE LESKO, Arizona

BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
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SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY

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BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
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SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND PROTECTIVE SECURITY

JOHN KATKO, New York, *Chairman*

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON BORDER AND MARITIME SECURITY

MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona, *Chairman*

LAMAR SMITH, Texas
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CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
DON BACON, Nebraska
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas
(ex officio)

FILEMON VELA, Texas
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BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
(ex officio)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas, *Chairman*

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APPENDIX III

LIST OF PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law	Date Approved	Bill	Title
115–38	June 6, 2017	H.R. 366	*DHS Stop Asset and Vehicle Excess Act or the DHS SAVE Act* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to direct the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security to make certain improvements in managing the Department's vehicle fleet, and for other purposes.
115–43	June 30, 2017	H.R. 1238	*Securing Our Agriculture and Food Act* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for Health Affairs responsible for coordinating the efforts of the Department of Homeland Security related to food, agriculture, and veterinary defense against terrorism, and for other purposes.
115–76	November 2, 2017	H.R. 1616	*Strengthening State and Local Cyber Crime Fighting Act of 2017* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the National Computer Forensics Institute, and for other purposes.
115–79	November 2, 2017	S. 504	*Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Business Travel Cards Act of 2017* To permanently authorize the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Business Travel Card Program.
115–112	January 10, 2018	H.R. 2142	*International Narcotics Trafficking Emergency Response by Detecting Incoming Contraband with Technology Act INTERDICT Act* To improve the ability of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to interdict fentanyl, other synthetic opioids, and other narcotics and psychoactive substances that are illegally imported into the United States, and for other purposes.
115–118	January 19, 2018	S. 139 (H.R. 4478).	*FISA Amendments Reauthorization Act of 2017* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to issue Department of Homeland Security-wide guidance and develop training programs as part of the Department of Homeland Security Blue Campaign, and for other purposes.
115–125	February 14, 2018	H.R. 4708	*Department of Homeland Security Blue Campaign Authorization Act* To amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 to improve foreign intelligence collection and the safeguards, accountability, and oversight of acquisitions of foreign intelligence, to extend title VII of such Act, and for other purposes.
115–278	November 16, 2018	H.R. 3359	*Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency Act of 2018* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Public Law	Date Approved	Bill	Title
115–331 ..	December 19, 2018 ...	H.R. 2454	*Department of Homeland Security Data Framework Act of 2018* To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a data framework to provide access for appropriate personnel to law enforcement and other information of the Department, and for other purposes.
115–230 ..	August 2, 2018	H.R. 5729	*Transportation Worker Identification Credential Accountability Act of 2018* To restrict the department in which the Coast Guard is operating from implementing any rule requiring the use of biometric readers for biometric transportation security cards until after submission to Congress of the results of an assessment of the effectiveness of the transportation security card program.
115–254 ..	October 5, 2018	H.R. 302	*FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018* To provide protections for certain sports medicine professionals, to reauthorize Federal aviation programs, to improve aircraft safety certification processes, and for other purposes.
115–	December 31, 2018 ...	H.R. 4227	*Vehicular Terrorism Prevention Act of 2018* To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to examine what actions the Department of Homeland Security is undertaking to combat the threat of vehicular terrorism, and for other purposes.
115–	December 21, 2018 ...	H.R. 6400	*United States Ports of Entry Threat and Operational Review Act* To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a threat and operational analysis of ports of entry, and for other purposes.
115–	December 21, 2018 ...	H.R. 7213	*Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 2018* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office, and for other purposes.

APPENDIX IV

Legislative Reports

H. Rpt. 115–37 H.R. 1309	*TSA Administrator Modernization Act of 2017* To streamline the office and term of the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration, and for other purposes. (Filed March 15, 2017).
H. Rpt. 115–40 H.R. 1302	*Terrorist and Foreign Fighter Travel Exercise Act of 2017* To require an exercise related to terrorist and foreign fighter travel, and for other purposes. (Filed March 16, 2017).
H. Rpt. 115–41 H.R. 1297	*Quadrennial Homeland Security Review Technical Corrections Act of 2017* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make technical corrections to the requirements that the Secretary of Homeland Security submit quadrennial homeland security reviews, and for other purposes. (Filed March 16, 2017).
H. Rpt. 115–42, Pt. I H.R. 1238	*Securing our Agriculture and Food Act* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for Health Affairs responsible for coordinating the efforts of the Department of Homeland Security related to food, agriculture, and veterinary defense against terrorism, and for other purposes. (Filed March 16, 2017).
H. Rpt. 115–44 H.R. 1353	*Transparence in Technological Acquisitions Act of 2017* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require certain additional information to be submitted to Congress regarding the strategic 5-year technology investment plan of the Transportation Security Administration. (Filed March 20, 2017).
H. Rpt. 115–45 H.R. 1294	*Reducing DHS Acquisition Cost Growth Act* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for congressional notification regarding major acquisition program breaches, and for other purposes. (Filed March 20, 2017).
H. Rpt. 115–46 H.R. 1249	*DHS Multiyear Acquisition Strategy Act of 2017* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require multiyear acquisition strategy of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes. (Filed March 20, 2017).
H. Rpt. 115–47 H.R. 1252	*DHS Acquisition Authorities Act of 2017* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for certain acquisition authorities for the Under Secretary of Management of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed March 20, 2017).

H. Rpt. 115–48 H.R. 1365	*Department of Homeland Security Acquisition Innovation Act* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require certain acquisition innovation, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed March 20, 2017).
H. Rpt. 115–57 H.R. 1282	*DHS Acquisition Review Board Act of 2017* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish Acquisition Review Boards in the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed March 23, 2017).
H. Rpt. 115–89 H. Res. 235	Directing the Secretary of Homeland Security to transmit certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to the Department of Homeland Security's research, integration, and analysis activities relating to Russian Government interference in the elections for Federal office held in 2016, adversely. (Filed April 7, 2017).
H. Rpt. 115–90 H.R. 1258	*HSA Technical Corrections Act* To make technical corrections to the Homeland Security Act of 2002. (Filed April 12, 2017).
H. Rpt. 115–92, Pt. I H.R. 1372	*Homeland Security for Children Act* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to ensure that the needs of children are considered in homeland security planning, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed April 24, 2017).
H. Rpt. 115–94 H.R. 876	*Aviation Employee Screening and Security Enhancement Act of 2017* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to reform programs of the Transportation Security Administration, and for other purposes, with amendments. (Filed April 25, 2017).
H. Rpt. 115–120 H.R. 2169	*Improving Fusion Centers' Access to Information Act* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance information sharing in the Department of Homeland Security State, Local, and Regional Fusion Center Initiative, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed May 16, 2017).
H. Rpt. 115–121 H.R. 2213	*Anti-Border Corruption Reauthorization Act of 2017* To amend the Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2010 to authorize certain polygraph waiver authority, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed May 16, 2017).
H. Rpt. 115–122 H.R. 2281	*Border Enforcement Security Task Force Reauthorization Act of 2017* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to reauthorize the Border Enforcement Security Task Force program within the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed May 16, 2017).
H. Rpt. 115–143, Pt. I H.R. 1370	*Blue Campaign Authorization Act of 2017* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to issue Department of Homeland Security-wide guidance and develop training programs as Part of the Department of Homeland Security Blue Campaign, and for other purposes, as amended. (Filed May 22, 2017).

H. Rpt. 115–181 H.R. 2188	*Community Counterterrorism Preparedness Act* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the major metropolitan area counterterrorism training and exercise grant program, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed June 15, 2017).
H. Rpt. 115–182 H.R. 625	*Reporting Efficiently to Proper Officials in Response to Terrorism Act of 2017* To provide for joint reports by relevant Federal agencies to Congress regarding incidents of terrorism, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed June 15, 2017).
H. Rpt. 115–184 H.R. 2190	*Streamlining DHS Overhead Act* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to direct the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security to make certain improvements in managing the Department's real property portfolio, and for other purposes. (Filed June 20, 2017).
H. Rpt. 115–198 H.R. 2825	*Department of Homeland Security Authorization Act of 2017* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make certain improvements in the laws administered by the Secretary of Homeland Security, and for other purposes. (Filed June 28, 2017).
H. Rpt. 115–226 H.R. 1351	*Strengthening Oversight of TSA Employee Misconduct Act* To amend title 49, United States Code, to direct the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to make certain improvements in managing TSA's employee misconduct, and for other purposes. (Filed July 17, 2017).
H. Rpt. 115–270 H. Res. 447	Directing the Secretary of Homeland Security to transmit certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to Department of Homeland Security policies and activities relating to businesses owned or controlled by President Donald J. Trump, adversely. (Filed July 28, 2017).
H. Rpt. 115–273 H.R. 2626	*Strong Visa Integrity Secures America Act* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve visa security, visa applicant vetting, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed August 8, 2017).
H. Rpt. 115–274 H.R. 2805	*Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Business Travel Cards Act of 2017* To permanently authorize the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Business Travel Card Program, with an amendment (Filed August 8, 2017).
H. Rpt. 115–283 H.R. 3202	*Cyber Vulnerability Disclosure Reporting Act* To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a report on cyber vulnerability disclosures, and for other purposes. (September 1, 2017).
H. Rpt. 115–284 H.R. 3284	*Joint Counterterrorism Awareness Workshop Series Act of 2017* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish a Joint Counterterrorism Awareness Workshop Series, and for other purposes. (Filed September 1, 2017).

H. Rpt. 115–308, Pt. I H.R. 3328	*Cuban Airport Security Act of 2017* To require a study regarding security measures and equipment at Cuba's airports, require the standardization of Federal Air Marshal Service agreements, require efforts to raise international aviation security standards, and for other purposes. (Filed September 13, 2017).
H. Rpt. 115–317 H.R. 2142	*International Narcotics Trafficking Emergency Response by Detecting Incoming Contraband with Technology Act or the INTERDICT Act* To improve the ability of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to interdict fentanyl, other synthetic opioids, and other narcotics and psychoactive substances that are illegally imported into the United States, and for other purposes. (Filed September 21, 2017).
H. Rpt. 115–323 H.R. 3551	*C-TPAT Reauthorization Act of 2017* To amend the Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006 to reauthorize the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism Program, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed September 25, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–454, Pt. I H.R. 3359	*Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency Act of 2017* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed December 11, 2017).
H. Rpt. 115–488 H.R. 4577	*Domestic Explosives Detection Canine Capacity Building Act of 2017* To establish a working group to determine ways to develop a domestic canine breeding network to produce high quality explosives detection canines, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed January 9, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–489 H.R. 4564	*Post-Caliphate Threat Assessment Act of 2017* To require a threat assessment on current foreign terrorist fighter activities, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed January 9, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–490 H.R. 4567	*DHS Overseas Personnel Enhancement Act of 2017* To require a Department of Homeland Security overseas personnel enhancement plan, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed January 9, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–491 H.R. 4569	*Counterterrorism Information Sharing Improvement Act of 2017* To require counterterrorism information sharing coordination, and for other purposes. (Filed January 9, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–492 H.R. 4578	*Counter Terrorist Network Act* To authorize certain counter terrorist networks activities of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and for other purposes. (Filed January 9, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–493 H.R. 4581	*Screening and Vetting Passenger Exchange Act of 2017* To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop best practices for utilizing advanced passenger information and passenger name record data for counterterrorism screening and vetting operations, and for other purposes. (Filed January 9, 2018).

H. Rpt. 115–494, Pt. I H.R. 4553	*Terrorist Screening and Targeting Review Act of 2017* To require a review of the authorization, funding, management, and operation of the National Targeting Center and the Terrorist Screening Center, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed January 9, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–495 H.R. 1486	*Domestic Explosives Detection Canine Capacity Building Act of 2017* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide funding to secure non-profit facilities from terrorist attacks, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed January 9, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–496 H.R. 4433	*Securing American Non-Profit Organizations Against Terrorism Act of 2017* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security to achieve security of sensitive assets among the components of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed January 9, 2018.)
H. Rpt. 115–497 H.R. 4559	*Global Aviation System Security Reform Act of 2017* To conduct a global aviation security review, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed January 9, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–498 H.R. 4561	*Security Assessment Feasibility for Equipment Testing and Evaluation of Capabilities for our Homeland Act or the SAFE TECH Act* To provide for third party testing of transportation security screening technology, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed January 9, 2018.)
H. Rpt. 115–499 H.R. 4555	*DHS Interagency Counterterrorism Task Force Act of 2017* To authorize the participation in overseas interagency counterterrorism task forces of personnel of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed January 9, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–505, Pt. I H.R. 3548	*Border Security for America Act of 2017* To make certain improvements to the security of the international borders of the United States, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed January 10, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–602 H.R. 5131	*Surface Transportation Security Improvement Act of 2018* To improve the effectiveness of Federal efforts to identify and address homeland security risks to surface transportation, secure against vehicle-based attacks, and conduct a feasibility assessment of introducing new security technologies and measures, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed March 19, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–603 H.R. 5099	*Enhancing DHS Fusion Center Technical Assistance Program Act* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish in the Department of Homeland Security a fusion center technical assistance program. (Filed March 19, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–604 H.R. 5089	*Strengthening Local Transportation Security Capabilities Act of 2018* To improve threat information sharing, integrated operations, and law enforcement training for transportation security, and for other purposes. (Filed March 19, 2018).

H. Rpt. 115–605 H.R. 4176	*Air Cargo Security Improvement Act* To strengthen air cargo security, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed March 19, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–606 H.R. 5079	*DHS Field Engagement Accountability Act* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Department of Homeland Security to develop an engagement strategy with fusion centers, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed March 19, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–607 H.R. 5074	*DHS Cyber Incident Response Teams Act of 2018* To authorize cyber incident response teams at the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes. (Filed March 19, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–608 H.R. 4467	*Strengthening Aviation Security Act* To require the Federal Air Marshal Service to utilize risk-based strategies, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed March 19, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–609 H.R. 4227	*Vehicular Terrorism Prevention Act* To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to examine what actions the Department of Homeland Security is undertaking to combat the threat of vehicular terrorism, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed March 19, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–610 H.R. 5094	*Enhancing Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative Act* To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to improve suspicious activity reporting to prevent acts of terrorism, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed March 19, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–611 H.R. 5081	*Surface Transportation Security and Technology Accountability Act of 2018* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish within the Transportation Security Administration the Surface Transportation Security Advisory Committee, and for other purposes. (Filed March 19, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–714 H. Res. 898	Directing the Secretary of Homeland Security to transmit certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to Department of Homeland Security policies and activities relating to homeland security information produced and disseminated regarding cybersecurity threats posed by the ZTE Corporation, headquartered in Shenzhen, China, adversely. (Filed June 8, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–755 H.R. 5762	*Joint Task Force to Combat Opioid Trafficking Act* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize a Joint Task Force to enhance integration of the Department of Homeland Security's border security operations to detect, interdict, disrupt, and prevent narcotics, such as fentanyl and other synthetic opioids, from entering the United States, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed June 14, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–756 H.R. 4991	*Supporting Research and Development for First Responders Act* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory, and for other purposes. (Filed June 14, 2018).

H. Rpt. 115–757 H.R. 4627	*Shielding Public Spaces from Vehicular Terrorism Act* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize expenditures to combat emerging terrorist threats, including vehicular attacks, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed June 14, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–773 H.R. 5206	*Office of Biometric Identity Management Authorization Act of 2018* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Office of Biometric Identity Management, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed June 21, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–774 H.R. 5207	*Immigration Advisory Program Authorization Act* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the immigration advisory program, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed June 21, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–776 H.R. 5730	*Transportation Security Technology Innovation Reform Act* To require testing and evaluation of advanced transportation security screening technologies related to the mission of the Transportation Security Administration, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed June 22, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–777 H.R. 5733	*DHS Industrial Control Systems Capabilities Enhancement Act* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for the responsibility of the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center to maintain capabilities to identify threats to industrial control systems, and for other purposes, with an amendment. (Filed June 22, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–778 H.R. 5766	*Securing Public Areas of Transportation Facilities Act* To improve the security of public areas of transportation facilities, and for other purposes. (Filed June 22, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–877 H. Res. 1005	Directing the Secretary of Homeland Security to transmit certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to the border security policies, procedures, and activities as such relate to the interdiction of families by the U.S. Border Patrol between ports of entry. (Filed July 26, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–918 H.R. 5869	*Maritime Border Security Review Act* To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a maritime border threat analysis, and for other purposes. (Filed September 4, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–923, Pt I H.R. 6198	*Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 2018* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office, and for other purposes. (Filed September 4, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–912 H.R. 6265	*PreCheck is PreCheck Act of 2018* To ensure that only travelers who are members of a trusted traveler program use Transportation Security Administration security screening lanes designated for trusted travelers, and for other purposes. (Filed September 4, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–913 H.R. 6374	*FIT Act* To require the Department of Homeland Security to streamline Federal contractor fitness determinations, and for other purposes. (Filed September 4, 2018).

H. Rpt. 115–914, Pt I H.R. 6400	*United States Ports of Entry Threat and Operational Review Act* To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a threat and operational analysis of ports of entry, and for other purposes. (Filed September 4, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–907 H.R. 6430	*Securing the Homeland Security Supply Chain Act of 2018* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to implement certain requirements for information relating to supply chain risk, and for other purposes. (Filed August 28, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–908 H.R. 6438	*DHS Countering Unmanned Aircraft Systems Coordinator Act* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish in the Department of Homeland Security an Unmanned Aircraft Systems Coordinator, and for other purposes. (Filed August 28, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–909 H.R. 6439	*Biometric Identification Transnational Migration Alert Program Authorization Act of 2018* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish in the Department of Homeland Security the Biometric Identification Transnational Migration Alert Program, and for other purposes. (Filed August 28, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–910 H.R. 6443	*Advancing Cybersecurity Diagnostics and Mitigation Act* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a continuous diagnostics and mitigation program at the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes. (Filed August 28, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–915 H.R. 6447	*Department of Homeland Security Chief Data Officer Authorization Act* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the position of Chief Data Officer of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes. (Filed September 4, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–916 H.R. 6459	*TSA OPEN for Business Act* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require a strategy to diversify the technology stakeholder marketplace regarding the acquisition by the Transportation Security Administration of security screening technologies, and for other purposes. (Filed September 4, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–917 H.R. 6461	*TSA National Deployment Force Act* To amend title 49, United States Code, to establish in the Transportation Security Administration a National Deployment Office, and for other purposes. (Filed September 4, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–960, Pt I H.R. 6620	*Protecting Critical Infrastructure Against Drones and Emerging Threats Act* To require the Department of Homeland Security to prepare a threat assessment relating to unmanned aircraft systems, and for other purposes. (Filed September 25, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–961 H.R. 6735	*Public-Private Cybersecurity Cooperation Act* To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a vulnerability disclosure policy for Department of Homeland Security internet websites, and for other purposes. (Filed September 25, 2018).

H. Rpt. 115–962 H.R. 6740	*Border Tunnel Task Force Act* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish Border Tunnel Task Forces, and for other purposes. (Filed September 25, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–963, Pt. I H.R. 6742	*Secure Border Communications Act* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to ensure that appropriate officers and agents of U.S. Customs and Border Protection are equipped with secure radios or other two-way communication devices, supported by system interoperability, and for other purposes. (Filed September 25, 2018).
H. Rpt. 115–964 S. 1281	*Hack DHS Act* A bill to establish a bug bounty pilot program within the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes. (Filed September 25, 2018).

APPENDIX V

Presidential Messages, Executive Communications, Memorials, and Petitions

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES

Presidential Message 1

January 12, 2017—Communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the Administration's 2016 National Drug Control Strategy, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 1705(a); Pub. L. 105–277, {706(a) (as amended by Pub. L. 109–469, { 201(a)); (120 Stat. 3513).

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

Executive Communication 32

January 5, 2017—A letter from the Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Administration's certification that the level of screening services and protection provided at the Bozeman Yellowstone International Airport (BZN), Glacier Park International Airport (FCA), and Yellowstone Airport (WYS) in Montana will be equal to or greater than the level that would be provided at the airport by TSA Transportation Security Officers and that the screening company is owned and controlled by citizens of the United States, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 44920(d)(1); Public Law 107–71, Sec. 108(a); (115 Stat. 613); to the Committee on Homeland Security.

Executive Communication 440

January 31, 2017—Letter from Acting Chief Privacy Officer, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Privacy Office's Fiscal Year 2016 Semiannual Report to Congress, as required by Sec. 803 of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007.

Executive Communication 800

March 16, 2017—Letter from Acting Administrator, TSA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Administration's certification that the level of screening services and protection provided at Joe Foss Field Sioux Falls Regional Airport (FSD) will be equal to or greater than the level that would be provided at the airport by TSA Transportation Security Officers, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 44920(d)(1); Pub. L. 107–71, Sec. 108(a); (115 Stat. 613).

Executive Communication 1219

April 28, 2017—Letter from Acting Chief Privacy Officer, Privacy Office, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Privacy Office 2016 Data Mining Report to Congress, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2000ee–3(c)(1); Pub. L. 110–53, { 804(c)(1); (121 Stat. 363).

Executive Communication 1220

April 28, 2017—Letter from Acting Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Administration's certification that the level of screening services and protection provided at Greater Rochester International Airport (ROC) in New York, will be equal to or greater than the level that would be provided at the airport by TSA Transportation Security Officers and that the screening company is owned and controlled by a citizen of the United States, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 44920(d)(1); Pub. L. 107–71, Sec. 108(a); (115 Stat. 613).

Executive Communication 1925

July 11, 2017—Letter from Branch Chief, Border Security Regulations, Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Technical Amendments: Electronic Information for Cargo Exported from the United States [CBP Dec. 17–06] received July 7, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Pub. L. 104–121, { 251; (110 Stat. 868).

Executive Communication 1926

July 11, 2017—Letter from Acting Chief Privacy Officer, Privacy Office, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Privacy Office's Fiscal Year 2017 Semiannual Report to Congress as required by Sec. 803 of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007.

Executive Communication 2501

September 12, 2017—Letter from Assistant Secretary, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's report entitled, "Implementing the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015" for Fiscal Year 2016, pursuant to 6 U.S.C. 1506(a)(1); Pub. L. 114–113, Sec. 107(a)(1); (29 Stat. 2951).

Executive Communication 2536

September 13, 2017—Letter from Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a legislative proposal referral to the appropriate committees styled the "Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee Act".

Executive Communication 2619

September 21, 2017—Letter from Acting Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Semiannual Report to Congress for First and Second Quarters, FY 2017 (October 1, 2016, through March 31, 2017).

Executive Communication 2956

October 24, 2017—A letter from the Deputy Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Administration's certification that the level of screening services and protection provided at Atlantic City International Airport in New Jersey, under this contract will be equal to or greater than the level that would be provided at the airport by TSA Transportation Security Officers and that the screening company is owned and controlled by a citizen of the United States, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 44920(d)(1); Public Law 107–71, Sec. 108(a); (115 Stat. 613); to the Committee on Homeland Security.

Executive Communication 3148

November 10, 2017—A letter from the Chief Privacy Officer, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Privacy Office 2017 Annual Report to Congress, pursuant to 6 U.S.C. 142(a)(6); Public Law 107–296, Sec. 222(a)(6) (as amended by Public Law 108–458, Sec. 8305); (118 Stat. 3868); to the Committee on Homeland Security.

Executive Communication 3148

November 10, 2017—Letter from Chief Privacy Officer, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Privacy Office 2017 Annual Report to Congress, pursuant to 6 U.S.C. 142(a)(6); Pub. L. 107–296, Sec. 222(a)(6) (as amended by Pub. L. 108–458, { 8305); (118 Stat. 3868).

Executive Communication 3460

December 19, 2017—Letter from Acting Secretary, Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Office's Fiscal Year 2016 Annual Report to Congress, pursuant to 6 U.S.C. 345(b); Pub. L. 107–296, Sec. 705; (116 Stat. 2219).

Executive Communication 3534

December 21, 2017—Letter from Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a legislative proposal to remedy nonsubstantive errors that appear throughout the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107–296) and other statutes that are organized under title 6 U.S.C.

Executive Communication 4097

February 23, 2018—Letter from Chief Privacy Officer, Privacy Office, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Privacy Office's Fiscal Year

2017 Semiannual Report to Congress, pursuant to Sec. 803 of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007.

Executive Communication 5133

June 12, 2018—Letter from Chief, Border Security Regulations Branch, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Major interim final rule—Air Cargo Advance Screening (ACAS) (RIN: 1651–AB04) received June 7, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Pub. L. 104–121, { 251; (110 Stat. 868).

MEMORIALS

Memorial 122

September 18, 2017—Memorial of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, relative to Assembly Resolution No. 195, urging Congress to pass the "Surface Transportation and Maritime Security Act".

PETITIONS

Petition 18

February 24, 2017—Petition of New Orleans City Council, relative to Resolution No. R–17–79, condemning the Executive Order entitled "Protection of the Nation From Foreign Terrorist Entry Into The United States," issued January 27, 2017.

APPENDIX VI

Committee Staff

MAJORITY STAFF

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Michael Flynn, *Sr. Professional Staff Member/Counsel*
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Taylor Jones, *Legislative Assistant*
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Blake LaSuzzo, *Deputy Chief Clerk*
Michael S.Twinchek, *Chief Clerk*

APPENDIX VII

Witnesses

— A —

ALEXANDER, KEITH B., (GEN, Ret.-USA), President and Chief Executive Officer, IronNet Cybersecurity.
- FULL, Mar. 22, 2017, "A Borderless Battle: Defending Against Cyber Threats." ??

ALKHOURI, LAITH, Co-founder and Director, Flashpoint.
- CTI, Mar. 29, 2017, "Terrorism in North Africa: An Examination of the Threat."

ALLEN, CHARLES E., Senior Intelligence Advisor, Intelligence and National Security Alliance.
- OME, February 27, 2018, "Doing Business with DHS: Industry Recommendations to Improve Contractor Employee Vetting."

ALLEN, MATT, Assistant Director for HSI Investigative Programs, Homeland Security Investigations, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- BMS, Feb. 16, 2017, "A Dangerous and Sophisticated Adversary: The Threat to the Homeland Posed by Cartel Operations."

ALLEN, THAD, ADM (Ret. USCG), Former Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, Member, GPS Advisory Board.
- EPRC, Mar. 29, 2017, Joint with the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces of the Committee on Armed Services "Threats to Space Assets and Implications for Homeland Security."

ALLES, RANDOLPH D. "TEX", Director, United States Secret Service, U.S. Department of Homeland Security. ?? TPS, Jun. 8, 2017, "How Can the United States Secret Service Evolve to Meet the Challenges Ahead?"

ALTERMAN, STEPHEN A., President, Cargo Airline Association. ?? TPS, July 25, 2017, "Securing Air Cargo: Industry Perspectives."
- TPS, September 27, 2018, "Insider Threats to Aviation Security: Airline and Airport Perspectives."

ANFINSEN, JON, President, Local 2366–Del Rio, Texas, National Border Patrol Council.
- BMS, January 9, 2018, "On the Line: Border Security from an Agent and Officer Perspective."

ANGERMAN, ELIZABETH, Executive Director, Unified Shared Services Management, Office of Government-wide Policy, U.S. General Services Administration.
- OME, September 26, 2017, "DHS Financial Systems: Will Modernization Ever Be Achieved."

ARREAGA, LUIS E., Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, U.S. Department of State.
- BMS, Feb. 16, 2017, "A Dangerous and Sophisticated Adversary: The Threat to the Homeland Posed by Cartel Operations."

AYALA, JANICE, Director, Joint Task Force-Investigations Homeland Security Investigations.
- BMS, Apr. 4, 2017, "Defeating a Sophisticated and Dangerous Adversary: Are the New Border Security Task Forces the Right Approach?"

— B —

BAILEY, ANGELA, Chief Human Capital Officer, Management Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- CIP and OME, March 7, 2018, "Examining DHS' Efforts to Strengthen its Cybersecurity Workforce."

BARRON-DICAMILLO, ANN, Vice President, Cyber Intel & Incident Response, American Express.
- CIP, November 15, 2017, "Maximizing the Value of Cyber Threat Information Sharing."

BEESON, PAUL A., Commander, Joint Task Force-West, Arizona, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- BMS, Feb. 16, 2017, "A Dangerous and Sophisticated Adversary: The Threat to the Homeland Posed by Cartel Operations."
- BMS, Apr. 4, 2017, "Defeating a Sophisticated and Dangerous Adversary: Are the New Border Security Task Forces the Right Approach?"

BERGEN, PETER, Vice President, Director, International Security and Fellows Programs, New America.
- CTI, Feb. 28, 2017, "The Future of Counterterrorism: Addressing the Evolving Threat to Domestic Security."

BERGMANN, SCOTT, Senior Vice President, Regulatory Affairs, CTIA.
- EPRC, February 6, 2018, "Ensuring Effective and Reliable Alerts and Warnings."

BERTEAU, DAVID J., President and CEO, Professional Services Council.
- OME, February 27, 2018, "Doing Business with DHS: Industry Recommendations to Improve Contractor Employee Vetting."

BEYER, LAUREN, Vice President, Security and Facilitation, Airlines for America
- TPS, September, 27, 2018, "Insider Threats to Aviation Security: Airline and Airport Perspectives."

BILICH, JOHN, Chief Security Officer, The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.
- EPRC, April 23, 2018, field hearing Staten Island, New York "Securing Our Communities: Federal Support to High-Risk Urban Areas."

BLACKBURN, SCOTT, Executive in Charge, Office of Information and Technology, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.
- CIP and the Subcommittee on Information Technology of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform March 20, 2018, "CDM: Government Perspectives on Security and Modernization."

BLAND, RICHARD F., J.D., M.T.S. National Director, Policy, Advocacy and Development, Save the Children.
- EPRC, Feb. 14, 2017, "The Future of the FEMA: Stakeholder Recommendations for the Next Administrator."

BOTEL, JASON, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, U.S. Department of Education.
- EPRC, July 9, 2018, field hearing in Newark, New Jersey, "Protecting Our Future: Addressing School Security Challenges in America."

BROOKS, NINA E., Head of Security, Airports Council International.
- TPS, Feb. 2, 2017, "The Future of the Transportation Security Administration."

BROTHERS, REGINALD, Principal, The Chertoff Group, LLC, testifying as Former Under Secretary, Science and Technology Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- EPRC, November 7, 2017, "How Effective is the Science and Technology Directorate?: Stakeholder Perspectives."

BROWN, JENNIFER, Canine Search Specialist and Team Veterinarian, Urban Search and Rescue-Florida Task Force 2.
- OME, May 18, 2017, "From the Border to Disasters and Beyond: Critical Canine Contributions to the DHS Mission."

BROWN, SCOTT, Special Agent in Charge, Homeland Security Investigations, Phoenix, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- BMS, May 30, 2018, field hearing in Phoenix, Arizona, "An Unsecure Border and the Opioid Crisis: The Urgent Need for Action to Save Lives."

BRYAN, WILLIAM, Acting Under Secretary, Science and Technology Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- EPRC, December 7, 2017, "Examining the Department of Homeland Security's Efforts to Counter Weapons of Mass Destruction."

BURKE, KEVIN M., President, Office of Security Operations, Airports Council International-North America.
- TPS, April 12, 2018, "Examining the President's FY 2019 Budget Request for the Transportation Security Administration."

— C —

CAFARELLA, JENNIFER, Lead Intelligence Planner, Institute for the Study of War.
- CTI, July 13, 2017, "The Persistent Threat: al Qaeda's Evolution and Resilience."

CAGEN, STEVEN, Special Agent in Charge, Denver Field Office, Homeland Security Investigations, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- BMS, September 26, 2018, "Hidden in Plain Sight: Understanding Federal Efforts to Stop Human Trafficking"

CAGLE, R. JACK, Commissioner, Harris County, Texas
- FULL, April 9, 2018, field hearing in Cypress, Texas "Houston Strong: Hurricane Harvey Lessons Learned and the Path Forward."

CAGLIOSTRO, PATRICIA, Federal Solutions Architect Manager, Anomali.
- CIP, November 15, 2017, "Maximizing the Value of Cyber Threat Information Sharing."

CAMBONE, STEPHEN, Associate Vice Chancellor, Texas A&M University System.
- CIP and Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Development of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, October 23, 2017, "Public-Private Solutions to Educating a Cyber Workforce."

CANOLL, TIM, President, Air Line Pilots Association
- TPS, September 27, 2018, "Insider Threats to Aviation Security: Airline and Airport Perspectives."

CARAYIANNIS, DAN, Public Sector Director, RSA Archer.
- CIP, January 18, 2018, "CDM, the Future of Federal Cybersecurity?"

CARRICK, PATRICK, Director, Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency, Science and Technology Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- OME, May 18, 2017, "From the Border to Disasters and Beyond: Critical Canine Contributions to the DHS Mission."

CASTILLO, BEN, Director, Office of School Preparedness and Emergency Planning, Department of Education, State of New Jersey.

- EPRC, July 9, 2018, field hearing in Newark, New Jersey, "Protecting Our Future: Addressing School Security Challenges in America."

CHALEKI, THOMAS D., Chief Readiness Support Officer, Directorate for Management, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- OME, April 12 2018, "Building for the Future: Examining Challenges Facing the Department of Homeland Security's Consolidated Headquarters Project."

CHANG, FREDERICK R., Dr., Executive Director, Darwin Deason Institute for Cyber Security, Southern Methodist University.
- CIP, September 7, 2017, "Challenges of Recruiting and Retaining a Cybersecurity Workforce."

CHRIST, CARA M., Dr., Director, Department of Health Services, State of Arizona.
- BMS, May 30, 2018, field hearing in Phoenix, Arizona, "An Unsecure Border and the Opioid Crisis: The Urgent Need for Action to Save Lives."

CILLUFFO, FRANK J., Director, Center for Cyber and Homeland Security, The George Washington University.
- FULL, Mar. 22, 2017, "A Borderless Battle: Defending Against Cyber Threats."
- OME, October 12, 2017, "Empty Threat or Serious Danger: Assessing North Korea's Risk to the Homeland."

CISSNA, LEE FRANCIS, Director, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- BMS, May 22, 2018, "Stopping the Daily Border Caravan: Time to Build a Policy Wall."

CLARKE, COLIN P., PHD, Political Scientist, The RAND Corporation.
- Task Force, July 13, 2017, "The Terrorist Diaspora: After the Fall of the Caliphate."

CLAY, REED, Chief Operating Officer, Office of the Governor, State of Texas.
- FULL, March 15, 2018, "Preparedness, Response, and Rebuilding: Lessons from the 2017 Disasters."

COHEN, J. RICHARD, President, Southern Poverty Law Center.
- FULL, November 30, 2017, "World Wide Threats: Keeping America Secure in the New Age of Terror."

COLEMAN, DOUG, Special Agent in Charge, Phoenix Field Division, Drug Enforcement Agency, U.S. Department of Justice.
- BMS, May 30, 2018, field hearing in Phoenix, Arizona, "An Unsecure Border and the Opioid Crisis: The Urgent Need for Action to Save Lives."

COOPER, ABRAHAM, Rabbi, Associate Dean, Director Global Social Action Agenda, Simon Wiesenthal Center.
- FULL, November 30, 2017, "World Wide Threats: Keeping America Secure in the New Age of Terror."

CORDERO, MARIO, Executive Director, The Port of Long Beach.
- FULL, October 30, 2017, field hearing in San Pedro, California, "Examining Physical Security and Cybersecurity at Our Nation's Ports."

CORREA, SORAYA, Chief Procurement Officer, Office of the Chief Procurement Officer, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- CTI and OME, July 12, 2018, "Access Denied: Keeping Adversaries Away from the Homeland Security Supply Chain."

CORY, JAY, CEO and President, Phoenix Rescue Mission.
- BMS, May 30, 2018, field hearing in Phoenix, Arizona, "An Unsecure Border and the Opioid Crisis: The Urgent Need for Action to Save Lives."

COTTER, DANIEL, Director, First Responders Group, Science and Technology Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- EPRC, July 25, 2018, "Using Innovative Technology and Practices to Enhance the Culture of Preparedness."

COUNCIL, ROOSEVELT, JR., General Manager, Hatsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport, Department of Aviation City of Atlanta, Georgia.

- TPS, Apr. 27, 2017, "Checkpoint of the Future: Evaluating TSA's Innovation Task Force Initiative."

COX, J. DAVID, SR., National President, American Federation of Government Employees.
- TPS, Feb. 2, 2017, "The Future of the Transportation Security Administration."
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ELIAS, BART, Specialist in Aviation Policy, Resources, Science and Industry Division, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress.
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- TPS, November 28, 2017, field hearing in Trenton, New Jersey, "Securing Public Areas of Transportation Systems: Stakeholder Perspectives."

NEWSHAM, PETER, Chief of Police, Washington Metropolitan Police Department, testifying on behalf of the Major Cities Chiefs Association.
- FULL, April 18, 2018, "From Boston to Austin: Lessons Learned on Homeland Threat Information Sharing."

NICHOLS, JOHN F., MG, Adjutant General, Texas National Guard.
- BMS, July 24, 2018, "Boots at the Border: Examining the National Guard Deployment to the Southwest Border."

NIELSEN, KIRSTJEN M., Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- FULL, April 26, 2018, "Strengthening the Safety and Security of Our Nation: The President's FY2019 Budget Request for the Department of Homeland Security."

NIMMICH, JOSEPH, Former Deputy Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- EPRC, Mar. 29, 2017, Joint with the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces of the Committee on Armed Services "Threats to Space Assets and Implications for Homeland Security."

NUTKIS, DANIEL, Chief Executive Officer, HITRUST Alliance.
- CIP, March 9, 2017, "The Current State of DHS Private Sector Engagement for Cybersecurity."

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OKAFOR, JULIET "JULES", Vice President, Global Business Development, Fortress Information Security.
- CIP, September 7, 2017, "Challenges of Recruiting and Retaining a Cybersecurity Workforce."

OLIVIER, JEANNE M., A.A.E., Assistant Director, Aviation Security & Technology, Security Operations and Programs Department, The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

- TPS, Apr. 27, 2017, "Checkpoint of the Future: Evaluating TSA's Innovation Task Force Initiative."

ORR, DERECK, Division Chief, Public Safety Communications Division, National Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Department of Commerce.
- EPRC, July 25, 2018, "Using Innovative Technology and Practices to Enhance the Culture of Preparedness."

ORUM, PAUL, Chemical Safety Advocate, Coalition to Prevent Chemical Disasters.
- CIP, February 15, 2018, "Industry Views of the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program."

OTTO, CYNTHIA M., Director, Penn Vet Working Dog Center, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania.
- TPS and the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Affairs of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, October 3, 2017, "Innovations in Security: Examining the Use of Canines."

OTTOLENGHI, EMANUELE, Senior Fellow, Foundation for Defense of Democracies.
- CTI, April 17, 2018, "State Sponsors of Terrorism: An Examination of Iran's Global Terrorism Network."

OWEN, ALLEN, Mayor, Missouri City, Texas.
- FULL, field hearing in Cypress, Texas, April 9, 2018, "Houston Strong: Hurricane Harvey Lesson Learned and the Path Forward."

OWEN, TODD C., Executive Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- BMS, July 25, 2017, "Deter, Detect and Interdict: Technology's Role in Securing the Border."
- TPS, September 26, 2017, "Raising the Standard: DHS's Efforts to Improve Aviation Security Around the Globe."

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PAPAY, MICHAEL, Dr., Vice President and Chief Information Security Officer, Northrop Grumman.
- CIP, September 7, 2017, "Challenges of Recruiting and Retaining a Cybersecurity Workforce."

PARKER, GERALD W., JR., (DR.) Associate Dean for Global One Health, College of Veterinary Medicine & Biomedical Sciences, Texas A&M University, testifying on his own behalf.
- EPRC, November 7, 2017, "How Effective is the Science and Technology Directorate?: Stakeholder Perspectives."

PARKER, JAKE, Director of Government Relations, Security Industry Association.
- EPRC, November 7, 2017, "How Effective is the Science and Technology Directorate?: Stakeholder Perspectives."

PARKINSON, ED, Director, Government Affairs, First Responder Network Authority.
- EPRC, October 12, 2017, "Assessing First Responder Communications."

PAULISON, R. DAVID, Former Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- EPRC, Feb. 28, 2017, "The Future of FEMA: Recommendations of Former Administrators."

PEARL, MARC A., President and CEO, Homeland Security & Defense Business Council.
- OME, February 27, 2018, "Doing Business with DHS: Industry Recommendations to Improve Contractor Employee Vetting."

PEKOSKE, DAVID P., Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

- FULL, November 8, 2017, "Preventing the Next Attack: TSA's Role in Keeping Our Transportation Systems Secure."
- TPS, January 18, 2018, "Innovation at TSA: Examining Threat Mitigation Through Technology Acquisitions Reform."
- TPS, April 12, 2018, "Examining the President's FY 2019 Budget Request for the Transportation Security Administration."

PEPPERDINE, ROSEMARIE, Union Representative, Local 2544—Tucson, Arizona, National Border Patrol Council.
- BMS, January 9, 2018, "On the Line: Border Security from an Agent and Officer Perspective."

PFEIFER, JOSEPH, Chief, Counterterrorism and Emergency Preparedness, New York City Fire Department, City of New York, New York.
- EPRC, April 23, 2018, field hearing Staten Island, New York "Securing Our Communities: Federal Support to High-Risk Urban Areas."

PHAM, J. PETER, (Dr.) Vice President for Research and Regional Initiatives, Director for the Africa Center, Atlantic Council.
- CTI, Mar. 29, 2017, "Terrorism in North Africa: An Examination of the Threat."

PINKERTON, SHARON L., Senior Vice President, Legislative and Regulatory Policy, Airlines for America.
- BMS, May 17, 2018, "Assessing the TSA Checkpoint: The PreCheck Program and Airport Wait Times."

PORTER, CHRISTOPHER, Chief Intelligence Strategist, FireEye.
- CIP and TPS, September 6, 2018, "Understanding the Cybersecurity of America's Aviation Sector."

PORTER, GEOFF D., (Dr.) President, North Africa Risk Consulting, Inc.
- CTI, Mar. 29, 2017, "Terrorism in North Africa: An Examination of the Threat."

PREGENT, MICHAEL, Adjunct Fellow, The Hudson Institute.
- CTI, April 17, 2018, "State Sponsors of Terrorism: An Examination of Iran's Global Terrorism Network."

PROCTOR, SONYA, Director, Surface Division, Office of Security Policy and Industry Engagement, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- TPS & EPRC, January 30, 2018, "Securing Our Surface Transportation Systems: Examining the Department of Homeland Security's Role in Surface Transportation Technologies."

PRY, PETER VINCENT, Dr., Chief of Staff, Commission to Assess the Threat to the United States From Electromagnetic Pulse Attack.
- OME, October 12, 2017, "Empty Threat or Serious Danger: Assessing North Korea's Risk to the Homeland."

PRYOR, ROBERT, Director, Intermodal Division, Office of Requirements and Capabilities Analysis, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- TPS & EPRC, January 30, 2018, "Securing Our Surface Transportation Systems: Examining the Department of Homeland Security's Role in Surface Transportation Technologies."

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RALLS, R. SCOTT, President, Northern Virginia Community College.
- CIP and Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Development of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, October 23, 2017, "Public-Private Solutions to Educating a Cyber Workforce."

RAMIREZ, GUADALUPE, Acting Director of Field Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Tucson, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

- BMS, May 30, 2018, field hearing in Phoenix, Arizona, "An Unsecure Border and the Opioid Crisis: The Urgent Need for Action to Save Lives."

RAMOTOWSKI, EDWARD J., Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Visa Services, U.S. Department of State.
- Task Force, May 3, 2017, "Denying Terrorists Entry to the United States: Examining Visa Security."

RAPP, DOUGLAS C., President, Rofori Corporation—DEFCON Cyber, testifying on behalf of the Cyber Leadership Alliance.
- CIP and Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Development of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, October 23, 2017, "Public-Private Solutions to Educating a Cyber Workforce."

RASMUSSEN, NICHOLAS J., Director, The National Counterterrorism Center, Office of the Director of National Intelligence.
- FULL, November 30, 2017, "World Wide Threats: Keeping America Secure in the New Age of Terror."

RAUSCH, DAVID B., Chief of Police, City of Knoxville, Tennessee, testifying on behalf of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.
- FULL, November 30, 2017, "World Wide Threats: Keeping America Secure in the New Age of Terror."

RAY, CHARLES, Vice Admiral, Deputy Commandant for Operations, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- BMS, Feb. 16, 2017, "A Dangerous and Sophisticated Adversary: The Threat to the Homeland Posed by Cartel Operations."

REARDON, ANTHONY M., National President, National Treasury Employees Union.
- BMS, January 9, 2018, "On the Line: Border Security from an Agent and Officer Perspective."
- BMS, March 15, 2018, "Bang for the Border Security Buck: What do we get for $33 billion?"

REILLY, MICHAEL, President, Community Education Council 31, Staten Island, New York.
- EPRC, July 9, 2018, field hearing in Newark, New Jersey, "Protecting Our Future: Addressing School Security Challenges in America."

REITER, WENDY, Director of Aviation Security, Seattle/Tacoma International Airport, testifying on behalf of the American Association of Airport Executives.
- BMS, May 17, 2018, "Assessing the TSA Checkpoint: The PreCheck Program and Airport Wait Times."
- TPS, September 27, 2018, "Insider Threats to Aviation Security: Airline and Airport Perspectives."

RICE, TIMOTHY, Battalion Chief, Weapons of Mass Destruction Branch Coordinator, City of New York Fire Department.
- EPRC, November 7, 2017, "How Effective is the Science and Technology Directorate?: Stakeholder Perspectives."

RICHARDSON, STEPHEN E., Assistant Director, Criminal Investigative Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice.
- CTI, January 18, 2018, "Combating Transnational Gangs Through Information Sharing."

ROBERTS, DONALD E., Program Manager, Explosive Threat Detection, Explosives Division, Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency, Science and Technology Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- TPS & EPRC, January 30, 2018, "Securing Our Surface Transportation Systems: Examining the Department of Homeland Security's Role in Surface Transportation Technologies."

ROBINSON, GEORGE A. 'TONY', Regional Administrator, Region VI, Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

- FULL, April 9, 2018, field hearing in Cypress, Texas "Houston Strong: Hurricane Harvey Lessons Learned and the Path Forward."

RODRIGUEZ, EVELYN, Suffolk County Resident.
- CTI, Jun. 20, 2017, field hearing in Central Islip, New York, "Combating Gang Violence on Long Island: Shutting Down the MS–13 Pipeline."

ROEMER, TIM, Deputy Director, Department of Homeland Security, State of Arizona.
- BMS, May 30, 2018, field hearing in Phoenix, Arizona, "An Unsecure Border and the Opioid Crisis: The Urgent Need for Action to Save Lives."

ROTH, JOHN, Inspector General, Office of the Inspector General, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- OME, Feb. 16, 2017, "Watchdog Recommendations: A Better Way Ahead to Manage the Department of Homeland Security."
- OME, Mar. 16, 2017, "Immigration Benefits Vetting: Examining Critical Weaknesses in USCIS Systems."
- BMS, May 23, 2017, "Visa Overstays: A Gap in the Nation's Border Security"
- TPS, Jun. 8, 2017, "How Can the United States Secret Service Evolve to Meet the Challenges Ahead?"

RUGGIERO, ANTHONY, Senior Fellow, Foundation for Defense of Democracies.
- OME, October 12, 2017, "Empty Threat or Serious Danger: Assessing North Korea's Risk to the Homeland."

RUSSELL, WILLIAM, Acting Director, Homeland Security & Justice Team, U.S. Government Accountability Office.
- BMS, May 17, 2018, "Assessing the TSA Checkpoint: The PreCheck Program and Airport Wait Times."

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SCHULTZ, KARL, Vice Admiral, Director, Joint Task Force—East, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- BMS, April 4, 2017, "Defeating a Sophisticated and Dangerous Adversary: Are the New Border Security Task Forces the Right Approach?"

SCHWARTZ, ARI, Managing Director of Cybersecurity Services, Cybersecurity Risk Management Group, Venable LLP *testifying on behalf of the Cybersecurity Coalition and Center for Cybersecurity Policy and Law*
- CIP, July 25, 2018, "Assessing the State of Federal Cybersecurity Risk Determination."

SCIALABBA, LORI, Acting Director, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- OME, Mar. 16, 2017, "Immigration Benefits Vetting: Examining Critical Weaknesses in USCIS Systems."

SEGAY, GLORINDA, Dr., Health Director, Division of Health, The Navajo Nation.
- BMS, May 30, 2018, field hearing in Phoenix, Arizona, "An Unsecure Border and the Opioid Crisis: The Urgent Need for Action to Save Lives."

SEROKA, EUGENE D., Executive Director, The Port of Los Angeles.
- FULL, October 30, 2017, field hearing in San Pedro, California, "Examining Physical Security and Cybersecurity at Our Nation's Ports."

SETTLES, CLARK E., Assistant Director, National Security Investigations Division, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- Task Force, May 3, 2017, "Denying Terrorists Entry to the United States: Examining Visa Security."
- BMS, May 23, 2017, "Visa Overstays: A Gap in the Nation's Border Security"

SHELTON, WILLIAM, Gen. (Ret. USAF), Former Commander, U.S. Air Force Space Command.

- EPRC, Mar. 29, 2017, Joint with the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces of the Committee on Armed Services "Threats to Space Assets and Implications for Homeland Security."

SIMCOX, ROBIN, Margaret Thatcher Fellow, Margaret Thatcher Center for Freedom, Davis Institute for National Security and Foreign Policy, Heritage Foundation.
- CTI, Feb. 28, 2017, "The Future of Counterterrorism: Addressing the Evolving Threat to Domestic Security."
- Task Force, July 13, 2017, "The Terrorist Diaspora: After the Fall of the Caliphate."

SIMON, JACQUELINE, Director of Policy, American Federation of Government Employees.
- OME, July 27, 2017, "Employee Misconduct: How Can FEMA Improve the Integrity of its Workforce."

SINCLAIR, JOHN, Fire Chief, Kittitas Valley Fire and Rescue (WA), testifying on behalf of the International Association of Fire Chiefs.
- EPRC, Feb. 14, 2017, "The Future of the FEMA: Stakeholder Recommendations for the Next Administrator."

SINGER, MICHELE F., Director, Interior Business Center, U.S. Department of the Interior.
- OME, September 26, 2017, "DHS Financial Systems: Will Modernization Ever Be Achieved."

SINGLEY, RAYMOND, Director, Bureau of Records and Identification, State Police Department, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
- OME, June 19, 2018, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, "Opioids in the Homeland: DHS Coordination with State and Local Partners to Fight the Epidemic."

SINI, TIMOTHY, Police Commissioner, Suffolk County, New York.
- CTI, Jun. 20, 2017, field hearing in Central Islip, New York, "Combating Gang Violence on Long Island: Shutting Down the MS–13 Pipeline."

SLEEPER, KERRY, Assistant Director, Partnership and Engagement, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice.
- FULL, April 18, 2018, "From Boston to Austin: Lessons Learned on Homeland Threat Information Sharing."

SLOAN, MARK, Emergency Management Coordinator, Harris County, Texas.
- FULL, April 9, 2018, field hearing in Cypress, Texas "Houston Strong: Hurricane Harvey Lessons Learned and the Path Forward."

SMITH, SCOTT, Lieutenant, Orlando Police Department, Orlando, Florida.
- TPS and the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Affairs of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, October 3, 2017, "Innovations in Security: Examining the Use of Canines."

SOKALZUK, TODD A., RADM, Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- FULL, October 30, 2017, field hearing in San Pedro, California, "Examining Physical Security and Cybersecurity at Our Nation's Ports."

STEPHENS, MICHAEL, Executive Vice President, IT and General Counsel, Tampa International Airport.
- CIP and TPS, September 6, 2018, "Understanding the Cybersecurity of America's Aviation Sector."

SUNDAY, DAVID W., JR., District Attorney, York County, Pennsylvania.
- OME, June 19, 2018, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, "Opioids in the Homeland: DHS Coordination with State and Local Partners to Fight the Epidemic."

SWEENEY, WILLIAM F., JR., Assistant Director in Charge, New York Field Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice.
- CTI, Jun. 20, 2017, field hearing in Central Islip, New York, "Combating Gang Violence on Long Island: Shutting Down the MS–13 Pipeline."

- EPRC, April 23, 2018, field hearing Staten Island, New York "Securing Our Communities: Federal Support to High-Risk Urban Areas."

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TAYLOR, ROBIN, Acting Deputy Secretary, Intelligence Operations, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- CTI, September 13, 2017, "Sixteen Years After 9/11: Assessing Suspicious Activity Reporting Efforts."

TERRELL, PATRICK R., Senior Research Fellow, Center for the Study of Weapons of Mass Destruction, National Defense University.
- OME, October 12, 2017, "Empty Threat or Serious Danger: Assessing North Korea's Risk to the Homeland."

THOMAS, PAUL F., RADM, Commander, Eighth Coast Guard District, United States Coast Guard, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- FULL, April 9, 2018, field hearing in Cypress, Texas "Houston Strong: Hurricane Harvey Lessons Learned and the Path Forward."

THOMPSON, CHET, President, American Fuel & Petrochemical Manufacturers.
- CIP, February 15, 2018, "Industry Views of the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program."

TOBIN, HARPER JEAN, Director of Policy, National Center for Transgender Equality.
- TPS, February 27, 2018, "The Public Face of TSA: Examining the Agency's Outreach and Traveler Engagement Efforts."

TREVIÑO, EDDIE JR., County Judge, Cameron County, Texas.
- FULL, Feb. 7, 2017, "Ending the Crisis: America's Borders and the Path to Security."

TROY, JEFFREY, Executive Director, Aviation Information Sharing and Analysis Center.
- CIP and TPS, September 6, 2018, "Understanding The Cybersecurity of America's Aviation Sector."

TRUCILLO, CHRISTOPHER, Chief, Transit Police, New Jersey Transit.
- TPS, November 28, 2017, field hearing in Trenton, New Jersey, "Securing Public Areas of Transportation Systems: Stakeholder Perspectives."

TURNER, SYLVESTER, Mayor, Houston, Texas.
- FULL, field hearing in Cypress, Texas, April 9, 2018, "Houston Strong: Hurricane Harvey Lesson Learned and the Path Forward."

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USKOWI, NADER, Visiting Fellow, The Washington Institute for Near East Policy.
- CTI, April 17, 2018, "State Sponsors of Terrorism: An Examination of Iran's Global Terrorism Network."

— V —

VAN DUYNE, BETH, Regional Administrator, Region 6, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- FULL, April 9, 2018, field hearing in Cypress, Texas "Houston Strong: Hurricane Harvey Lessons Learned and the Path Forward."

VILLANEUVA, RAYMOND, Assistant Director in Charge, International Operations, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

- CTI, January 18, 2018, "Combating Transnational Gangs Through Information Sharing."

VITIELLO, RONALD D., Acting Deputy Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- BMS, March 15, 2018, "Bang for the Border Security Buck: What do we get for $33 billion?"
- BMS, May 22, 2018, "Stopping the Daily Border Caravan: Time to Build a Policy Wall."

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WAGNER, JOHN, Deputy Executive Assistant Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- Task Force, May 3, 2017, "Denying Terrorists Entry to the United States: Examining Visa Security."
- BMS, May 23, 2017, "Visa Overstays: A Gap in the Nation's Border Security"

WARNER, WAYNE, Dean of Men, Teen Challenge Christian Life Ranch.
- BMS, May 30, 2018, field hearing in Phoenix, Arizona, "An Unsecure Border and the Opioid Crisis: The Urgent Need for Action to Save Lives."

WEHREY, FREDERIC, (Dr.) Senior Fellow, Middle East Program, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.
- CTI, Mar. 29, 2017, "Terrorism in North Africa: An Examination of the Threat."

WILMOT, LEON N., Sheriff, Yuma County, Arizona.
- FULL, Feb. 7, 2017, "Ending the Crisis: America's Borders and the Path to Security."

WILSHUSEN, GREGORY C., Director, Information Security Issues, U.S. Government Accountability Office.
- CIP, March 28, 2017, "The Current State of DHS Efforts to Secure the Federal Networks."
- CIP and OME, March 7, 2018, "Examining DHS' Efforts to Strengthen its Cybersecurity Workforce."
- CTI and OME, July 12, 2018, "Access Denied: Keeping Adversaries Away from the Homeland Security Supply Chain."

WRAY, CHRISTOPHER A., Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice.
- FULL, November 30, 2017, "World Wide Threats: Keeping America Secure in the New Age of Terror."

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YOUNG, PATRICK, Program Director, Central American Refugee Center.
- CTI, Jun. 20, 2017, field hearing in Central Islip, New York, "Combating Gang Violence on Long Island: Shutting Down the MS–13 Pipeline."

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ZANGARDI, JOHN, Chief Information Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- CTI and OME, July 12, 2018, "Access Denied: Keeping Adversaries Away From the Homeland Security Supply Chain."

ZETTERSTROM, LARS N., Col. Commanding Officer, Galveston District, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, U.S. Department of Defense.

- FULL, April 9, 2018, field hearing in Cypress, Texas "Houston Strong: Hurricane Harvey Lessons Learned and the Path Forward."

ZIMMERMAN, KATHERINE, Research Fellow, American Enterprise Institute.

- CTI, July 13, 2017, "The Persistent Threat: al Qaeda's Evolution and Resilience

APPENDIX VIII

Printed Hearings [2]

Number	Title	Date
115–1	"The Future of the Transportation Security Administration." TPS	February 2, 2017
115–2	"Ending the Crisis: America's Borders and the Path to Security." FULL	February 7, 2017
115–3	"The Future of FEMA: Stakeholder Recommendations for the Next Administrator."	February 14, 2017
	Recommendations of Former Administrators." EPRC	February 28, 2017
115–4	"A Dangerous and Sophisticated Adversary: The Threat to the Homeland Posed by Cartel Operations." BMS	February 16, 2017
115–5	"Watchdog Recommendations: A Better Way Ahead to Manage the Department of Homeland Security." OME	February 16, 2017
115–6	"The Future of Counterterrorism: Addressing the Evolving Threat to Domestic Security." CTI	February 28, 2017
115–7	"The Current State of DHS Private Sector Engagement for Cybersecurity." CIP	March 9, 2017
115–8	"Immigration Benefits Vetting: Examining Critical Weaknesses in USCIS Systems." OME	March 16, 2017
115–9	"A Borderless Battle: Defending Against Cyber Threats." FULL	March 22, 2017
115–10	"The Current State of DHS' Efforts to Secure Federal Networks." CIP	March 28, 2017
115–11	"Terrorism in North Africa: An Examination of the Threat." CTI	March 29, 2017
115–12	Joint hearing with the House Committee on Armed Service's Subcommittee on Strategic Forces. "Threats to Space Assets and Implications for Homeland Security." EPRC	March 29, 2017
115–13	"Defeating a Sophisticated and Dangerous Adversary: Are the New Border Security Task Forces the Right Approach?" BMS	April 4, 2017

[2] FULL—Full Committee; BMS—Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security; CIP—Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection; CTI—Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence; EPRC—Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications; OME—Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency; TPS—Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security; and Task Force—Task Force on Denying Terrorists Entry to the United States.

Number	Title	Date
115–14	"Checkpoint of the Future: Evaluating TSA's Innovation Task Force Initiative." TPS	April 27, 2017
115–15	"Denying Terrorists Entry to the United States: Examining Visa Security." Task Force	May 3, 2017
115–16	"From the Border to Disasters and Beyond: Critical Canine Contributions to the DHS Mission." OME	May 18, 2017
115–17	"Visa Overstays: A Gap in the Nation's Border Security." BMS	May 23, 2017
115–18	"Department of Homeland Security Reauthorization and the President's FY 2018 Budget Request." FULL	June 7, 2017
115–19	"How Can the United States Secret Service Evolve to Meet the Challenges Ahead?" TPS	June 8, 2017
115–20	"Combating Gang Violence on Long Island: Shutting Down the MS–13 Pipeline." Central Islip, New York CTI	June 20, 2017
115–21	"The Persistent Threat: al Qaeda's Evolution and Resilience." CTI	July 13, 2017
115–22	"The Terrorist Diaspora: After the Fall of the Caliphate." Task Force	July 13, 2017
115–23	"Deter, Detect and Interdict: Technology's Role in Securing the Border." BMS	July 25, 2017
115–24	"Securing Air Cargo: Industry Perspectives." TPS	July 25, 2017
115–25	"Employee Misconduct: How Can FEMA Improve the Integrity of its Workforce." OME	July 27, 2017
115–26	"Challenges of Recruiting and Retaining a Cybersecurity Workforce." CIP	September 7, 2017
115–27	"Sixteen Years After 9/11: Assessing Suspicious Activity Reporting Efforts." CTI	September 13, 2017
115–28	"Raising the Standard: DHS's Efforts to Improve Aviation Security Around the Globe." TPS	September 26, 2017
115–29	"DHS Financial Systems: Will Modernization Ever Be Achieved." OME	September 26, 2017
115–30	"Examining DHS's Cybersecurity Mission." CIP	October 3, 2017
115–31	Joint hearing with the House Committee on Oversight and Government Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Affairs. "Innovations in Security: Examining the Use of Canines." TPS	October 3, 2017
115–32	"Assessing First Responder Communications." EPRC	October 12, 2017
115–33	"Empty Threat or Serious Danger: Assessing North Korea's Risk to the Homeland." OME	October 12, 2017

Number	Title	Date
115–34	Joint hearing with the House Committee on Education and the Workforce Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Development. "Public-Private Solutions to Educating a Cyber Workforce." CIP	October 24, 2017
115–35	"Examining Physical Security and Cybersecurity at Our Nation's Ports." San Pedro, California FULL	October 30, 2017
115–36	"How Effective is the Science and Technology Directorate?: Stakeholder Perspectives." EPRC	November 7, 2017
115–37	"Preventing the Next Attack: TSA's Role in Keeping Our Transportation Systems Secure." FULL	November 8, 2017
115–38	"Looking North: Assessing the Current Threat at the U.S.-Canada Border." BMS	November 14, 2017
115–39	"Maximizing the Value of Cyber Threat Information Sharing." CIP	November 15, 2017
115–40	"Securing Public Areas of Transportation Systems: Stakeholder Perspectives." Trenton, New Jersey TPS	November 28, 2017
115–41	"World Wide Threats: Keeping America Secure in the New Age of Terror." FULL	November 30, 2017
115–42	"Examining the Department of Homeland Security's Efforts to Counter Weapons of Mass Destruction." EPRC	December 7, 2017
115–43	"On the Line: Border Security from an Agent and Officer Perspective." BMS	January 9, 2018
115–44	"CDM, the Future of Federal Cybersecurity?" CIP	January 17, 2018
115–45	"Combating Transnational Gangs Through Information Sharing." CTI	January 18, 2018
115–46	"Innovation at TSA: Examining Threat Mitigation Through Technology Acquisitions Reform." TPS	January 18, 2018
115–47	"Securing Our Surface Transportation Systems: Examining the Department of Homeland Security's Role in Surface Transportation Technologies." TPS and EPRC	January 30, 2018
115–48	"Ensuring Effective and Reliable Alerts and Warnings." EPRC	February 6, 2018
115–49	"Industry Views of the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program." CIP	February 15, 2018
115–50	"The Public Face of TSA: Examining the Agency's Outreach and Traveler Engagement Efforts." TPS	February 27, 2018
115–51	"Doing Business with DHS: Industry Recommendations to Improve Contractor Employee Vetting." OME	February 27, 2018
115–52	"Examining DHS' Efforts to Strengthen its Cybersecurity Workforce." CIP and OME	March 7, 2018

Number	Title	Date
115–53	"Preparedness, Response, and Rebuilding: Lessons from the 2017 Disasters." FULL	March 15, 2018
115–54	"Bang for the Border Security Cuck: What do we get for $33 billion?" BMS	March 15, 2018
115–55	"CDM: Government Perspectives on Security and Modernization." CIP and the Subcommittee on Information Technology of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform	March 20, 2018
115–56	"Houston Strong: Hurricane Harvey Lessons Learned and the Path Forward." FULL	April 9, 2018 (Cypress, Texas)
115–57	"Building for the Future: Examining Challenges Facing the Department of Homeland Security's Consolidated Headquarters Project." OME	April 12, 2018
115–58	"Examining the President's FY 2019 Budget Request for the Transportation Security Administration." TPS	April 12, 2018
115–59	"State Sponsors of Terrorism: An Examination of Iran's Global Terrorism Network." CTI	April 17, 2018
115–60	"From Boston to Austin: Lessons Learned on Homeland Threat Information Sharing." FULL	April 18, 2018
115–61	"Securing our Communities: Federal Support to High-Risk Urban Areas." EPRC	April 23, 2018 (Staten Island, NY)
115–62	"Border Security, Commerce and Travel: Commissioner Mcaleenan's Vision for the Future of CBP." BMS	April 25, 2018
115–63	"Strengthening the Safety and Security of our Nation: The President's FY2019 Budget Request for the Department of Homeland Security." FULL	April 26, 2018
115–64	"Assessing the TSA Checkpoint: The PreCheck Program and Airport Wait Times." TPS	May 17, 2018
115–65	"Stopping the Daily Border Caravan: Time to Build a Policy Wall." BMS	May 22, 2018
115–66	"ISIS–Post Caliphate: Threat Implications for America and the West." FULL	May 23, 2018
115–67	"An Unsecure Border and the Opioid Crisis: The Urgent Need for Action to Save Lives." BMS	May, 30, 2018 (Phoenix, AZ)
115–68	"Opioids in the Homeland: DHS Coordination with State and Local Partners to Fight the Epidemic." OME	June, 19, 2018 (Harrisburg, PA)
115–69	"Protecting Our Future: Addressing School Security Challenges in America." EPRC	July, 9, 2018
115–70	"DHS's Progress in Securing Election Systems and Other Critical Infrastructure." FULL	July 11, 2018
115–71	"Access Denied: Keeping Adversaries Away from the Homeland Security Supply Chain." CTI and OME	July 12, 2018

Number	Title	Date
115–72	"Boots at the Border: Examining the National Guard Deployment to the Southwest Border." BMS	July 24, 2018
115–73	"Assessing the State of Federal Cybersecurity Risk Determination." CIP	July 25, 2018
115–74	"Using Innovative Technology and Practices to Enhance the Culture of Preparedness." EPRC	July 25, 2018
115–75	"Understanding Cybersecurity Threats to America's Aviation Sector." CIP and TPS	September 6, 2018
115–76	"Hidden in Plain Sight: Understanding Federal Efforts to Stop Human Trafficking." BMS	September 26, 2018
115–77	"Insider Threats to Aviation Security: Airline and Airport Perspectives." TPS	September 27, 2018
115–78	"Interagency Cyber Cooperation: Roles, Responsibilities and Authorities of the Department of Defense & the Department of Homeland Security." CIP	November 14, 2018

APPENDIX IX

Committee Prints

Number	Title
115–A	Rules of the Committee on Homeland Security for the 115th Congress.

APPENDIX X

Summary of Committee Activities

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

Total Bills Referred to Committee	268
Public Laws	38
Measures Signed Into Law	14
Measures Passed the House	116
Measures Failed House Passage	2
Measures Reported to the House	91
Hearings Held:	
Days of Hearings	77
Full Committee	12
Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence	8
Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency	11
Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security	13
Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security	13
Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection	12
Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications	11
Task Force	2
Witnesses:	
Full Committee	46
Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence	20
Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency	36
Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security	33
Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security	50
Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection	38
Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications	36
Task Force	19
Total Persons Testifying	278
Markups and Business Meetings Held (Days) / Measures Considered:	
Full Committee	12/88
Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence	1/9
Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency	0/0
Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security	0/0
Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security	0/0
Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection	0/0
Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications	0/0

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

INTRODUCTION

The Democratic Members of the Committee on Homeland Security remain committed to protecting the Homeland and prioritizing the welfare of the American people in the event of a terrorist attack or other disaster. To that end, during the 115th Congress, Democratic Members joined with their Republican colleagues whenever possible to make meaningful improvements to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and its programs and activities. Much of that shared work is included in the Committee's Activity Report.

However, far too often Committee Republicans pursued partisan politics over sound policy, especially related to the actions of the Trump Administration. Frequently they refused to conduct sorely needed oversight of the Department's actions or failed to include Democratic Members in activities on matters of shared concern.

Therefore, as the Ranking Member of the Committee on Homeland Security, I have chosen to file Additional Views on behalf of the Committee Democrats to highlight Democrats' activities on key issues neglected by the Republicans. Committee Democrats look forward to continuing to engage in active oversight of these and other important homeland security issues in the Majority during the 116th Congress.

DOMESTIC TERRORISM

During the 115th Congress, Chairman McCaul and Committee Republicans largely ignored the rising threat of domestic terrorism despite repeated requests from Ranking Member Thompson and Committee Democrats to examine the issue. Ranking Member Thompson and Committee Democrats sent the following requests urging Chairman McCaul to hold a hearing specifically focused on domestic terrorism, none of which were honored:

- On March 15, 2017, Ranking Member Thompson wrote to Chairman McCaul asking for a markup of H.R. 1486, "Securing American Non-Profit Organizations Against Terrorism Act of 2017," to address the growing domestic threats to our Nation's religious facilities, as well as hearings, briefings, and site visits to explore the domestic terrorism threats and Federal efforts to confront them.
- On June 1, 2017, Ranking Member Thompson wrote to Chairman McCaul requesting that the Committee engage in bipartisan oversight and legislative activity regarding domestic terrorism after a knife attack occurred in late May in Portland, Oregon.
- On August 15, 2017, Ranking Member Thompson wrote to Chairman McCaul asking for hearings to examine the rise of

domestic terrorism in the homeland after the deadly "Unite the Right" rally in Charlottesville, Virginia.

- On March 19, 2018, Ranking Member Thompson wrote to Chairman McCaul asking for a hearing to address the series of bomb attacks in Austin, Texas.

In the face of the Chairman McCaul's failure to prioritize domestic terrorism, Ranking Member Thompson, Committee Democrats, and Minority staff conducted briefings, meetings, and panel discussions to gather information on current and future domestic terror threats and how to address such threats in a manner that protects Americans' civil rights and civil liberties.

ELECTION SECURITY

Russian interference in the 2016 election was a watershed moment for our democracy. In January 2017, U.S. intelligence agencies reported that "Russian President Vladimir Putin ordered an influence campaign in 2016 aimed at the U.S. presidential election," and that Russian intelligence attempted to breach multiple state or local election boards.[1] In February 2018, six intelligence agency chiefs issued a dire warning about the Kremlin's ongoing efforts to influence the U.S. elections.[2] The scale of Russia's activity in 2016 indicates that its future efforts could be more aggressive and informed by lessons learned from 2016. Nevertheless, the Republican Majority spent the most of the 115th Congress ignoring the intelligence and refusing to acknowledge the problem.

Committee Democrats, however, urged action to secure elections as early as August 2016, asking Chairman McCaul to hold hearings on the topic. Ranking Member Thompson urged the Chairman to hold hearings throughout 2016 and into 2017. When the Majority rebuffed these repeated requests, Ranking Member Thompson introduced H. Res. 235, a resolution of inquiry that would have required DHS to turn over documents related to its activities to counter Russian election interference efforts. H. Res. 235 was unceremoniously voted down along party lines on April 7, 2017. A month later, Ranking Member Thompson wrote to the Chairman requesting that the Committee investigate Russian election meddling efforts in 2016 and efforts to prevent election meddling in the future. The Majority did not act on the request.

Frustrated by the lack of action on this critical national security issue, Ranking Member Thompson, together with Committee on House Administration Ranking Member Robert Brady, launched the Congressional Task Force on Election Security (Task Force) in July 2017. Over the course of eight months, the Task Force met with dozens of elections experts, state election officials, and na-

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[1] Office of the Director of National Intelligence, *Assessing Russian Activities and Intentions in Recent U.S. Elections,* ICA 2017–01D (Jan. 6,2017), https://www.dni.gov/file/docments.ICA-2017-01.pdf (describing the Kremlin's activities as "a significant escalation in the directness, level of activity, and scope of effort compared to previous operations").

[2] See Ellen Nakashima & Shane Harris, "The Nation's Top Spies Said Russia is Continuing to Target the U.S. Political System," *The Washington Post* (Feb. 13, 218), available at https://washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/fbi-director-to-face-questions-on-security-clearances-and-agents-independence/2018/02/13/f3e4c706-105f-11e8-9570-29c9830535e5_story.html?utm_term=.2108a28a9bdb (the Director of National Intelligence, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Director of the FBI, the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, and the Director of the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency all warned that the 2018 elections are a potential target for Russian operations).

tional security experts, including at two public forums, to assess vulnerabilities in election infrastructure and how to address them. In February 2018, the Task Force produced a report that included ten recommendations and the Task Force Members introduced legislation to implement them. H.R. 5011, the *Election Security Act,* garnered the support of 126 Members—all of them Democrats. Additionally, Ranking Member Thompson, with his Task Force partners, wrote a series of letters to House Appropriators requesting that additional funding be provided to States to begin addressing vulnerabilities in their election infrastructure.

Chairman McCaul did not hold the first formal Committee activity on election security until April 2018, two months after the Task Force issued its report and a month after Congress appropriated $380 million in funding for election security grants. Furthermore, the Chairman did not hold a hearing on election security until July 2018, less than four months before the 2018 midterm elections. The Committee never acted on H.R. 5011.

FAMILY SEPARATION

On April 6, 2018, Attorney General Jeff Sessions announced the Trump Administration's adoption of a "zero tolerance" policy toward anyone entering, or attempting to enter, the United States other than at a port of entry. The policy directed the Department of Justice (DOJ) to criminally prosecute migrants for illegal entry, including migrant parents seeking asylum under U.S. law who arrived with their children. On May 7, 2018, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) began referring thousands of parents for criminal prosecution, placed their children in government custody, and classified the children as "unaccompanied minors." CBP's enforcement of the Trump Administration's zero tolerance policy created a humanitarian crisis on U.S. soil.

Chairman McCaul and Committee Republicans generally ignored the crisis or, worse, praised the Department's actions. In contrast, Ranking Member Thompson and Committee Democrats voiced their opposition to the inhumane policy from the outset and conducted oversight after its implementation.

Democrats' correspondence to the Trump Administration on the matter included:

- A March 7, 2017 letter from Ranking Member Thompson, Border and Maritime Security Ranking Member Filemon Vela, and Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications Ranking Member Donald Payne, Jr. to Secretary of Homeland Security John Kelly expressing outrage after he suggested the Department could separate families as a deterrent.
- A February 8, 2018 letter to Secretary of Homeland Security Kirstjen Nielsen expressing strong opposition to any policies that would formalize migrant family separation and seeking information about reports and complaints about the increased use of this practice along the southern border.
- A May 25, 2018 letter to CBP Commissioner Kevin McAleenan asking for additional information regarding the implementation of the zero-tolerance policy.
- A May 25, 2018 letter to Director Scott Lloyd, Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) within the Administration for

Children and Families, asking for additional information regarding the effect of the zero-tolerance policy on migrant children separated from their adult family members.

- A June 18, 2018 letter to Secretary Nielsen regarding U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) transfer of 1600 detainees to criminal Bureau of Prison's facilities due to effect of zero tolerance policy on detention facilities.

In addition to correspondence, Democratic Members went to the border to observe the Trump Administration's actions firsthand. On June 17 and 18, 2018, Democratic Members of the Committee, including Ranking Member Thompson, Rep. Vela, and Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee, traveled to McAllen and Brownsville, Texas to see the Border Patrol, ICE, and ORR facilities used to process and detain migrants and their children as result of the zero-tolerance policy. They also met with officials and stakeholders to ask about policies and procedures for the protection of children.

On June 20, 2018, Ranking Member Thompson hosted a expert panel in Washington, D.C. to educate House Members and congressional staff about the ramifications of family separation and family detention. The discussion included perspectives from subject matter experts about the long-term effects of family separation on both migrant and U.S. citizen children whose parents are either detained or deported, as well as a background on ICE detention practices.

On June 29, 2018, Ranking Member Thompson joined senior Democrats on three other committees of jurisdiction in sending a letter to the Inspectors General of the Departments of Justice, Homeland Security, and Health and Human Services calling for a broad review of the Trump Administration's child separation and zero-tolerance policies.

Finally, on July 18, 2018, Chairman McCaul held a closed-door Committee briefing with officials from DHS, DOJ, and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) about the Trump Administration's actions related to family separation.

Most questions raised in oversight letters went unanswered, and the Administration failed to provide information requested at the closed-door briefing. Accordingly, on July 19, 2018, Ranking Member Thompson introduced H.Res. 1005, a resolution of inquiry to compel DHS to provide the House of Representatives documents regarding the border security policies, procedures, and activities related to the interdiction of families by the U.S. Border Patrol between ports of entry. Although Committee Democrats made a compelling case for requiring documentation from the Department regarding its efforts to implement the zero tolerance policy, the resolution was voted down. Not a single Committee Republican supported the measure.

HURRICANE MARIA RESPONSE

In the 115th Congress, Ranking Member Thompson and Committee Democrats sought robust oversight of the Trump Administration's failed response to Hurricanes Maria and Irma. Unfortunately, Chairman McCaul and Committee Republicans failed to hold any hearings specifically on the Hurricanes response all Congress, leaving Democrats to hold the Trump Administration accountable. While the Administration tried to convince the American

public its response to Hurricane Maria was a "good news story," Ranking Member Thompson visited Puerto Rico shortly after the storm made landfall and saw firsthand the catastrophic damage inflicted. Ranking Member Thompson and Committee Democrats wrote or co-wrote nearly two dozen oversight letters to the Trump Administration seeking detailed information on its disaster response activities, including.

- On September 27, 2017, Ranking Member Thompson and Committee Democrats wrote to President Trump requesting an interim supplemental relief package and the establishment of a Rebuilding Task Force to help Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI) rebuild stronger.
- On September 28, 2017, Ranking Member Thompson and a coalition of Democratic members wrote to Acting Secretary of Homeland Security Elaine Duke and the White House Chief of Staff requesting a briefing on Federal response efforts in Puerto Rico and USVI.
- On September 28, 2017, Ranking Member Thompson wrote to the Acting Secretary of Homeland Security regarding issues surrounding the travel moratorium on Members seeking to travel to Puerto Rico or USVI to conduct oversight.
- On October 12, 2017, Ranking Member Thompson and Rep. Payne, Jr. wrote to President Trump regarding statements the President made undermining the Federal government's commitment to supporting long-term recovery in Puerto Rico.
- On October 12, 2017, Ranking Member Thompson and Committee on Small Business Ranking Member Nydia Velázquez wrote to the Acting Secretary of Homeland Security regarding the underrepresented death toll in Puerto Rico.
- On October 14, 2017, Ranking Member Thompson wrote to Administration officials regarding the failure to provide adequate drinking water to citizens in Puerto Rico who were affected by recent hurricanes.
- On October 17, 2017, Ranking Member Thompson wrote to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) with a proposal to deliver generators to Puerto Rico and USVI to ensure that dialysis patients had access to the care that they needed.
- On October 25, 2017, Ranking Member Thompson and Committee Democrats wrote to the Department of Homeland Security expressing concern about the Federal government not including provisions for those with special needs into response and recovery efforts in Puerto Rico and USVI.
- On October 26, 2017, Ranking Member Thompson wrote to the Department of Homeland Security about its failure to properly vet companies applying for response and recovery contracts.
- On December 1, 2017, Ranking Member Thompson wrote to the Department of Homeland Security about FEMA considering a single vendor to handle shipping, transportation, and logistical needs related to the disaster.
- On December 5, 2017, Ranking Member Thompson wrote to the FEMA Administrator regarding they Agency's failed con-

tract with Bronze Star, LLC for tarps or plastic sheeting to support disaster recovery efforts in Puerto Rico.

• On February 7, 2018, Ranking Member Thompson wrote to the Department of Homeland Security regarding FEMA's failed contract with Tribute Contracting, LLC for 30 million meals worth $156 million.

• On February 22, 2018, Ranking Member Thompson wrote to the FEMA Administrator regarding concerns related to a proposed disaster case management services agreement.

• On March 13, 2018, Ranking Member Thompson and Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure Ranking Member Peter A. DeFazio wrote to the President requesting to extend the Federal cost share for debris removal and emergency protective measures for damage caused by Hurricanes Irma and Maria.

• On March 20, 2018, Ranking Member Thompson, Rep. DeFazio, and Committee on Energy and Commerce Ranking Member Frank Pallone, Jr. wrote to FEMA regarding the Agency's lack of urgency in providing disaster relief services to survivors in Puerto Rico and concerns of disparate treatment.

• On April 18, 2018, Ranking Member Thompson, Rep. DeFazio, Rep. Pallone, and Committee on Natural Resources Ranking Member Raúl M. Grijalva wrote to FEMA requesting to extend the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Mission Assignment to restore power in Puerto Rico beyond the termination date of May 18, 2018.

• On June 1, 2018, Ranking Member Thompson wrote to Chairman Michael McCaul reiterating the need for more robust oversight of the Administration's efforts in Puerto Rico.

• On June 12, 2018, Ranking Member Thompson, along with other Members of Congress wrote to FEMA, and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) regarding the understated fatality count in Puerto Rico due to Hurricane Maria, and to request information about the federal government's role in ensuring that the official accounting of fatalities is accurate.

• On June 13, 2018, Ranking Member Thompson and Reps. DeFazio, Pallone, and Grijalva wrote to FEMA about the agency's decisions to end the USACE mission assignment for power line restoration work in Puerto Rico.

• On June 25, 2018, Ranking Member Thompson, along with other Members of Congress, wrote to Speaker Ryan urging that H.R. 6103, *National Commission of the Federal Response to Natural Disasters in Puerto Rico Act of 2018*, be considered expeditiously by the House of Representatives.

• On June 29, 2018, Ranking Member Thompson, Committee on Financial Services Ranking Member Maxine Waters, Committee on Ways and Means Ranking Member Richard Neal, and Rep. Velázquez wrote to FEMA asking about an interagency agreement with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

• On August 31, 2018, Ranking Member Thompson and Rep. Velázquez wrote to President Trump requesting a swift reconsideration of his denial of 100 percent Federal funding for de-

bris removal and emergency protective measures for Puerto Rico.

- On September 5, 2018, Ranking Member Thompson wrote to FEMA inquiring about FEMA's use of pre-negotiated disaster contracts in disaster preparedness and response for the 2018 hurricane season and beyond.
- On September 10, 2018, Ranking Member Thompson, along with other Members of Congress, sent a follow up letter to FEMA and HHS requesting information about the adequacy of the assistance for damage caused by Hurricane Maria.
- On November 15, 2018, Ranking Member Thompson, along with other Members of Congress, sent a letter to President Trump regarding Puerto Rico being denied disaster relief funds.

In response to the contracting problems identified (Bronze Star and Tribute) after Hurricane Maria, on February 8, 2018, Ranking Member Thompson introduced H.R. 4995, the *Due Diligence in Disaster Contractors Act of 2018.* The bill would require FEMA to conduct past performance reviews of a vendor before awarding a disaster contract valued at $1 million or more.

Given the failure to hold any hearings on Hurricane Maria, even after FEMA published an after-action report admitting its failures, Ranking Member Thompson convened a conference to mark the one-year anniversary of Hurricane Maria and acknowledge the resulting 2,975 deaths from the storm on September 20, 2018.

SCHOOL SECURITY

Despite several deadly school shootings, including the February 14, 2018, shooting at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Florida, Republican Members have been reluctant to take any meaningful oversight or legislative action on the issue. Democrats, however, remained committed to doing so.

On March 6, 2018, Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications Ranking Member Donald Payne, Jr. wrote a letter to Subcommittee Chairman Donovan to request a field hearing on school security. On July 9, 2018, the Subcommittee held a field hearing entitled "Protecting Our Future: Addressing School Security Challenges in America" in Newark, New Jersey. Members heard from Federal, State, and local witnesses about their efforts to secure schools and protect students and teachers.

Following the hearing, Rep. Member Payne introduced H.R. 6920, the *School Security is Homeland Security Grant Act of 2018* and H.R. 6919, the *Coordinating and Leveraging Activities for School Security Act.* Both bills would enhance the Department's ability to support schools in efforts to enhance security.

U.S. COAST GUARD ACADEMY

Ranking Member Thompson has long been concerned about the U.S. Coast Guard's refusal to implement a congressional nominations process for admission to the U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA), like the processes currently used at other U.S. service academies, and the persistent lack of diversity at the USCGA.

Though the USCGA has focused on improving diversity among its cadets over the past ten years, it continues to lag behind the other service academies. Moreover, allegations of a discriminatory and racially hostile environment at the USCGA appear to have contributed to a marked decline in retention rate among cadets from racial and ethnic minority groups from 2013 to 2017.

In response to media reports of an incident of racially motivated harassment and continued concern about the Coast Guard's failure to act, Ranking Member Thompson took action along with key congressional colleagues:

- On September 15, 2017, Ranking Member Thompson wrote to the Commandant of the Coast Guard requesting data and documents related to the incident of racially motivated harassment at the USCGA.
- On May 8, 2018, Ranking Member Thompson met with members of the NAACP New London chapter to discuss concerns about the treatment of minority and women cadets, faculty, and staff at the Academy.
- On June 13, 2018, Ranking Member Thompson, Ranking Member Cummings of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and Rep. Joe Courtney of Connecticut wrote to the Commandant requesting all documents related to allegations of harassment or bullying at the Academy over the past three years. The Coast Guard made an initial document production of only 70 heavily redacted pages.
- On July 24, 2018, Ranking Member Thompson and Reps. Cummings and Courtney met with the Commandant to discuss the climate at the USCGA and the incomplete document production. On August 17, 2018, the Coast Guard produced additional documents that again were incomplete.
- On September 26, 2018, Ranking Member Thompson introduced H.R. 6905, the *Coast Guard Academy Improvement Act* to implement congressional nominations for the USCGA and improve diversity and cultural competency within the Academy.
- On November 5, 2018, Ranking Member Thompson and Reps. Cummings and Courtney wrote to the Commandant renewing their request for unredacted, complete set of documents regarding incidents of harassment or bullying at the USCGA.

BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Ranking Member,
Committee on Homeland Security.

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