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SENATE

{ REPORT
{ 115-283

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2019

JUNE 21, 2018.—Ordered to be printed

Mrs. CAPITO, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 3109]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 3109) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

Total obligational authority, fiscal year 2019

Total of bill as reported to the Senate	\$57,190,844,000
Amount of 2018 appropriations	116,252,357,000
Amount of 2019 budget estimate	55,824,438,000
Bill as recommended to Senate compared to—	
2018 appropriations	– 59,061,513,000
2019 budget estimate	+ 1,366,406,000

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OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY OF THE BILL

This is just the 16th annual appropriations cycle for the Department of Homeland Security, which is the youngest department in the Federal Government. The Department's creation in November 2002 brought together 22 different agencies from across the Federal Government under one management structure.

Each agency brought with it unique processes, cultures, and relationships with Congress. These agencies have evolved into the components of the Department of Homeland Security and include Customs and Border Protection, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the Transportation Security Administration, the Coast Guard, the Secret Service, the National Protection and Programs Directorate, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Citizenship and Immigration Services, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers, the Science and Technology Directorate, and the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction office.

The Department is the third largest cabinet agency by personnel, with nearly 250,000 employees. The management and oversight challenges inherent to such a large and maturing government organization are compounded by a complex and volatile threat environment and an unprecedented demand on the services the Department provides.

The Committee expects the Department to continue gaining management and cost efficiencies by consolidating cross-component efforts while also allowing components the flexibility necessary to respond quickly to changing or emergent threats. The Committee remains frustrated that the Department is often unable to translate data, whether related to an internal activity or an external activity, into trends or metrics useful for critical decisionmaking.

The Committee has again included a provision prohibiting the Department from reorganizing without Congressional action. The Committee believes the Department could gain efficiencies through further reorganization but expects the Department to develop any proposal for reorganization in cooperation with the appropriate Congressional Committees. The Committee will consider, in conjunction with the authorizing committees of jurisdictions as appropriate, any proposal to reorganize the Department that is included as part of a future budget request.

BILL FUNDING PRIORITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019	
	Request	Committee recommendation
Title I—Departmental Management Operations	1,603,800	1,499,475
Title II—Security, Enforcement, and Investigations	38,412,342	38,683,627
Title III—Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	12,841,850	13,763,652
Title IV—Research, Development, Training, and Services	1,526,602	1,641,718
Title V—General Provisions	– 300,000	– 137,472
Total, new budget (obligational authority)	54,084,594	55,451,000

The Committee recommends a total appropriation of \$57,190,844,000 for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2019, which is \$1,366,406,000 above the budget request amount. Of this amount, \$55,451,000,000 is for discretionary programs, including \$165,000,000 for Coast Guard overseas contingency operations and \$6,652,000,000 for the Disaster Relief Fund designated by the Congress as disaster relief pursuant to Public Law 112–25.

The Department's most indispensable assets are the people it employs, and this bill recommends the funds necessary to support the ability of the Department's men and women to carry out their missions. The Department requested funding to increase the number of personnel in many of its components. A portion of these personnel cannot feasibly be hired or retained in fiscal year 2019, even under the most optimistic projections. The bill instead recommends funding levels for salaries and benefits that are more realistic based on hiring and attrition rates. In order to mitigate challenges related to hiring and attrition, the bill recommends funds that will continue to improve the Department's ability to hire and retain qualified personnel. The Committee remains adamant, however, that the increasing requirements for personnel must be balanced with other investments that enable the Department's employees to operate more effectively and efficiently. Therefore, the Committee recommends significant capital investments to ensure that the Department can work smarter in its allocation of personnel, technology, and infrastructure to reduce security risks more efficiently.

The bill recommends increases above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level for border security, law enforcement, and aviation security. Additionally, the bill does not recommend fee increases proposed in the budget request, and it preserves a historic commitment to building capacity among State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial first responders and emergency personnel by denying the significant grant program reductions proposed in the budget request. The bill also supports the Department's ability to innovate in order to maintain knowledge and technical advantages over those who seek to harm the homeland by recommending significantly higher investments in research and development than were proposed by the budget request.

The recommendation continues significant funding for securing U.S. borders and provides an increase for customs and immigration law enforcement. The recommendation includes all funding requested for physical barriers along the southwest border and recognizes that physical impedance and denial of access can be an efficient and effective form of border security in high traffic areas with short vanishing times. The funding recommended will allow U.S. Border Patrol to deploy personnel and technology strategically and safely.

Transnational criminal organizations are driven by profit, and the Committee recognizes that smugglers will improvise and adapt as necessary to move illicit people and goods into the United States. Therefore, the Committee recommendation includes funding for additional Customs and Border Protection and Coast Guard assets for surveillance of the land and maritime borders of the United

States as well as the offshore waters used to access U.S. borders. The Committee is disappointed that the Department has not submitted a comprehensive border security plan to address known security gaps. Until the Department transmits such a plan, as required by Public Law 115–31, the Committee will continue to recommend funding only for adequately justified investments.

For aviation security, funds are recommended above the requested level to continue the Committee’s commitment to the safety and security of aircraft and the people and institutions that depend on them. In response to aviation security threats that have recently heightened security standards for aircraft and airports, the Committee has recommended funding enhancements to many of the Transportation Security Administration’s layers of security, including Transportation Security Officers, screening canines, local law enforcement assistance, Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response teams, and next generation checkpoint screening technology.

The Committee’s recommendation strongly supports the role of the Coast Guard to enforce Federal laws on the high seas, to preserve life and property at sea, to assist in navigation, to protect the marine environment, and to maintain a state of defense readiness. The men and women of the Coast Guard are its most important asset, and the bill recommends robust resources to enhance recruiting, retain current force levels, and support retirement and healthcare costs. Due in large part to the Committee’s efforts, the Coast Guard’s surface and air fleets are in the midst of unprecedented modernization. With the expansion of the National Security Cutter fleet, continuation of Fast Response Cutter production, beginning of the Offshore Patrol Cutter acquisition, and initiation of the first Heavy Polar Icebreaker acquisition in more than four decades, the Coast Guard’s cutter fleet is growing into a state-of-the-art force adaptable to any mission.

The bill also recommends a significant level of investment in cybersecurity, including significant funding for election security to help States and localities guard against electronic tampering with elections. Through the National Protection and Programs Directorate [NPPD] and its partner components, the Department plays a central role in securing civilian Federal networks by providing overarching services, capabilities, and best practices that are deployed across agencies’ information technology infrastructure. These funds are in addition to the funds that Federal departments and agencies, including the Department, themselves invest in protecting and upgrading their systems.

The Committee notes the efforts of the men and women of Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] in responses to the recent natural disasters including hurricanes, flooding, volcanic activity, and wildfires. FEMA deployed nearly 80 percent of its workforce to support responses in 2017 and will remain in support of the recovery for years to come. The dedication of emergency managers in a unique and challenging situation demonstrates the broad-sweeping and cultural changes that have occurred in the past decade throughout FEMA. The Committee recommendation rejects proposals to make deep and unjustified cuts to the Department’s grant programs intended to build security and disaster re-

sponse capacity within State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial governments.

The bill continues critical investments in the future of Homeland Security by recommending significant restoration of research and development [R&D] capabilities across the Department. These capabilities ensure the Department is able to keep pace with evolving risks, reduce interference with legitimate commerce, and maintain a technological advantage over those seeking to harm the United States. The recommended funding level places the Science and Technology Directorate at the center of the Department's R&D activities, with regard to both investment and coordination.

REFERENCES

This report refers to several Public Laws by short title as follows: the Budget Control Act of 2011, Public Law 112–25, is referenced as the BCA; Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007, Public Law 110–53, is referenced as the 9/11 Act; and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93–288, is referenced as the Stafford Act.

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

Any reference to the Department or DHS shall be interpreted to mean the Department of Homeland Security.

Any reference to a departmental component shall be interpreted to mean offices, components, directorates or other organizations within the Department of Homeland Security.

Any reference to the budget request or the request shall be interpreted to mean the budget of the U.S. Government, fiscal year 2019 and addendum that was proposed to Congress on February 12, 2018.

Any reference to CAS shall mean common appropriations structure.

Any reference to FTE shall mean full-time equivalents.

Any reference to PPA shall mean program, project, and activity. Any reference to HSPD shall mean Homeland Security Presidential Directive.

Any reference to GAO shall mean the Government Accountability Office.

Any reference to OIG shall mean the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security.

Any reference to IT shall mean information technology.

Any reference to SLTT shall mean State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

TITLE I

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT, OPERATIONS,
INTELLIGENCE, AND OVERSIGHT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

The Office of the Secretary and Executive Management supports the Department by providing direction, management, and policy guidance to operating components. The specific activities funded by this appropriation include: the Office of the Secretary; the Office of Policy; the Office of Public Affairs; the Office of Legislative Affairs; the Office of Partnership and Engagement; the Office of General Counsel; the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties; the Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman; and the Privacy Office.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2018	\$139,602,000
Budget estimate, 2019	128,860,000
Committee recommendation	132,904,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$132,904,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$4,044,000 above the budget request amount and \$6,698,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, not more than \$41,731,000 is for non-pay. Of the total amount, the Committee recommends not to exceed \$30,000 for official reception and representation expenses.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to fiscal year 2018 enacted and budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Office of the Secretary	18,846	17,874	17,874
Office of Policy	40,524	34,683	35,097
Office of Public Affairs	5,123	5,085	5,085
Office of Legislative Affairs	5,000	4,992	4,992
Office of Partnership & Engagement	13,373	12,656	13,475
Office of General Counsel	18,501	19,463	18,419
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	23,571	20,825	23,717
Office of Citizenship & Immigration Services Ombudsman	6,200	5,879	5,879
Privacy Office	8,464	7,403	8,366
Total, Operations and Support	139,602	128,860	132,904

Quarterly Obligation Reports.—The Department shall continue to submit quarterly obligation reports to the Committee for all reception and representation expenses as required in prior years. The Department shall refrain from using funds available for reception and representation expenses to purchase unnecessary collectibles or memorabilia.

Adequate Budget Justifications.—The Committee expects the Department to provide complete justification materials with the fiscal year 2020 budget request and to provide details for each office and program, clearly describing and accounting for current services, transfers, adjustments to base, and program changes.

Joint Requirements Council.—The Committee remains pleased with the progress made by the Joint Requirements Council [JRC] since 2015 to unify and enhance departmental and component-specific requirements development processes. The Committee supports JRC efforts to improve the Department's ability to acquire appropriate assets by clarifying component capability gaps, defining asset performance metrics, and identifying cross-component requirement commonalities. Maintaining separation and tension between the requirements development and acquisition processes makes the Department a more accountable buyer. The Department is directed to continue to provide quarterly briefings on the JRC and shall brief the Committees on any reorganization of headquarters organizational units not later than 60 days before any such reorganization takes place.

Public Reporting of Operational Statistics.—The Committee continues its requirement that the Department submit quarterly Border Security Status reports and data on the deportation of the parents of U.S.-born children semiannually, as in prior years.

Public Access to Federally Funded Research.—The Committee commends the Department for issuing its Plan to Support Increased Public Access to the Results of Research Funded by the Federal Government on December 27, 2016. The Committee urges the Department to continue its efforts toward full implementation of the plan and directs that the Department provide an update on progress made in materials accompanying its fiscal year 2020 budget request.

The Department's Mission in Rural Areas.—Rural communities support the homeland security mission through contributions to border security, infrastructure protection, arresting illicit behavior, and preparing and responding to disasters, among other activities. The Department's grant programs that aid SLTT governments in these efforts must account for the unique nature of homeland security efforts in rural areas. The Secretary is directed to review the effectiveness and proportionality of the Department's grant activity in rural areas and to provide recommendations to improve the Department's practices not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act.

Cooperation with Central American Nations.—The Committee notes that illegal border crossings into the United States by Guatemalans, El Salvadorians, and Hondurans is continuing at or near historic highs during fiscal year 2018. The Committee believes that the United States, in conjunction with the Government of Mexico, should continue efforts aimed at securing the southern border of

Mexico while working with these Central American nations to improve their civil law enforcement capabilities to address criminal activities, which should have a net positive impact on crime in Central America as well as the United States. As part of these efforts, the United States should continue to facilitate information sharing among these nations regarding criminal history and prior orders of removal or immigration enforcement actions.

State Police and Crime Labs.—The work of Customs and Border Protection [CBP], Immigration and Customs Enforcement [ICE], the Coast Guard, and the Secret Service includes investigations and operations in communities throughout the United States. As a result, the Department often shares capabilities and relies upon cooperation with SLTT and foreign law enforcement agencies, including State police crime labs. These labs provide the Department with a number of critical capabilities, including fingerprint, drug, and cellular telephone analysis. Likewise, these capabilities are the same services shared among SLTT and foreign law enforcement agencies. Coordination among these agencies not only ensures efficient use of resources, it also improves public safety outcomes. To that end, the Department should continue to work with State crime labs where available, particularly in areas not adequately served by Department labs or other Federal facilities. The Department should also continue to provide any assistance that is appropriate to State police crime labs to ensure Federal requirements do not burden State resources. Moreover, in areas where the Department frequently relies on State crime labs, additional support may be appropriate to prevent the accumulation of backlogs that can slow investigations. The Department shall report annually on its use of, and partnerships with, State crime labs, including funds associated with such partnerships, and should fully reimburse State crime labs for services they provide to the Department.

REAL ID.—The REAL ID program improves the security of State identification materials. The Secretary has the discretion to grant a State additional time to meet the required minimum standards if the State provides adequate justification for delayed compliance and demonstrates continuing progress in meeting REAL ID standards. States should have the opportunity to consider methods of compliance consistent with individual State values and traditions.

Sourcing of Personal Equipment.—A well-equipped workforce is critical to the Department fulfilling its mission, and U.S.-sourced protective equipment can enhance the Department's personnel security. A November 2017 report by the Government Accountability Office (GAO-18-116) found that of the \$164,600,000 used to purchase uniform items by the Department in recent years, 58 percent was paid to foreign sources. Many of these items could have been furnished by U.S. sources. Policies that protect national security by ensuring that sensitive equipment and clothing is manufactured domestically and that also strengthen the U.S. industrial base should be pursued to the highest degree. The Secretary shall continue to seek to increase the share of American-made products in the Department's procurement of personnel-related clothing and equipment.

Wildlife Trafficking.—As noted in prior reports, the Committee is concerned by the high level of illegal international trade in wildlife

and wildlife products. The Committee expects the Department to work in partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to improve cooperative efforts to better address wildlife trafficking. The Committee remains frustrated that the Department has failed to produce some specific reports on these activities, as required. Such reports should be provided to the Committee without delay. Further, as outlined in the explanatory statements accompanying Public Laws 114–113, 115–31, and 115–141 a similar report shall be provided for fiscal year 2019 not later than 45 days after the end of fiscal year 2019.

Biometric Exit.—The Committee considers implementation of biometric exit a priority and worked to provide dedicated funding for this purpose through Public Law 114–113. The Department is directed to provide a spend plan for H–1B and L–1 fee revenues and any other resources being applied to biometric exit implementation not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act. The Committee understands that shared U.S.-Mexico entry and exit data exchange programs are not yet in place, due primarily to the lack of border infrastructure in Mexico. The Committee encourages the Secretary to continue emphasizing the importance of joint U.S.-Mexico technology infrastructure that would support entry and exit data exchange with the Government of Mexico in the future. The Committee further directs the Department to brief the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act to detail ongoing efforts to address entry and exit data collection and exchange in the land border environment.

Visa Overstays.—The Committee remains concerned that the large number of annual in-country alien overstays threatens national security and the integrity of legal immigration. Pursuant to 8 U.S.C. 1376, the Department is required to collect data on non-immigrant aliens who have overstayed their visas and to report annual estimates to Congress. Biometric exit remains a top priority for the Committee, even as the Department’s data systems are not linked adequately and fail to operate in a person-centric fashion. The Committee continues to make investments in immigration data improvements and in underlying IT capabilities that shall be applied to enhance information for operations, management needs, and the next overstay report. The Committee expects that the Department will provide the report on an annual basis. As such, the bill again includes language directing submission of the overstay report and withholding \$13,000,000 from obligation for the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management until this report has been submitted. Moreover, the Committee also continues \$10,000,000 in funding dedicated to ICE enforcement efforts related to visa overstays. As previously required in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–141, the Department shall submit an updated report outlining its comprehensive strategy for overstay enforcement and deterrence not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act. The report shall detail the steps being taken to identify aliens who have overstayed their visas, including those necessary to improve the capabilities to report such information; notify aliens of their required departure dates in advance; track such overstays for enforcement action; refuse or revoke current and future visas and travel authorization;

and otherwise deter violations or take enforcement action. The report shall also outline the conditions under which an alien is admitted to the United States for “duration of status” and assess changes to such admission, since the required departure requirement is vague and complicates enforcement.

Border Apprehension Report.—The Administration’s policy directing that criminal charges pursuant to 8 U.S.C. 1325 be brought against adults apprehended at the border between the ports of entry has resulted in the separation of family units. The American Academy of Pediatrics and the American Medical Association both oppose the separation of families while in immigration proceedings. The Department is directed to provide the Committee with a monthly report, which will be made public on the Department’s website, documenting when and where all family separations occur, the ages of all minors being separated from their family units, the nature of administrative or criminal charges filed against adult family members, as well as how often family units apprehended together are detained in ICE custody, referred to the Department of Health and Human Services Office of Refugee Resettlement [ORR], and/or deported separately. The report shall also detail plans on the reunification of family units. Bill language is included withholding funds from the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management until submission of the first monthly report on family separation.

Transfers.—The Committee expects that the Department will, consistent with assessments that it is in the best interest of the child, and whenever possible, ensure that separated family units are reunited prior to removal, release from CBP or Bureau of Prisons custody or transferred together upon transfer to ICE or ORR custody. The Committee understands that law enforcement officers will make decisions on a case-by-case basis and may opt for the use of the full spectrum of alternatives to detention, including release on parole or recognizance or, if needed, enrollment into a community-based alternative to detention program, over the detention of family members in separate facilities or in family detention facilities. The Committee expects the Department to ensure that individuals being transferred from CBP to ICE custody, currently in ICE custody, or under ICE supervision, have opportunities to report family separation incidents; to verify the status, location, and disposition of family members; and to regularly communicate by telephone with one another. The Department shall also ensure that agents and officers are properly trained in child welfare screening for child victims of trafficking, in accordance with the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008.

Ending Online Child Exploitation.—The Department is engaged in a number of commendable efforts to end human trafficking and child exploitation. The Committee looks forward to the briefing required in the in the Explanatory Statement accompanying Public Law 115–141 and directs the Department to brief the Committee semiannually on all of the required data pertaining to Department wide efforts to combat human trafficking and child exploitation.

Records Management.—The Committee expects the Department to maintain records and respond to records requests, consistent with the requirements of section 552 of title 5, United States Code,

for information related to all detainees in the custody of the Department, regardless of whether such detainees are housed in a Federal or non-Federal detention facility. The Committee further notes that the Department should not withhold records from disclosure unless the Department reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by an exemption described in section 552(b) of title 5, United States Code or is otherwise prohibited by law.

Competitive Pistol Procurement.—The Committee is concerned that CBP could be failing to leverage existing and available acquisition vehicles in a way that is consistent with the Federal Acquisition Regulation for certain procurements. It is critically important that CBP’s acquisition efficiently provide agents and officers with the best available equipment at a reasonable cost. The Committee encourages CBP and the Department to review this acquisition strategy to avoid duplicative acquisition efforts. The Department, in conjunction with CBP, shall brief the Committee, within 120 days of enactment of this act, detailing whether CBP’s procurement strategies fully utilize existing contracts, when applicable and cost-effective.

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

OFFICE OF POLICY

A total of \$35,097,000 is provided for the Office of Policy, which is \$414,000 above the budget request amount and \$5,427,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. This amount includes funding for personnel the budget request proposed be appropriated to the newly established Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction [CWMD] office. Under the recommendation, activities that are being carried out in the manner established during creation of the CWMD office are funded through their legacy appropriations structure. The recommendation includes \$600,000 for the Immigration Data Initiative, instead of the \$1,200,000 proposed, due to repricing of full time equivalent personnel cost.

OFFICE OF PARTNERSHIPS AND ENGAGEMENT

A total of \$13,475,000 is provided for the Office of Partnerships and Engagement, which is \$819,000 above the budget request amount and \$102,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

Blue Campaign.—The Blue Campaign, a department-wide initiative to combat human trafficking, has historically been operated by personnel detailed from components and funded through end-of-year contributions from components, an approach that is not appropriate for the program’s long-term sustainment. Public Law 115–141 included direct funding of \$819,000 for the Blue Campaign to continue support of dedicated personnel and to begin transitioning the program away from reliance on component contributions. Unfortunately, the fiscal year 2019 request proposed no direct funding for the program. This recommendation again includes \$819,000, the full level authorized under Public Law 115–125, in continued direct funding for personnel. The Department is directed to sustain the

program at not less than its total fiscal year 2016 level of \$5,150,000 in fiscal year 2019 using component contributions to cover non-personnel program costs. Should the Department continue to propose less than full, direct funding for the program, a complete justification shall be included in future budget submissions, as directed in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–31.

OFFICE GENERAL COUNSEL

A total of \$18,419,000 is provided for the Office of General Counsel [OGC], which is \$1,044,000 below the budget request amount and \$82,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. No funding is provided for additional attorneys as proposed in the budget request.

Budget and Impoundment Control Act.—The Committee directs the Chief Counsel to provide a report, not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, that identifies any instance since October 1, 2016 when the Department violated Section 1012 or Section 1013 of the Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 684 and 685) or Code of Federal Regulations Part 550. For each instance of violation identified, the report should include the Department’s justification for the violation and specific actions the OGC will take to improve its understanding of the Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974. The report shall include a plan for strengthening internal controls necessary to avoid violations of the Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 or regulations included in Code of Federal Regulations Part 550. Further, the Chief Counsel, in cooperation with the Office of Management and Budget and the Government Accountability Office, is directed to develop training on the Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 and regulations included in Code of Federal Regulations Part 550 and to deliver the training annually to the Office of General Counsel, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, and the Chief Counsel and Chief Financial Officer of each component.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

A total of \$23,717,000 is provided for the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties [OCRCL], which is \$2,892,000 above the budget request amount and \$146,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The funding above the budget request is to accommodate the increased workload expected in fiscal year 2019 resulting from recent executive orders and changes to immigration policies and programs. OCRCL shall maintain its independence and oversight functions, which are vital to monitoring and investigating complaints.

PRIVACY OFFICE

A total of \$8,366,000 is provided for the Privacy Office, which is \$963,000 above the budget request amount and \$98,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The funding above the budget request is to accommodate an increased workload in fiscal year 2019 resulting from recent executive orders and changes to immigration policies and programs. Further, the additional funds are available to ensure information released by the Department does not reveal

the identity or personally identifiable information of non-citizens who may be survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, or other crimes. The Privacy Office must ensure the Department's actions do not violate the Privacy Act, the Violence Against Women Act, or other laws. The Privacy Office is directed to provide an updated briefing to the Committees within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act on the measures the Department will take to ensure all record systems properly restrict information related to survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, and other crimes. The Committee directs the Privacy Office to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of current regulations governing Privacy Act release requests and to provide recommendations for changes in policy that could streamline processes for both requestors and the Department while preserving privacy protections.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE

The Management Directorate has responsibility for oversight of the management and operations of the Department. The specific activities funded by this appropriation include the Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management [USM], the Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer, the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer, the Office of the Chief Security Officer, the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, and the Office of the Chief Information Officer.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$944,095,000 for the Management Directorate, which is \$139,223,000 below the budget request amount and \$201,684,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. A significant portion of the increase above fiscal year 2018 is associated with \$105,432,000 in the consolidation of work currently performed by the components into the Management Directorate. The Committee continues to support the Department's efforts to bring greater transparency to the cost of management operations and to eliminate an inefficient, circular reimbursement process. Of amounts recommended, the Committee includes not to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation expenses.

Each year, the department floods the final days of the fiscal year with contracts to frenetically spend funds due to expire and be returned to the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year. These contracts have been used to address needs that were included in the upcoming fiscal year's budget request and creates a vicious cycle of double-funding projects yet to be considered by the Committee. In the interest of eliminating duplication and waste wherever practicable, a general provision is included requiring the Department to find savings, particularly those derived from contracts that used fiscal year 2018 appropriations to fund activities planned for fiscal year 2019.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 and budget request levels:

MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	710,297	834,704	824,479
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	29,569	246,069	117,071
Research and Development	2,545	2,545	2,545
Total, Management Directorate	742,411	1,083,318	944,095

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2018	\$710,297,000
Budget estimate, 2019	834,704,000
Committee recommendation	824,479,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$824,479,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$10,225,000 below the budget request amount and \$114,182,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. Of this amount, not more than \$539,495,000 is for non-pay.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 and budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Immediate Office of the USM	6,770	7,730	7,730
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer	71,105	90,413	90,618
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	71,052	107,606	98,391
Office of the Chief Security Officer	74,963	78,868	78,868
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	102,615	103,197	103,197
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	63,734	64,873	64,873
Office of the Chief Information Officer	320,058	382,017	380,802
Total, Operations and Support	710,297	834,704	824,479

Component Obligation Plans.—The Department shall continue submitting obligation plans to the Committee on a quarterly basis, consistent with direction provided in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 114–113 and shall ensure that the obligation plans are connected to activity-level details in the budget justification materials. The Committee expects these plans to be delivered in a timely manner.

Department Personnel Funding.—The budget request continues to include funding for the pay and benefits of personnel that do not align with hiring projections or actual FTE in the previous fiscal year. When the Department is appropriated funding for personnel, as requested, and then falls far short of hiring projections, the funding appropriated for pay and benefits is often realigned and obligated for non-pay expenditures. This results in a loss of transparency between actual pay and non-pay requirements. Non-pay expenditures entered into using under-executed pay funding can mask structural deficiencies in component budgets that, when uncovered, require significant modifications to budget authority to

meet current services. While in some instances these non-pay expenditures may address legitimate and unfunded needs, realigning under-executed funding appropriated for pay without notification undermines the Committee's ability to holistically understand the Department's true O&S requirements by pay and non-pay categories. In some instances, components have used well over \$100,000,000 in funding appropriated for pay for non-pay purposes without notification. Therefore, the Committee includes report language within O&S appropriations for each component, limiting the amount available for non-pay purposes.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF READINESS OFFICER

The Committee recommends \$90,618,000 for the Office of the Chief Readiness Officer [OCRO], which is \$205,000 above the budget request amount and \$19,513,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The amount provided above the request is to enable OCRO to keep pace with hiring expected in fiscal year 2019.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF HUMAN CAPITAL OFFICER

A total of \$98,391,000 is provided for the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer [OCHCO], which is \$9,215,000 below the budget request amount and \$27,339,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. This amount does not include funding for personnel the budget request proposes be funded in the newly established CWMD office. Under the recommendation, activities that are being carried out in the manner established during creation of the CWMD office are funded through their legacy appropriations structure.

Hiring in Rural Communities.—The components continue to face challenges with filling vacant positions and providing for public safety in non-contiguous and rural States. Challenges in recruiting and retaining Federal employees has exacerbated chronic staffing problems at U.S. ports of entry and other areas critical to public safety. The Department is urged to examine how small businesses—including Native American, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian small businesses—could help the Department fill its unmet needs in communities and encouraged to explore existing opportunities to fill vacancies where possible. Not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, the Department is directed to provide a report to the Committee on the challenges it faces recruiting and retaining Federal employees in non-contiguous and rural States. The report shall include a clear description of the obstacles related to using small businesses, information about rates of attrition, the number of unfilled positions, and the duration of time those positions have remained vacant. The report shall also provide an assessment of the effect these vacancies have on the ability of components to accomplish their statutory and administrative responsibilities.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

The Committee recommends \$64,873,000 for Office of the Chief Financial Officer, as requested, which is \$1,139,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The Chief Financial Officer is directed to

ensure that fiscal year 2020 budget justification materials for classified and unclassified budgets of all components are submitted, concurrent with the President's budget submission to the Congress.

The justifications shall include:

- Detailed data and explanatory descriptions for each request and for each PPA, including offices that have been identified as PPAs, reflected in the table at the end of this report. Information should be presented in quantifiable terms with specific breakdowns of the funding.
- Tables that compare prior year actual appropriation and obligations, estimates of current year appropriations and obligations, and the projected budget year appropriations and obligations for all PPAs, sub-PPAs, and FTE, including identifying each adjustment to base, transfer, program increase, program decrease and staffing change proposed in fiscal year 2020.
- Year-to-year changes described in terms that are clear and unambiguous, excluding nonspecific terms such as “technical adjustment” or “administrative change” unless accompanied by a detailed explanation. Explanations of adjustments to base funding, whether increases or decreases, should be specific and compared to prior year activity level, not just the entire PPA level. All requested increases shall be justified with measurable outcomes above the current baseline of activity. If the Department does not have a current measure of such baseline activity, the Department shall establish one before requesting an increase.
- For each operations and support PPA or sub-PPA reflected in the table at the end of this report, a breakdown, for fiscal year 2019 enacted amounts and fiscal year 2020 requested amounts, of pay and non-pay amounts.
- For investment end items with severable unit costs in excess of \$250,000 or a lifecycle cost in excess of \$300,000,000, the project description, justification, total cost, and scope; key acquisition milestones from the prior year, year of execution, and budget year; the funding history by fiscal year, to include prior enacted appropriations, obligations, and expenditures; contract information to include contract number, contractor, type, award date, start date, end date, earned value management potential in the contract, and total contract value; and significant changes to the prior year enacted budget, project schedule, and estimated time to completion.
- For severable end items, the quantity of each item by prior years, current year, budget year, and out-year; the quantity of units delivered on contract, funded but not yet on contract, and planned but unfunded; and the delivery schedule by quarter for the end item, delineated by fiscal year funding.
- Information by appropriation and PPA on all reimbursable agreements and significant uses of the Economy Act for each fiscal year.
- An accurate, detailed table identifying the last year that authorizing legislation was enacted into law for each appropriation, including the amount of the authorization, when the authorization expires, and the appropriation in the last year of authorization.

- The text and citation of all Department appropriations provisions enacted to date that are permanent law.
- Explanations and justifications for all proposed legislative changes, whether they are new or amend existing law and whether they are substantive or technical in nature, with an annotated comparison of proposed versus existing language.
- A report on the status of overdue Committee-required reports, plans, or briefings for each of fiscal years 2018 and 2019.

Any significant new activity that has not been explicitly justified to the Committee or for which funds have not been provided in appropriations acts requires the submission of a reprogramming or transfer request.

Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems.—The Committee is pleased that numerous components are undertaking efforts to mitigate the threat of hostile unmanned aerial systems [UAS] and directs the Department to include an estimate of Department-wide counter-UAS funding within the request, by PPA, in the justification materials accompanying the fiscal year 2020 budget request. In addition, within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall brief the Committee on its estimated funding needs, including those not addressed within the fiscal year 2020 budget request, for fiscal years 2020 through 2024 to research, test, acquire, and deploy counter-UAS capabilities.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

The Office of the Chief Information Officer [OCIO] is responsible for oversight of information technology [IT] systems and infrastructure development, acquisitions oversight, including that at Data Center 1 [DC1] and Data Center 2 [DC2], to support the missions and activities of the Department. The Committee recommends \$380,802,000 for OCIO Operations and Support which is \$1,215,000 below the budget request amount and \$60,744,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

Data Center Consolidation.—The Committee is pleased with OCIO's continued leadership in data center consolidation, which is enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency, and security of the Department's IT enterprise. Further, the Committee commends OCIO for its efforts to collaborate with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to gain efficiencies by establishing IT operations centers at DC1 and by encouraging other Federal partners to collocate with the Department at its data centers. The Committee shares OCIO's concerns with attracting, developing, and maintaining a qualified IT and cybersecurity workforce and looks forward to collaborating to develop workforce pipelines and workforce retention incentives. In addition to budget justification materials and obligation plans, OCIO shall provide semiannual briefings to the Committee on the execution of its major initiatives and investment areas. Such briefings shall include details regarding cost, schedule, and the transfer of systems to or from Department data centers or external hosts.

Joint Wireless Program Management Office.—The Committee supports the activities of the Joint Wireless Program Management Office and provides \$543,000 for this purpose, which is \$1,215,000

below the request due to repricing of full time equivalent personnel costs.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2018	\$29,569,000
Budget estimate, 2019	246,069,000
Committee recommendation	117,071,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$117,071,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which is \$128,998,000 below the budget request amount and \$87,502,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. A general provision in title V of the bill includes \$39,000,000 for Financial Systems Modernization, which was proposed under this appropriation in the budget request.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Construction and Facility Improvements		171,149	81,151
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	29,569	74,920	35,920
Total, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	29,569	246,069	117,071

DHS Headquarters Consolidation.—The recommendation includes \$81,151,000 for development at St. Elizabeths. This amount is \$89,998,000 below the budget request amount. The Committee notes that the budget request is inconsistent with the most recent master plan for St. Elizabeths provided to the Committee. Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall provide the Committee with an updated master plan for St. Elizabeths certified by the Secretary or with a report detailing the rationale for submitting a budget request for activities inconsistent with its current master plan.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2018	\$2,545,000
Budget estimate, 2019	2,545,000
Committee recommendation	2,545,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$2,545,000 for Research and Development [R&D], as requested, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONS

The Analysis and Operations appropriation supports activities to improve the analysis and sharing of threat information and includes activities of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis [I&A] and the Office of Operations Coordination.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2018	\$245,905,000
Budget estimate, 2019	253,253,000
Committee recommendation	254,476,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$254,476,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$1,223,000 above the budget request amount and \$8,571,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. Of this amount, not more than \$128,356,000 is for non-pay. The details of these recommendations are included in a classified annex accompanying this report. This amount includes funding for personnel the budget proposed be appropriated to the newly established CWMD office. Under the recommendation, activities that are being carried out in the manner established during creation of the CWMD office are funded through their legacy appropriations structure.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 and budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	245,905	253,253	254,476
Subtotal, Operations and Support	245,905	253,253	254,476

Annual Budget Justification Materials.—The Committee directs that the fiscal year 2020 budget justification materials for the classified budget shall include the same level of detail required for other appropriations and PPAs.

Intelligence Expenditure Plan.—The Department’s Chief Intelligence Officer is directed to brief the Committee on the I&A expenditure plan for fiscal year 2019 within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act. The plan shall include the following:

- fiscal year 2019 expenditures and staffing allotted for each program as compared to fiscal years 2016 through 2018;
- all funded versus on-board positions, including FTE, contractors, and reimbursable and non-reimbursable detailees;
- a plan for all programs and investments, including dates or timeframes for achieving key milestones;
- allocation of funding within each PPA for individual programs and a description of the desired outcomes for fiscal year 2019; and
- items outlined in the classified annex accompanying this report.

State and Local Fusion Centers.—The Committee is encouraged by the Department’s previous reporting that commended the outreach of the Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center [KIFC] to critical infrastructure operators and encourages the Department to con-

tinue collaboration with KIFC. The KIFC mission and unique partnerships should continue to be leveraged as a State-based Center of Excellence for multi-agency, multi-discipline public-private partnership that enhances threat information sharing and collaboration. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall brief the committee on KIFC’s timely intelligence reporting at the Top Secret and Secret classification levels on threat detection, metrics that quantitatively demonstrate which reporting and at what levels KIFC’s reporting was utilized by the Intelligence Community [IC] at the IC member level, and the Department’s long-term strategy for prioritizing deployed field personnel to the KIFC for the purpose of Intelligence Information Report production in keeping with KIFC’s mission. Upon conclusion of the assessment, the Committee directs the Department to work with KIFC senior leadership to address these issues proactively.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

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

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2018	\$168,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	138,369,000
Committee recommendation	168,000,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$168,000,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$29,631,000 above the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 and budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	168,000	138,369	168,000
Subtotal, Operations and Support	168,000	138,369	168,000

Inspectors General across the government, including the Department’s OIG, perform a critical function in behalf of the Congress and the American public. OIG estimates that its work to deter waste, fraud, and abuse saves the Department \$10.80 for every \$1.00 appropriated to support OIG operations.

Expenditure Plan.—The Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 and previous reports required that OIG submit a detailed expenditure plan with its fiscal year 2019 budget justification documents. The Committee expects that the information accompanying OIG’s fiscal year 2020 budget request shall include information that breaks down proposed expenditures by focus area and activity type.

Acquisition Fraud.—The Committee shares OIG’s concern with the increasing sophistication of those seeking to commit acquisition fraud. Advanced analytical capabilities are needed to carry out highly complex investigations into acquisition fraud, which could involve corruption within the Department. For these reasons, the Committee continues funding for combatting increased sophistication in acquisition fraud.

Custody Operations Reporting.—OIG shall continue its program of unannounced inspections of immigration detention facilities. OIG shall publish its final report regarding the inspections within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act. The Secretary shall ensure that the results of the inspections, and other reports and notifications related to custody operations activities are posted on a publicly available website.

TITLE I—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

Section 101. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Chief Financial Officer to submit monthly budget execution and staffing reports within 30 days after the close of each month.

Section 102. The Committee continues a provision regarding grants or contracts awarded by means other than full and open competition and requires OIG to review them and report the results to the Committee.

Section 103. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Secretary to link all contracts that provide award fees to successful acquisition outcomes.

Section 104. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Secretary, in conjunction with the Secretary of Treasury, to notify the Committees of any proposed transfers from the Department of Treasury Forfeiture Fund to any agency at the Department.

Section 105. The Committee continues a provision related to official travel costs of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary.

Section 106. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Secretary to submit reports on visa overstay data and to post border security metrics on its website.

TITLE II
SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection [CBP] is responsible for enforcing laws regarding the admission of foreign-born persons into the United States and for ensuring that all goods and persons entering and exiting the United States do so legally.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$14,256,394,000 for CBP, which is \$31,262,000 above the budget request amount and \$238,872,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The budget request assumed CBP would retain \$157,484,000 in additional collections for the Electronic System for Travel Authorization [ESTA] to offset costs for CBP activities. Assuming this fee proposal in advance of its authorization allowed the budget request to propose programmatic growth that is not founded in reality. The Committee cannot afford the luxury of this assumption and is required to fill this gap.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	11,485,164	12,119,643	11,963,581
Small Airport User Fee	9,001	8,941	8,941
Columbia Free Trade Collections	242,000	255,000	255,000
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	2,281,357	1,841,548	2,028,872
Total, Customs and Border Protection	14,017,522	14,225,132	14,256,394
Estimated fee collections:			
Immigration inspection user fee	732,834	769,636	769,636
Immigration enforcement fines	1,000	676	676
ESTA	62,480	218,900	61,417
Land border inspection fee	48,476	53,512	53,512
COBRA fee	562,151	594,978	594,978
APHIS inspection fee	534,515	539,325	539,325
Global entry user fee	159,000	165,961	165,961
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	92,500	31,941	31,941
Virgin Island fee	11,170	7,795	7,795
Customs Unclaimed Goods	5,992	1,461	1,461
9/11 Response and Biometric Account	90,550	71,000	71,000
Total, Estimated fee collections	2,300,668	2,455,185	2,297,702

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Reimbursable Preclearance	39,000	39,000	39,000
Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, available funding	14,017,522	14,225,132	14,256,394

Opioid Enforcement Activities.—The Committee notes CBP’s key role in stopping the flow of opioids into the United States. Office of Field Operations [OFO] and U.S. Border Patrol [USBP] personnel seizures of illicit fentanyl, which is a particularly potent opioid, have increased significantly from approximately 2 lbs. seized in fiscal year 2013 to approximately 1,131 lbs. seized in fiscal year 2017. These seizures have been aided by enhancements to both personnel and technology enabled by this Committee, and these investments have resulted in approximately 1,218 lbs. of fentanyl seizures in so far in fiscal year 2018. In furtherance of CBP’s efforts, the recommendation includes a total of \$98,400,000 for opioid enforcement activities, including \$68,400,000 within the Operations and Support appropriation and \$30,000,000 within the Procurement, Construction, and Improvements appropriation. These are described in further detail under each of those headings.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2018	\$11,485,164,000
Budget estimate, 2019	12,119,643,000
Committee recommendation	11,963,581,000

The CBP Operations and Support [O&S] appropriation provides funds for border security, immigration, customs, agricultural inspections, regulating and facilitating international trade, collecting import duties, and enforcing U.S. trade laws. In addition to directly appropriated resources, fee collections are available for the operations of CBP from the following sources:

Immigration Inspection User Fee.—CBP collects user fees to fund the costs of international inspections activities at airports and seaports, as authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356).

Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee.—CBP collects fees to cover the cost of operating and implementing a system to pre-screen visitors from countries participating in the Visa Waiver Program prior to their arrival in the United States to avoid security risks, as authorized by section 711(h)(3)(B) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Act (Public Law 110–53).

Immigration Enforcement Fine.—CBP collects fines from owners of transportation lines and from other persons for unauthorized landing of aliens, as authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356).

Land Border Inspection Fee.—CBP collects fees for processing applications for the Dedicated Commuter Lanes program, the Automated Permit Ports program, Canadian Border Boat Landing permits, Mexican Non-Resident Alien Border Crossing Cards, FAST,

SENTRI and NEXUS application fees, as authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356).

Public-Private Partnership Reimbursements.—CBP is authorized by the Cross Border Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–279) to enter into mutually beneficial agreements with stakeholders at select ports of entry whereby CBP is reimbursed for enhanced customs and agricultural processing, border security, and immigration inspection-related services.

Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act [COBRA] Fee.—CBP collects fees for inspection services involving customs-related functions. The COBRA user fee statutory authority (19 U.S.C. 58c) specifies the types of covered expenses.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Inspection Fee.—CBP receives as a transfer a distribution of agriculture inspection fees collected by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The user fees, as authorized by the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (21 U.S.C. 136), are charged to offset costs for the services related to the importation, entry, or exportation of animals and animal products.

Global Entry User Fee.—CBP collects fees to cover the cost of a registered traveler program to expedite screening and processing of international passengers as authorized under section 565(3)(B) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008.

U.S. Virgin Islands Fee Fund.—The U.S. Virgin Islands [USVI] are an unincorporated territory of the United States, and although a U.S. territory, the USVI is expressly excluded from the definition of customs territory of the United States. The importation of goods into the USVI is governed by Virgin Islands law. CBP collects duties on behalf of the USVI and deposits them into the USVI Fee Fund. The account is managed annually as a reimbursable account with any remaining funds remitted back to the USVI at the conclusion of the fiscal year.

Puerto Rico Trust Fund.—Customs duties, taxes, and fees collected in Puerto Rico by CBP are deposited in the Puerto Rico Trust Fund. After providing for the expenses of administering CBP activities in Puerto Rico, the remaining amounts are transferred to the Treasurer of Puerto Rico pursuant to sections 740 and 795 of title 48, U.S. Code.

Small Airport User Fee.—The User Fee Airports Program under section 58b of title 19, United States Code and administered under section 58c(b)(9)(A)(i) of Title 19, United States Code authorizes inspection services to be provided to participating small airports on a fully reimbursable basis. The fees charged under this program are set forth in memoranda of agreement between small airport facilities and CBP and may be adjusted annually as costs and requirements change.

Unclaimed Goods.—Any goods entered or un-entered merchandise (except merchandise under section 557 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, (19 U.S.C. 1557), but including merchandise entered for transportation in bond or for exportation) that remain in Customs custody for 6 months from the date of importation or a lesser period for special merchandise as provided by section 127.28(c), (d), and (h) of title 19, United States Code, and without all estimated duties and storage or other charges having been paid,

are considered unclaimed and abandoned. This account represents the proceeds from the liquidation of that account.

Preclearance Reimbursements.—The authorization of preclearance activities under the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–125), included authority for CBP to both collect and spend reimbursements, including spending in anticipation of reimbursements.

9/11 Response and Biometric Exit Account.—Title III of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113) authorized amounts of up to \$1,000,000,000 to be collected through fee surcharges over a period of 10 years for the implementation of a biometric exit program.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$11,963,581,000 for O&S, which is \$156,062,000 below the budget request amount and \$478,417,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. Of this amount, not more than \$3,888,968,000 is for non-pay. The total includes \$3,274,000 from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund and \$2,548,000,000 from the merchandise processing fee. Reductions to the requested pay adjustments due to the under-execution of planned hiring in fiscal year 2018 are reflected in the appropriate PPAs.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Border Security Operations:			
U.S. Border Patrol:			
Operations	3,706,547	3,987,892	3,820,785
Assets and Support	625,151	708,952	646,082
Office of Training and Development	64,145	82,263	61,947
Subtotal, Border Security Operations	4,395,843	4,779,107	4,528,814
Trade and Travel Operations:			
Office of Field Operations:			
Domestic Operations	2,818,122	2,780,958	2,932,276
International Operations	130,270	156,669	150,213
Targeting Operations	211,797	253,492	248,029
Assets and Support	870,657	876,866	902,174
Office of Trade	234,201	272,118	267,687
Office of Training and Development	49,195	47,268	50,093
Subtotal, Trade and Travel Operations	4,314,242	4,387,371	4,550,472
Integrated Operations:			
Air and Marine Operations:			
Operations	291,479	310,176	305,290
Assets and Support	535,046	531,231	525,867
Air and Marine Operations Center	38,149	45,846	37,637
Office of International Affairs	35,176	44,244	41,677
Office of Intelligence	53,794	64,696	65,693
Office of Training and Development	6,110	5,633	5,706
Operations Support	106,225	109,762	120,622
Subtotal, Integrated Operations	1,102,491	1,111,588	1,102,492

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Mission Support:			
Enterprise Services	1,426,209	1,508,632	1,471,764
(Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund)	(3,274)	(3,274)	(3,274)
Office of Professional Responsibility	182,131	224,871	202,692
Executive Leadership and Oversight	100,760	108,074	107,347
Subtotal, Mission Support	1,709,100	1,841,577	1,781,803
Total, Operations and Support	11,485,164	12,119,643	11,963,581

Resource Prioritization.—The Committee notes that the majority of CBP’s seizures of currency, opioids, and methamphetamines continue to occur at the ports of entry [POE], and that transnational criminal organizations will likely continue to attempt to conceal high value contraband amongst flows of legitimate commerce because CBP cannot possibly perform secondary screening on every person and vehicle crossing U.S. borders. The Committee recognizes that the Office of Field Operations [OFO] has a robust workload staffing model. Despite the Committee’s requesting similar analyses for several years, Air and Marine Operations [AMO] and USBP have not completed such analyses. The budget’s request for new Border Patrol agents was not supported by a CBP-wide or Department-wide, let alone Federal Government-wide, review of workload and capability gaps that would be necessary to evaluate the benefits of the proposal as weighed against adding staff at the POEs. CBP-wide analyses should inform daily decision-making, and longer-term resource planning at CBP. The Committee directs CBP to brief the Committee quarterly on efforts to evaluate CBP-wide workload, capabilities, and gaps, and to use the results of the quarterly analyses to support the fiscal year 2020 budget request.

Recruitment, Hiring and Retention.—The Committee has invested heavily in efforts to enhance the hiring and retention of CBP law enforcement personnel, both by recommending direct funding for specific requested enhancements and by enabling CBP to reallocate unused salary funding to a new human resources contract. The Committee recognizes CBP’s continued hiring challenges and recommends \$28,600,000 of the human resource enhancements requested within the Mission Support PPA but notes that CBP must continually evaluate the efficacy of all lines of effort to determine which are worth continuing, which should be modified, and which should be terminated in favor of activities that are more effective. CBP entered into a substantial new hiring contract in 2017 and has indicated that offering retention and relocation benefits as well as targeted digital advertising provide the greatest returns on investment. However, it remains unclear to the Committee whether these discrete efforts are truly components of a larger strategy. Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall brief the Committee on a comprehensive recruitment and retention strategy, including an assessment of the costs and outcomes from each major line of effort as well as options to address human capital requirements.

CBP continues to struggle to hire and retain funded levels of agents and officers, particularly in rural and remote locations along the northern and southern borders. CBP is directed to work with the Office of Personnel Management, as necessary, to utilize available incentives to recruit, relocate, and retain employees in these locations and to evaluate the potential impact of offering additional career path enhancements to personnel who choose these locations. CBP is encouraged to work with community, local, and Tribal colleges to assist with recruitment efforts. In addition, CBP should continue collaborating with the Department of Defense, as required by the Border Jobs for Veterans Act (Public Law 114–68), to facilitate the recruitment of personnel exiting the military.

The Committee notes that it remains critically important that staffing levels be determined by border security risks and needs. Prior to completion of a workforce staffing model, CBP is directed to maintain its previously determined minimal staffing presence of 2,212 agents along the northern border. CBP is expected to increase the number of agents along the northern border based on risk, threats, and trade and tourism trends.

High-Speed Internet Access.—High-speed Internet has become a basic utility for families across the United States. Distance learning, retail purchases, and basic functions of daily life now depend on functioning high-speed Internet. Increasingly relevant to the recruitment and retention of CBP officers and Border Patrol agents is the availability of schools, family activities, and quality of life. While most households across the United States have access to affordable and reliable high-speed Internet, many CBP personnel located in remote locations along U.S. borders do not always have access to affordable, reliable high-speed Internet. In some cases, reliable high-speed Internet is available to surrounding communities, but not to CBP personnel in their homes. The Committee requests that CBP seek to increase recruitment and retention efforts for CBP officials by conducting a cost and feasibility study of high-speed Internet availability at CBP-owned residential properties. For this study, CBP shall prioritize particularly remote locations along the northern and southern borders and shall provide the Committee with an analysis of currently available high-speed Internet options, nearby high-speed Internet availability, and any locations with no nearby high-speed Internet providers. CBP shall consult with residents and their families throughout the course of the study.

Law Enforcement Suitability Analysis.—The Committee appreciates CBP's progress in evaluating the Test for Espionage, Sabotage, and Corruption, a screening tool designed for the intelligence community that focuses on serious crimes, and that CBP believes meets its needs for pre-employment screening for law enforcement personnel. The Committee appreciates that polygraph tests administered by CBP continue to elicit admissions of serious criminal conduct by prospective CBP law enforcement employees but remains concerned with the higher-than-average polygraph failure rate for potential CBP hires. Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a report to the Committee on the effectiveness of polygraph tests. The report shall include data comparing CBP's failure rates to those of other Federal law en-

forcement agencies; a list of admissions elicited during polygraph tests since CBP implemented a mandatory polygraph test requirement and details regarding the total and annualized number of such admissions and types of admissions; recommendations on whether modifications to CBP's current polygraph waiver authority are warranted; and an analysis of how any such modifications could be implemented without lowering the standards expected for all new hires. The recommendation includes requested enhancements, including pre-employment screenings certified by the National Center for Credibility Assessment, for the Office of Professional Responsibility to help uphold the highest standards for both new hires and current personnel.

Northern Border.—The Committee remains concerned about the northern border and notes that the northern border threat analysis required by Public Law 114–267 provided information on how best to deploy resources along the northern border, but it lacked specificity regarding the targeted deployment of personnel and resources. The Committee notes the Department submitted the results of its close review of the northern border threat analysis, which states it will develop a northern border strategic implementation plan within 180 days, on June 12, 2018. The Committee looks forward to reviewing that implementation plan and expects the fiscal year 2020 budget request will detail specific northern border staffing requirements and will request funding for implementation of planned northern border enforcement initiatives.

The Committee recognizes that CBP has experienced significant challenges in hiring and retaining agents along the northern border. Moreover, the Committee recognizes the employment challenges facing certain Native American military veterans who return to their communities. Whereas certain northern border Tribal communities have intergovernmental agreements, arrangements, and memoranda of understanding currently unavailable to Federal law enforcement that affords them unique access to public lands and National Parks, the Committee seeks to explore employment opportunities for returning Native American military veterans, including within the ranks of CBP. The Committee directs the Undersecretary for Management [USM] to conduct a feasibility study for a program unique to Native American veterans, including a possible Tribal-specific branch of the Border Patrol, to make use of the potential for unique authorities across Tribal-controlled areas of the northern border. In conducting this study, the USM should solicit input from Tribes located along the northern border. The results of this study shall be submitted to the Committee as soon as they become available.

Advanced Training Center.—CBP's Advanced Training Center [ATC] in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, trains and educates CBP personnel and agency partners through the delivery of mission-specific programs designed to meet emerging tactical and strategic homeland security challenges at and beyond U.S. borders. The ATC campus facilities were used to train more than 6,300 students in fiscal year 2017 and include classrooms and scenario-based training venues that incorporate operational environments that CBP Officers and Agents are exposed to in the field. More than 16,500 students and visitors, including local, State and Federal law enforce-

ment officers, will have utilized the ATC by the end of fiscal year 2018. The ATC also provides access to firearms and tactical ranges along with business and leadership meeting space. The Committee understands that CBP's future training requirements will likely necessitate continued growth of the ATC campus and supports efforts to ensure the ATC adequately meets CBP's training needs.

BORDER SECURITY OPERATIONS

The Committee recommends \$4,528,814,000 for Border Security Operations, which is \$250,293,000 below the budget request amount and \$132,971,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. This total includes the funding required to hire 375 new Border Patrol agents. The budget request assumed the employment of hundreds of agents the Border Patrol was unable to onboard in fiscal year 2018 due to continued challenges with hiring and retention, and the Committee's recommendation reduces the request to match current staffing. To help support the Border Patrol's efforts to address its workforce challenges, the recommendation includes \$45,098,000, the same as the budget request amount, for Border Patrol recruitment and retention enhancements and directs the Border Patrol to continue the retention program funded in fiscal year 2018.

Land Mobile Radio Coverage.—The Committee encourages the Border Patrol to efficiently and expeditiously modernize its land mobile radio equipment to address coverage and interoperability gaps on both the northern and southern borders. Further, the Committee encourages CBP to ensure that it leverages the full range of available, proven commercial capabilities, including secure use of the long term evolution wireless spectrum, the high frequency spectrum, and commercial satellite networks when more efficient than other infrastructure, and to evaluate the costs and benefits of deploying proven commercial mobile spectrum management and secure communications infrastructure to high-priority areas with inadequate radio coverage. The recommendation includes \$24,793,000 for Tactical Air, Land, and Marine Enterprise Communication.

Border Patrol Staffing Model.—A Border Patrol Staffing model has yet to be completed. Senate Report 114–264 and the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (Public Law 115–31) directed the development of a workforce staffing model to validate requirements for all U.S. borders, and the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying Public Law 115–141 noted that the model had not been completed. A robust workforce staffing model is needed to support any necessary changes, and as such, the Committee directs CBP to brief weekly on efforts to develop and utilize a Border Patrol workforce staffing model and to continue these briefings until the model is mature and used to allocate personnel.

Border Access.—The Committee urges CBP to analyze the needs of specialty units, including those utilizing horses and off-road vehicles, along the U.S.-Mexico border to better disperse resources or identify additional needs. The Committee further urges CBP to work with counties along the U.S.-Mexico border to identify unimproved county roads that are used predominantly by Border Patrol and that provide critical access to the border region for the purpose

of maintaining security. The Committee further urges CBP to incorporate the maintenance and repair of the identified high-priority access roads into its Tactical Infrastructure Maintenance and Repair program.

Border Patrol Assets and Support.—The recommendation continues robust funding of \$60,000,000 for replacement of patrol vehicles, and the Committee encourages the Border Patrol to evaluate the benefits of operating more rugged and capable vehicles and to consider entire life-cycle costs when recapitalizing vehicles. The recommendation includes \$44,367,000, as requested, for Border Patrol Enforcement Systems [BPES]. BPES consist of critical systems, services and equipment, all of which are in the operations and maintenance phase, that are used to effectively manage resources and to detect, deter, identify, classify, and resolve illegal border activity.

Temporary Facilities.—The Committee reminds CBP that its temporary shelter facilities, including POEs and Border Patrol stations, while not designed for nor intended to be used as longer term shelters, must meet all appropriate care standards for special populations, especially children. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall report to the Committee on the number of detainees currently being held by CBP for longer than 48 hours and for longer than 72 hours in these facilities. The list should be updated monthly and should include a list of all CBP facilities used for holding detainees, including the year-to-date average daily population and the daily population at these facilities at the time of publication.

Roving Patrol Stops.—The Committee directs CBP to provide the Committee with data pertaining to the number and efficacy of roving patrol stops and to release this data publicly on a semiannual basis. All personally identifiable information about specific individuals shall be redacted from these reports. The report shall include a description of CBP policies governing enforcement actions of this nature; the total number of roving patrol stops made by CBP personnel, including the number resulting in arrest; and the date, location, duration, type of, and reason for each roving patrol stop and each resulting arrest.

TRADE AND TRAVEL OPERATIONS—OFFICE OF FIELD OPERATIONS

The Committee recommends \$4,232,692,000 for the Office of Field Operations, which is \$164,707,000 above the budget request amount and \$201,846,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. This total includes funding above the request to hire 375 new OFO officers and provides enhancements to help stop the flow illicit drugs and other dangerous items through POEs.

Opioid Enforcement.—The Committee supports OFO's opioid enforcement activities, and the recommendation includes a total of \$68,400,000 within O&S specifically targeted to these activities. The Committee expects OFO to enhance both law enforcement and scientific staffing and to deploy technology at POEs as required to help stop the flow of opioids into the United States. Of this total, \$2,000,000 is for 15 additional canine teams and \$13,700,000 is to enhance laboratory staffing and scientific equipment under the Integrated Operations, Operations and Support PPA.

International Mail and Express Consignment Facilities.—While most illicit drug smuggling attempts occur at southern land border POEs, the smuggling of illicit narcotics through international mail facilities [IMFs] and express consignment carrier [ECC] locations poses a significant threat. In fiscal year 2017, CBP made 118 seizures of illicit fentanyl totaling approximately 240 lbs. in the ECC environment and 227 seizures totaling approximately 92 lbs. of illicit fentanyl at IMFs. The majority of illicit fentanyl at IMFs and ECC locations is shipped in purities of over 90 percent, whereas the majority of fentanyl seized within the land border environment is seized in purities of less than 10 percent. The Committee supports CBP's efforts to reduce the entry of illicit drugs via IMFs and encourages continued collaboration with the U.S. Postal Service and the Food and Drug Administration [FDA]. Within the total recommended, \$30,000,000 is to improve CBP capacity in support of enforcement activities at international IMFs and ECC locations by enhancing scientific and laboratory staffing, increasing law enforcement staffing and canines, improving facilities, deploying technology to locate targeted packages, enhancing detection and testing equipment, and improving interoperability with FDA detection equipment.

Field Operations Staffing.—The Committee recommendation includes \$48,885,000 for 375 new OFO officers. Funding for the new officers will help address unmet workload staffing requirements and is recommended in recognition of wait times at certain POEs as well as the volume of illicit drugs passing through POEs.

Targeting.—The Committee supports pre-arrival targeting activities, as effective targeting results in frontline officers focusing on the highest threat people and cargo. Targeting occurs at the National Targeting Center and at POEs throughout the United States. Targeting activities at CBP have grown at a rapid pace over the last several fiscal years, and the Committee is pleased that CBP has begun to quantify the benefits of targeting. The recommendation includes enhancements as requested for targeting and directs CBP to prioritize new activities and facilities enhancements based on risk and in coordination with other components. The Committee directs CBP to brief the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on current and proposed targeting metrics and milestones, impacts on frontline staffing requirements, and the proposed end state for these activities.

Northern Border Land Ports of Entry.—The Committee encourages CBP to continue to work with the General Services Administration and the Office of Management and Budget on the annual 5-year land border POE modernization plan, which is based on CBP's operational priorities and should include plans to complete the modernization of pre-9/11 POEs along the northern border. Specific attention shall be paid to the health, safety, and welfare needs of CBP Field Operations Officers. Additionally, the Committee encourages CBP to increase the use of NEXUS at land POEs where the program is in use at the companion Canadian POE around the clock. Further, the Committee expects CBP to examine ways to increase awareness and enrollment in the NEXUS program, including through special enrollment events and the deployment of signage in collaboration with State agencies of trans-

portation. The Committee anticipates expansion of this program and directs CBP to consider projected volume at land POEs when developing the 5-year plan for port modernization projects. CBP shall report to the Committee within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act on an assessment of staffing resources and funding that would be needed to expand NEXUS operations at land POEs along the northern border where NEXUS lanes are only staffed part-time. The report should include assessments for staffing NEXUS operations for 12 hour, 16 hour, and 24 hour periods.

Maritime Ports of Entry.—The Committee continues to support robust staffing levels at both cargo and passenger seaports and strongly encourages CBP to work with seaports and associated stakeholders to improve clearance operations. The Committee notes that scanning equipment at maritime ports is reaching its expected normal performance life and that CBP should provide as much information about equipment replacement events as practicable to port owners and operators so that recapitalization can be performed in a consistent and transparent manner. CBP's requirements for space in new facilities can add significant costs to projects, and the Committee directs CBP to engage thoughtfully with ports when negotiating agreements with port owners and operators.

Scheduling Efficiency and Effectiveness.—CBP's fiscal year 2013 Resource Optimization Report described that implementing automated scheduling and timekeeping solutions could return CBP Officers and Agricultural Specialists to their frontline inspectional and law enforcement duties. With OFO's current Resource Optimization Report noting the need for additional Officers and Agricultural Specialists, it is unclear why CBP has not taken steps to automate this activity. The Committee directs CBP to continue to evaluate commercially-available automated scheduling tools and to deploy such solutions if it is determined that the benefits of a solution outweigh the costs.

Technology and Personnel at Ports of Entry.—The Committee has repeatedly noted that license plate reader [LPR] equipment used to analyze vehicular traffic crossing U.S. land borders is nearing the end of its life cycle and should be improved. The Committee continues to direct CBP to utilize the latest, most effective, and most accurate LPR technology within CBP's Integrated Travel Initiative program in order to improve situational awareness, facilitate efficient cross-border commerce and travel, and improve CBP's operational efficiency at land POEs.

The Committee recognizes that CBP is taking steps to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of its automated cargo processing system for tractor-trailers crossing U.S. land borders, including by launching a proof-of-concept pilot at the Laredo Juarez-Lincoln POE. The Committee praises CBP's efforts to utilize the most accurate and effective technology available to reduce cross-border wait times for tractor trailers without compromising security or customs enforcement. The Committee urges CBP to continue efforts to eliminate inefficient manual processes and directs CBP to provide the Committee with a briefing on its efforts to improve automated cargo processing for tractor trailers at land-based POEs not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act.

Large Airport Staffing Requirements.—Border security efforts must not be limited to the contiguous United States, and effective border security cannot be achieved without an appropriate focus on all POEs, including those at airports. CBP should assess and ensure that hiring practices and procedures reflect and meet the needs of large U.S. international airports in States that do not share a contiguous land border with Mexico or Canada to ensure that such airports are appropriately staffed. In doing so, CBP should consider the per capita number of international tourist passenger enplanements each year. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall submit to the Committee a workload staffing model detailing the process and criteria used to determine the number of personnel assigned to POEs at all airports and shall include specific information relevant to determinations at large U.S. international airports in States that do not share a contiguous land border with Mexico or Canada. In addition, CBP shall brief the Committee if legislation is necessary to improve hiring and retention at these airports.

The Committee is concerned by multiple reports that CBP's airport staffing decisions are opaque and artificially constrain growth at airports. The Committee directs CBP to brief the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act regarding ways it is improving the staffing model or otherwise ensuring that agency staffing decisions are impartial, predictable, and allow for growth at airports with opportunities to expand into new international air passenger markets.

Small Airport Inspection Services.—The Committee is concerned that rigid CBP policies are precluding many small airports that lack a business case for constructing a Federal Inspection Station from adding international flights, despite the existence of secure General Aviation Facilities already used by CBP for intermittent international clearance of corporate and private aircraft. Accordingly, the Committee encourages CBP to consider modifying relevant policies and operations and to work creatively with such airports, including Green Bay-Austin Straubel International Airport in Wisconsin, to facilitate international service in a manner consistent with CBP security and resource requirements and informed by airports' fiscal constraints and existing facilities.

Agricultural Inspections.—The Committee is concerned that delay in the pest inspection process at POEs, particularly those on the southwest border, can result in perishable goods expiring while steps are being taken to identify pests and seeds and implement remediation options for when these threats to U.S. agriculture are suspected to be present in cargo. The Committee understands that CBP has worked with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to develop more timely analysis of these goods and directs CBP to continue efforts to further enhance this collaboration and brief the Committee within 180 days of the enactment of the act on these efforts.

Illicit Movement of Financial Instruments and Firearms.—The Committee is concerned that monetary instruments and firearms continue to be smuggled from the United States into Mexico, fueling transnational criminal organization activities, including drug trafficking and violent crime. One effective means to combat traf-

ficking is to stop the flow of resources that enable illicit activity. The Committee encourages CBP to continue to collaborate with domestic and international partners to identify and apprehend smugglers and directs CBP to brief the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act if frontline law enforcement personnel need additional authorities or resources to improve the efficacy of enforcement operations.

Land Ports of Entry Hours of Operation.—The Committee is concerned that reducing hours of operation at land POEs could unduly impede cross-border travel and negatively affect local and regional economic activity. The Committee directs CBP to refrain from reducing the hours of operation at any POE unless CBP can demonstrate that the reduction in hours will benefit regional commerce without impeding local resident traffic and has consulted with elected officials at all levels, community members, and industry prior to making changes to hours of operation. CBP shall notify the Committee 30 days in advance of any proposed changes.

Jones Act Enforcement.—The Committee notes improvements to CBP's enforcement of the Jones Act on the Outer Continental Shelf. However, the Committee urges CBP to take more aggressive enforcement action and to issue swift, transparent, and meaningful penalties to deter violations. The Committee again directs CBP to continue tracking Jones Act violation data, including findings of fact, parties determined to be at fault, amounts of penalty assessments, and status of collections, and to make information available to the public and the Committee on a quarterly basis. Additionally, CBP must establish specific timeframes for internal review and actions, cooperate with the industry to investigate potential violations, and dedicate adequate resources to vigorously enforcing the Jones Act on the Outer Continental Shelf. The Committee recognizes the need for uniform application and enforcement of the coastwise laws across the United States and directs CBP to continue to dedicate additional resources to its Jones Act Division of Enforcement in New Orleans. An administrative provision is continued prohibiting funds from being used to issue future waivers related to a release from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve until the Secretary has consulted with the Departments of Energy and Transportation and representatives of the maritime industry and taken adequate steps to ensure enforcement of the Jones Act. The Secretary shall notify the Committee within 2 business days of any request for a Jones Act waiver. The Committee shall be informed on a timely basis of the disposition of each waiver request.

Preclearance.—The Department shall prioritize successful implementation of expanded preclearance operations, as outlined in the Department's Beyond the Border Action Plan, between the United States and Canada for land, marine, rail, and air entries. The Committee appreciates progress on efforts to establish preclearance to the mutually agreed upon sites of Billy Bishop Toronto City Airport, Québec City Jean Lesage International Airport, Montréal Rail, and Rocky Mountaineer, with the understanding that such expansion is contingent upon each site meeting all terms and conditions of the agreement. The Committee directs CBP to continually evaluate the security benefits of both existing and prospective preclearance agreements.

The Committee encourages CBP to meet the objectives for preclearance activities, including obligations in advance of reimbursement, as authorized by the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 [TFTEA], and provides the funding necessary to both collect and expend reimbursements, including spending in anticipation of reimbursements, for preclearance activities. With Canada's adoption of companion legislation, CBP is expected to make progress in negotiations with the Canada Border Services Agency, Transport Canada, and Public Safety Canada on expanding preclearance activities in Canada.

Electronic Visa Update System [EVUS].—EVUS allows certain non-immigrant visa holders to provide updated biographic and travel-related information through a public website and enables CBP to facilitate admissibility determinations after issuance of a visa but before passengers initiate travel to the United States. The non-visa immigrant visa holders who benefit from this program, not U.S. taxpayers, should pay for the operation and maintenance of EVUS.

Improved International Travel Data.—The Committee notes that the release of international visitor data by the Department of Commerce was suspended in April 2018 because of anomalies in the data, and the Committee expects CBP to assist the Department of Commerce in developing a report on the cause of the anomalies as well as a timeline and course of action for correcting the data. Once the anomalies are addressed, the Committee expects CBP to continue providing timely, accurate data to the Department of Commerce, categorized by the residency of the traveler, as opposed to citizenship of the traveler, unless otherwise agreed upon with the Department of Commerce's National Travel & Tourism Office and the U.S. Travel & Tourism Advisory Board.

TRADE AND TRAVEL OPERATIONS—OFFICE OF TRADE

The Committee recommends \$267,687,000 for the Office of Trade, which is \$4,431,000 below the budget request amount and \$33,486,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The Committee supports continued hiring of additional staff necessary to implement TFTEA mandates in a timely manner and recommends the continuation of data integration programs initiated in fiscal year 2018.

Antidumping and Countervailing Duties.—The Committee directs CBP to continue reporting on antidumping and countervailing duties, as required in Senate Report 114–264. The Committee recognizes that CBP ranks second among Federal agencies with regard to revenue collection, and the Committee is concerned about uncollected antidumping duties. The Committee also recognizes that the United States is the only major user of antidumping and countervailing duties that processes payments in a retrospective manner. The Committee directs GAO to conduct a study and report to the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, on the advantages and disadvantages of this retrospective duty system in comparison to the advantages and disadvantages of a prospective duty system, with the goal of minimizing uncollected duties.

The Committee notes that, in Executive Order 13785, the President directed CBP to focus on collecting long due antidumping and

countervailing duties [AD/CVD]. According to CBP data, the majority of these uncollected duties are owed on imports from China of honey, canned mushrooms, crawfish tail-meat, and fresh garlic. Under U.S. law, much of the revenue from these duties and the interest on them is passed on to domestic producers. The Committee again reminds CBP of its obligation to collect these duties.

The Committee is concerned that the intent of Congress under the Continued Dumping and Subsidy Act [CDSOA] is being diluted by CBP's requests that domestic industries that received prior, incorrect payments of collected duties under CDSOA return those payments due to CBP's various collections litigation setbacks, settlements, or administrative errors. As most of these payments were made several years ago and have been reinvested by the recipients as CDSOA intended, the Committee views this policy as counter to the clear intent of the statute. By recouping revenue paid to domestic companies, and assessing interest charges, CBP is counteracting the intent to allow industries the opportunity to rehire and reinvest. The Committee instructs CBP to determine the impact of this practice on U.S. producers and to notify the Committee prior to recouping such payments or reducing future payments. The Committee further directs CBP to develop strategies that will allow for more accurate payment of CDSOA benefits and that will provide domestic companies with alternative payment options where incorrect payments have occurred.

Coordination to Combat Trade Fraud and Duty Evasion.—The Committee remains focused on the need for all Federal agencies involved in international trade to enforce existing trade laws aggressively. Government analysis provides strong evidence that trade fraud and duty evasion are widespread in many commodity sectors, especially steel and aluminum. There are specific actions that CBP and ICE, together with the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the U.S. International Trade Commission, the U.S. Trade Representative, and other agencies, can take now. The Committee directs CBP to coordinate with the International Trade Commission and other agencies, as appropriate, and report to the Committee if legislative remedies are required to support a U.S. Government-wide strategy to combat trade fraud and evasion. These unfair trade practices are harmful to the U.S. economy and can be devastating to small and rural communities that are facing economic hardship.

Combating Transshipment.—The Committee is aware of the efforts by some foreign traders to circumvent U.S. trade laws and evade duty payments by transshipping products through third party countries. This practice causes lasting damage to U.S. companies, which are forced to dedicate significant resources to initiating subsequent trade cases while foreign companies continue evasion. Therefore, the Committee directs CBP to modify targeting criteria and make other changes necessary to provide CBP with better information and the administrative flexibility required to identify transshipped products.

Section 232 Tariffs.—Beginning on March 8, 2018, several proclamations were issued adjusting imports of steel and aluminum into the United States, under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1862). The Committee recognizes

the difficulty of implementing immediate import tariffs on a wide range of steel and aluminum products from numerous countries and understands that physical inspections are the only truly effective means of preventing certain fraudulent activities, like festooning shipments with falsified Harmonized Tariff Schedule codes. CBP shall submit a report, not later than 180 days after the enactment of this act, on the resources needed to effectively implement new section 232 steel and aluminum tariffs. The report shall include estimates on any increased demands on manpower and system infrastructure resulting from the additional inspections and any other recommendations on how to ensure the effective implementation of the section 232 tariffs.

Customs Data Integration Pilot.—The Committee understands that CBP has piloted the use of a platform that integrates and synthesizes Customs data with external data sources. The pilot is designed to provide CBP with a complete picture of the history, operations, credit, and security risk of regulated parties. It has enabled the Office of Trade to improve Importer of Record oversight, to protect fair trade by combatting forced labor and the AD/CVD collections and enforcement gap, and to foster an environment conducive to U.S. innovation through the enforcement of intellectual property rights. The recommendation includes \$16,000,000 to continue the pilot.

Live Entry Summaries.—U.S. industry, including paper and forest products producers, suffers as a result of transshipment and mislabeling of foreign products to avoid the payment of AD/CVD. In order to address this issue, the Committee recommends that CBP allocate funds as necessary to require live entry summaries for imports of all targeted products, including paper and forest products, currently subject to AD/CVD duty orders in instances where CBP has reason to believe or suspect that the country listed as the country of origin for the imported product does not produce the product or the imported product has been misclassified, misidentified, or mislabeled. The entry summaries shall include documentation of the country of origin of the product.

Shrimp Safety.—The Committee directs CBP to continue coordinating with the FDA, including through the Commercial Targeting and Analysis Center to improve the safety of shrimp imports into the United States by enhancing shrimp-related targeting and inspection processes. The Committee directs CBP to brief the Committee semiannually on the outcomes of these efforts.

Automated Commercial Environment [ACE].—The Committee directs CBP to cooperate with the private sector, through the Commercial Customs Operations Advisory Committee and other channels, to prioritize ACE enhancements and further directs CBP to work with Partner Government Agencies to establish a sustainable cost-sharing process for ACE and International Trade Data System enhancements.

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS

Air and Marine Operations.—The recommendation includes requested funding for depot level maintenance of two P-3 aircraft and \$3,000,000 to continue AMO hiring and retention efforts. The Committee strongly supports ensuring that CBP's aircraft and ves-

sels based near the northern border are fully capable of operating in all northern border weather conditions.

Unmanned Aerial Systems [UAS].—The Committee is concerned that CBP lacks sufficient capacity to provide airborne border surveillance and that, due to a lack of qualified pilots, CBP’s existing fleet of unmanned aircraft remains under-utilized. The recommendation includes \$10,000,000 above the request to augment CBP’s existing unmanned aerial border surveillance capabilities with contractor instructor pilots and two mobility ground control stations for its current fleet. The Committee directs CBP to analyze the cost of its UAS operations and to analyze whether contractor-owned, contractor-operated aircraft can further augment CBP surveillance requirements and report on the results of this analysis to the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act.

Marine Operations.—The Committee directs CBP to continue collaboration with Canada in areas along the northern border with large numbers of recreational boaters. Detecting smuggling in heavily-trafficked waterways can be particularly challenging when using radar and vessel tracking technologies based only in the United States. Canada has invested significant resources in vessel tracking technology and smuggling detection analytics, and AMO may benefit from access to such capabilities. The Committee supports the deployment of improved vessel tracking radar systems and encourages CBP to work with Canada to explore such opportunities to improve U.S. law enforcement on these waterways.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2018	\$2,281,357,000
Budget estimate, 2019	1,841,548,000
Committee recommendation	2,028,872,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$2,028,872,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which is \$187,324,000 above the budget request amount and \$252,485,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Border Security Assets and Infrastructure	1,741,701	1,647,304	1,652,304
Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure	263,640	44,237	182,690
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure:			
Aircraft and Sensors	190,035	83,241	112,612
Watercraft	8,573	.....	14,500
Other Systems and Assets	1,200	.....	.....
Construction and Facility Improvements	59,775	48,222	48,222
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	16,433	18,544	18,544
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	2,281,357	1,841,548	2,028,872

Physical Barriers and Tactical Infrastructure.—Border security is critically important to the national security of the United States, and the Committee is committed to providing appropriations to secure U.S. borders. On January 25, 2018, the President directed the Department to develop long-term requirements to improve border security, including through the construction of physical barriers along parts of the southern border, and to prepare corresponding budget requests. The recommendation includes \$1,600,000,000, the amount included in the budget request, for approximately 65 miles of pedestrian fencing in the Rio Grande Valley Sector in Texas. As a physical barrier is but one component of a border security system, the Committee believes it is imperative to integrate appropriate sensor technology, including fiber optics and camera systems, with the barrier system.

The Committee continues to believe that a detailed plan is necessary to accurately estimate future costs of a physical barrier along parts of the southern border and includes bill language requiring an updated risk-based plan for improving security along the borders of the United States. In addition, the Committee directs CBP to provide, within 180 days of the date of enactment of the act, a detailed plan describing how to secure each border sector, including any updates to the estimated costs and types of physical barrier or technology necessary for each mile of the border.

Border Security Technology.—The recommendation includes continued funding for border security technology to increase situational awareness along the northern and southern borders. The recommendation includes \$1,977,000 for Integrated Fixed Towers Systems, \$43,727,000 for Remote Video Surveillance Systems, and \$1,600,000 for Mobile Video Surveillance Systems.

In addition, the Committee is aware of the successful delivery and performance of the Mobile Surveillance Capability [MSC]. The MSC provides CBP with a mobile surveillance tower that includes integrated radar and an infrared camera, which improve detection and provide greater situational awareness, particularly in rugged terrain. Given the success of this program, the Committee directs CBP to expand the surveillance capability of MSCs by integrating Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems [SUAS], which could allow for the distribution of real-time aerial surveillance data to agents in the field. The recommendation includes \$4,000,000 above the request to conduct a technical demonstration of and develop requirements and a concept of operations for an MSC with integrated SUAS capabilities.

Border Technology Evaluation and Metrics.—In line with GAO's recommendations included in GAO-17-765T, the Committee again directs CBP to develop complete performance metrics for all technologies deployed, to begin using data to evaluate the individual and collective contributions of specific technologies, to assess its progress in implementing planned technologies, and to determine when mission benefits have been fully realized. CBP must complete this effort in order to assess its progress in deploying technology and to determine when mission benefits have been fully realized.

Cross Border Tunnel Threat.—The recommendation includes \$1,000,000 above the budget request amount for the Cross Border Tunnel Threat program. This initiative should involve continued

collaboration with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Engineer Research and Development Center.

Non-Intrusive Inspection.—The recommendation includes \$174,237,000 for recapitalization and acquisition of non-intrusive inspection [NII] and related equipment. The Committee is encouraged by the Department's ongoing efforts to enhance border security and to promote the efficient flow of legitimate commerce at U.S. land POEs and consequently recommends a \$130,000,000 funding increase above the budget request amount for advanced detection equipment and technology to maintain robust cargo, commercial conveyance, and vehicle inspection regimes at land POEs. The Committee stresses the importance of deploying innovative large and small scale NII equipment at the highest-volume POEs to support the detection and prevention of illicit drugs, currency, weapons, radioactive materials, and other illegal contraband from entering the United States. The Committee directs CBP to allocate not less than \$30,000,000 for equipment necessary to identify opioids at POEs.

Automated Commercial Environment [ACE].—The recommendation includes \$8,453,000 for CBP to continue ACE program enhancements in fiscal year 2019, and the Committee directs CBP to provide details related to engagement with industry and other stakeholders to prioritize the projects funded with the enhancement recommended in this act.

Aircraft Recapitalization.—The Committee understands that CBP is developing documentation supporting the recapitalization of the light enforcement helicopter fleet and notes that the procurement of a common airframe would allow CBP to avoid duplicating significant costs associated with training, tooling, publications, and non-recurring costs for the development of new supplemental type certificates for the unique CBP mission.

The Committee notes that CBP intends to optimize the remaining twelve Multi-Role Enforcement Aircraft [MEA] within the current program of record for air-to-ground surveillance. The Committee strongly supports this effort and directs CBP to ensure that the next six MEA aircraft procured in the air-to-ground configuration are equipped with an appropriate air-to-ground radar. Within 120 days of enactment of this act, CBP shall submit to the Committee a report outlining CBP's plan to accelerate the MEA air-to-ground capability. The recommendation includes \$86,112,000 to procure three MEA aircraft and integrate one vehicle and dismount exploitation radar on an aircraft.

The Committee also recommends requested aircraft sensor upgrades, Federal Aviation Administration Next Generation equipment, and cost associated with Prototype Integration Facility labor to complete the updated UH-60 helicopter configuration, including non-recurring engineering services as performed under the inter-agency agreement with the U.S. Army.

Coastal Interceptor Vessel [CIV].—The recommendation includes \$14,500,000 above the budget request amount to transition the CIV from low rate initial production to full rate production and to stay on pace to meet the 52-vessel CIV acquisition objective. Further, the Committee encourages the Department to request additional

funding in fiscal year 2020 to maintain full rate production levels and achieve the CIV acquisition objective prior to fiscal year 2021.

Border Patrol and OFO Facilities.—The recommendation includes \$33,400,000 for the Freer Station, as requested, and \$14,775,000 for other OFO facilities.

Revenue Modernization.—The recommendation includes \$18,544,000 for revenue modernization. Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide the Committee with estimated costs and a timeline for the elimination of cash transactions at POEs.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement [ICE] is the principal investigative agency within the Department of Homeland Security. ICE is responsible for securing the Nation’s borders, enforcing U.S. immigration laws, and safeguarding cyberspace through the enforcement of Federal laws that govern trade and travel, including but not limited to narcotics enforcement, financial crimes, child exploitation, and human smuggling.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends total appropriations of \$7,210,273,000 for ICE, which is \$1,080,783,000 below the budget request amount and \$134,399,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. This amount is in addition to estimated fee collections of \$318,000,000.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	6,993,975	8,220,625	7,139,842
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	81,899	70,431	70,431
Total	7,075,874	8,291,056	7,210,273

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2018	6,993,975,000
Budget estimate, 2019	8,220,625,000
Committee recommendation	7,139,842,000

The ICE Operations and Support [O&S] appropriation provides for the enforcement of immigration and customs laws, related intelligence activities, and the detention and removal of illicit people and goods. In addition to directly appropriated resources, funding is derived from the following offsetting collections:

Immigration Inspection User Fee.—ICE derives funds from user fees to support the costs of detention and removals in connection with international inspection activities at airports and seaports, as authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356).

Student Exchange Visitor Program Fee.—ICE collects fees from foreign students, exchange visitors, schools, and universities to certify, monitor and audit participating exchange programs.

Immigration Breached Bond/Detention Fund.—ICE derives funds from the recovery of breached cash and surety bonds in excess of \$8,000,000, as authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356), and from a portion of fees charged under section 245(i) of the that act to support the cost of the detention of aliens.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$7,139,842,000 for O&S, which is \$1,080,783,000 below the budget request amount and \$145,867,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The recommendation includes funding levels needed to continue services provided for in fiscal year 2018 and makes necessary adjustments to salaries and other expenses required to comport with the routine evolution of ongoing operations.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Homeland Security Investigations:			
Domestic Investigations	1,898,542	1,385,777	1,621,187
International Investigations	169,178	150,691	167,330
Intelligence	85,042	73,799	74,144
Subtotal, Homeland Security Investigations	2,152,762	1,610,267	1,862,661
Enforcement and Removal Operations:			
Custody Operations	3,075,686	3,519,932	2,897,534
Fugitive Operations	158,805	255,864	138,520
Criminal Alien Program	319,440	619,109	258,492
Alternatives to Detention	187,205	184,446	176,009
Transportation and Removal Program	369,201	511,058	366,686
Subtotal, Enforcement and Removal Operations	4,110,337	5,090,409	3,837,241
Mission Support	458,558	1,214,436	1,187,760
Office of Principal Legal Advisor	272,318	305,513	252,180
Subtotal, Operations and Support	6,993,975	8,220,625	7,139,842

Immigration Data Improvements.—The Committee commends ICE for its efforts to continue to develop and execute an enterprise data management strategy in accordance with the Comprehensive Plan for Immigration Data Improvements and recommends \$6,000,000 to continue these activities. The Committee supports ICE's data governance pilot, which includes participants from multiple Enforcement and Removal Operations [ERO] program offices, ICE's Office of the Chief Information Officer, the Department's Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services [USCIS], and the United States Border Patrol. The Committee encourages ICE to make useful, incremental system im-

provements rather than adopting risky, costly, complex, enterprise-wide solutions. As ICE improves data collection, the Committee directs ICE to collect data on enforcement activities both along the borders and in the interior of the United States in an effort to improve operational transparency and resource allocation decisions.

HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,862,661,000 for Homeland Security Investigations [HSI], which is \$252,394,000 above the budget request amount and \$290,101,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. ICE is directed to sustain enhancements for programs of ongoing congressional interest, as described in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141).

Opioid Investigations.—HSI performs an essential role in detecting, investigating, and preventing the sale and distribution of opioids via the Internet, which is the key domain facilitating the trafficking of the most potent opioids, including fentanyl, and the Committee recommends \$41,000,000 above the budget request amount to enhance those activities. With its cyber analytics and trained cyber investigators and analysts, HSI has the ability to uncover the identities of entire supply chains from manufacturer to distributor, and, in many cases, to the end user. The Committee recognizes that HSI is leading cyber investigations to uncover online marketplaces, including those on the “dark web,” that facilitate the purchase and illicit shipment of opioids to the United States. HSI also leverages its many Border Enforcement Security Taskforces [BESTs] as the primary platforms to investigate international opioid and methamphetamine manufacturing, smuggling, and distribution. BESTs are HSI-led multi-agency task forces situated at key international ports of entry that exploit the various authorities of their respective members to investigate and interdict transnational criminal organizations at and near the border. In direct response to increasing opioid overdoses, HSI established new BESTs at international mail facilities and express consignment carrier facilities where they can more closely target opioid shipments and more regularly attempt controlled deliveries. The recommendation includes \$2,000,000 to continue the operations of 10 BESTs at international mail facilities and enhance HSI’s counter-opioid capacity.

Cyber Crime Investigative Capabilities and Staff Development.—The Committee understands the importance of enhancing HSI’s and its partners’ capacity to investigate opioid-related criminal activity on the Internet to combat opioids by hiring additional data scientists, cyber investigators, and intelligence research specialists; to train State and local law enforcement personnel in opioid cyber investigations; and to establish educational capacity in key regions. The Committee directs that not less than \$3,000,000 of the amount prescribed in the previous paragraph for this purpose shall be for HSI to establish a partnership with a university co-located with a state law enforcement agency serving in an area disproportionately affected by the opioid crisis. The purpose of this partnership shall be to cultivate expertise in “dark web” investigative capabilities, including training, technology assessment, as well as a co-op program

for students to build investigative research skills and technical expertise on targeting the “dark web” opioid trafficking networks. Graduates from the program could transition to HSI or other law enforcement agencies that are working to combat opioid trafficking. Further, the Committee directs HSI to work with the university or educational institution to develop training for State and local law enforcement personnel on “dark web” opioid investigative tactics and strategies to be used in conjunction with ICE cybercrime centers. HSI shall brief the Committee not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act on these activities.

Child Exploitation Investments.—The recommendation continues enhancements provided in fiscal year 2018, including \$5,000,000 for the Child Exploitation Investigations Unit at the Cyber Crimes Center.

International Investigations and Visa Security Program.—The recommendation annualizes growth to overseas operations funded in fiscal year 2018, because the Committee understands the benefits of interrupting the illicit movement of people and goods prior to their arrival in the United States. The Committee looks forward to reviewing HSI’s modeling of the costs and benefits of adding or redeploying staff and directs HSI to ensure staff distribution is right-sized by workload and by location.

International Megan’s Law.—The recommendation includes the \$5,000,000 enhancement provided in fiscal year 2018 to continue ICE’s implementation of International Megan’s Law. In fiscal year 2017, a total of 2,060 Angel Watch referrals were sent to more than 80 countries as a preemptive notification to foreign law enforcement in the fight to stop child sex tourism. These referrals resulted in 1,276 denials of entry to these countries. For fiscal year 2018, the Angel Watch Center is on pace to send approximately 3,200 referrals to more than 100 countries with approximately 1,600 denials of entry and to refer over 1,000 registered child sex offenders to the Department of State.

Gang Member Information Sharing.—The recommendation includes \$3,000,000 to bridge current information gaps by providing cross-jurisdictional information sharing capabilities among ICE, CBP, and other Federal agencies to improve investigations. The Committee believes doing so will enhance collaboration among Federal, State, and local law enforcement entities and enable them to better understand gangs and gang sets, their relationships, trafficking patterns, incidents, arrests, incarcerations, locations, vehicles, weapons, and any other entity that is associated with members.

Human Exploitation Rescue Operative.—The recommendation includes not less than \$4,400,000 for Human Exploitation Rescue Operative [HERO] Child-Rescue Corps, a partnership among HSI, U.S. Special Operations Command, and the National Association to Protect Children. The Committee directs ICE to sustain prior year enhancements for dedicated personnel and funding for the HERO program and related computer forensic analyst positions focused on child exploitation investigations. In addition, at a minimum, ICE should continue to train at least one class of HEROs annually through the program and should employ HERO graduates at ICE or should help place them with other agencies or organizations

with related missions as deemed appropriate by ICE. The Committee continues to support the concept of instituting a paid apprenticeship in lieu of the current unpaid internship for HERO participants and directs ICE to brief the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act on options for establishing paid apprenticeships.

Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement.—The recommendation includes \$15,000,000 for intellectual property enforcement through the work of HSI and the National IPR Center. ICE shall also ensure that the National IPR Center is adequately staffed with both ICE and interagency staff in order to facilitate continued enforcement actions against theft, particularly via the Internet, of U.S. intellectual property. Based on a new wave of digital copyright piracy involving devices and software that connect consumers' televisions directly to illicit websites, the Committee directs ICE to increase investigation and enforcement to thwart illegal streaming that involves media boxes and televisions.

Forced Child Labor.—The recommendation includes not less than \$15,770,000 for investigations and other activities related to forced labor law violations, to include forced child labor. ICE shall submit to the Committee an annual report on the expenditures and performance metrics associated with forced labor law enforcement activities.

International Mobile Subscriber Identity Catchers.—As required by Senate Report 114-264, a report is due detailing the number of times International Mobile Subscriber Identity [IMSI] Catchers and similar technology devices have been deployed, how many individuals have been apprehended using these types of devices, and how many times IMSI Catchers and related technologies have been used to gather evidence relevant to a case against apprehended individuals. The Committee expects the Department to submit this report immediately.

Investigative Support Staff.—The Committee is concerned that HSI could lack adequate staff to support the number of onboard special agents. The Committee directs ICE to brief the Committee not later than 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on the current ratio of support staff to agents and to present this data in comparison to the ratios at other large Federal law enforcement agencies.

Human Rights Violators.—There are reports that ICE has devoted insufficient resources to hold suspected foreign human rights violators accountable. The Committee directs ICE to continue its efforts to investigate, remove, and prosecute individuals who have committed human rights abuses, including persecution, genocide, severe violations of religious freedom, torture, extrajudicial killing, use or recruitment of child soldiers, crimes against humanity, or war crimes. For this purpose, the recommendation includes not less than \$5,300,000 for hiring additional personnel in the Office of the Principle Legal Advisor's Human Rights Law Section and Human Rights Violators and War Crimes Unit and for their training, transportation, and other related activities.

Gulf Coast Coordination.—The Committee is aware of the ongoing efforts to develop ICE's Tactical Intelligence Center [TIC] into a Regional Intelligence Integration Center that includes other Fed-

eral and non-Federal entities in the region. Additional collection, reporting, and dissemination capacity at this location will interrupt the illicit movement of people and goods into the United States through the Gulf of Mexico region, and the Committee directs the Department to report on efforts to enhance the TIC's capacity within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act.

ENFORCEMENT AND REMOVAL OPERATIONS

Efficiency and Coordination.—The Committee understands that significant detention bed space is required for the processing, adjudication, and removal of aliens but is concerned that Enforcement and Removal Operations [ERO] and its partners along the immigration enforcement continuum have done little to improve throughput, which could reduce the average length of stay of detainees and reduce detention capacity requirements. Recent changes to immigration enforcement policies will likely modify ICE's detention space requirements, but it is unclear whether such changes were contemplated with interagency partners prior to making such changes. The Committee directs ICE to work with Federal partners, including those within the Department of Justice and Department of Health and Human Services, to ensure that aliens are treated fairly while expeditiously moving through the immigration enforcement process and to jointly brief the Committees quarterly on process improvements and coordination efforts.

Custody Operations.—The recommendation includes \$2,897,534,000 for Custody Operations, which is the level required to maintain ICE's fiscal year 2018 funded average daily population [ADP] throughout fiscal year 2019. The Committee notes ICE's progress in developing and refining its ADP forecast model. The model analyzes time series data from which it extracts meaningful patterns, including moving averages, seasonality, and trends. It also uses patterns that it aggregates into a final daily population to forecast the detained population derived from all major CBP and ICE arresting programs. Should the ADP level included in the fiscal year 2020 budget request deviate from the level suggested by the forecast model, ICE shall provide the Committee with a detailed explanation and justification for the difference.

The Committee notes that on April 6, 2018, the Department of Justice announced a change in policy relative to the implementation of section 1325 of title 8, United States Code that changed presumptive charges against those who are caught crossing U.S. borders between ports of entry from administrative to criminal. This change in policy will cause changes to requirements for detention across the Federal government, including for ICE, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Health and Human Services. To date, ICE has not responded to the Committee's requests for a detailed analysis of how this policy, which was announced after the submission of the budget request, will change the detention requirements outlined in that request. Absent updated information, the Committee is unable to make a recommendation for detention capacity that incorporates the most recent and relevant analysis.

The Committee expects that funding made available to ICE shall be used to maintain the number of detention beds needed to detain those individuals who are considered a flight risk or danger to the

community, based on an individualized assessment which fully considers less-costly custody alternatives. ICE is directed to continue to evaluate the efficacy of the use of alternatives to detention as a means to reducing costs and better managing resources. The Committee stresses the importance of fiscal discipline and ensuring there is sufficient transparency in the way ICE obligates and expends its appropriations. It must operate within the funding levels provided by the Congress. The Committee notes that ICE is currently well above the ADP funded in fiscal year 2018 and above the ADP level at the time that bill was enacted. While operating requirements can certainly change, it is clear that ICE does not view as binding the funding levels provided in law. The Committee worked diligently in preparing the fiscal year 2018 appropriation to provide ICE with a significant increase over fiscal year 2017 just to maintain its current level of services, yet ICE continues to spend at an unsustainable rate. In light of the Committee's persistent and growing concerns about ICE's lack of fiscal discipline, whether real or manufactured, and its inability to manage detention resources within the appropriations made by law without the threat of anti-deficiency, the Committee strongly discourages transfer or reprogramming requests to cover ICE's excesses. The Committee will only consider such requests if they are accompanied by transparent and publically-available evidence that the need for contingency funds results from circumstances, like a presidentially-declared immigration emergency, that are truly beyond ICE's control. The Committee will continue to evaluate whether ICE is prudently using the authorities enabled under section 503 of this act. The Committee directs ICE to continue the policy of fully reimbursing the costs and expenses associated with agreements entered into with other entities, including Federal agencies, to house ICE detainees.

Detention Standards.—The Committee reiterates direction provided in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (Public Law 115–31) regarding detention standards and understands that ICE intends to increase the percentage of detainees held in facilities meeting the most recent Performance Based National Detention Standards [PBNDS] and requirements under PREA. The Committee directs ICE to develop a timeline detailing steps the agency will take to recruit additional contracting personnel required for negotiating detention contracts and to brief the Committee on its plan not later than 60 days after the enactment of this act.

The Committee further directs ICE to post on its website, within 60 days of enactment of this act, a schedule for achieving 100 percent compliance with PREA requirements and PBNDS 2011, as revised in 2016 and which were in effect on January 1, 2017, for all detainees. The Committee further directs ICE to post on its website, within 60 days of enactment of this act, the results of completed PREA audits, an assessment of whether the standards are effective in protecting vulnerable populations, and all reports to the Committee required under the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (Public Law 115–31), regarding contracting and detention standards. The report shall also identify the resource requirements needed to achieve

PREA compliance for the facilities that are currently not PREA compliant but have PBNDS 2011, Standard 2.11, or PBNDS 2008 protections.

Reporting Requirements.—ICE is directed to make public all final detention facility inspection reports within 60 days of inspection; complete and make public an initial report regarding any in-custody death within 30 days of such death, with subsequent reporting to be completed and released within 60 days of the initial report unless additional time is required for redacting personally identifiable information; make public a full list, updated monthly, of all facilities in use for detention of adults or children, including the average daily population, the type of contract, the governing detention standards, and the complement of on-board medical and mental health personnel; ensure that non-governmental organizations are provided with independent and timely access to all facilities for the purpose of providing representation, legal education, and programming, and for purposes of monitoring and visitation; and update detainee location information in the ICE Detainee Online Locator system within 48 hours of detention and 24 hours of completion of any transfer.

Pregnant Women.—The Committee notes that ICE has ended the presumption of release, absent extraordinary circumstances, for pregnant women apprehended by or transferred to ICE. The Committee directs ICE to conduct a weekly review of all pregnant and postpartum women who remain in detention. Additionally, the Committee directs ICE to provide semiannual reports on the total number of pregnant women in ICE custody, including detailed justification of the circumstances warranting each pregnant detainee's continued detention and the length of her detention. These anonymized reports should be made publically available on the ICE website.

Criminality Reporting.—ICE shall provide quarterly reports to the Committee on the levels of criminality for its detained population, including the number and percentage of the detainee population who are gang members and the number and percentage of the detainee population who are members of MS-13.

Cost of Providing Healthcare to Immigrants in Detention.—Recognizing the increasing cost of providing healthcare in general, the Committee directs ICE to provide an annual report on the cost of administering healthcare in the detention system. The report shall include the number of instances that detainees were transported to hospitals, emergency rooms, or other healthcare facilities and shall note instances of serious medical or mental health conditions, pregnancy, or disability. Further, the report shall detail the number and type of position of medical and mental health staff at each ICE detention facility and note any position that has been vacant for 30 or more days.

Deportation of Parents of U.S. Citizen Children.—The Committee continues its requirement that the Department submit data on the deportation of parents of U.S. citizen children semiannually, as in prior years.

Mobile Criminal Alien Teams.—The Committee directs ICE to continue operating Mobile Criminal Alien Teams and to brief the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of

this act if additional such teams are required to identify and remove violent criminal aliens.

Visa Overstay Enforcement.—The Committee directs ICE to continue to direct \$10,000,000 to investigative and support activities required to identify and remove aliens who have overstayed their visas and to brief the Committee semiannually on the results of these efforts.

Law Enforcement Support Center.—The recommendation includes \$34,500,000 to support an authorized level of 257 full-time law enforcement specialists and officers at the Law Enforcement Support Center [LESC], which serves a critical function in the Federal government's efforts to identify and locate undocumented immigrants with serious felony records. In order to promote efficiency, the Committee directs ICE to take steps to ensure that current operations performed by the LESC remain centralized at the LESC facility in Williston, Vermont and that these operations are not unnecessarily duplicated elsewhere. The Committee looks forward to receiving immediately the report required by the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 regarding LESC funding, operations, and staffing. The Department is also directed to submit for Committee approval the reallocation of any resources currently intended for LESC operations in Vermont. It is expected that no such reallocation will be made without Committee concurrence.

The Committee notes that, despite an increasing workload and the availability of recruitment and retention incentives, the LESC has not hired to authorized position levels. The Committee directs ICE to ensure that the LESC has the resources and approvals necessary to fully utilize its recruitment incentives program and to include details about this program in the spend plan it is required to provide to the Committee. The LESC is also encouraged to utilize hiring campaigns, education, and outreach, including coordination with nearby community, technical, and State colleges and universities. Further, LESC is encouraged to utilize available direct hire authorities to accelerate the hiring of qualified applicants.

Sex Offender Release Notifications.—The Committee understands that ICE is currently notifying law enforcement authorities and State regulatory organizations through the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act exchange portal when ICE releases into their jurisdictions individuals who have a registration requirement. The Committee recommends \$2,000,000 to continue to identify any potential information gaps within this system and to address these gaps in a manner that ensures that data on ICE detainees with sex or violent offender records are provided in real time to jurisdictions where such detainees will reside.

Kiosks for Non-Detained Appearances.—The Committee is concerned about the size of ICE's non-detained docket and directs ICE to continue its pilot project to enable certain aliens on the non-detained docket to report via self-service kiosks at ERO field offices. The recommendation includes \$3,000,000 for this pilot and directs ICE to evaluate the potential of expanding these activities if it is found that the pilot reduces the time and resources that deportation officers devote to managing encounters and recurring check-ins with applicable aliens.

Alternatives to Detention.—The recommendation includes \$176,009,000 for Alternatives to Detention [ATD] as requested, and directs ICE to ensure they are used as effectively as possible. ICE shall brief the Committee on its discussions with the contractors handling the ATD—ISAP III contract, about implementing a “Know Your Rights” [KYR] program for new participants. The brief shall indicate whether these discussions determined whether a KYR program was deemed reasonable to be provided at the time of the initial full enrollment or orientation or as soon as reasonably possible after that time. ICE shall continue exploring the use of available ATD models on an ongoing basis, shall prioritize the use of such detention alternatives for immigrant children and their families, where appropriate, and shall seek the release of individuals and their family members who pass credible fear screening and do not present a public safety or flight risk.

The ATD program shall evaluate the efficacy and cost-benefit of continuing the type of case management services provided under the Family Case Management Pilot [FCMP]. Given the pilot’s high compliance rates, the Committee believes exploring the potential benefits of a program similar to the FCMP pilot or an equivalent ATD program that facilitates access to social and legal services for enrollees. To promote transparency and further understanding of ATD, the Committee directs ICE to publish annually the following policies and data relating to ATD: guidance for referral, placement, escalation and de-escalation decisions; enrollment by Field Office; information on the length of enrollment broken down by type of ATD; and a breakdown of enrollment by type and point of apprehension.

Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee providing analysis of each active program within the last 5 years under the Alternatives to Detention account. This report shall include compliance with court appearances, immigration appointments, and removal orders, cost per individual served, response times to requests for legal counsel, family contact, and medical treatment (including mental health services).

287(g) Agreements.—The Committee observes that OIG recommended ICE collect data on the race and ethnicity of individuals arrested or apprehended under the 287(g) program, but in 2010 ICE declined to accept this recommendation, claiming that the program does not raise concerns about racial profiling. The Committee directs ICE to publish applications for new or renewed 287(g) agreements on its website eight weeks prior to entering into any such agreement. ICE shall ensure thorough vetting of 287(g) applicants in an effort to minimize detention conditions that do not fully comply with the PBNDS and PREA standards.

The Committee directs ICE to provide its officers with guidance and training for engaging with victims of crime and witnesses of crime and to clarify policy guidance on enforcement actions in sensitive locations, including courthouses. The Committee directs ICE, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, to report on steps taken to minimize the effect immigration enforcement activity has on victims of crime and witnesses of crime and to provide monthly notifications to the Committee on enforcement

actions that take place in sensitive locations, including courthouses.

Privacy Waivers.—The Committee recognizes that Federal agencies are prohibited from releasing information concerning an individual to a third party under the Privacy Act of 1974. However, the Committee is concerned by reports that detainees, their attorneys, and their family members have faced difficulty receiving and submitting the ICE “Privacy Waiver Authorizing Disclosure to a Third Party” form. Without this form, members of Congress cannot make successful inquiries in behalf of their constituents. The Committee advises ICE to provide every detainee, upon entering ICE custody, with a copy of the “Privacy Waiver Authorizing Disclosure to a Third Party” form in order to facilitate Congressional inquiries.

Public Access.—ICE is directed to report to the Committee within 120 days after the date of enactment of this act detailing how it complies with Federal law requiring equal public access to Federal buildings where ICE offices are located. Specifically, ICE is directed to detail its policy for determining when it permanently denies an individual or group’s entrance to a public Federal building or portion thereof, what specific security concerns or other criteria it uses to justify each denial and what procedures ICE field officers must follow to ensure compliance with this policy. ICE is further directed to include in this report an analysis of how its Boston Field Office has implemented this policy over the past 18 months to include each instance of denied entry, to whom entry was denied, and what security or other justifications were used as the denial’s basis.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2018	\$81,899,000
Budget estimate, 2019	70,431,000
Committee recommendation	70,431,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$70,431,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvement [PC&I], which is the same as the budget request amount and \$11,468,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operational Communications/Information Technology	21,839	30,859	30,859
Construction and Facility Improvements	29,000	34,872	34,872
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	31,060	4,700	4,700
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	81,899	70,431	70,431

The recommendation supports significant information system enhancements across ICE, to include the migration to Consolidated

ICE Financial Solution from the current proprietary financial system and improve efficiency for ICE and its customers. Additionally, ICE will invest in Critical Foundational Infrastructure to perform a technical refresh of ICE mission critical and mission essential IT assets that reached the end of their useful life. The Committee recognizes that funding requested for some of these efforts could be obligated more slowly than was assumed in materials provided to the Committee in support of the budget request. The Committee directs ICE to provide a briefing on proposed PC&I spending plans not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The Transportation Security Administration [TSA] is charged with ensuring security across U.S. transportation systems, including aviation, railways, highways, pipelines, and waterways; and safeguarding the freedom of movement of people and commerce.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a total of \$8,002,563,000 and a net of \$4,842,678,000 for TSA.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	7,207,851	7,075,950	7,302,455
Aviation Passenger Security Fees	(2,470,000)	(2,670,000)	(2,670,000)
Subtotal, Operations and Support (net)	4,737,851	3,885,950	4,632,455
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	167,314	139,629	189,629
Research and Development	20,190	20,594	20,594
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs	240,559	239,885	239,885
Total, Transportation Security Administration	4,925,355	4,046,173	4,842,678
(Discretionary Funding)	4,925,355	4,046,173	4,842,678
(Discretionary Appropriation)	7,395,355	7,236,173	7,512,678
(Offsetting Collections)	(2,470,000)	(2,670,000)	(2,670,000)
(Offsetting Collections, Legislative Proposals)		(520,000)	
Aviation Security Capital Fund (Mandatory)	250,000	250,000	250,000
Fee Funded Programs	240,559	239,885	239,885
Subtotal, Transportation Security Administration (gross)	7,885,914	7,726,058	8,002,563
Subtotal, Transportation Security Administration (net)	4,925,355	4,046,173	4,842,678

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2018	\$4,737,851,000
Budget estimate, 2019	3,885,950,000
Committee recommendation	4,632,455,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,302,455,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$226,505,000 above the budget request amount and \$94,604,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. This amount is partially offset by \$2,670,000 in estimated aviation security fee collections that are credited to this appropriation, as authorized, resulting in net discretionary appropriation of \$4,632,455,000. Of this amount, not more than \$2,099,814,000 is for non-pay.

The Committee understands that TSA will submit a request to the appropriate Congressional authorizing committees for legislative changes to the aviation security fee structure. The Committee directs TSA to once again heed Committee guidance to avoid submitting budget requests that assume revenues that have not been authorized by law.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year enacted 2018 and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Aviation Screening Operations:			
Screening Workforce:			
Screening Partnership Program	184,936	181,382	188,382
Screener Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits	3,229,026	3,191,783	3,294,783
Screener Training and Other	232,985	218,738	220,738
Airport Management	646,053	647,541	649,951
Canines	151,764	152,226	162,404
Screening Technology Maintenance	397,882	382,927	382,927
Secure Flight	106,856	113,882	113,882
Subtotal, Aviation Screening Operations	4,949,502	4,888,479	5,013,067
Other Operations and Enforcement:			
Inflight Security:			
Federal Air Marshals	779,000	779,210	779,210
Federal Flight Deck Officer and Crew Training	19,514	19,539	19,539
Aviation Regulation	218,535	171,905	218,185
Air Cargo	102,721	103,572	103,572
Intelligence and TSOC	79,790	79,524	79,524
Surface Programs	129,316	73,818	129,455
Vetting Programs	60,215	52,770	52,770
Subtotal, Other Operations and Enforcement	1,389,091	1,280,338	1,382,255
Mission Support	869,258	907,133	907,133
Subtotal, Operations and Support (gross)	7,207,851	7,075,950	7,302,455
Aviation Passenger Security Fees	(2,470,000)	(2,670,000)	(2,670,000)
Offsetting Collections, Legislative Proposals .....	.....	(520,000)	.....
Subtotal, Operations and Support (net)	4,737,851	3,885,950	4,632,455

Screening Partnership Program.—The recommendation maintains necessary funds for security at airports where private screening contracts are in place and includes \$7,000,000 above the request to accommodate increases in airport screening costs.

The Committee acknowledges that the Screening Partnership Program [SPP] provides TSA airports with an alternative to request private screening support instead of Federal screeners. Commensurate with the Committee's interest in this program, TSA shall notify the Committee within 10 days of any change to a private screening contract, including any new award under the SPP or any transition from privatized screening into Federal screening.

Screening Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits.—The recommendation includes \$103,000,000 above the budget request, which is made up of \$26,000,000 to fund an additional 360 front line screener personnel to support an increase in passenger volume and \$77,00,000 to continue exit lane staffing in accordance with section 603 of Public Law 114–74. The Committee supports and encourages TSA to continue efforts to develop and install appropriate exit-lane monitoring technology where feasible and appropriate. With regard to remodeling and modernization efforts undertaken by airports at existing exit lanes that TSA was responsible for monitoring on December 1, 2013, TSA shall continue to be responsible for monitoring those exit lanes after the remodeling or modernization efforts are completed.

Airport Management.—The recommendation includes funding for: the workforce to support TSA Federal Security Directors; Bomb Appraisal Officers; Explosives Security Specialists; the Transportation Security Operations Center; airport rent and furniture; a vehicle fleet; airport parking; and employee transit benefits.

The Committee recognizes that Transportation Security Officers [TSO] are the front line for aviation security and their proficiency at screening carry-on baggage at airport checkpoint can have a direct impact on the safety of the public. The Committee encourages TSA to continue to develop and field adaptive x-ray baggage screening training tools to improve TSO performance on existing screening systems and of the next generation of Computed Tomography [CT] systems.

Canines.—The recommendation includes \$162,404,000 for the National Explosives Detection Canine Team Program [NEDCTP], which will support 1,097 teams led by local law enforcement and TSA. Within this amount, \$10,178,000 is included above the budget request amount to establish 50 new NEDCTP teams for passenger screening. Passenger screening canine teams provide an effective layer of security against explosive threats. These additional canine teams will not only enhance security effectiveness inside and outside secure areas of airports, but will also increase passenger screening efficiency. TSA shall use risk-based methodology to allocate the additional teams to the highest risk airports. In addition, TSA is to consider strategies to extend canine explosive screening capabilities to medium and small airports and shall brief the Committee not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act on the feasibility of implementing such a strategy.

Even with these additional canine teams, the Committee urges TSA to continue to evaluate and pursue means of meeting additional demand. In doing so, TSA should consider, among other strategies, increasing the throughput of the canine teams at the canine training center at Joint Base San Antonio-Lackland.

OTHER OPERATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT

Federal Air Marshals.—The recommendation includes \$779,210,000 for the Federal Air Marshal Service [FAMS], which is the same as the budget request amount. This amount includes funding for FAMS to continue protection of the air transportation system against terrorist threats, sabotage, or other acts of violence.

The Committee directs TSA to continue submitting quarterly reports on FAMS mission coverage, staffing levels, and hiring rates as it has done in prior years.

Federal Flight Deck Officer and Flight Crew Training Programs.—The recommendation includes \$19,539,000 for the Federal Flight Deck Officer and Flight Crew Training programs, which is the same as the budget request amount.

Law Enforcement Reimbursement Program.—The recommendation includes \$46,280,000 for the Law Enforcement Officer [LEO] Reimbursement Program. The Committee recognizes the important role that the LEO reimbursement program has played in helping airports meet federally mandated airport security requirements. The Committee directs TSA to maintain and fund the LEO Program.

Visible Intermodal Prevention Response [VIPR] Teams.—The recommendation includes \$55,637,000 to maintain 31 Visible Intermodal Prevention Response teams. VIPR teams work in collaboration with Federal, State, and local transportation stakeholders to prevent and deter acts of terrorism against transportation systems, including commercial aviation, air cargo, general aviation, mass transit, maritime, freight rail, highway, and pipeline systems.

Risk-Based Security [RBS] Initiatives.—The Committee continues to support TSA's screening evolution from one-size-fits-all security to an intelligence-driven, risk-based approach that focuses limited security resources on unknown travelers and baggage while increasing the throughput of known travelers. In particular, the Committee expects TSA to continue cooperating with OIG to address vulnerabilities in the RBS and PreCheck programs.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2018	\$167,314,000
Budget estimate, 2019	139,629,000
Committee recommendation	189,629,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$189,629,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which \$50,000,000 above the budget request amount and \$22,315,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Aviation Screening Infrastructure:			
Checkpoint Support	68,019	74,422	74,422
Checked Baggage	83,004	35,367	85,367
Infrastructure for Other Operations:			
Vetting Programs	16,291	29,840	29,840
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improve- ments	167,314	139,629	189,629

Checkpoint Support.—Funds provided for Checkpoint Support will be used to continue field-testing and deploying equipment for passenger screening, carry-on baggage screening, checkpoint reconfiguration, electronic surveillance of checkpoints, and operational integration of systems. Currently deployed technologies include walk-through metal detectors, explosives trace detection machines, bottled liquid scanners, chemical analysis devices, advanced technology systems, and Advanced Imaging Technology [AIT]. Purchases of equipment with a unit cost of less than \$250,000 will continue to be made with Operations and Support funds.

The Committee is aware of AIT in use internationally since 2015. TSA is directed to report, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, on the suitability of this technology for use in U.S. airports and on any plans to test and evaluate the technology, which shall include a timeline toward qualification for procurement.

Advanced Integrated Screening Technologies.—TSA is directed to submit a detailed report on passenger and baggage screening technologies not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act. The report shall include a useful description of existing and emerging technologies capable of detecting threats concealed on passengers and in baggage, as well as projected funding levels for each technology identified in the report for the next five fiscal years.

Quarterly Briefings.—TSA is to provide quarterly briefings on its investment plans for checkpoint security and Explosives Detection Systems [EDS] refurbishment, procurement, and installation on an airport-by-airport basis. These briefings shall include information on specific technologies for purchase, program schedules, major milestones, obligation schedules, recapitalization priorities, status of operational testing for each passenger screening technology under development, and a table detailing actual versus anticipated unobligated balances at the close of the fiscal year. These briefings shall also include details on checkpoint screening pilot programs and public-private partnerships that are in progress or being considered for implementation. Information in this portion of the briefing is to include for each pilot program or public-private partnership: a summary; a description of its goals; potential capabilities and benefits of the program; the airports where the pilots or partnerships will take place; funding commitments; and plans for future expansion. The Committee expects these briefings to include detailed program schedules for passenger screening technologies,

and these schedules should include all milestones from the issuance of a request for proposal to deployment.

Computed Tomography.—The recommendation includes \$71,500,000 for the purchase and installation of 145 CT machines for passenger checkpoints at the highest-risk airports in the United States. This effort is part of a larger effort to recapitalize aging screening equipment, add detection capabilities, and improve performance in order to mitigate emerging threats to aviation security. The Committee encourages TSA to remain innovative in its efforts to enhance threat detection.

Explosives Detection Systems.—The recommendation includes \$85,367,000 for EDS, including \$50,000,000 for TSA to continue reimbursement of airports that incurred costs associated with the development of a partial or completed in-line baggage system prior to August 3, 2007. As directed in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying Public Law 114–113 and Public Law 115–141, TSA has validated project cost information submitted by airports to determine allowable and allocable expenses. TSA is directed to brief the Committee on its updated timeline and allocation plan for these funds not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act. The brief shall include a plan for how TSA will address the remaining balance of reimbursement claims in future budget requests.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2018	\$20,190,000
Budget estimate, 2019	20,594,000
Committee recommendation	20,594,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$20,594,000 for Research and Development, which is the same as the budget request amount and \$404,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Research and Development	20,190	20,594	20,594
Subtotal, Research and Development	20,190	20,594	20,594

Innovation Task Force [ITF].—The Committee supports TSA’s efforts to develop and deploy next generation screening solutions rapidly to assist screeners in detecting and deterring threats to aviation security.

TSA established the ITF to foster innovation in aviation security, address the threat landscape, improve the passenger screening experience, and deliver a next-generation curb-to-gate screening capability. The Committee encourages the ITF to engage with industry in pursuit of future capabilities that can support TSA’s mission.

COAST GUARD

The primary responsibilities of the Coast Guard include: the enforcement of all applicable Federal laws on the high seas and other waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; promotion of safety of life and property at sea; assistance to navigation; protection of the marine environment; and maintenance of a state of readiness to function as a specialized service of the Navy in time of war, as authorized by sections 1 and 2 of title 14, U.S. Code. The Commandant of the Coast Guard reports directly to the Secretary of Homeland Security.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$11,934,411,000 for the Coast Guard, which is \$496,210,000 above the budget request amount and \$173,313,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. When costs for Overseas Contingency Operations [OCO] are excluded, the recommendation for the Coast Guard is \$11,769,411,000. The bill adopts new appropriations accounts for the Coast Guard, which more closely align its funding structure with that of the other components. For purposes of consistency, fiscal year 2018 enacted levels are displayed using the new appropriations accounts in the following manner: “Operating Expenses” is now displayed as “Operations and Support”; “Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements” is now displayed as “Procurement, Construction, and Improvements”; and “Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation” is now displayed as “Research and Development”. Activities funded within the “Reserve Training” account are realigned to the “Operations and Support” [O&S] account. The recommendation does not reflect the proposed realignment of “Environmental, Compliance, and Restoration” [EC&R] functions into the O&S account, because the current authorization for these functions (14 U.S.C. 692) requires that any funding appropriated for them to be transferred into an EC&R account, regardless of the account to which such funds are appropriated.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

COAST GUARD

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	7,373,313	7,579,709	7,792,409
Environmental Compliance and Restoration ¹	13,397	13,429	13,429
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	2,694,745	1,886,750	2,169,260
Research and Development	29,141	19,109	20,109
Health Care Fund Contribution (Permanent Indefinite Appropriations)	204,136	199,360	199,360
Retired Pay	1,676,117	1,739,844	1,739,844
Total, Coast Guard	12,107,724	11,438,201	11,934,411
(Defense, less OCO)	340,000	340,000	340,000

¹ Environmental Compliance and Restoration funding was requested within Operations and Support but is not recommended within the Operations and Support account and is shown separately for comparability

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2018	\$7,373,313,000
Budget estimate, 2019	7,579,709,000
Committee recommendation	7,792,409,000

The O&S appropriation provides funds for the salaries and benefits of both military and civilian personnel and the operation and maintenance of multipurpose vessels, aircraft, and shore units strategically located along the coasts and inland waterways of the United States and in selected areas overseas. The program activities of this appropriation include: search and rescue; aids to navigation; marine safety; marine environmental protection; enforcement of laws and treaties; Arctic and Antarctic operations; and defense readiness.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$7,792,409,000 for O&S, which is \$212,700,000 above the budget request amount and \$419,096,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. Of this amount, not more than \$3,352,112,000 is for non-pay. The total includes \$24,500,000 from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund and \$505,000,000 for Coast Guard defense-related activities, of which \$165,000,000 is for OCO. The Committee has also recommended funding to meet the air facility operation obligations laid out in section 676a of title 14, United States Code.

Based on recent reporting pursuant to Public Law 94–254, the Committee is aware of increasing Coast Guard costs that will result in diminished resources for other statutory missions. The Coast Guard shall appropriately account for these needs in its fiscal year 2020 budget request.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Military Pay and Allowances	3,716,444	3,851,095	3,866,095
Civilian Pay and Benefits	847,678	929,385	929,385
Training and Recruiting	191,015	187,991	188,338
Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance	897,171	907,894	925,447
Centrally Managed Accounts	142,788	143,641	165,441
Intermediate and Depot Level Maintenance	1,415,217	1,442,048	1,435,048
Reserve Training	114,875	117,655	117,655
Overseas Contingency Operations	163,000	.....	165,000
Total, Operations and Support	7,373,313	7,579,709	7,792,409

Arctic Program Office.—Recognizing the growing national security imperatives for an enhanced U.S. presence in the Arctic, the Committee is pleased that the Coast Guard has established an Arctic Strategy, an Arctic Strategy Implementation Plan, and an Arctic Program Office. This office has furthered the Nation’s national defense and security interests in the Arctic through its extensive participation, coordination, and collaboration with other inter-

national, Federal, and SLTT partners to improve awareness, broaden partnerships, and modernize governance in the Arctic. Most recently, the office supported the completion of the Bering Strait Port Access Route Study, a study that resulted in a joint recommendation by the United States and the Russian Federation to the International Maritime Organization [IMO] to establish a common vessel traffic measure. Recently approved by the IMO, the traffic measure is the first IMO-approved measure for navigation safety in polar waters. The Coast Guard is to report to the Committee if additional resources are needed for the Arctic Program Office to further its important mission.

Military Personnel.—The recommendation includes \$15,000,000 above the request for 250 additional military personnel to bolster the Coast Guard's workforce and to help carry out the its 11 statutory missions. This increase is reflective of the Coast Guard's most recent personnel projections, which indicates significant improvements in military accessions.

Crew Rotation Concept.—The request assumed \$31,700,000 in savings associated with the elimination of the Crew Rotation Concept [CRC] and the recommendation reflects these savings. The Committee believes the concept disproportionately increased operational costs while providing only marginal increases in time on station. Continuing the CRC would have significant negative impacts on cutter crews and maintenance while increasing requirements for capital investments at certain ports.

Small Boats.—The Committee understands that the Coast Guard plans to purchase 15 additional small response boats in fiscal year 2019 and notes that the bill includes long-standing language to allow O&S funds to be used for the purchase or lease of small boats for contingent and emergent requirements.

Child Care Subsidy.—The Committee recognizes that the availability of childcare is critically important for Coast Guard families, especially those living in high cost-of-living areas. The recommendation includes \$2,000,000 to increase childcare subsidy availability and \$500,000 to complete a survey of personnel, required by the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018, regarding the cost and availability of childcare and their effects on retention.

Fishing Safety Training.—The Committee supports an agreement between the Coast Guard and the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health [NIOSH] to efficiently administer Fishing Safety Training and Research Grant Programs. The Committee notes that a small percentage of the funds appropriated for these grant programs may be used, if necessary, to cover the Federal costs associated with NIOSH's administration of the programs. The recommendation includes \$6,000,000 to continue these grants in fiscal year 2019, and the Committee recognizes the need to consult with relevant fishing safety training experts in the development of program guidelines.

Minor Shore Infrastructure.—The bill includes long-standing language to allow funds for operations to be used for the sustainment, repair, replacement, and maintenance of shore infrastructure projects, including projects to correct deficiencies in code compliance or to mitigate against threats to life, health, or safety, with

costs not exceeding 50 percent of a building's or structure's replacement value. Additionally, Operations and Support funds can be used for contingent, emergent, or other unspecified minor construction projects, which include new construction, procurement, development, conversion, rebuilding, improvement, or an extension of any facility not exceeding \$1,000,000 in total cost at any location for planned or unplanned operational needs.

Minor construction projects funded from the O&S appropriation can be combined with depot level maintenance projects for the sake of administrative and economic efficiency. The Coast Guard is to provide a report to the Committee not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this act detailing such projects and any fiscal year 2019 sustainment, repair, replacement, or maintenance projects costing more than \$1,000,000. For fiscal year 2020, such information shall be included in the justification materials accompanying the budget request. The recommendation includes requested funding to complete shore facility follow-on, as detailed in the Coast Guard's justification materials.

Coast Guard Yard.—The Committee has urged the Coast Guard to expedite planning for facility and equipment upgrades necessary for service life extensions of the Fast Response Cutter [FRC] and other vessels at the Coast Guard Yard at Curtis Bay in Baltimore, Maryland. The nearest travel lift of sufficient size and capacity to service the FRC is in Hampton Roads, Virginia. Transporting the travel lift between Hampton Roads and Baltimore is a costly and time consuming procedure that removes the lift from service during transport. The recommendation includes funding within the PC&I appropriation to acquire necessary equipment and make physical modifications to wharves or other parts of the Coast Guard Yard facility to accommodate FRCs and other vessels.

Bridge Review.—Currently, the single lane bridge over Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho does not sufficiently accommodate its traffic volume. During peak agricultural and harvest times, shipments of U.S. agriculture come to a stop as they wait for clearance to cross this bridge. The Committee believes that the current proposal to construct a second bridge over Lake Pend Oreille would provide a significant reduction to this congestion. The Committee urges the Coast Guard to work closely with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and all local and state stakeholders to conduct a thorough and timely review and analysis of this proposal.

Executive Transportation Aircraft.—The Coast Guard is directed to notify the Committee prior to making any changes to the type, number, or flight hours of command and control aircraft.

Asset Colocation.—In establishing homeports for new vessels in the northeast United States, the Coast Guard is directed to partner with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the U.S. Navy to leverage existing assets and new investments at Naval Station Newport.

Coast Guard Museum.—The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for the National Coast Guard Museum, which is authorized under section 98(b) of title 14, United States Code. Funds may be used to preserve and protect Coast Guard artifacts, or for the design, fabrication, or installation of exhibits or displays for these artifacts.

Wind Energy.—The Coast Guard shall continue to consult and collaborate with the Department of the Interior and other maritime stakeholders to minimize areas of incompatibility between maritime navigation and offshore energy development.

Maritime Asset Protection.—The Committee recognizes that waterborne threats pose a significant challenge to protecting Coast Guard assets in port. Waterborne marine barrier systems play an important role in securing waterfront and offshore facilities from these threats. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Coast Guard shall submit to the Committee a report detailing the capabilities of current waterborne marine barrier systems at Coast Guard facilities and shall include an assessment of their ability to adequately deter and defend against a waterborne attack.

Maritime Law Enforcement.—The Coast Guard shall report to the Committee within 180 days of the enactment of this act with an assessment of the Coast Guard's ability to conduct maritime law enforcement activities on the high seas in support of international partners. Specifically, the assessment should address the following elements of the Coast Guard's current capabilities, capacity, and legal authority to conduct maritime law enforcement activities outside of United States territorial waters: human trafficking; forced labor; illegal, unreported, or unregulated fishing; and other illicit activity at sea. The report should detail: technical coordination with partner nations, non-governmental organizations, and the U.S. Navy to improve tracking and detection of vessels engaged in such activities; Coast Guard requirements, including materiel, personnel, logistic, and administrative requirements, for support from the U.S. Navy (either direct support requests, or through Geographic Combatant Commanders and the Global Force Management process) and partner nations, specifying any unmet resource demands; any limiting factors that constrain the Coast Guard's ability to fully resource this mission, including legal authorities; and legislative proposals for mitigating these limitations.

Alternative Planning Criteria.—The Committee is concerned that the Coast Guard is taking too long to approve Alternative Planning Criteria plans as required by regulations promulgated under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.) for the Captain of the Port Zone that includes the Arctic. The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to quickly approve Alternative Planning Criteria plans to ensure that all vessels transiting the Captain of the Port Zone that includes the Arctic and required to have a vessel response plan are covered when transiting in the Zone. Furthermore, the Committee encourages the Coast Guard to consider approved Alternative Planning Criteria plans for the Captain of the Port Zone that includes the Arctic to be valid for a period of not less than 3 years from the date of approval.

Jupiter Island Property Disposition.—The Committee understands that the Coast Guard property in Jupiter Island, Florida is being considered for inclusion in Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge and directs the Coast Guard to work expediently with both Federal and non-Federal partners to evaluate the potential costs and benefits of this transaction.

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

The Committee recommends \$165,000,000 for Coast Guard operations in support of OCO. While funding for these activities is requested in the Department of Defense budget for the U.S. Navy, the Committee adopted a practice, beginning in fiscal year 2009, of recommending these amounts be appropriated directly to the Coast Guard.

The Coast Guard shall brief the Committee, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act, on any changes to OCO amounts expected during fiscal year 2019 and on projected transition costs expected in fiscal year 2020 to support OCO.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2018	\$13,397,000
Budget estimate, 2019	13,429,000
Committee recommendation	13,429,000

The EC&R appropriation provides funds to address environmental problems at former and current Coast Guard units as required by applicable Federal, State, and local environmental laws and regulations. Uses for these funds include: major upgrades to petroleum and regulated substance storage tanks; restoration of contaminated ground water and soils; remediation efforts at hazardous substance disposal sites; and initial site surveys and actions necessary to bring Coast Guard shore facilities and vessels into compliance with environmental laws and regulations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$13,429,000 for EC&R as requested. The Committee notes that EC&R funding cannot be readily executed within the O&S account, as requested, due to requirements under section 692 of title 14 United States Code related to the period of funding availability for the program. The Coast Guard is directed to include in its annual budget justification materials a list of the activities projected to be funded via the EC&R appropriation.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2018	\$2,694,745,000
Budget estimate, 2019	1,886,750,000
Committee recommendation	2,169,260,000

This appropriation supports the Procurement, Construction, and Improvement [PC&I] of vessels, aircraft, information management resources, shore facilities, aids to navigation, and military housing required to execute the Coast Guard's missions and achieve its performance goals.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$2,169,260,000 for PC&I, which is \$282,510,000 above the budget request amount and \$525,485,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The recommendation includes \$20,000,000 from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Vessels:			
Survey and Design—Vessel and Boats	4,500	500	5,500
In-Service Vessel Sustainment	60,500	63,250	63,250
National Security Cutter	1,241,000	65,000	72,600
Offshore Patrol Cutter	500,000	400,000	400,000
Fast Response Cutter	340,000	240,000	240,000
Cutter Boats	1,000	5,000	5,000
Polar Ice Breaking Vessel	19,000	750,000	750,000
Inland Waterways and Western Rivers Cutter	26,100	5,000	5,000
Polar Sustainment		15,000	15,000
Subtotal, Vessels	2,192,100	1,543,750	1,556,350
Aircraft:			
HC-144 Conversion/Sustainment		17,000	17,000
HC-27J Conversion /Sustainment	70,000	80,000	80,000
HC-130J Acquisition/Conversion/Sustainment	100,600		
HH-65 Conversion/Sustainment	22,000	20,000	20,000
MH-60T Sustainment	2,500	25,000	175,000
Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems	500	6,000	6,000
Subtotal, Aircraft	195,600	148,000	298,000
Other Acquisition Programs:			
Other Equipment and Systems	4,000	3,500	3,500
Program Oversight and Management	15,000	20,000	20,000
C4ISR	22,000	23,300	23,300
CG—Logistics Information Management System	9,800	13,200	13,200
Subtotal, Other Acquisition Programs	50,800	60,000	60,000
Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation:			
Major Construction, ATON, and Survey and Design	42,400	30,000	74,510
Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure	87,100	100,000	175,400
Minor Shore	5,000	5,000	5,000
Subtotal, Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation	134,500	135,000	254,910
Personnel and Related Support	121,745		
Total, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	2,694,745	1,886,750	2,169,260

Capital Investment Plan.—The Coast Guard continues to struggle with the timely submission of a Capital Investment Plan [CIP]. The CIP is essential for the Committee to carry out its oversight of the Coast Guard, especially at a time when recapitalization of aging assets has become so critical for the service. Therefore, bill language is continued requiring the CIP submission with the annual budget request, and the Committee retains a withholding of O&S funds in order to facilitate timeliness. The information required by the Committee is in accordance with the Coast Guard's Major Systems Acquisition Manual or applicable Departmental management directives. The fiscal year 2020–2024 CIP is to be submitted with the fiscal year 2020 budget justification materials.

Quarterly Acquisition Briefings.—The Coast Guard is to continue to brief the Committee quarterly on all major acquisitions. In addition to the information normally provided for each asset, these briefings shall include: the top five risks for each acquisition; the objective for operational hours the Coast Guard expects to achieve with each acquisition; the gap between that objective, current capa-

bilities, and stated mission requirements; and how the acquisition of the specific asset closes those gaps. The information presented at these briefings shall also include a discussion of how the Coast Guard calculated the operational hours, an explanation of risks to mission performance associated with the current shortfall, and the operational strategy to mitigate such risks. Finally, the briefings are to include a chart listing the status of all shore construction projects that have not been completed. For each construction project, the chart is to include the project's status with regard to funding, design, procurement, and construction.

Drug Interdiction.—The Committee is concerned that cocaine overdose deaths in the United States increased by more than 52 percent between 2015 and 2016. The Committee is further concerned with the use of the maritime domain to traffic cocaine, which typically originates in Colombia, into the United States. Despite interdicting a record 224 metric tons of cocaine in 2017, the Coast Guard is only able to respond to a fraction of the intelligence it receives, largely due to a lack of vessels and aircraft. The recommendation includes significant funding to enhance the Coast Guard's ability to pursue additional interdiction missions.

Full-Funding Policy.—The Committee again directs an exception to the administration's current acquisition policy that requires the Coast Guard to attain the total acquisition cost for a vessel, including long lead time materials [LLTM], production costs, and post-production costs, before a production contract can be awarded. This policy has the potential to make shipbuilding less efficient, to force delayed obligation of production funds, and to require post-production funds far in advance of when they will be used. The Department should position itself to acquire vessels in the most efficient manner within the guidelines of strict governance measures. The Committee expects the administration to adopt a similar policy for the acquisition of the Offshore Patrol Cutter [OPC] and heavy polar icebreaker.

Domestic Content.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Coast Guard is directed to utilize components that are manufactured in the United States when contracting for new vessels. Such components include: auxiliary equipment, such as pumps for shipboard services; propulsion equipment including engines, reduction gears, and propellers; shipboard cranes; and spreaders for shipboard cranes.

National Maritime Center.—The Committee applauds the work of the National Maritime Center in issuing credentials to qualified mariners in the most effective way. The Committee is eager to learn how systems modernization, if beneficial, could enhance and improve the capabilities for its workforce.

VESSELS

Survey and Design—Vessels and Boats.—To enhance icebreaking capacity on the Great Lakes, the Committee continues to support the acquisition of an icebreaker that is at least as capable as USCGC MACKINAW (WLBB-30). Therefore, the Committee includes \$5,000,000 above the budget request amount to continue survey and design work for this vessel.

National Security Cutter.—Legend Class National Security Cutters [NSCs] are replacing the legacy High Endurance Cutters, built between 1967 and 1972. In fiscal year 2017, the Coast Guard interdicted 2,512 illegal migrants and removed 224 metric tons of cocaine with an estimated street value of over \$6,600,000,000, which surpassed the previous record amount of cocaine removal set the previous fiscal year. Of the 224 metric tons of cocaine removed, four NSCs interdicted 72.6 metric tons of cocaine with an estimated street value of \$2,144,000,000. In a single deployment, the USCGC JAMES (WMSL-754) removed 16.8 metric tons of uncut cocaine with a street value in excess of \$496,000,000. The Committee recommends \$72,600,000 for the NSC program including \$7,600,000 for advance purchase of several systems for the tenth and eleventh NSCs, including wind indicating and measurement systems, homing beacons for aircraft, and navigation and sensor data distribution systems. The Committee worked diligently to ensure resources were provided by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 to construct a tenth and eleventh NSC. The Committee is pleased that the Coast Guard has indicated that contracts for these NSCs are on track to be awarded on time. The Committee continues to believe that the Coast Guard's fleet of twelve High Endurance Cutters should be replaced with twelve NSCs. The Committee intends to continue to work with the Coast Guard to understand the costs, operational benefits of, and recommended schedule for acquisition of a twelfth NSC.

Offshore Patrol Cutter.—The OPC will replace the fleet of Medium Endurance Cutters and further enhance the Coast Guard's layered security strategy. The recommendation includes \$400,000,000 for the OPC program. This funding will provide for production of a second OPC, LLTM for a third OPC, program activities, test and evaluation, government furnished equipment, and training aids. The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to evaluate the requirements for a sensitive compartmented information facility and a multimodal radar system onboard the OPC and determine whether and when these requirements should be incorporated into revised design and construction.

Fast Response Cutter.—The Committee recommends \$240,000,000 to acquire four FRCs, as requested.

Polar Ice Breaking Vessel.—The recommendation includes \$750,000,000, as requested, to maintain the accelerated acquisition schedule for a new class of heavy polar icebreakers that was established in fiscal year 2018. These funds will be used to request proposals and award contracts for detail design and construction near the beginning of fiscal year 2020. Heavy polar icebreakers are essential to securing the national security and economic interests of the United States in the Arctic and Antarctic. To ensure the United States is able to achieve this objective in the most expeditious and efficient manner possible, the Coast Guard should explore block buy pricing for the heavy polar icebreakers. Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this act, the Coast Guard shall submit a report to the Committee on the feasibility of block buy contracting for the acquisition of heavy polar icebreakers.

Polar Star.—The recommendation includes \$15,000,000 to carry out a service life extension program [SLEP] for the POLAR STAR

to extend its service life so that it remains operational until the delivery of the second new heavy polar icebreaker. The Coast Guard's two existing heavy polar icebreakers are over 45 years old and well past their planned service life. Currently, only one heavy polar icebreaker is in active service [POLAR STAR], and the other vessel [POLAR SEA] is in an inactive status serving to provide specialty parts to help sustain POLAR STAR. Continued funding for its SLEP will ensure the POLAR STAR can meet and support national interests and provide assured surface presence in the Arctic and Antarctic.

Inland Waterways and Western River Tenders.—The Committee continues to be concerned with the Coast Guard's fleet of inland river tenders which help ensure the integrity of the structures, beacons and buoys that support the United State's Marine Transportation System. In addition to age concerns and equipment obsolescence issues, the fleet is unable to accommodate mixed-gender crews and presents other challenges, including crew health. The recommendation includes \$5,000,000, the same as the budget request, to continue accelerating the Inland Waterways and Western River Tenders acquisition. The Department is directed to provide, not less than 90 days after the enactment of this act, the Committee an acquisition plan and requirements document that detail the Coast Guard's plans to acquire new vessels to replace the current fleet.

52-Foot Heavy Weather Boats.—The Committee is concerned that there is not a recapitalization plan for the Coast Guard's 52-Foot Heavy Weather Boats, which are all over 50 years old. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to submit a report to the Committee, not 180 days after the enactment of this act, that analyzes acquisition timeline for replacing the 52-Foot Heavy Weather Boat and that includes an assessment of the capacity of other active small boat assets to meet the Coast Guard's extreme heavy weather requirements.

AIRCRAFT

HC-130J Acquisition/Conversion/Sustainment.—The fiscal year 2019 CIP outlines a total need of 22 HC-130J's, yet the administration routinely fails to include these aircraft in its budget requests. The Committee continues to support the recapitalization of this fleet and expects funds for additional aircraft to be included in future budget requests.

Coast Guard MH-60 Recapitalization.—The Committee strongly supports efforts to sustain the Coast Guard's MH-60 rotary wing aircraft. The Committee recognizes that the Coast Guard MH-60 fleet has more flight hours per aircraft than any other U.S. MH-60 fleet in service. As such, the Committee does not support risky, experimental options being considered by the Coast Guard as a means to extend fleet service life. The recommendation instead includes \$175,000,000 for the safest and most reliable feasible option for extending MH-60 service life until the Coast Guard can receive planned deliveries from of the joint Future Vertical Lift program. The chosen option must present the least risk to operational flight hours during the service life extension period. In addition, MH-60 recapitalization options must be considered in the context of the

Coast Guard's aging rotary wing fleet, which includes the MH-65. More robust service life extension options that could yield 20,000 total flight hours for each MH-60 would allow for a staggered approach to recapitalization, with MH-65 fleet replacement occurring in the mid-2030s, followed by MH-60 fleet replacement thereafter.

SHORE FACILITIES AND AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Unfunded Priorities List [UPL].—The Committee directs the Coast Guard to provide to the Committee, at the time of the fiscal year 2020 budget request submission, a list of approved but unfunded Coast Guard priorities and the funds needed for each.

Shore Construction.—The recommendation includes funding above the budget request amount for the two highest priorities on the Coast Guard's UPL that will support operational assets and maritime commerce. These include the highest priority realignment of aids to navigation, and the replacement of an outdated pier. In addition, the recommendation includes funding for utility upgrades required to support a previously funded hangar, which is the top priority on the Coast Guard's UPL for addressing facility deficiencies.

Shore Construction Report.—The Committee understands the Coast Guard is drafting a report on shore-side infrastructure improvements required in Alaska, as required by the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018, and expects that the report will detail any dock improvements needed to accommodate Coast Guard cutters and any housing construction or improvements needed to appropriately accommodate new cutters' crew members and their families. Further, the report shall include a timeline for when funding is needed to implement these improvements.

Alaska Maritime Communications.—The Committee expects the report required by the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 on plans to provide communications throughout the entire Coastal Western Alaska Captain of the Port Zone will also articulate the costs of implementing the plans.

Critical Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure [MASI] Investments.—The recommendation includes funding above the budget request amount for the three highest priority MASI projects on the Coast Guard's UPL. These include construction of a cutter maintenance building, an FRC maintenance travel lift, and floating piers for FRC homeports. The Committee recommendation also includes \$5,000,000 for survey and design work associated with the Coast Guard's top UPL aircraft facility priority.

Homeport of New Vessels.—The Committee supports the current and planned homeport locations for National Security Cutters. However, the Committee recognizes the challenges that replacing the 378-foot Hamilton-class cutter with 418-foot NSCs has imposed on Coast Guard facilities where waterfront space is limited and reiterates the importance of pier availability for Coast Guard cutters and other surface vessels to minimize operational delays or other unnecessary costs that would undermine the Coast Guard's ability to conduct its missions. Therefore, not later than 180 days after enactment of this act, the Coast Guard shall report to the Committee

on infrastructure requirements associated with the homeporting of new vessels. At a minimum, the Coast Guard shall assess if major acquisition system infrastructure is required, identify associated funding needs, and provide a plan to address these requirements to the Committee.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2018	\$29,141,000
Budget estimate, 2019	19,109,000
Committee recommendation	20,109,000

The Coast Guard's Research and Development [R&D] appropriation provides funds to develop techniques, methods, hardware, and systems that contribute directly to increasing the productivity and effectiveness of the Coast Guard's operational missions. This appropriation also provides funds to operate and maintain the Coast Guard Research and Development Center.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$20,109,000 for R&D, which is the same as the budget request amount and \$9,032,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

Bromine-Free Water Purification Systems.—The Committee remains concerned with the continued use of bromine for shipboard water purification on certain classes of cutter, as bromine is toxic and requires special hazardous material handling processes that are time consuming and expensive. The Committee urges the Coast Guard to explore the use of water purification processes that do not require the use of bromine, including those used by the U.S. Navy. The Committee notes that newer, less hazardous technology has recently been scaled to support ships that are the size of Coast Guard cutters and includes \$1,000,000 to evaluate these systems and support a pilot demonstration of bromine-free systems aboard the NSC, FRC, or OPC.

HEALTH CARE FUND CONTRIBUTION

Appropriations, 2018	\$204,136,000
Budget estimate, 2019	199,360,000
Committee recommendation	199,360,000

According to estimates by the Congressional Budget Office, the Coast Guard will pay \$199,360,000 in fiscal year 2019 to the Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund for the costs of military Medicare-eligible health benefits earned by its uniformed service members. The contribution is funded by permanent indefinite discretionary authority pursuant to Public Law 108–375.

RETIRED PAY

Appropriations, 2018	\$1,676,117,000
Budget estimate, 2019	1,739,844,000
Committee recommendation	1,739,844,000

The Retired Pay account provides for: the pay of retired military personnel of the Coast Guard, Coast Guard Reserve, and members of the former Lighthouse Service; annuities payable to beneficiaries of retired military personnel under the retired serviceman's family

protection plan (10 U.S.C. 1431–1446) and survivor benefit plan (10 U.S.C. 1447–1455); payments for career status bonuses under the National Defense Authorization Act; continuation pay, and payments for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents under the Dependents Medical Care Act (10 U.S.C., ch. 55).

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,739,844,000 for Retired Pay as requested, which is \$63,727,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

The United States Secret Service's [USSS] appropriation provides funds for: the protection of the President, the Vice President, and other dignitaries and designated individuals; enforcement of laws relating to obligations and securities of the United States; enforcement of laws relating to financial crimes, that include, but are not limited to, access device fraud, financial institution fraud, identity theft, and computer fraud; mitigation against computer-based attacks on financial, banking, and telecommunications infrastructure; and protection of the White House and other buildings within the Washington, DC metropolitan area. The agency also provides support for investigations related to missing and exploited children and for digital forensics investigative training for State and local cybersecurity task forces.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$2,179,715,000 for USSS, which is \$28,091,000 above the budget request amount and \$173,191,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

The Committee recognizes the successes of USSS in the face of persistent protection requirements and increasing global investigations. The Committee continues to be pleased with the agency's reinvigorated approach to hiring new personnel, but work remains to ensure the agency is properly staffed, especially during Presidential election cycles, and to return the agency to its expected level of mission effectiveness.

The Committee understands that the protection mission often yields unexpected expenses, but the Committee continues to be concerned with the level of detail contained within USSS budget justification documents. USSS must improve its ability to plan, track, and report employee-level cost allocations and obligations across both the protection and investigative missions in order to achieve an optimal workforce.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 and budget request levels:

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	1,915,794	2,084,308	2,093,684
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	90,480	64,816	83,531
Research and Development	250	2,500	2,500
Total, USSS	2,006,524	2,151,624	2,179,715

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2018	\$1,915,794,000
Budget estimate, 2019	2,084,308,000
Committee recommendation	2,093,684,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$2,093,684,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$9,376,000 above the budget request amount and \$177,890,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. Of this amount, not more than \$698,100,000 is for non-pay.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Protective Operations:			
Protection of Persons and Facilities	711,227	747,201	734,961
Protective Countermeasures	46,862	55,309	55,903
Protective Intelligence	47,814	48,239	48,239
Presidential Campaigns and National Security Special Events	4,500	28,500	28,500
Subtotal, Protective Operations	810,403	879,249	867,603
Field Operations:			
Domestic and International Field Operations	596,478	627,687	627,687
Support for Missing and Exploited Children Investigations	6,000	6,000	6,000
Support for Computer Forensics Training	18,778	4,000	25,022
Subtotal, Field Operations	621,256	637,687	658,709
Basic and In-Service Training and Professional Development	64,212	101,854	101,854
Mission Support	419,923	465,518	465,518
Subtotal, Operations and Support	1,915,794	2,084,308	2,093,684

PROTECTIVE OPERATIONS

Protection of Persons and Facilities.—The Committee recommends \$734,961,000, which is 12,240,000 below the budget request amount and \$23,734,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The reduction of \$12,240,000 is reflective of a vehicle recapitalization funded instead under Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I]. While USSS Special Agents provide protection of permanent protectees, the Uniformed Division is authorized to protect any building in which Presidential offices are located.

The uneventful visits and safe departures of Federal employees and USSS protectees do not go unnoticed by the Committee.

Protective Countermeasures.—The Committee recommends \$55,903,000 for Protective Countermeasures, including amounts above the budget request to perform deferred maintenance at the White House complex, and for enhancements to capabilities to protect the President and Vice President against emerging explosive, chemical, biological, radiological, and cyber threats. The Committee has a long history of supporting these enhancements, including its support for advanced protective countermeasures designed to address both established and evolving threats.

Protective Intelligence.—The Committee recommends \$48,239,000, which is the same as the budget request amount. This level of funding will ensure that protective intelligence processes, policies, and systems provide quality information and services, including counter-intelligence investigations of individuals, groups, or activities that pose threats to protectees and protected events.

Presidential Campaigns and National Security Special Events.—The Committee recommends \$28,500,000, as requested, which is \$24,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level, to support currently planned and unanticipated National Security Special Events [NSSE], many of which could be related to the 2020 presidential campaign. The Committee directs the USSS to provide semiannual briefings to the Committee on the use of these funds, with the first briefing to occur not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act. The Committee notes that on May 16, 2018, the Secretary designated the 73rd United Nations General Assembly as a NSSE. The Committee appreciates the Secretary making such designations as far in advance as is practicable. Also included in the recommendation is a general provision prohibiting funds from being used to reimburse any Federal department or agency for its participation in an NSSE.

FIELD OPERATIONS

Domestic and International Field Operations.—The Committee recommends \$627,687,000 for Domestic and International Field Operations, which is the same as the budget request amount and \$31,209,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. In addition to directly supporting the Department's strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure, which includes protecting U.S. currency and financial systems from threats originating abroad, the USSS investigates violations of laws related to the counterfeiting of obligations and securities of the United States. This mission involves investigating and coordinating a comprehensive international response to threats to the integrity of U.S. currency and to other transnational financial crimes, including financial institution fraud, identity theft, access device fraud, and money laundering. As criminals develop and exploit new technologies, USSS field operations must adjust to meet the changing threat.

Support for Missing and Exploited Children Investigations.—The recommendation includes \$6,000,000 for grants in support of missing and exploited children. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children [NCMEC] was created in 1984 to serve as a national resource on missing and sexually exploited children. USSS

has provided grant funding, which is currently responsible for approximately 17 percent of the organization's Federal funding, to NCMEC since 1997 and currently provides support for NCMEC's forensics unit. NCMEC provides assistance to law enforcement for: long-term missing persons cases; identification of signs of facial reconstruction procedures; outreach and prevention programs for children, their families, and the public; assistance to victims of child sex trafficking and child sexual exploitation; and other critical operations.

Support for Computer Forensics Training.—The Committee recommends \$25,022,000, which is \$21,022,000 above the budget request amount and \$6,244,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level, to continue training in computer forensics and to expand in response to unmet training needs. These resources are in support of the National Computer Forensics Institute, which trains State and local law enforcement and legal and judicial professionals in computer forensics and cyber investigations. This training is critical to bolstering State and local cyber capabilities and supports USSS Electronic Crimes Task Forces.

BASIC AND IN-SERVICE TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

USSS hiring improvements have resulted in additional training requirements at its Rowley Training Center [RTC] and at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers' [FLETC] campuses in Glynco, Georgia and Artesia, New Mexico. Therefore, the Committee fully funds the necessary FLETC training courses and RTC courses, including the 20 Special Agent training courses, 12 Uniformed Division training courses, and 2 Mixed Basic training courses, planned for fiscal year 2019.

MISSION SUPPORT

The Committee continues to be concerned with the prolonged workforce affects stemming from USSS reliance on overtime pay to fill personnel gaps between protective and investigative operations. The effects of this reliance stem from the extensive 2016 presidential campaign and a subsequent increase in provisional and non-provisional protectees. The USSS must institute long-term policy and management techniques to reach benchmarks of 7,150 employees in fiscal year 2019 and 7,600 employees in fiscal year 2020.

Operational Mission Support.—Operational Mission Support [OMS] underpins nearly every USSS protective mission, from the screening of people and vehicles to physical infrastructure improvements, including vehicle barriers, cameras and the White House fence. OMS is also responsible for the Next Generation Presidential Limousine. The Committee directs the USSS to provide the Committee with quarterly updates on the contract progress for this acquisition and to detail progress in efforts to meet agreed upon delivery deadlines. The Committee further directs a briefing on all sensor technologies, including fiber optics, in use or otherwise under consideration for perimeter or other security.

Strategic Human Capital Plan.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, USSS shall brief the Committee on its strategic human capital plan for 2020 through 2023. This plan shall address how USSS is progressing against hiring goals,

particularly with respect to Special Agents and Uniformed Division officers. The plan shall also address the annual cost of and participation rate in various hiring and retention initiatives, including the Uniformed Division Retention Bonus.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2018	\$90,480,000
Budget estimate, 2019	64,816,000
Committee recommendation	83,531,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$83,531,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements, which is \$18,715,000 above the budget request amount and \$6,949,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. This amount includes \$6,475,000 for deferred maintenance and investments at the White House complex and \$12,240,000 for vehicle recapitalization requested under O&S.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Protection Assets and Infrastructure	65,462	52,971	71,686
Operational Communications/Information Technology	25,018	8,845	8,845
Construction and Facility Improvements		3,000	3,000
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	90,480	64,816	83,531

Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act, the USSS shall brief the Committee on the rationale behind requesting fully armored vehicle recapitalization within O&S instead of PC&I.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2018	\$250,000
Budget estimate, 2019	2,500,000
Committee recommendation	2,500,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$2,500,000 for Research and Development for innovations that mitigate threats to U.S. financial systems, critical infrastructure, and persons and facilities protected by USSS. This amount is the same as the budget request amount and \$2,250,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Research and Development	250	2,500	2,500
Subtotal, Research and Development	250	2,500	2,500

TITLE II

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 201. The Committee continues a provision regarding overtime compensation.

Section 202. The Committee continues a provision allowing CBP to sustain or increase operations in Puerto Rico with appropriated funds.

Section 203. The Committee continues a provision regarding the availability of Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 fee revenue.

Section 204. The Committee continues and modifies a provision allowing CBP access to certain reimbursements for preclearance activities.

Section 205. The Committee continues a provision regarding the importation of prescription drugs by an individual for personal use.

Section 206. The Committee continues a provision regarding waivers of the Jones Act.

Section 207. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the establishment of a new border crossing fee.

Section 208. The Committee continues a provision allowing the Secretary to reprogram funds within and transfer funds to “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support” to ensure the detention of aliens prioritized for removal.

Section 209. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds provided under the heading “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support” for a 287(g) program agreement if the terms of the agreement governing the delegation of authority have been materially violated.

Section 210. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds provided under the heading “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support” to contract for detention services provided by a facility that receives less than “adequate” ratings in two consecutive performance evaluations.

Section 211. The Committee continues a provision clarifying that certain elected and appointed officials are not exempt from Federal passenger and baggage screening.

Section 212. The Committee continues a provision requiring risk-based TSA awards for EDS.

Section 213. The Committee continues a provision authorizing TSA to use funds from the Aviation Security Capital Fund for the procurement and installation of EDS or for other purposes authorized by law.

Section 214. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting TSA from requiring airports to finance exit point monitoring at additional locations.

Section 215. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds made available by this act under the heading “Coast Guard—Operations and Support” for recreational vessel expenses, except to the extent fees are collected from owners of yachts and credited to this appropriation.

Section 216. The Committee continues a provision allowing up to \$10,000,000 to be reprogrammed to or from Military Pay and Allowances within “Coast Guard—Operations and Support”.

Section 217. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Coast Guard submit a future years capital investment plan.

Section 218. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds from being used to reduce the staff or mission at the Coast Guard’s Operations Systems Center.

Section 219. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the Coast Guard from performing an Office of Management and Budget Circular A–76 study at the Coast Guard National Vessel Documentation Center.

Section 220. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the Coast Guard from reducing operations within the Civil Engineering program.

Section 221. The Committee continues a provision allowing Overseas Contingency and Global War on Terror funding to be reallocated without regard to Department-wide reprogramming restrictions.

Section 222. The Committee continues a provision allowing USSS to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursement to personnel receiving training.

Section 223. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds made available to USSS for the protection of the head of a Federal agency other than the Department of Homeland Security, unless the Director has entered into a reimbursable agreement for such protection services.

Section 224. The Committee continues a provision providing flexibility to address travel anomalies as a result of protective travel.

Section 225. The Committee continues a provision allowing for funds made available for “United States Secret Service—Operations and Support” to be available for travel of employees on protective missions without regard to limitations on such expenditures in this or any other act after notification to the Committees on Appropriations.

TITLE III

PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE

The National Protection and Programs Directorate [NPPD] aims to foster better integration of national approaches among strategic homeland security programs, to facilitate infrastructure protection, to ensure broad emergency communications capabilities, and to safeguard Federal buildings and facilities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a total program level of \$3,476,732,000, including offsetting fee collectives totaling \$1,527,110,000, for NPPD, which is \$128,471,000 above the budget request amount and \$89,275,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2018. The Committee recognizes that NPPD works with many other Federal agencies on needed projects but is concerned that some projects are not properly validated. NPPD is directed to ensure that all programs and projects completed in conjunction with other Federal agencies undergo a requirements assessment and are clearly justified to the Committees to ensure only the highest priority projects are funded.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE

[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	1,482,165	1,470,340	1,568,718
Federal Protective Service	(1,476,055)	(1,527,110)	(1,527,110)
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	414,111	302,964	369,778
Research and Development	15,126	47,847	11,126
Total, National Protection and Programs Directorate (gross)	(3,387,457)	(3,348,261)	(3,476,732)
(Offsetting Collections)	(1,476,055)	(1,527,110)	(1,527,110)
Total, National Protection and Programs Directorate (Defense)	1,911,402	1,821,151	1,949,622
	(1,621,793)	(1,505,620)	(1,613,621)

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2018	\$1,482,165,000
Budget estimate, 2019	1,470,340,000
Committee recommendation	1,568,718,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,568,718,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$98,378,000 above the budget request amount and \$86,553,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. Of this amount, not more than \$1,197,973,000 is for non-pay.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Cybersecurity:			
Cyber Readiness and Response	243,992	224,396	279,981
Cyber Infrastructure Resilience	46,243	30,059	42,443
Federal Cybersecurity	432,673	458,600	467,029
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	722,908	713,055	789,453
Infrastructure Protection:			
Infrastructure Capacity Building	121,776	129,182	135,224
Infrastructure Security Compliance	72,440	76,853	76,853
Subtotal, Infrastructure Protection	194,216	206,035	212,077
Emergency Communications:			
Emergency Communications Preparedness	54,501	51,785	53,785
Priority Telecommunications Services	63,955	63,911	63,911
Subtotal, Emergency Communications	118,456	115,696	117,696
Integrated Operations:			
Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis	56,410	44,683	54,921
Critical Infrastructure Situational Awareness	21,222	23,429	23,429
(Defense)	(19,312)	(21,320)	(21,320)
Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements	50,583	45,127	48,827
(Defense)	(45,525)	(40,614)	(43,944)
Strategy, Policy and Plans	14,448	13,931	13,931
(Defense)	(9,536)	(9,194)	(9,194)
Subtotal, Integrated Operations	142,663	127,170	141,108
Office of Biometric Identity Management:			
Identity and Screening Program Operations	68,826	69,590	69,590
IDENT/Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology	150,603	160,691	160,691
Subtotal, Office of Biometric Identity Management ..	219,429	230,281	230,281
Mission Support	84,493	78,103	78,103
(Defense)	(26,193)	(24,212)	(24,212)
Subtotal, Operations and Support	1,482,165	1,470,340	1,568,718

CYBERSECURITY

The recommendation includes \$789,453,000 for Cybersecurity, which is \$76,398,000 above the budget request amount and \$66,545,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The total amount for cybersecurity recommended in fiscal year 2019 for NPPD, including in Operations and Support; Procurement, Construction, and Improvements; and Research and Development, is

\$1,076,488,000, which is \$86,391,000 above the budget request amount and \$13,282,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

The fiscal year 2019 budget request proposes an increase of \$36,721,000 for NPPD cybersecurity research and development while concurrently reducing Science & Technology [S&T] cybersecurity research by nearly \$60,000,000. Without this de facto transfer, the fiscal year 2019 request for cybersecurity operations represents a \$28,000,000 net decrease from the fiscal year 2018 request. While the Committee believes S&T must more closely align its cybersecurity research efforts with NPPD requirements, the Committee is disappointed the Department, in coordination with Office of Management and Budget, would request such a drastic shift to obfuscate real costs and stoke intra-Departmental jurisdictional squabbles rather than develop a serious strategy to manage a serious national security challenge.

Election Security.—The Committee includes a total of \$33,000,000 above the request, across several PPAs as described in this report, to provide as-needed assistance to States and localities in their efforts to secure electronic infrastructure.

Cyber Readiness and Response.—The recommendation includes \$279,981,000 for the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center [NCCIC], of which \$186,776,000 is for Computer Emergency Response Teams.

Of the total, \$29,379,000 is for election security through NCCIC activities, including vulnerability scans and incident detection and response.

Of the total provided, \$3,000,000 is for the continuation of pilot programs to explore and evaluate the most effective methods for cybersecurity information sharing, focusing on regional information sharing; communications and outreach; training and education; and research and development for the improvement of SLTT government capabilities and capacity. NPPD is directed to provide a report on the results of each pilot not later than 270 days after its completion.

The NCCIC is directed to continue providing technical assistance to other Federal agencies, upon request, on preventing and responding to data breaches involving unauthorized access to personally identifiable information.

Cybersecurity Education.—The recommendation includes a total of \$14,393,000 for cybersecurity education and awareness, which is \$4,291,000 above the budget request amount and the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The Committee notes the critical and growing shortages of qualified national cybersecurity professionals and remains concerned about the development of the current and future cybersecurity workforce. The recommendation includes \$4,300,000 for the Cybersecurity Education and Training Assistance Program and rejects the proposed elimination of the program. The Committee encourages the Department to emphasize scalability through delivery of education via the Internet and through the development of industry-proven training techniques that may be deployed nationwide to engage industry partners, K-12 students, teachers, counselors, and post-secondary institutions. This effort would encourage students to pursue degrees and careers in cybersecurity. As stated in previous years, any proposed reduc-

tions to cybersecurity education will not be considered unless NPPD provides a clear plan for how the previously funded activities would be fully realigned within other agencies in a manner that sustains the objectives of this critical effort.

Federal Cybersecurity.—The recommendation includes \$467,029,000 for Federal Cybersecurity, including the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation [CDM] program and the National Cybersecurity Protection System [NCPS], including EINSTEIN.

The Committee is concerned with the lack of progress in developing EINSTEIN into a more dynamic, adaptive network intrusion detection tool capable of keeping up with constantly evolving threats. The Committee encourages NPPD to thoroughly review innovative capabilities deployed by other government and commercial entities to determine how best to upgrade, supplement, or supplant EINSTEIN’s intrusion detection capability.

NPPD is directed to brief the Committee on the updated timeline and acquisition strategy of the CDM Program, including the accelerated deployment of Phase 4 data protection capabilities (Digital Rights Management, Data Masking, Micro-Segmentation, Enhanced Encryption, Mobile Device Management) across all “.gov” civilian agencies. Of the total amount recommended, \$3,600,000 above the budget request amount is included for 22 positions and necessary activities to expedite implementation of CDM.

Within the total, an additional \$4,829,000 above the budget request amount is included for the Federal Protective Service to expedite and implement urgent cyber and physical assessments regarding the security of networks in Federal buildings connected to industrial control systems.

State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Support.—The Committee notes the role of the National Guard and State Critical Infrastructure Assessment teams in cybersecurity initiatives. NPPD is encouraged to work with both to disrupt attacks on the continuity of State governments.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

The recommendation includes \$212,077,000 for Infrastructure Protection, which is \$6,042,000 above the budget request amount and \$17,861,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. Of the total, \$1,121,000 is for election security activities, including establishment of information sharing protocols and routine operations.

Office of Bombing Prevention.—The recommendation includes \$16,842,000 for the Office of Bombing Prevention [OBP], which is \$2,090,000 above the budget request amount. Amounts recommended above the request will sustain needed training, information sharing, and awareness for State, local, and private sector entities about how terrorists use explosives. The additional amount will also provide for needed analysis of counter-explosives requirements, capabilities, and gaps. The Committee is aware of OBP’s efforts to work with the National Guard on training and encourages OBP to analyze efficiencies that could be gained through further coordination with the National Guard.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

The recommendation includes \$117,696,000 for Emergency Communications, which is \$2,000,000 above the budget request amount and \$760,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The Office of Emergency Communications provides essential public safety communications technical assistance to State and local agencies to help them implement best practices for the use of new technologies. The increase above the request is for elections security activities, including communications products for stakeholders.

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS

The recommendation includes \$141,108,000 for Integrated Operations [IO], which is \$13,938,000 above the budget request amount and \$1,555,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The IO program ensures domain and situational awareness in support of multiple mission programs.

The Committee encourages the Department to continue sharing declassified information in a timely manner with U.S. critical infrastructure owners and operators, who interface with NPPD through Information Sharing and Analysis Centers in order to make more informed and impactful decisions.

Within the total and above the request, \$500,000 is to better understand the risk related to election security, \$1,700,000 is for NPPD's software assurance program, and \$2,000,000 is to continue efforts to ensure the integrity of supply chains.

National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center.—Of the total amount recommended for IO, not less than \$18,650,000 is for the National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center [NISAC], which is \$9,738,000 above the budget request amount and the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. NISAC plays an important role in the Department's understanding of the potential impact and cascading effects of infrastructure failures and disruptions. The Committee recognizes the important mission of NISAC and encourages NPPD to ensure that the NISAC remains mission-focused with a vision toward the future and an ability to articulate return on investment.

OFFICE OF BIOMETRIC IDENTITY MANAGEMENT

The recommendation includes \$230,281,000 for the Office of Biometric Identity Management [OBIM], which is the same as the budget request amount and \$10,852,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. OBIM is an enterprise-level biometric identity service provider that has cross-cutting responsibility to serve and coordinate with the components and other Federal agencies. The Committee is aware of proposals that would transfer OBIM to the Management Directorate, and the Committee would be supportive of such a transfer should it be authorized by law.

Semi-Annual Briefings.—OBIM is directed to continue briefing the Committee on a semiannual basis on its workload, service levels, staffing, modernization efforts, and other operations.

Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology [HART] Acquisition.—As development of the HART system continues, OBIM is expected to develop a system that is truly useful to the Department

and its partners. OBIM is expected to work with the components and other agencies, including the Management Directorate, the Office of Policy, TSA, CBP, and the Department of Defense, as requirements are refined and executed. OBIM shall brief the Committee monthly on the outcomes of this coordination until it is clear to the Committee that this coordination is robust and fruitful.

The Department is encouraged to work cooperatively with the Departments of Justice, Defense, and State to standardize and share biometric information. The Committee directs OBIM to continue to brief the Committee semiannually on progress toward integrating systems, including Unique Identity, across these agencies. The briefings should describe capability gaps and strategies to close them. Further, the Committee encourages OBIM to continue to improve data sharing and connectivity with the Intelligence Community.

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Appropriations, 2018	\$1,476,055,000
Budget estimate, 2019	1,527,110,000
Committee recommendation	1,527,110,000

The Federal Protective Service [FPS] is responsible for: the security and protection of Federal property under the control of the General Services Administration [GSA]; the enforcement of laws pertaining to the protection of persons and designated property; the prevention of breaches of peace; and enforcement of any rules and regulations made and promulgated by the GSA Administrator or the Secretary. The FPS authority can also be extended by agreement to any area with a significant Federal interest. The FPS account provides funds for the salaries, benefits, travel, training, and other expenses of the program.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,527,110,000 for FPS, as requested, and these amounts are offset by collections paid by GSA tenants and credited to the account.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
FPS Operations	360,079	359,196	359,196
Countermeasures	1,115,976	1,167,914	1,167,914
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service	1,476,055	1,527,110	1,527,110
Offsetting fee collections	(1,476,055)	(1,527,110)	(1,527,110)

Federal Protective Service Data System.—FPS relies on fee collection for funding. In January 2017, an NPPD risk assessment found that the data system FPS uses to assess and collect fees presents an unacceptable level of risk to agency operations. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act, FPS shall brief the

Committee on this assessment and its strategy to address these concerns.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2018	\$414,111,000
Budget estimate, 2019	302,964,000
Committee recommendation	369,778,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$369,778,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which is \$66,814,000 above the budget request amount and \$44,333,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Cybersecurity:			
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation	246,981	125,548	172,262
National Cybersecurity Protection System	115,186	110,078	110,078
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	362,167	235,626	282,340
Emergency Communications:			
Next Generation Networks Priority Services	48,905	42,551	42,551
Subtotal, Emergency Communications	48,905	42,551	42,551
Biometric Identity Management:			
IDENT/Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology		20,000	40,100
Subtotal, Biometric Identity Management		20,000	40,100
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure:			
Modeling Capability Transition Environment	500		
Subtotal, Integrated Operations Assets and Infra- structure	500		
Infrastructure Protection:			
Infrastructure Protection [IP] Gateway	2,539	4,787	4,787
Subtotal, Infrastructure Protection	2,539	4,787	4,787
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improve- ments	414,111	302,964	369,778

The recommendation includes \$46,714,000 above the budget request amount to support evolving requirements to include acceleration of CDM capabilities, concurrent work across all CDM phases, and increased agency adoption. Additional funds will also improve usability and effectiveness of the CDM dashboard, expand CDM Phase 1 and 2 capabilities to all agencies currently not participating in the program, and accelerate cloud and mobile asset management capabilities by one full year.

The recommendation also includes \$20,100,000 above the budget request amount to reinvigorate the HART acquisition due to a delay in the overall program schedule in fiscal year 2018.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2018	\$15,126,000
Budget estimate, 2019	47,847,000
Committee recommendation	11,126,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$11,126,000 for Research and Development [R&D], which is \$36,721,000 below the budget request amount and \$4,000,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Cybersecurity	4,695	41,416	4,695
Infrastructure Protection	6,431	2,431	2,431
Integrated Operations	4,000	4,000	4,000
Subtotal, Research and Development	15,126	47,847	11,126

CYBERSECURITY

As requested, the Committee recommends funding for development and use of standards to ensure reliable, interoperable, and effective technologies and processes in close cooperation with cybersecurity partners and standard setting organizations. The Committee notes NPPD’s role in addressing cybersecurity challenges by collaborating with the private sector, Federal departments and agencies, and SLTT governments to address cybersecurity risks, opportunities, and solutions. As noted under O&S, the recommendation does not include the significant increase to cybersecurity research and development proposed by the budget request. Instead, it requires that S&T refine its approach to cybersecurity to better meet NPPD requirements and requires that S&T devote no less than the increase suggested by the budget request for NPPD cybersecurity research to this purpose.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

As requested, the Committee recommends funding to support research, development, and application of innovative technologies for community-based critical infrastructure protection and the protection of critical infrastructure against terrorist attacks and other emergencies.

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS

As requested, the Committee recommends funding to develop capabilities to model, simulate, and conduct other advanced analytics of disruptions to cyber and infrastructure networks.

OFFICE OF HEALTH AFFAIRS

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2018	\$121,569,000
Budget estimate, 2019	
Committee recommendation	121,569,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$121,569,000 for Operations and Support, the same amount that was provided in fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, not more than \$104,376,000 is for non-pay. The Committee recognizes that the Department used authorities under section 872 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296) to establish a Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction [CWMD] office, which largely represents a consolidation of Domestic Nuclear Detection Office [DNDO] and the OHA. The Committee supports efforts to gain efficiencies and improve the Department’s biological, radiological, chemical, and nuclear defense posture. The Committee notes, however, that the CWMD office has yet to be explicitly authorized by law. As such, the Committee recommends funding some activities being carried out by CWMD through the legacy OHA appropriations and PPA structure and includes a general provision that would provide the Department with significant flexibility to transfer funds from the OHA appropriation to CWMD accounts if the office is authorized. Regardless of such authorization, the Committee is committed to working with the Department to enable CWMD to execute its missions via the current appropriations and PPA structure. To this end, the Committee directs the Department to provide a report, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act that details the links between legacy DNDO and OHA appropriations and PPA structures to the account structure proposed for CWMD by the budget request. This report should specify how activities funded under the legacy structures will be enhanced, improved, or made more efficient under the proposed account structure.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request ¹	Committee recommendations
Chemical and Biological Readiness	79,130	.....	79,130
Health and Medical Readiness	4,620	.....	4,620
Integrated Operations	9,400	.....	9,400
Mission Support	28,419	.....	28,419

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request ¹	Committee recommendations
Subtotal, Operations and Support	121,569	.....	121,569

¹ Funding for OHA activities was requested for CWMD office and is not comparable to prior years.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

The primary mission of the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] is to reduce the loss of life and property and to protect United States from all hazards, including natural disasters, acts of terror, and other manmade disasters, through a risk-based, comprehensive emergency management system of preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$11,692,461,000 for FEMA, which is \$671,762,000 above the budget request amount and \$616,578,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	1,030,135	1,036,282	1,054,838
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	85,276	103,349	128,349
Federal Assistance	3,293,932	2,644,733	3,272,939
Disaster Relief Fund (regular)	7,900,720	7,234,000	7,234,000
Base	(534,720)	(582,000)	(582,000)
Disaster Relief Cap	(7,366,000)	(6,652,000)	(6,652,000)
(transfer to Office of Inspector General) .....	.....	(24,000)	.....
National Flood Insurance Fund	203,500	201,691	201,691
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program .....	.....	3,000	3,000
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program	(1,024)	(665)	(665)
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency	12,512,539	11,198,390	11,692,461
Offsetting Fee Collections	(203,500)	(201,691)	(201,691)

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2018	\$1,030,135,000
Budget estimate, 2019	1,036,282,000
Committee recommendation	1,054,838,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,054,838,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$18,556,000 above the budget request amount and \$24,703,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, not more than \$499,872,000 is for non-pay.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Regional Operations	156,417	158,439	158,439
Mitigation	36,141	36,011	36,011
Preparedness and Protection	131,981	132,823	132,823
Response	182,893	174,337	182,893
(Urban Search and Rescue)	(35,180)	(27,513)	(35,180)
Recovery	46,694	49,010	49,010
Mission Support	476,009	485,662	495,662
Subtotal, Operations and Support	1,030,135	1,036,282	1,054,838
(Defense)	(42,945)	(42,213)	(42,213)

The Committee notes that SLTT emergency management programs in the United States vary in size, scope, and approach. Improvements and a comprehensive understanding of capability can be gained when these programs are evaluated and recognized for compliance with voluntary standards. FEMA, in coordination with its stakeholders, is directed to brief the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act on the utilization of existing assessment programs, the potential for development of new tools, and the obstacles to using such programs.

FEMA is directed to provide a report to the Committee, not later than 365 days after the date of enactment of this act, regarding its plans to support disaster relief and resiliency in the event of catastrophic storms on islands. This report should include a plan to address communications challenges and guidance on long-term housing solutions, as well as best practices for strong coordination between Federal agencies and SLTT governments.

MITIGATION

Of the total recommendation for Mitigation, not less than \$8,765,000 is for the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program. Additionally, within the total, not less than \$9,188,000 is for the National Dam Safety Program, which provides assistance to states to prevent dam failures and improve their dam safety programs through training and implementation of best practices.

PREPAREDNESS AND PROTECTION

A permanent provision included in Public Law 113-6 requires the inclusion of the Governors of the State of West Virginia and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the decision-making process for mass evacuations of the National Capital Region. However, concerns remain that planning for the evacuation of the National Capital Region during a disaster has not incorporated all of the appropriate officials from the affected States and local communities, including counties and municipalities along evacuation routes and their tributaries. The Office of National Capital Region Coordination, in conjunction with State and local partners, shall brief the

Committee on the status of evacuation planning not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act.

FEMA shall develop criteria and a process for ensuring that SLTT governments improve participation in Integrated Public Alert and Warning System [IPAWS]. In developing these criteria, FEMA shall consider the hardware and software that such governments use to originate alerts and warnings to the public; training of emergency management professionals on initiation of alerts and warnings to the public; the cyber security vulnerability of IPAWS-related hardware and software; the ability to plan and exercise protective action plans specific to alerts and warnings sent to the public; and any costs of associated improvements.

The Committee encourages FEMA to increase communications, including communications with national and regional Tribal emergency management organizations, about training opportunities for Tribal communities through FEMA's Regional Tribal Liaisons and Tribal Consultation Coordinators. The Committee directs FEMA, in consultation with the National Tribal Affairs Advisor, Regional Tribal Liaisons, and Tribal Consultation Coordinators, to develop recommendations and guidelines to assist emergency responders working with Tribal responders and Tribal governments.

The Committee encourages FEMA to evaluate the need for new technologies, including an inventory of atmospheric water generation machines, to better prepare for a disaster response.

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

FEMA shall review its reimbursement policy, including in relation to Small Business Loans, for expenses incurred as a result of a major disaster or emergency by self-employed or freelance workers for tool repair or replacement, specialized or protective clothing, or other required equipment, for fairness in relation to other reimbursement policies. The review shall include a cost estimate that assumes such reimbursements were eligible for disasters that have occurred in the last 3 years. The Committee expects a report on the review not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act.

MISSION SUPPORT

The Committee recommends \$495,662,000 for mission support, which is \$10,000,000 above the budget request amount. Funding recommended above the budget request is to expedite FEMA's Grants Management Modernization [GMM] program. FEMA processes over \$10,000,000,000 in grant funding through more than 40 programs each year and is in need of a modern system to manage this funding and ensure taxpayers' dollars are not wasted.

As detailed in OIG-16-10, serious concerns exist about the long-term consequences of FEMA's aging information technology across all programs. The Committee encourages FEMA to quickly implement OIG's findings and to incorporate information technology improvements in its 2018-2022 strategic plan.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2018	\$85,276,000
Budget estimate, 2019	103,349,000
Committee recommendation	128,349,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$128,349,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which is \$25,000,000 above the budget request amount and \$43,073,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operational Communications/Information Technology	12,018	11,670	11,670
Construction and Facility Improvements	44,519	46,996	71,996
Mission Support, Assets, and Infrastructure	28,739	44,683	44,683
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improve- ments	85,276	103,349	128,349
(Defense)	(53,262)	(57,166)	(62,166)

Of the amount recommended, \$20,000,000 above the request is for capital improvements at the Center for Domestic Preparedness and \$5,000,000 above the request is for capital improvements at the Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2018	\$3,293,932,000
Budget estimate, 2019	2,644,733,000
Committee recommendation	3,272,939,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$3,272,939,000 for Federal Assistance, which is \$628,206,000 above the budget request amount and \$20,993,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. Of the recommended amount, \$228,000,000 is derived by transfer. Of this amount, \$150,000,000 is for the Predisaster Mitigation Fund and \$78,000,000 is for Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Grants:			
State Homeland Security Grant Program	507,000	349,362	512,000
(Operation Stonegarden)	(85,000)		(90,000)

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE—Continued

[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
(Non-Profit Security)	(10,000)	.....	(10,000)
Urban Area Security Initiative	630,000	448,844	605,000
(Non-Profit Security)	(50,000)	.....	(25,000)
Public Transportation Security Assistance	100,000	36,358	100,000
(Amtrak Security)	(10,000)	.....	(10,000)
(Over-the-Road Bus Security)	(2,000)	.....	(2,000)
Port Security Grants	100,000	36,358	100,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	350,000	344,344	350,000
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response [SAFER] Grants	350,000	344,344	350,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants	350,000	279,335	350,000
Competitive Preparedness Grants Program .....	.....	522,000	.....
Predisaster Mitigation Fund	249,200	39,016	250,000
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program [RiskMAP]	262,531	100,000	250,000
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness .....	.....	.....	15,000
High Risk Dam Safety .....	.....	.....	15,000
Emergency Food and Shelter	120,000	.....	100,000
Subtotal, Grants	3,018,731	2,499,961	2,997,000
Education, Training, and Exercises:			
Center for Domestic Preparedness	63,939	63,756	65,939
Center for Homeland Defense and Security	18,000	.....	18,000
Emergency Management Institute	20,569	18,876	21,000
U.S. Fire Administration	42,900	43,493	44,000
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	101,000	.....	101,000
Continuing Training Grants	8,000	.....	8,000
National Exercise Program	20,793	18,647	18,000
Subtotal, Education, Training, and Exercises	275,201	144,772	275,939
Total, Federal Assistance	3,293,932	2,644,733	3,272,939

New technology has the potential to significantly reduce the loss of life and property by contributing to predisaster mitigation in natural and built environments. In developing grant criteria and making grant awards, FEMA shall ensure barriers do not exist for applicants to use grant funds for proven technology, including artificial intelligence capabilities, cloud computing solutions, audio sensing and alerting technologies, and other technologies.

The Committee expects to receive the report required by the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 regarding the factors and data included in the FEMA Preparedness grant formula, methods for anticipating future threats in financial assistance distribution, and specific processes for adjudicating formula concerns expressed by applicants as required in fiscal year 2018 without delay.

FEMA shall continue to consult with stakeholders on the Threat Hazard Identification Risk Assessment process and on providing clear, descriptive reasoning for disaster declaration denials.

The Committee encourages FEMA, in conjunction with NPPD, to support community organized water and wastewater emergency response activities and mutual aid networks as part of its wider, focus on improving the security, resilience, response, and recovery capabilities of critical utilities. Water and wastewater systems would also benefit from NPPD's vulnerability assessments and

technical assistance. Such engagements could inform enhancements to facility-level and system-level security and resilience plans for these systems.

When awarding grants, the Administrator shall consider the needs of emergency medical services facilities along evacuation routes, especially those where high traffic congestion is likely.

FEMA is encouraged to provide assistance, when requested, to States in updating mitigation plans, to ensure such plans take into account the needs of communities with multiple recent Presidentially declared disasters.

The Committee urges FEMA to maximize support available through Federal Assistance for demonstration projects focused on improved emergency planning for elderly, disabled, and homeless individuals and to develop best practices that can be implemented nationwide using lessons learned, including those from the 2017 fast-moving wildfires.

Urban Area Security Initiative [UASI] Risk Assessment.—The Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Act requires FEMA to conduct a risk assessment of the 100 most populous metropolitan areas in the United States on an annual basis. All such areas are eligible for UASI funding based on threat, vulnerability, and consequence. FEMA shall therefore justify all funding decisions on the basis of risk.

Predisaster Mitigation.—Predisaster mitigation is important to prevent the loss of life and protect property. From low frequency, high consequence areas like the Cascadia Subduction Zone and the New Madrid Seismic Zone to areas that experience more regular disaster activity, mitigation grants can aid in reducing the impact of the consequences.

Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program.—The Committee recognizes that natural and man-made catastrophes continue to pose significant risks that need to be mitigated at the regional level. FEMA's Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program, last funded in fiscal year 2011, provided a unique and valuable means of promoting a more cohesive approach to catastrophic planning by a region's relevant SLTT, non-profit, and private sector partners. The recommendation includes \$15,000,000 for the Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program. In carrying out this program, FEMA is directed to: prioritize funding for efforts that capitalize on existing working groups or incentivize the formalization of new working to continue effective coordination; ensure synchronization of plans and shared best practices; implement citizen and community preparedness campaigns; or pre-position needed commodities and equipment. FEMA is further directed to take into account the needs of both the area at risk of natural and man-made catastrophe and likely host communities for evacuees.

Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dams.—The Committee recommends \$15,000,000 for this newly authorized program enacted in the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016, Public Law 114–322.

Center for Domestic Preparedness.—The Committee is aware that on August 26, 2017, FEMA's Office of Response and Recovery established a Personnel Mobilization Center [PMC] operation at the Center for Domestic Preparedness in response to the 2017 hurri-

canes and wildfires, which allowed 1,434 FEMA Responders and 3,870 Surge Capacity Force [SCF] volunteers to be processed, trained, and subsequently deployed to support field operations. The Committee notes that section 763a of Title 6, United States Code requires CDP to ensure that Federal training programs do not have a deleterious effect on the capacity of CDP to provide its usual suite of training opportunities for our Nation’s first responders, emergency management professionals, law enforcement officers, and health care professionals. The Committee expects the Office of Response and Recovery to be mindful of this statutory requirement of CDP.

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

Emergency Management Institute.—The recommendation includes \$21,000,000, an increase of \$431,000 above the fiscal year 2018 amount, for the Institute to keep pace with training demands of emergency managers across the United States.

United States Fire Academy [USFA].—The recommendation includes \$44,000,000 for USFA, which is \$507,000 above the budget request amount, to ensure the Academy can fulfill its mission of providing training and professional development without reducing its ability to carry out other important responsibilities. FEMA is directed to continue its traditional funding for the congressionally mandated National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

National Exercise Program.—The recommendation includes \$18,000,000, which is \$2,793,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

Ensuring Rail Security.—The Committee recognizes challenges faced by rural and volunteer emergency responders in preparing for rail accidents involving crude oil or other hazardous materials. When distributing Federal Assistance, FEMA should consider the unique needs of first responders in meeting these challenges.

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

Appropriations (regular), 2018	\$7,900,720,000
Budget estimate, 2019	7,234,000,000
Committee recommendation	7,234,000,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$7,234,000,000 for the Disaster Relief Fund [DRF], of which \$6,652,000,000 is provided under the disaster relief adjustment pursuant to Public Law 112–25. The recommendation continues to include bill language regarding the monthly spending reporting requirements set forth in Public Law 144–4.

FEMA is directed to review its assessment and Public Assistance eligibility determination processes with regard to subsurface infrastructure, which can be affected during disasters, including wildfires. FEMA shall provide a briefing on its findings to the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment.

The Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 directed FEMA to brief the Committees on policy changes under consideration related to the criteria that determine declarations pursuant to section 401 of the Stafford Act. In that briefing, FEMA shall outline the weight given to State population when evaluating disaster impact and how certain data is accounted for in such declarations. Such data should include: the local assessable tax base; the local sales tax; the median income as it compares to that of the State; the poverty rate of the local affected area as it compares to that of the State; and the economy of the State, including factors such as the unemployment rate of the State as compared to the unemployment rate of the United States.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

Appropriations, 2018	\$203,500,000
Budget estimate, 2019	201,691,000
Committee recommendation	201,691,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$201,691,000 for National Flood Insurance Fund [NFIF] activities related to floodplain management, flood mapping and mitigation, and flood insurance operations.

Community Rating System.—Since 1990, the Community Rating System [CRS] has encouraged voluntary community flood plain management activities in excess of NFIP minimum standards. As a community takes mitigation actions, local residents become eligible for NFIP policy discounts. In recent years, the Committee has repeatedly provided direction to FEMA to utilize existing partnerships with public-private, higher education, not-for-profit, and other institutions with expertise in the CRS program to provide technical assistance to communities and to ensure that all affected communities are aware of its benefits. The Committee encourages FEMA to consider how to better leverage these partnerships through competitive grant programs or other incentives.

The Committee notes the importance of the long-term financial stability of the NFIF and recognizes FEMA’s recent efforts to publish a quarterly “Watermark” report on the NFIF’s finances. The Committee encourages FEMA to continue its commitment to quarterly reporting on the NFIF in a public and transparent manner while complying with other reporting requirements in statute.

The Committee urges FEMA to implement the final recommendations and goals of recent Technical Mapping Advisory Council’s annual reports. These recommendations and goals include: transitioning to current and future condition risk scores, analyzing structure-specific flood risk, incorporating high-resolution topographic data into flood risk maps, and better communicating current and future direct and residual flood risk to property owners. FEMA should coordinate with state agencies and other entities with mapping and modeling expertise that may be useful in FEMA’s efforts to better predict future conditions.

DISASTER ASSISTANCE DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2018 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 2019	\$3,000,000
Committee recommendation	3,000,000

The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 for administrative expenses to carry out the disaster assistance direct loan program.

TITLE III

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 301. The Committee continues a provision limiting expenses for the administration of grants.

Section 302. The Committee continues a provision specifying time frames for grant applications and awards.

Section 303. The Committee continues a provision requiring five day advance notification for certain grant awards under “FEMA—Federal Assistance”.

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

Section 305. The Committee continues a provision requiring a report on the expenditures of the DRF.

Section 306. The Committee continues a provision providing for the receipt and expenditure of fees collected for the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program, as authorized by Public Law 105–276.

TITLE IV

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

United States Citizenship and Immigration Services [USCIS] carries out activities necessary for the administration of laws and the provision of services related to people seeking to enter, reside, work, and naturalize in the United States. In addition to directly appropriated resources, fee collections are available for the operations of USCIS.

Immigration Examinations Fees.—USCIS collects fees from persons applying for immigration benefits to support the adjudication of applications, as authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356).

H-1B and L Fraud Prevention and Detection Fees.—USCIS collects fees from petitioners seeking a beneficiary’s initial grant of H-1B or L nonimmigrant classification or those petitioners seeking to change a beneficiary’s employer within those classifications (Public Law 108-447).

H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Fees.—USCIS collects fees from petitioners under the H-1B program (Public Law 108-447).

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends total appropriations of \$131,919,000 for USCIS, which is the same as the budget request amount and \$594,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	108,856	109,081	109,081
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	22,657	22,838	22,838
Total	132,513	131,919	131,919

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2018	\$108,856,000
Budget estimate, 2019	109,081,000
Committee recommendation	109,081,000

The Operations and Support [O&S] appropriation provides for ongoing operations, mission support, and management and administration costs for the Employment Status Verification [E-Verify]

program, which allows businesses to determine the eligibility of their employees to work in the United States.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$109,081,000 in discretionary funding for O&S, which is the same amount as the budget request amount and \$225,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. Of this amount, not more than \$61,414,000 is for non-pay.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Employment Status Verification	108,856	109,081	109,081
Total	108,856	109,081	109,081

H-2B Visa Distribution.—The Committee is concerned that the current semiannual distribution of H-2B visas on April 1 and October 1 of each year unduly disadvantages employers that need H-2B workers to begin work later in a semiannual period than other employers participating in that period. The Committee directs the Department, in consultation with the Department of Labor, to review options to ameliorate this problem consistent with the H-2B provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act and to report to the Committee on these options not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act.

Processing Backlogs.—The Committee is concerned about the prolonged delays at USCIS processing centers. Therefore, the Committee directs USCIS to provide a briefing to the Committee on specific actions, if any, that the agency is taking to reduce the backlog of asylum applications while ensuring that asylum applicants are properly reviewed for security purposes.

Fee Study.—As USCIS undertakes its biennial fee study, the Committee urges the agency to determine, and to include in its final report and in publications to the Federal Register, information regarding the total revenue or appropriations needed to clear backlogs of applications for temporary status, adjustment of status, and naturalization, and to limit future wait times from submission to initial adjudication to no more than 1 year for all petitions and applications processed by the agency.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2018	\$22,657,000
Budget estimate, 2019	22,838,000
Committee recommendation	22,838,000

The Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I] appropriation provides for the planning and acquisition costs of the E-Verify program. The growth in E-Verify use by employers has significantly increased from fewer than 25,000 employers in fiscal year 2007 to more than 790,800 in fiscal year 2018, with an aver-

age of more than 1,540 new employers enrolling per week. E-Verify processed more than 36 million queries in fiscal year 2017, a more than nine-fold increase from the 4.0 million cases processed in fiscal year 2007. In fiscal year 2018, E-Verify processed more than 26.6 million cases, as of May 2018.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$22,838,000 for PC&I, which is the same as the budget request amount and \$181,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

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

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Verification Modernization	22,657	22,838	22,838
Total	22,657	22,838	22,838

The recommendation includes additional funding requested to support system design enhancements, including enhanced authentication technology, required to prepare the E-Verify system for use by additional employers.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTERS

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers [FLETC] serve as an interagency law enforcement training organization for more than 90 Federal agencies and certain SLTT and international law enforcement agencies on a space-available basis.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2018	\$254,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	296,557,000
Committee recommendation	275,666,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$275,666,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$21,666,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$20,891,000 below the request. Of this amount, not more than \$139,318,000 is for non-pay.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Law Enforcement Training	225,966	267,749	246,858

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Mission Support	28,034	28,808	28,808
Subtotal, Operations and Support	254,000	296,557	275,666

Funding above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level is provided to meet a projected increase in basic training requirements. The Committee expects FLETC to maintain training at or near facility capacity before entering into new leases or establishing new partnerships with training organizations. To that end, the Committee directs FLETC to provide a cost analysis detailing, at minimum, each training center’s maximum instructional capacity by course and measured against its annual student occupancy.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2018	
Budget estimate, 2019	\$85,577,000
Committee recommendation	85,577,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$85,577,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which is the same as the budget request amount and \$85,577,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

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

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Construction and Facility Improvements		85,577	85,577
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements		85,577	85,577

Funding is provided for identified facility construction, expansion, and renovation efforts, including modular classrooms, skid ranges, shooting ranges, and training centers on various campuses necessary to meet training increases.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The mission of Science and Technology [S&T] is to conduct, stimulate, and enable homeland security research, development, and testing and to facilitate the timely transition of capabilities to the Department’s components and, as practicable, to other Federal and SLTT end users.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$813,116,000 for S&T, which is \$229,833,000 above the budget request amount and \$27,827,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to fiscal year 2018 enacted and budget request levels:

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	331,113	271,803	308,520
Research and Development	509,830	311,480	504,596
Total, Science and Technology	840,943	583,283	813,116

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2018	\$331,113,000
Budget estimate, 2019	271,803,000
Committee recommendation	308,520,000

The Operations and Support [O&S] appropriation funds the management functions necessary to facilitate the research and development mission of S&T.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$308,520,000 for O&S, which is \$36,717,000 above the budget request amount and \$22,593,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. This level of funding will continue support for fiscal year 2018 personnel levels and enable S&T to hire 25 new FTE, representing the first time in many years S&T will be able to hire a significant number of new FTEs. Not more than \$221,448,000 shall be for non-pay. Of the amount provided, the Committee recommends not to exceed \$20,000 for official reception and representation expenses. Funds provided in excess of the amount provided in fiscal year 2018 for this purpose are to accommodate S&T’s increasing engagement with international partners.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Laboratory Facilities	150,116	110,519	121,952
Acquisition and Operations Analysis	46,245	42,552	48,510
Mission Support	134,752	118,732	138,058
Total Operations and Support	331,113	271,803	308,520

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The recommendation includes \$121,952,000 for Laboratory Facilities operations, which is \$11,433,000 above the budget request amount and \$28,164,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

Reductions to the fiscal year 2018 level reflect a realignment of National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility operations to the United States Department of Agriculture [USDA], as requested, and a partial realignment of funding for the National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center [NBACC] operations to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as requested. The Committee notes that funding provided in fiscal year 2018 for NBAF operations remains unobligated and acknowledges the Department's ongoing contribution to NBAF operations as it works to complete construction of the facility. While the budget request suggested discontinuing the operations of the Chemical Security and Analysis Center [CSAC] and the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory [NUSTL], the recommendation fully funds the operations of these facilities by including \$1,900,000 for CSAC operations and \$3,400,000 for NUSTL operations. The recommendation also includes a total of \$28,689,000 for NBACC operations the Department's full share.

National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility [NBAF].—The Department will maintain responsibility for construction of NBAF through its full operational capability, scheduled for December 31, 2022. Upon its completion, NBAF will serve as the Nation's primary research facility to counter foreign animal diseases and will enable the phase out of the Plum Island Animal Disease Center [PIADC]. The budget request suggested transferring operations of NBAF to the USDA. In fiscal year 2018, the Committee directed the Department to maintain the ability to readily execute a management, operations, and research support contract through the end of fiscal year 2018 should the Department or USDA determine that such a contract's utilization would expedite or enhance NBAF's ability to be fully operational by December 31, 2022. While the Committee appreciates that a transition team comprised of representatives from the Department and USDA has identified and scheduled key transition milestones needed to address all requirements for the timely operational capability of NBAF, the Committee is concerned that some key transition questions remained unanswered. Specifically, the Committee remains concerned that ongoing indecision is introducing unnecessary risk related to certain mission-critical hiring and commissioning milestones scheduled for the first quarter of fiscal year 2019. As such, the Committee recommendation permits the Department to either obligate or transfer to USDA remaining for fiscal year 2018 balances NBAF operations funding for the purpose of reducing these risks through existing construction or operations contracts modifications or the execution of a new support contract. S&T shall notify the Committee on its planned use of these balances prior to obligation or transfer.

ACQUISITION AND OPERATIONS ANALYSIS

The Committee recommends \$48,510,000 for Acquisition Operations and Analysis, which is \$5,958,000 above the budget request

amount and \$2,265,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2018.

Requirements Development.—The Committee is pleased with S&T’s continued support of the Joint Requirements Council [JRC]. The Committee encourages S&T to continue to make its Department-wide perspective and technical expertise available to the JRC and USM to support efforts to determine component capability gaps, the maturity of technologies that could fill such gaps, and the feasibility of cross-component solutions. To support these activities, the Committee recommendation includes \$3,773,000 for JRC Support and \$2,396,000 for Operational Test and Evaluation, the same as the amounts provided in fiscal year 2018.

Systems Engineering.—The Committee is encouraged with the Department’s efforts to establish systems engineering policies and processes to improve its acquisition programs through systems engineering research and development. The recommendation includes \$5,364,000 for Systems Engineering, and the Committee encourages S&T to continue to leverage partnerships with Federal entities with expertise in this area.

Standards.—The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for Standards. This level of funding will enable S&T to update aging standards and to develop new standards in a manner that enables quality, consistency, and certainty to researchers, developers, manufacturers and consumers across the Homeland Security Enterprise. During fiscal year 2019, the Committee expects S&T will utilize these funds for planned standards development related to robotics, explosives, screening equipment, and technology to combat the flow of opioids.

Knowledge Management and Tech Foraging.—The recommendation does not include funding for Knowledge Management and Tech Foraging, as this activity is provided for via the Research and Development appropriation’s new Innovative Industry Collaboration and Outreach effort, which is a cornerstone of S&T’s recent revitalization plan.

SAFETY Act.—The recommendation includes \$10,000,000 for the Support Anti-Terrorism by Fostering Effective Technologies [SAFETY] Act program. This program encourages anti-terrorism preparedness and mitigation by providing liability protections for technologies or processes the program certifies or designates as meeting certain anti-terrorism standards. Applications for certification and designation are rising by an estimated 15 percent annually, and applications increased by 36 percent between fiscal years 2015 and 2016 alone. This recommended level of funding will allow S&T to hire 3 FTE to help manage this increasing workload for the program.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2018	\$509,830,000
Budget estimate, 2019	311,480,000
Committee recommendation	504,596,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$504,596,000 for R&D, which is \$193,116,000 above the budget request amount and \$5,234,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

The Committee directs S&T to continue to prioritize applied research activities that provide innovative solutions to the Department, its components, and their most integral stakeholders. Despite the inclusion of R&D appropriations for each component under the CAS, S&T should be the central component for departmental R&D, including R&D for other components. Ensuring that S&T is the principle R&D component will contribute to the goal of departmental unity of effort, a goal shared by the Committee and the Department. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary to notify the Committee not less than 60 days in advance of any reduction, discontinuation, or transfer from the custody of the Undersecretary for Science and Technology, any research and development activity that is being carried out by S&T as of the date of enactment of this act.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request	Committee recommendations
Research, Development, and Innovation	469,330	289,734	464,096
University Programs	40,500	21,746	40,500
Total	509,830	311,480	504,596

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND INNOVATION

Apex Engines.—The recommendation includes funding to continue all Apex Engines funded in fiscal year 2018, including the new Biometrics Technology Engine and Chemical and Biological Characterization Engine. Apex Engines provide S&T with a persistent, multi-program, baseline repository of research and development expertise and capability. The recommendation includes \$4,500,000 for the Biometrics Technology Engine, and the Committee directs S&T to utilize funding above the budget request for this engine to leverage existing biometric expertise by developing a long-term cooperative relationship with a research entity that has a history of successfully collaborating with other Federal agencies that utilize biometrics and that offers degrees in biometric systems. These types of cooperative relationships can be leveraged to assist S&T and the Office of Biometric Identity Management in making use of the latest advances in technology to improve and adapt Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology to the needs of the Homeland Security Enterprise. Additionally, the Committee is pleased with S&T’s work and cooperation with the other components in social media and open source analytics, which have the potential of significantly increasing the Department’s capabilities across its mission areas including screening, vetting, soft target de-

fense, infrastructure monitoring, disaster preparedness & response, and other critical homeland security missions. The recommendation includes \$5,211,337 for the Data Analytics Engine, and the Committee encourages S&T to seek strategic partnerships to advance the Department's technical capabilities and mature this practice area.

Apex Next Generation Cyber Infrastructure.—The recommendation includes \$8,000,000 for the Apex Next Generation Cyber Infrastructure program. The Committee notes S&T's cooperation with the private sector through this program and that use of cyber-event gaming tools for the financial sector has improved cybersecurity among key operators and decision-makers. The Committee directs that not less than \$3,000,000 of amounts provided for Apex Next Generation Cyber Infrastructure shall be used to expand simulation-based cyber event gaming tools for the financial sector into the transportation sector.

Cargo and Port-of-Entry Security.—The Committee supports continued development and deployment of technologies to ensure the safety and integrity of cargo shipments. Therefore, the Committee recommendation includes not less than \$31,705,000 to continue Cargo Security and Port of Entry programs. The Committee is aware of Presidential Determination No. 2017–09, which identifies a critical item shortfall of industrial capacity related to secure composite shipping containers, and concurs with this determination. To remedy this shortfall, the Committee encourages S&T to continue its work with the Defense Production Act Title III program to develop thermoplastic composite materials that reduce costs and improve intrusion sensor integration and includes \$2,000,000 for this purpose. In addition, the Committee continues to understand the important role S&T can play in improving the data analytics and visualization tools available to the Department to track and inspect cargo entering and exiting the United States. Therefore, the recommendation for Cargo Security includes \$6,000,000 to develop algorithms for cargo imaging equipment and to pursue advanced analytics for targeting and determining criminal networks on the basis of cargo movement.

Air Based Technologies.—The recommendation includes \$12,878,963 for Air Based Technologies. The Committee recognizes that air domain awareness along the northern border is an important border security challenge, as identified by the Northern Border Threat Analysis, and that existing surveillance systems often fail to detect low, and often slow, flying aircraft that are facilitating illegal cross-border migration and smuggling, particularly in unpopulated and remote areas. The Committee believes that S&T, adhering to the requirements of CBP Air and Marine Operations, can play a critical role in developing solutions in this area and directs S&T to prioritize continued testing and evaluation of technology solutions, including those enabled by the Federal Aviation Administration's Spectrum Efficient National Surveillance Radar [SENSR] program, that can improve air domain awareness along all borders. Therefore, within amounts for Air Based Technologies, the recommendation includes \$6,000,000 for deployment of an operational array of sensors and associated test events along the northern border that will enable operational testing, including within moun-

tainous and rugged terrains. The purpose of these operational tests shall be to validate the suitability of available sensor technologies and provide measurable results that can inform future operations and investments. The Committee encourages S&T to collaborate with qualified research universities as it carries out these efforts.

Port and Coastal Surveillance.—The recommendation includes \$16,750,000 for Port and Coastal Surveillance. The Committee is aware of threats posed by submersible and semisubmersible watercraft and concerned with the technical challenges associated of maintaining persistent maritime domain awareness in a scalable and affordable manner. The Committee is also aware of an ongoing analysis of alternatives that will inform S&T's understanding of meeting these challenges. Within the amount included for Port and Coastal Surveillance, the Committee includes \$8,000,000 for research, development, test, and evaluation of existing unmanned, self-powered maritime sensor platforms capable of detecting surface and subsurface threats. In carrying out this activity, S&T shall consider how multiple such platforms could be operationally deployed and shall strongly consider the current and future requirements of the Coast Guard. Within 60 days of enactment of this act, S&T shall brief the Committee on its plan to implement this directive.

Opioid/Fentanyl Detection.—Transnational criminal organizations are trafficking deadly heroin, fentanyl, and other opioids across U.S. borders, through U.S. ports of entry, and via mail shipments, distributing them across a sophisticated transportation network, and pushing them onto the streets of American communities. The Department is working to slow the flow of these substances domestically, at the borders, and internationally, but the substances and the networks that distribute them can be difficult to detect using current technology. In its fiscal year 2018 appropriations bill, the Committee worked successfully to provide funding dedicated specifically to opioid and fentanyl detection, for the first time. This funding is being used to develop new tools for the Department and its partners to use to improve their capability to stop the flow of opioids. This recommendation includes \$8,500,000, an increase of \$2,500,000 over fiscal year 2018, to continue this effort in fiscal year 2019. This recommendation also includes \$41,000,000 above the budget request amount under Immigration and Customs Enforcement's Operations and Support appropriation to improve Homeland Security Investigations' [HSIs] capacity to disrupt the criminal networks that are trafficking opioids, including by partnering with an appropriate university. Within amounts provided for Opioid/Fentanyl Detection, \$1,500,000 is for S&T to collaborate with HSI and its university partner in this effort by developing opioid-related investigative, training, analytical, and other capabilities.

Laboratory Facilities Research and Development.—In addition to including full funding to continue the operations of NBACC, CSAC, and NUSTL, the recommendation also includes sufficient funding to wholly continue research and development activities at these laboratories. Specifically, the recommendation includes: \$3,099,000 for Multifunction Detectors; \$18,427,000 for Bio-Threat Characterization; \$4,393,000 for CSAC Research and Development;

\$5,682,000 for Bio-Forensics Research and Development; and \$5,000,000 for Explosives and Radiation/Nuclear Attack Resiliency.

Detection Canine.—The recommendation includes not less than \$12,269,000 for Detection Canine, whose purpose is to collaborate with end users to provide a central focal point for the Department's canine research and development and test and evaluation; promote intra-Department and interagency coordination to drive the development of canine technologies with broad application for the whole of the Homeland Security Enterprise; and provide a specific focus on the Person Borne Improvised Explosive Device [PBIED] detection canine. Within the amount provided for this purpose, not less than \$7,000,000 is to continue scientifically validated canine mobile sensing technology for explosives detection, to be developed in collaboration with academia, that integrates best scientific practices in genetics, genomics, breeding, olfaction, behavior, training, physiology, and metrology.

Soft Target and Crowded Places.—The Committee recognizes the evolving nature of terrorist threats and believes that S&T should continue its focus on funding for Soft Target and Crowded Places research. The Committee notes that the Department's May 2018 Soft Targets and Crowded Places Security Plan Overview, called for research and development to identify novel ways to develop and transition to operational use affordable and scalable technologies that reduce risk and that work within a free and open society that values individual rights and privacy. This could include enhanced detection, screening, and countermeasures. The recommendation includes \$7,000,000 for this activity in fiscal year 2019, a \$2,000,000 increase over the fiscal year 2018 enacted level, to allow S&T, in collaboration with NPPD, to address identified needs and requirements for soft target protection.

Explosives Threat Assessment.—Within the amount recommended, not less than \$18,200,000 is for Explosives Threat Assessment. The Committee is aware of S&T's robust and ongoing partnership with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Terrorist Explosive Device Analysis Center to better understand and characterize home made explosives and encourages S&T to continue to seek ways to fully utilize and expand this important partnership. The Committee is also pleased with S&T's outreach to other Federal research laboratories, including those operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, that have relevant expertise in high performance computing, computer-aided and interdisciplinary engineering, computer science, and instrumentation systems.

Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems.—The Committee strongly supports continued investments in research, development, testing, and evaluation of Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems [Counter-UAS] technology. However, the Committee is extremely disappointed that the Department is unable to carry out many such activities because it does not currently have the necessary legal authorities to do so. The recommendation includes \$13,000,000 for Counter-UAS, but the Committee is committed to recommending enhancements to this amount should the Department be granted these authorities.

Enabling Unmanned Aerial Systems.—The Committee is pleased that S&T has established and is utilizing a common site for dem-

onstration and research of small unmanned aircraft systems [SUAS demonstration site]. In January 2018, the Coast Guard utilized the site for a maritime sensor demonstration. In April and May 2018, Customs and Border Protection utilized the site for a border sensor demonstration. The Committee is pleased further demonstrations are planned for the coming months and is pleased S&T has made the SUAS demonstration site available to other Federal partners. Of the amount recommended, not less than \$4,000,000 shall be for Enabling UAS Technologies, of which not less than \$2,000,000 shall be to test sensors as parts of systems to solve more complex maritime problems. To the greatest extent practicable, these funds should be used to harness the resources and expertise at the SUAS demonstration site and the Federal Aviation Administration [FAA] UAS Center of Excellence.

Silicon Valley Innovation Program.—While the Committee worked to extend and improve the Department's Other Transaction Authority in fiscal year 2018, which enables innovation through non-traditional government contracting, the Committee is concerned with the output of the Silicon Valley Innovation Program, which benefits from this authority. While the program has been touted as a streamlined means to deliver innovative products to the Department's operators, approximately \$9,900,000 has been expended by the program to date, and only 1 awardee has reached its final phase of development. None have reached the Department's operators. The Committee expects this program to deliver rapid results with fiscal year 2018 funds and recommends \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2019. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, S&T shall brief the Committee on the program's current and projected return on investment.

Cybersecurity Research.—The Committee notes that the budget request sought to eliminate a vast majority, nearly \$60,000,000, in S&T cybersecurity research, including research performed under Apex Programs and Network and System Security and Investigations. Concurrently, the budget request suggested increasing cybersecurity research performed by the Department's operational cyber security component, the National Protection and Programs Directorate [NPPD], by \$36,721,000, or nearly 800 percent. While the Committee strongly believes that S&T should refocus its cybersecurity research to align much more closely with NPPD requirements, the Committee does not believe that the Department should limit its cybersecurity research to NPPD requirements alone, nor does the Committee believe that de facto transfers of research and development resources from S&T to operational components contribute to an efficient or unified Department. Therefore, the Committee directs that not less than \$70,000,000 of amounts provided for research and development under Apex Programs, Network and System Security and Investigations, and Natural Disaster Resiliency be for cybersecurity research. Additionally, the Committee directs that not less than \$36,721,000 of this amount shall be carried out in response to NPPD cybersecurity requirements, including support for NCPS Cybersecurity Architecture Analysis to assist NPPD's efforts to secure the .gov space. The Committee also directs S&T to continue Software Assurance research and that not less than \$3,000,000 shall be for self-adapting

security mechanisms that utilize data analytics-driven scoring to measure weaknesses in software design.

Natural Disaster Resiliency.—The recommendation includes a total of \$105,194,990 for Natural Disaster Resiliency projects. Within this amount, \$5,000,000 is for S&T to enter into an Educational Partnership Agreement with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and one or more educational institutions with expertise in sedimentation and experience with collaborating with relevant Federal agencies, including U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS], for the purpose of developing capabilities for maintaining and improving the integrity U.S. levee and dams systems.

Cyber Physical Systems.—The recommendation includes not less than \$6,165,000 for Cyber Physical Systems. Of this amount, not less than \$1,582,000 shall be for S&T to continue collaborating with the Department of Energy on Cybersecurity of Energy Delivery Systems, which utilizes critical large scale electric power transmission test facilities and relies on active cooperation and integration with operational utility providers. The Committee expects that the technologies developed through this program will ultimately be transitioned to industry for commercialization and deployment of more resilient electric grid components and systems.

Partnership Intermediary Agreements.—The Committee supports the Department's efforts to establish Partnership Intermediaries, as defined under section 3715 of title 15, United States Code, to support its ability to seek out, assess, and engage non-traditional small business vendors for the Department's development and acquisition efforts. The Committee provides \$7,000,000 for Partnership Intermediary Agreements. These funds will enable components across the Department to engage immediately on technology transfer and transition activities with Partnership Intermediaries. The Committee expects the Department to include similar funding for Partnership Intermediaries in future budget submissions.

Binational Cooperative Pilot.—The Committee is pleased that S&T has been engaged in a three-year binational research and development pilot. The recommendation includes \$2,000,000 for continuation of this pilot. The pilot should continue its focus on border security, maritime security, biometrics, cybersecurity, and video analytics among other topics. Within 180 days of the enactment of this act, S&T shall provide a report to the Committee on the results of each grant awarded through the pilot and on any commercialization or transition to practice that has resulted from the pilot's projects.

Technology Transfer.—The Committee supports S&T's efforts to promote the transfer of innovative technologies to the commercial market in order to address major areas of focus within the department, including explosives, border security, cybersecurity, biological and chemical defense, and first responders. S&T should coordinate with the Office of University Programs to accelerate the transition and commercialization of technologies developed in support of the components at the university-based Centers of Excellence.

Work for Others.—The Committee fully supports the budget request's proposal to expand the Work for Others [WFO] program within NBACC. The Committee directs S&T to provide a briefing

within 30 days of enactment of this act and annually hereafter, on the process established to document, streamline and approve WFO projects to include the following performance metrics: number of projects and total revenue generated for each of the next 5 fiscal years.

UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS

The recommendation includes \$40,500,000 for University Programs, of which \$37,103,562 is for Centers of Excellence. The Committee recognizes the importance of the Centers of Excellence program to generate basic and applied research that delivers innovative technologies to the homeland security enterprise. The recommendation wholly maintains the established plan for Centers of Excellence despite the budget request's suggestion to reduce their funding by more than half to \$18,349,562.

DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$335,440,000 for DNDO, the same amount that was provided in fiscal year 2018. The Committee recognizes that the Department used authorities under section 872 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296) to establish a Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction office [CWMD], which largely represents a consolidation of DNDO and the Office of Health Affairs [OHA]. The Committee supports efforts to gain efficiencies and improve the Department's biological, radiological, chemical, and nuclear defense posture. The Committee notes, however, that the CWMD office has yet to be explicitly authorized by law. As such, the Committee recommends funding some activities being carried out by CWMD through the legacy DNDO appropriations and PPA structure and includes a general provision that would provide the Department with significant flexibility to transfer funds from DNDO appropriations to CWMD accounts if the office is authorized. Regardless of such authorization, the Committee is committed to working with the Department to enable CWMD to execute its missions via the current appropriations and PPA structure. To this end, the Committee directs the Department to provide a report, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act, that details the links between legacy DNDO and OHA appropriations and PPA structures to the account structure proposed for CWMD by the budget request. This report should specify how activities funded under the legacy structures will be enhanced, improved, or made more efficient under the proposed account structure.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request ¹	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	54,664	.....	54,664
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	89,096	.....	89,096
Research and Development	145,661	.....	145,661
Federal Assistance	46,019	.....	46,019
Total, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	335,440	.....	335,440

¹ Funding for DNDO operations and support activities was requested for the CWMD office and not comparable to prior years.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2018	\$54,664,000
Budget estimate, 2019 .....	.....
Committee recommendation	54,664,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$54,664,000 for Operations and Support, which is \$54,664,000 above the budget request amount and the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. Of this amount, not more than \$29,535,000 is for non-pay.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2018	\$89,096,000
Budget estimate, 2019 .....	.....
Committee recommendation	89,096,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$89,096,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements, which is \$89,096,000 above the budget request amount and the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

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

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request ¹	Committee recommendations
Large Scale Detection Systems	64,524	.....	64,524
Human Portable Rad/Nuc Systems	24,572	.....	24,572
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	89,096	.....	89,096

¹ Funding for DNDO procurement, construction, and improvements activities was requested for the CWMD office and not comparable to prior years.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2018	\$145,661,000
Budget estimate, 2019 .....	.....
Committee recommendation	145,661,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$145,661,000 for Research and Development, which is \$145,661,000 above the budget request amount and the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request ¹	Committee recommendations
Architecture Planning and Analysis	15,937	.....	15,937
Transformational Research and Development	62,081	.....	62,081
Detection Capability Development	15,155	.....	15,155
Detection Capability Assessments	34,127	.....	34,127
Nuclear Forensics	18,361	.....	18,361
Subtotal, Research and Development	145,661	.....	145,661

¹ Funding for DNDO research and development activities was requested for the CWMD office and not comparable to prior years.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2018	\$46,019,000
Budget estimate, 2019	
Committee recommendation	46,019,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$46,109,000 for Federal Assistance, which is \$46,019,000 above the budget request amount and the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2018 enacted and fiscal year 2019 budget request levels:

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Fiscal year 2019 budget request ¹	Committee recommendations
Federal, State, Local, Territorial, and Tribal Support	24,884	.....	24,884
Securing the Cities	21,135	.....	21,135
Subtotal, Federal Assistance	46,019	.....	46,019

¹ Funding for DNDO Federal assistance activities was requested for the CWMD office and not comparable to prior years.

Active Interrogation Systems.—The Committee is aware of the limits of passive detection systems to effectively detect special nuclear material, conventional explosives, and narcotics that can be smuggled through ports and transportation hubs and therefore recommends \$1,500,000 for DNDO for research and development of an active neutron interrogation system.

Semiconductor Materials.—The Committee recognizes the importance of radiation detection technology in emergency response to enhance mission performance and save lives. The Committee understands that the development and deployment of highly efficient radiation detectors is necessary to adequately support proper iden-

tification and interdiction of radiological and nuclear threats. Therefore, the recommendation includes funding be continued for research and development of new generation semiconductor materials.

TITLE IV

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

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

Section 402. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting USCIS from granting immigration benefits unless the results of background checks are completed prior to the granting of the benefit and the results do not preclude the granting of the benefit.

Section 403. The Committee continues a provision limiting the use of A-76 competitions by USCIS.

Section 404. The Committee continues a provision making immigration examination fee collections explicitly available for immigrant integration grants, which are not to exceed \$10,000,000, in fiscal year 2019.

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

Section 406. The Committee continues a provision directing the FLETC Accreditation Board to lead the Federal law enforcement training accreditation process to measure and assess Federal law enforcement training programs, facilities, and instructors.

Section 407. The Committee continues and modifies a provision establishing the “Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements” appropriation, and allowing for the acceptance of transfers from government agencies into this appropriation.

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

Section 409. The Committee includes a provision permitting the Department to transfer unobligated funds for the operations of the National Bio and Agro-defense Facility to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

TITLE V
GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS AND TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 501. The bill includes a provision stipulating that no part of any appropriation shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly provided.

Section 502. The bill includes a provision stipulating that unexpended balances of prior appropriations may be merged with new appropriations accounts and used for the same purpose, subject to reprogramming guidelines.

Section 503. The bill includes a provision that provides authority to reprogram appropriations within an account and to transfer up to 5 percent between accounts with 15-day advance notification to the Committees on Appropriations. A detailed funding table identifying each Congressional control level for reprogramming purposes is included at the end of this statement. These reprogramming guidelines shall be complied with by all departmental components funded by this act.

The Committee expects the Department to submit reprogramming requests on a timely basis and to provide complete explanations of the reallocations proposed, including detailed justifications of the increases and offsets, and any specific impact the proposed changes will have on the budget request for the following fiscal year and future-year appropriations requirements. Each request submitted to the Committees should include a detailed table showing the proposed revisions at the account, program, project, and activity level to the funding and staffing FTE levels for the current fiscal year and to the levels required for the following fiscal year.

The Committee expects the Department to manage its programs and activities within the levels appropriated. The Committee reminds the Department that reprogramming or transfer requests should be submitted only in the case of an unforeseeable emergency or a situation that could not have been predicted when formulating the budget request for the current fiscal year. When the Department submits a reprogramming or transfer request to the Committees on Appropriations and does not receive identical responses from the House and Senate, it is the responsibility of the Department to reconcile the House and Senate differences before proceeding, and if reconciliation is not possible, to consider the reprogramming or transfer request unapproved.

The Department shall not propose a reprogramming or transfer of funds after June 30 unless there are extraordinary circumstances that place human lives or property in imminent danger. To the extent that any reprogramming proposals are required, the Department is strongly encouraged to submit them well in advance of the June 30 deadline.

Section 504. The bill includes a provision relating to the Department's Working Capital Fund [WCF] that: extends the authority of the WCF in fiscal year 2019; prohibits funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department from being used to make payments to the WCF, except for the activities and amounts allowed in the budget request; makes WCF funds available until expended; ensures departmental components are only charged for direct usage of each WCF service; makes funds provided to the WCF available only for purposes consistent with the contributing component; and requires the WCF to be paid in advance or reimbursed at rates that will return the full cost of each service. The WCF table included in the justification materials accompanying the budget request shall serve as the control level for quarterly execution reports submitted to the Committee not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter. These reports shall identify any activity added or removed from the fund.

Section 505. The bill includes a provision stipulating that not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances recorded not later than June 30 from appropriations made for salaries and expenses in fiscal year 2019 shall remain available through fiscal year 2020, subject to reprogramming.

Section 506. The bill includes a provision providing that funds for intelligence activities are specifically authorized during fiscal year 2019 until the enactment of an act authorizing intelligence activities for fiscal year 2019.

Section 507. The bill includes a provision requiring notification to the Committees 3 business days before any grant allocation, grant award, contract award (including Federal Acquisition Regulation-covered contracts), other transaction agreement, a task or delivery order on a DHS multiple award contract, letter of intent, or public announcement of the intention to make such an award totaling in excess of \$1,000,000. If the Secretary determines that compliance would pose substantial risk to health, human life, or safety, an award may be made without prior notification, but the Committees shall be notified within 5 full business days after such award or letter is issued. Additionally, FEMA is required to brief the Committees 5 full business days prior to announcing publicly the intention to make an award under certain grant programs. The 3-day notification requirement also pertains to task or delivery order awards greater than \$10,000,000 from multi-year funds as well as for any sole-source grant awards.

Section 508. The bill includes a provision stipulating that no agency shall purchase, construct, or lease additional facilities for Federal law enforcement training without the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Section 509. The bill includes a provision stipulating that none of the funds provided by this act may be used for any construction, repair, alteration, or acquisition project for which a prospectus, if required under chapter 33 of title 40, United States Code, has not been approved. The bill excludes funds that may be required for development of a proposed prospectus.

Section 510. The bill includes a provision that consolidates and continues by reference prior-year statutory bill language into one

provision. These provisions concern contracting officers' training and Federal building energy performance.

Section 511. The bill includes a provision stipulating that none of the funds provided by this act may be used in contravention of the Buy American Act.

Section 512. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds from being used to amend the oath of allegiance required under section 337 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1448).

Section 513. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds from being used to carry out section 872 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002.

Section 514. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds from being used to plan, test, pilot, or develop a national identification card.

Section 515. The bill includes a provision directing that any official required by this act to report or certify to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives may not delegate such authority unless expressly authorized to do so in this act.

Section 516. The bill includes a provision extending current law concerning individuals detained at the Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Section 517. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds provided by this act to be used for first-class travel.

Section 518. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds provided by this act to be used to employ workers in contravention of section 274A(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Section 519. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this act to pay for award or incentive fees for contractors with below satisfactory performance or performance that fails to meet the basic requirements of the contract.

Section 520. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this act for the Department to enter into a Federal contract unless the contract meets requirements of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 or chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code, and the Federal Acquisition Regulation, unless the contract is otherwise authorized by statute without regard to this section.

Section 521. The bill recommends \$39,000,000 for financial systems modernization and includes a provision allowing the Secretary to transfer these funds between appropriations for the same purpose after notifying the Committees 15 days in advance.

Section 522. The bill includes a provision requiring the Secretary to reduce administrative expenses from certain accounts.

Section 523. The bill includes a provision regarding restrictions on electronic access to pornography.

Section 524. The bill includes a provision regarding the transfer of an operable firearm by a Federal law enforcement officer to an agent of a drug cartel.

Section 525. The bill includes language regarding the number of employees permitted to attend international conferences.

Section 526. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds made available by this act to reimburse any Federal department or agency for its participation in an NSSE.

Section 527. The bill includes a provision on structural pay reform that affects more than 100 full-time positions or costs more than \$5,000,000 in a single year.

Section 528. The bill includes a provision directing the Department to post on a public website reports required by the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives unless public posting compromises homeland or national security or contains proprietary information.

Section 529. The bill continues a provision allowing Operations and Support funding to be used for certain activities.

Section 530. The bill includes a provision related to the Arms Trade Treaty.

Section 531. The bill includes a provision related to schooling for certain overseas dependents.

Section 532. The bill includes a provision related to user fee proposals that have not been enacted into law prior to submission of the budget request.

Section 533. The bill includes a new provision providing authority for the Department to establish new programs, projects, and activities for the CWMD office, but only subsequent to the enactment of legislation explicitly authorizing the establishment of such office.

Section 534. The bill rescinds unobligated balances from prior year appropriations.

Section 535. The bill permanently rescinds \$120,000,000 from the unobligated balances in the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund.

PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

In fiscal year 2018, for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177), as amended, the following information provides the definition of the term “program, project, and activity” for the components of the Department of Homeland Security under the jurisdiction of the Homeland Security Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. The term “program, project, and activity” shall include the most specific level of budget items identified in the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2018, the House and Senate Committee reports, and the conference report and the accompanying Joint Explanatory Statement of the managers of the committee of conference.

If a percentage reduction is necessary, in implementing that reduction, components of the Department of Homeland Security shall apply any percentage reduction required for fiscal year 2018 to all items specified in the justifications submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives in support of the fiscal year 2018 budget estimates, as amended, for such components, as modified by congressional action.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 7 of rule XVI requires that Committee reports accompanying general appropriations bills identify each recommended amendment which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

The Committee recommends funding for the following programs or activities which currently lack authorization for fiscal year 2019: Analysis and Operations: Operations and Support.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection: Operations and Support; and Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement: Operations and Support; and Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.

Transportation Security Administration: Operations and Support; Procurement Construction and Improvements; and Research and Development.

Coast Guard: Operations and Support; Procurement Construction and Improvements; and Research and Development; and Retired Pay.

National Protection and Programs Directorate: Operations and Support; Procurement Construction and Improvements; and Research and Development.

Federal Emergency Management Agency: Operations and Support; Procurement, Construction and Improvements; and Federal Assistance Programs.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7(c), RULE XXVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, on June 21, 2018, the Committee ordered favorably reported an original bill (S. 3109) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, provided that the bill be subject to amendment and that the bill be consistent with its budget allocation, and provided that the Chairman of the Committee or his designee be authorized to offer the substance of the original bill as a Committee amendment in the nature of a substitute to the House companion measure, by a recorded vote of 26–5, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

Yeas	Nays
Chairman Shelby	Mrs. Feinstein
Mr. McConnell	Mr. Durbin
Mr. Alexander	Mr. Udall
Ms. Collins	Mr. Merkley
Ms. Murkowski	Mr. Schatz
Mr. Graham	
Mr. Blunt	
Mr. Moran	
Mr. Hoeven	
Mr. Boozman	
Mrs. Capito	
Mr. Lankford	
Mr. Daines	
Mr. Kennedy	
Mr. Rubio	
Mrs. Hyde-Smith	
Mr. Leahy	
Mrs. Murray	
Mr. Reed	
Mr. Tester	
Mrs. Shaheen	
Mr. Coons	
Ms. Baldwin	
Mr. Murphy	
Mr. Manchin	
Mr. Van Hollen	

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include “(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which

would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee.”

In compliance with this rule, changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015, PUBLIC LAW 114-4**

TITLE III

PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), \$7,033,464,494, to remain available until expended, of which \$24,000,000 shall be transferred to the Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General for audits and investigations related to disasters: *Provided*, That the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives the following reports, including a specific description of the methodology and the source data used in developing such reports:

(1) an estimate of the following amounts shall be submitted for the budget year at the time that the President’s budget proposal for **【fiscal year 2016】** *fiscal year 2020* is submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code:

* * * * *

(2) an estimate or actual amounts, if available, of the following for the current fiscal year shall be submitted not later than the fifth *business* day of each month, and shall be published by the Administrator on the Agency’s Web site not later than the fifth day of each month:

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SEC.
308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93-344, AS AMENDED

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount in bill	Committee allocation	Amount in bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with the subcommittee allocation for 2019: Subcommittee on Homeland Security:				
Mandatory	1,740	1,740	1,736	¹ 1,736
Discretionary	48,334	55,151	58,138	¹ 58,598
Security	2,058	2,223	NA	NA
Nonsecurity	46,276	52,928	NA	NA
Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2019				² 32,655
2020				9,350
2021				6,483
2022				2,376
2023 and future years				5,023
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2019	NA	3,557	NA	² 208

¹ Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

² Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

NOTE.—Consistent with the funding recommended in the bill for disaster funding and for overseas contingency operations and in accordance with subparagraphs (D) and (A)(ii) of section 251(b)(2) of the BBEDCA of 1985, the Committee anticipates that the Budget Committee will provide a revised 302(a) allocation for the Committee on Appropriations reflecting an upward adjustment of \$6,817,000,000 in budget authority plus associated outlays.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY					
TITLE I—DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT, OPERATIONS, INTELLIGENCE, & OVERSIGHT					
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management					
Operations and Support:					
Office of the Secretary	18,846	17,874	17,874	-972	.....
Office of Policy	40,524	34,683	35,097	-5,427	+414
Office of Public Affairs	5,123	5,085	5,085	-38	.....
Office of Legislative Affairs	5,000	4,992	4,992	-8	.....
Office of Partnership and Engagement	13,373	12,656	13,475	+102	+819
Office of General Counsel	18,501	19,463	18,419	-82	-1,044
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	23,571	20,825	23,717	+146	+2,892
Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	6,200	5,879	5,879	-321	.....
Privacy Office	8,464	7,403	8,366	-98	+963
Subtotal, Operations and Support	139,602	128,860	132,904	-6,698	+4,044
Total, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	139,602	128,860	132,904	-6,698	+4,044
Management Directorate					
Operations and Support:					
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	6,770	7,730	7,730	+960	.....
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer	71,105	90,413	90,618	+19,513	+205
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	71,052	107,606	98,391	+27,339	-9,215
Office of the Chief Security Officer	74,963	78,868	78,868	+3,905	.....
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	102,615	103,197	103,197	+582	.....
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	63,734	64,873	64,873	+1,139	.....
Office of the Chief Information Officer	320,058	382,017	380,802	+60,744	-1,215

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Subtotal, Operations and Support	710,297	834,704	824,479	+ 114,182	- 10,225
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Construction and Facility Improvements		171,149	81,151	+ 81,151	- 89,998
(From DRF unobligated balance)			(72,000)	(+ 72,000)	(+ 72,000)
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	29,569	74,920	35,920	+ 6,351	- 39,000
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	29,569	246,069	117,071	+ 87,502	- 128,998
Research and Development	2,545	2,545	2,545		
Subtotal, Research and Development	2,545	2,545	2,545		
Total, Management Directorate	742,411	1,083,318	944,095	+ 201,684	- 139,223
Intelligence, Analysis, and Operations Coordination					
Operations and Support	245,905	253,253	254,476	+ 8,571	+ 1,223
Subtotal, Operations and Support	245,905	253,253	254,476	+ 8,571	+ 1,223
Total, Intelligence, Analysis, and Operations Coordination	245,905	253,253	254,476	+ 8,571	+ 1,223
Office of Inspector General					
Operations and Support	168,000	138,369	168,000		+ 29,631
Subtotal, Operations and Support	168,000	138,369	168,000		+ 29,631
(Transfer from Disaster Relief Fund)		(24,000)			(- 24,000)
Total, Office of Inspector General	168,000	138,369	168,000		+ 29,631

(By transfer)	(24,000)	.....	.....	.....	(- 24,000)
Gross Budget Authority, Office of Inspector General	(168,000)	.....	.....	.....	(+ 5,631)
Total, Title I, Departmental Management, Operations, Intelligence, and Oversight	1,295,918	1,603,800	1,499,475	+ 203,557	-104,325
(By transfer)	(24,000)	.....	.....	.....	(- 24,000)
TITLE II—SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS					
U.S. Customs and Border Protection					
Operations and Support:					
Border Security Operations:					
U.S. Border Patrol:					
Operations	3,706,547	3,987,892	3,820,785	+ 114,238	- 167,107
Assets and Support	625,151	708,952	646,082	+ 20,931	- 62,870
Office of Training and Development	64,145	82,263	61,947	- 2,198	- 20,316
Subtotal, Border and Security Operations	4,395,843	4,779,107	4,528,814	+ 132,971	- 250,293
Trade and Travel Operations:					
Office of Field Operations:					
Domestic Operations	2,818,122	2,780,958	2,932,276	+ 114,154	+ 151,318
International Operations	130,270	156,669	150,213	+ 19,943	- 6,456
Targeting Operations	211,797	253,492	248,029	+ 36,232	- 5,463
Assets and Support	870,657	876,866	902,174	+ 31,517	+ 25,308
Office of Trade	234,201	272,118	267,687	+ 33,486	- 4,431
Office of Training and Development	49,195	47,268	50,093	+ 898	+ 2,825
Subtotal, Trade and Travel Operations	4,314,242	4,387,371	4,550,472	+ 236,230	+ 163,101
Integrated Operations:					
Air and Marine Operations:					
Operations	291,479	310,176	305,290	+ 13,811	- 4,886
Assets and Support	535,046	531,231	525,867	- 9,179	- 5,364
Air and Marine Operations Center	38,149	45,846	37,637	- 512	- 8,209
Office of International Affairs	35,176	44,244	41,677	+ 6,501	- 2,567
Office of Intelligence	53,794	64,696	65,693	+ 11,899	+ 997
Office of Training and Development	6,110	5,706	5,633	- 404	+ 73
Operations Support	106,225	109,762	120,622	+ 14,397	+ 10,860
Subtotal, Integrated Operations	1,065,979	1,111,588	1,102,492	+ 36,513	- 9,096

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued**
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Mission Support					
Enterprise Services	1,426,209	1,508,632	1,471,764	+ 45,555	- 36,868
(Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund)	(3,274)	(3,274)	(3,274)		
Office of Professional Responsibility	182,131	224,871	202,692	+ 20,561	- 22,179
Executive Leadership and Oversight	100,760	108,074	107,347	+ 6,587	- 727
Subtotal, Mission Support	1,709,100	1,841,577	1,781,803	+ 72,703	- 59,774
Subtotal, Operations and Support	11,485,164	12,119,643	11,963,581	+ 478,417	- 156,062
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Border Security Assets and Infrastructure	1,741,701	1,647,304	1,652,304	- 89,397	+ 5,000
Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure	263,640	44,237	182,690	- 80,950	+ 138,453
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure:					
Airframes and Sensors	190,035	83,241	112,612	- 77,423	+ 29,371
Watercraft	8,573		14,500	+ 5,927	+ 14,500
Other Systems and Assets	1,200			- 1,200	
Construction and Facility Improvements	59,775	48,222	48,222	- 11,553	
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	16,433	18,544	18,544	+ 2,111	
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	2,281,357	1,841,548	2,028,872	- 252,485	+ 187,324
CBP Services at User Fee Facilities (Small Airport) (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary)	9,001	8,941	8,941	- 60	
Fee Funded Programs:					
Immigration Inspection User Fee	(732,834)	(769,636)	(769,636)	(+ 36,802)	
Immigration Enforcement Fines	(1,000)	(676)	(676)	(- 324)	
Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee	(62,480)	(218,900)	(61,417)	(- 1,063)	(- 157,483)
Land Border Inspection Fee	(48,476)	(53,512)	(53,512)	(+ 5,036)	
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee	(562,151)	(594,978)	(594,978)	(+ 32,827)	
APHIS Inspection Fee	(534,515)	(539,325)	(539,325)	(+ 4,810)	
Global Entry Fee	(159,000)	(165,961)	(165,961)	(+ 6,961)	
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	(92,500)	(31,941)	(31,941)	(- 60,559)	

Virgin Island Fee	(11,170)	(7,795)	(7,795)	(-3,375)	.....
Customs Unclaimed Goods	(5,992)	(1,461)	(1,461)	(-4,531)	.....
9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account	(90,550)	(71,000)	(71,000)	(-19,550)	.....
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs	2,300,668	2,455,185	2,297,702	-2,966	-157,483
Administrative Provisions:					
Colombia Free Trade Act Collections	242,000	255,000	255,000	+13,000	.....
Reimbursable Preclearance	39,000	39,000	39,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, Administrative Provisions (Gross)	281,000	294,000	294,000	+13,000	.....
Reimbursable Preclearance (Offsetting Collections)	-39,000	-39,000	-39,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, Administrative Provisions (Net)	242,000	255,000	255,000	+13,000	.....
Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection	14,017,522	14,225,132	14,256,394	+238,872	+31,262
(Non-Defense)	(14,017,522)	(14,225,132)	(14,256,394)	(+238,872)	(+31,262)
(Discretionary Appropriation)	(14,056,522)	(14,264,132)	(14,295,394)	(+238,872)	(+31,262)
(Offsetting Collection)	(-39,000)	(-39,000)	(-39,000)	.....	.....
Fee Funded Programs	2,300,668	2,455,185	2,297,702	-2,966	-157,483
Gross Budget Authority, U.S. Customs and Border Protection	16,357,190	16,719,317	16,593,096	+235,906	-126,221
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement					
Operations and Support:					
Homeland Security Investigations:					
Domestic Investigations	1,898,542	1,385,777	1,621,187	-277,355	+235,410
International Investigations	169,178	150,691	167,330	-1,848	+16,639
Intelligence	85,042	73,799	74,144	-10,898	+345
Subtotal, Homeland Security Investigations	2,152,762	1,610,267	1,862,661	-290,101	+252,394
Enforcement and Removal Operations:					
Custody Operations	3,075,686	3,519,932	2,897,534	-178,152	-622,398
Fugitive Operations	158,805	255,864	138,520	-20,285	-117,344
Criminal Alien Program	319,440	619,109	258,492	-60,948	-360,617
Alternatives to Detention	187,205	184,446	176,009	-11,196	-8,437
Transportation and Removal Program	369,201	511,058	366,686	-2,515	-144,372
Subtotal, Enforcement and Removal Operations	4,110,337	5,090,409	3,837,241	-273,096	-1,253,168
Mission Support	458,558	1,214,436	1,187,760	+729,202	-26,676

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	272,318	305,513	252,180	-20,138	-53,333
Subtotal, Operations and Support	6,993,975	8,220,625	7,139,842	+145,867	-1,080,783
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Operational Communications/Information Technology	21,839	30,859	30,859	+9,020	.....
Construction and Facility Improvements	29,000	34,872	34,872	+5,872	.....
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	31,060	4,700	4,700	-26,360	.....
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	81,899	70,431	70,431	-11,468	.....
Fee Funded Programs:					
Immigration Inspection User Fee	(135,000)	(135,000)	(135,000)	.....	.....
Breached Bond/Detention Fund	(55,000)	(55,000)	(55,000)	.....	.....
Student Exchange and Visitor Fee	(186,610)	(128,000)	(128,000)	.....	.....
Immigration Examination Fee Account .....	.....	(207,600)	.....	(-58,610)	.....
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs	376,610	525,600	318,000	-58,610	-207,600
Total, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	7,075,874	8,291,056	7,210,273	+134,399	-1,080,783
(Non-Defense)	(7,075,874)	(8,291,056)	(7,210,273)	(+134,399)	(-1,080,783)
(Discretionary Appropriation)	(7,075,874)	(8,291,056)	(7,210,273)	(+134,399)	(-1,080,783)
Fee Funded Programs	376,610	525,600	318,000	-58,610	-207,600
Gross Budget Authority, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	7,452,484	8,816,656	7,528,273	+75,789	-1,288,383
Transportation Security Administration					
Operations and Support:					
Aviation Screening Operations:					
Screening Workforce:	184,936	181,382	188,382	+3,446	+7,000
Screening Partnership Program	3,229,026	3,191,783	3,294,783	+65,757	+103,000
Screening Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits					

Screener Training and Other	232,985	218,738	220,738	- 12,247	+ 2,000
Airport Management	646,053	647,541	649,951	+ 3,898	+ 2,410
Cannines	151,764	152,226	162,404	+ 10,640	+ 10,178
Screening Technology Maintenance	397,882	382,927	382,927	- 14,955	.....
Secure Flight	106,856	113,882	113,882	+ 7,026	.....
Subtotal, Aviation Screening Operations	4,949,502	4,888,479	5,013,067	+ 63,565	+ 124,588
Other Operations and Enforcement:					
Inflight Security:					
Federal Air Marshals	779,000	779,210	779,210	+ 210	.....
Federal Flight Deck Officer and Crew Training	19,514	19,539	19,539	+ 25	.....
Aviation Regulation	218,535	171,905	218,185	- 350	+ 46,280
Air Cargo	102,721	103,572	103,572	+ 851	.....
Intelligence and TSOC	79,790	79,524	79,524	- 266	.....
Surface programs	129,316	73,818	129,455	+ 139	+ 55,637
Vetting Programs	60,215	52,770	52,770	- 7,445	.....
Subtotal, Other Operations and Enforcement	1,389,091	1,280,338	1,382,255	- 6,836	+ 101,917
Mission Support	869,258	907,133	907,133	+ 37,875	.....
Subtotal, Operations and Support (Gross)	7,207,851	7,075,950	7,302,455	+ 94,604	+ 226,505
Aviation Passenger Security Fees (offsetting collections)	- 2,470,000	- 2,670,000	- 2,670,000	- 200,000	.....
Passenger Security Fee Increase (offsetting collections)(legislative proposal) .....	.....	- 520,000	.....	.....	+ 520,000
Subtotal, Operations and Support (Net)	4,737,851	3,885,950	4,632,455	- 105,396	+ 746,505
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Aviation Screening Infrastructure:					
Checkpoint Support	68,019	74,422	74,422	+ 6,403	.....
Checked Baggage	83,004	35,367	85,367	+ 2,363	+ 50,000
Infrastructure for Other Operations Vetting Programs	16,291	29,840	29,840	+ 13,549	.....
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	167,314	139,629	189,629	+ 22,315	+ 50,000
Research and Development	20,190	20,594	20,594	+ 404	.....
Subtotal, Research and Development	20,190	20,594	20,594	+ 404	.....
Fee Funded Programs:					
TWC Fee	(64,449)	(65,535)	(65,535)	(+ 1,086)	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Hazardous Materials Endorsement Fee	(20,200)	(18,500)	(18,500)	(-1,700)	
General Aviation at DCA Fee	(560)	(700)	(700)	(+140)	
Commercial Aviation and Airports Fee	(8,000)	(8,000)	(8,000)		
Other Security Threat Assessments Fee	(50)	(50)	(50)		
Air Cargo/Certified Cargo Screening Program Fee	(5,200)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(-200)	
TSA PreCheck Fee	(136,900)	(136,900)	(136,900)		
Alien Flight School Fee	(5,200)	(5,200)	(5,200)		
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs	(240,559)	(239,885)	(239,885)	(-674)	
Aviation Security Capital Fund (Mandatory)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)		
Total, Transportation Security Administration	4,925,355	4,046,173	4,842,678	-82,677	+796,505
(Offsetting Collections)	(-2,470,000)	(-2,670,000)	(-2,670,000)	(-200,000)	(+520,000)
(Offsetting Collections) (Legislative Proposals)		(-520,000)			
Fee Funded Programs	240,559	239,885	239,885	-674	
Gross Budget Authority, Transportation Security Administration	7,885,914	7,726,058	8,002,563	+116,649	+276,505
Coast Guard					
Operations and Support:					
Military Pay and Allowances	3,716,444	3,851,095	3,866,095	+149,651	+15,000
Civilian Pay and Benefits	847,678	929,385	929,385	+81,707	
Training and Recruiting	191,015	187,991	188,338	-2,677	+347
Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance	897,171	907,894	925,447	+28,276	+17,553
Centrally Managed Accounts	142,788	143,641	165,441	+22,653	+21,800
Intermediate and Depot Level Maintenance	1,415,217	1,442,048	1,435,048	+19,831	-7,000
Reserve Training		117,655	117,655	+117,655	
Environmental Compliance and Restoration		13,429			-13,429
Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism (Defense)	163,000		165,000	+2,000	+165,000

Subtotal, Operations and Support (Defense)	7,373,313	7,593,138	7,792,409	+419,096	+199,271
(Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism)	(503,000)	(340,000)	(505,000)	(+2,000)	(+165,000)
(Other Defense)	(163,000)	(340,000)	(165,000)	(+2,000)	(+165,000)
Environmental Compliance and Restoration	13,397	.....	13,429	+32	+13,429
Reserve Training	114,875	.....	.....	-114,875	.....
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Vessels:					
Survey and Design-Vessels and Boats	4,500	500	5,500	+1,000	+5,000
In-Service Vessel Sustainment	60,500	63,250	63,250	+2,750	+7,600
National Security Cutter	1,241,000	65,000	72,600	-1,168,400	.....
Offshore Patrol Cutter	500,000	400,000	400,000	-100,000	.....
Fast Response Cutter	340,000	240,000	240,000	-100,000	.....
Cutter Boats	1,000	5,000	5,000	+4,000	.....
Polar Ice Breaking Vessel	19,000	750,000	750,000	+731,000	.....
Inland Waterways and Western River Cutters	26,100	5,000	5,000	-21,100	.....
Polar Sustainment .....	.....	15,000	15,000	+15,000	.....
Subtotal, Vessels	2,192,100	1,543,750	1,556,350	-635,750	+12,600
Aircraft:					
HC-144 Conversion/Sustainment .....	.....	17,000	17,000	+17,000	.....
HC-27J Conversion/Sustainment	70,000	80,000	80,000	+10,000	.....
HC-130J Acquisition/Conversion/Sustainment	100,600	.....	.....	-100,600	.....
HH-65 Conversion/Sustainment Projects	22,000	20,000	20,000	-2,000	.....
MH-60T Sustainment	2,500	25,000	175,000	+172,500	+150,000
Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems	500	6,000	6,000	+5,500	.....
Subtotal, Aircraft	195,600	148,000	298,000	+102,400	+150,000
Other Acquisition Programs:					
Other Equipment and Systems	4,000	3,500	3,500	-500	.....
Program Oversight and Management	15,000	20,000	20,000	+5,000	.....
C4ISR	22,000	23,300	23,300	+1,300	.....
CG-Logistics Information Management System (CG-LIMS)	9,800	13,200	13,200	+3,400	.....
Subtotal, Other Acquisition Programs	50,800	60,000	60,000	+9,200	.....
Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation:					
Major Construction; Housing; ATON; and Survey and Design	42,400	30,000	74,510	+32,110	+44,510
Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure	87,100	100,000	175,400	+88,300	+75,400

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Minor Shore	5,000	5,000	5,000		
Subtotal, Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation	134,500	135,000	254,910	+ 120,410	+ 119,910
Personnel and Related Support Costs	121,745			- 121,745	
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	2,694,745	1,886,750	2,169,260	- 525,485	+ 282,510
Research and Development	29,141	19,109	20,109	- 9,032	+ 1,000
Subtotal, Research and Development	29,141	19,109	20,109	- 9,032	+ 1,000
Health Care Fund Contribution (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary)	204,136	199,360	199,360	- 4,776	
Mandatory:					
Retired Pay (Mandatory)	1,676,117	1,739,844	1,739,844	+ 63,727	
Administrative Provisions:					
Coast Guard Continuation of Pay	2,000			- 2,000	
Subtotal, Administrative Provisions	2,000			- 2,000	
Subtotal, Mandatory	1,676,117	1,739,844	1,739,844	+ 63,727	
Total, Coast Guard	12,107,724	11,438,201	11,934,411	- 173,313	+ 496,210
(Non-Defense)	(9,928,607)	(9,358,357)	(9,689,567)	(- 239,040)	(+ 331,210)
(Defense)	(503,000)	(340,000)	(505,000)	(+ 2,000)	(+ 165,000)
(Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism)	(163,000)		(165,000)	(+ 2,000)	(+ 165,000)
(Other Defense)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)		
United States Secret Service					
Operations and Support:					
Protective Operations.					

Protection of Persons and Facilities	711,227	747,201	734,961	+ 23,734	- 12,240
Protective Countermeasures	46,862	55,309	55,903	+ 9,041	+ 594
Protective Intelligence	47,814	48,239	48,239	+ 425	.....
Presidential Campaigns and National Special Security Events	4,500	28,500	28,500	+ 24,000	.....
Subtotal, Protective Operations	810,403	879,249	867,603	+ 57,200	- 11,646
Field Operations:					
Domestic and International Field Operations	596,478	627,687	627,687	+ 31,209	.....
Support for Missing and Exploited Children Investigations	6,000	6,000	6,000	.....	.....
Support for Computer Forensics Training	18,778	4,000	25,022	+ 6,244	+ 21,022
Subtotal, Field Operations	621,256	637,687	658,709	+ 37,453	+ 21,022
Basic and In-Service Training and Professional Development	64,212	101,854	101,854	+ 37,642	.....
Mission Support	419,923	465,518	465,518	+ 45,595	.....
Subtotal, Operations and Support	1,915,794	2,084,308	2,093,684	+ 177,890	+ 9,376
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Protection Assets and Infrastructure	65,462	52,971	71,686	+ 6,224	+ 18,715
Operational Communications/Information Technology	25,018	8,845	8,845	- 16,173	.....
Construction and Facility Improvements .....	.....	3,000	3,000	+ 3,000	.....
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	90,480	64,816	83,531	- 6,949	+ 18,715
Research and Development	250	2,500	2,500	+ 2,250	.....
Subtotal, Research and Development	250	2,500	2,500	+ 2,250	.....
Total, United States Secret Service	2,006,524	2,151,624	2,179,715	+ 173,191	+ 28,091
Total, Title II, Security, Enforcement, and Investigations	40,132,999	40,152,186	40,423,471	+ 290,472	+ 271,285
(Non-Defense)	(37,953,882)	(38,072,342)	(38,178,627)	(+ 224,745)	(+ 106,285)
(Offsetting Collections)	(- 2,509,000)	(- 2,709,000)	(- 2,709,000)	(- 200,000)	.....
(Offsetting Collections)(Legislative Proposals) .....	.....	(- 520,000)	.....	.....	(+ 520,000)
(Defense)	(503,000)	(340,000)	(505,000)	(+ 2,000)	(+ 165,000)
(Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism)	(163,000)	(163,000)	(165,000)	(+ 2,000)	(+ 165,000)
(Other Defense)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)	.....	.....
Aviation Security	250,000	250,000	250,000	.....	.....
Aviation Security Capital Fund (Mandatory)	2,917,837	3,220,670	2,855,587	- 62,250	- 365,083
Fee Funded Programs

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 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Title III—PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY					
National Protection and Programs Directorate					
Operations and Support:					
Cybersecurity:					
Cyber Readiness and Response:					
NCCIC Operations	136,439	140,049	157,890	+ 21,451	+ 17,841
(CERT)	(104,689)	(117,556)	(117,556)	(+ 12,867)	.....
NCCIC Planning and Exercises	107,553	84,347	122,091	+ 14,538	+ 37,744
(CERT)	(69,220)	(64,297)	(69,220)	.....	(+ 4,923)
Subtotal, Cyber Readiness and Response	243,992	224,396	279,981	+ 35,989	+ 55,585
Cyber Infrastructure Resilience:					
Cybersecurity Advisors	14,693	6,860	14,693	.....	+ 7,833
Enhanced Cybersecurity Services	17,157	13,097	13,357	- 3,800	+ 260
Cybersecurity Education and Awareness	14,393	10,102	14,393	.....	+ 4,291
Subtotal, Cyber Infrastructure Resilience	46,243	30,059	42,443	- 3,800	+ 12,384
Federal Cybersecurity:					
Federal Network Resilience	42,766	49,834	54,663	+ 11,897	+ 4,829
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation	102,681	112,089	115,689	+ 13,008	+ 3,600
National Cybersecurity Protection System	287,226	296,677	296,677	+ 9,451	.....
Subtotal, Federal Cybersecurity	432,673	458,600	467,029	+ 34,356	+ 8,429
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	722,908	713,055	789,453	+ 66,545	+ 76,398
Infrastructure Protection:					
Infrastructure Capacity Building:					
Sector Risk Management	47,612	55,859	56,980	+ 9,368	+ 1,121

Protective Security Advisors	35,677	39,114	39,114	+ 3,437	.....
Bombing Prevention	16,199	14,752	16,842	+ 643	+ 2,090
Infrastructure Information and Sensitive Data Protection	22,288	19,457	22,288	.....	+ 2,831
Subtotal, Infrastructure Capacity Building	121,776	129,182	135,224	+ 13,448	+ 6,042
Infrastructure Security Compliance	72,440	76,853	76,853	+ 4,413	.....
Subtotal, Infrastructure Protection	194,216	206,035	212,077	+ 17,861	+ 6,042
Emergency Communications:					
Emergency Communications Preparedness	54,501	51,785	53,785	- 716	+ 2,000
Priority Telecommunications Service GETS/WPS/SRAS/TSP	56,319	56,293	56,293	- 26	.....
Next Generation Networks Priority Services	7,636	7,618	7,618	- 18	.....
Subtotal, Priority Telecommunications Service	63,955	63,911	63,911	- 44	.....
Subtotal, Emergency Communications	118,456	115,696	117,696	- 760	+ 2,000
Integrated Operations:					
Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis:					
National Infrastructure Simulation Analysis Center (NISAC)	18,650	8,912	18,650	.....	+ 9,738
Infrastructure Analysis	37,760	35,771	36,271	- 1,489	+ 500
Subtotal, Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis	56,410	44,683	54,921	- 1,489	+ 10,238
Critical Infrastructure Situational Awareness	21,222	23,429	23,429	+ 2,207	.....
(Defense)	(19,312)	(21,320)	(21,320)	(+ 2,008)	.....
Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements	50,583	45,127	48,827	- 1,756	+ 3,700
(Defense)	(45,525)	(40,614)	(43,944)	(- 1,581)	(+ 3,330)
Strategy, Policy and Plans	14,448	13,931	13,931	- 517	.....
(Defense)	(9,536)	(9,194)	(9,194)	(- 342)	.....
Subtotal, Integrated Operations	142,663	127,170	141,108	- 1,555	+ 13,938
Office of Biometric Identity Management:					
Identity and Screening Program Operations	68,826	69,590	69,590	+ 764	.....
IDENT/Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology	150,603	160,691	160,691	+ 10,088	.....
Subtotal, Office of Biometric Identity Management	219,429	230,281	230,281	+ 10,852	.....
Mission Support	84,493	78,103	78,103	- 6,390	.....
(Defense)	(26,193)	(24,212)	(24,212)	(- 1,981)	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Subtotal, Operations and Support	1,482,165	1,470,340	1,568,718	+ 86,553	+ 98,378
Federal Protective Service:					
FPS Operations:					
Operating Expenses	360,079	359,196	359,196	- 883	.....
Countermeasures:					
Protective Security Officers	1,071,286	1,121,883	1,121,883	+ 50,597	.....
Technical Countermeasures	44,690	46,031	46,031	+ 1,341	.....
Subtotal, Countermeasures	1,115,976	1,167,914	1,167,914	+ 51,938	.....
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service (Gross)	1,476,055	1,527,110	1,527,110	+ 51,055	.....
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Cybersecurity:					
Offsetting Collections	- 1,476,055	- 1,527,110	- 1,527,110	- 51,055	.....
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation	246,981	125,548	172,262	- 74,719	+ 46,714
National Cybersecurity Protection System	115,186	110,078	110,078	- 5,108	.....
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	362,167	235,626	282,340	- 79,827	+ 46,714
Emergency Communications:					
Next Generation Networks Priority Services	48,905	42,551	42,551	- 6,354	.....
Subtotal, Emergency Communications	48,905	42,551	42,551	- 6,354	.....
Biometric Identity Management:					
IDENT/Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology .....	.....	20,000	40,100	+ 40,100	+ 20,100
Subtotal, Biometric Identity Management .....	.....	20,000	40,100	+ 40,100	+ 20,100

Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure:						
Modeling Capability Transition Environment	500					- 500
Subtotal, Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure	500					- 500
Infrastructure Protection:						
Infrastructure Protection (IP) Gateway	2,539	4,787	4,787	4,787	4,787	+ 2,248
Subtotal, Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure	2,539	4,787	4,787	4,787	4,787	+ 2,248
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	414,111	302,964	302,964	369,778	369,778	- 44,333
Research and Development Cybersecurity	4,695	41,416	41,416	4,695	4,695	- 36,721
Infrastructure Protection	6,431	2,431	2,431	2,431	2,431	- 4,000
Integrated Operations	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	
Subtotal, Research and Development	15,126	47,847	47,847	11,126	11,126	- 4,000
Total, National Protection and Programs Directorate (Non-Defense)	1,911,402	1,821,151	1,821,151	1,949,622	1,949,622	+ 38,220
(Offsetting Collections)	(289,609)	(315,531)	(315,531)	(336,001)	(336,001)	(+ 46,392)
(Defense)	(- 1,476,055)	(- 1,527,110)	(- 1,527,110)	(- 1,527,110)	(- 1,527,110)	(- 51,055)
Gross Budget Authority, National Protection and Programs Directorate	(1,621,793)	(1,505,620)	(1,505,620)	(1,613,621)	(1,613,621)	(- 8,172)
	3,387,457	3,348,261	3,348,261	3,476,732	3,476,732	+ 89,275
Office of Health Affairs						
Operations and Support:						
Chemical and Biological Readiness	79,130			79,130	79,130	+ 79,130
Health and Medical Readiness	4,620			4,620	4,620	+ 4,620
Integrated Operations	9,400			9,400	9,400	+ 9,400
Mission Support	28,419			28,419	28,419	+ 28,419
Subtotal, Operations and Support	121,569			121,569	121,569	+ 121,569
Total, Office of Health Affairs	121,569			121,569	121,569	+ 121,569
Federal Emergency Management Agency						
Operations and Support Regional Operations	156,417	158,439	158,439	158,439	158,439	+ 2,022
Mitigation	36,141	36,011	36,011	36,011	36,011	- 130
Preparedness and Protection	131,981	132,823	132,823	132,823	132,823	+ 842

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Response and Recovery:					
Response	182,893	174,337	182,893	.....	+ 8,556
(Urban Search and Rescue)	(35,180)	(27,513)	(35,180)	.....	(+ 7,667)
Recovery	46,694	49,010	49,010	.....	+ 2,316
Mission Support	476,009	485,662	495,662	.....	+ 10,000
Subtotal, Operations and Support	1,030,135	1,036,282	1,054,838	.....	+ 18,556
(Defense)	(42,945)	(42,213)	(42,213)	.....	.....
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements Operational Communications/Information Technology	12,018	11,670	11,670	.....	.....
Construction and Facility Improvements	44,519	46,996	71,996	.....	+ 25,000
Mission Support, Assets, and Infrastructure	28,739	44,683	44,683	.....	.....
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	85,276	103,349	128,349	.....	+ 25,000
(Defense)	(53,262)	(57,166)	(62,166)	.....	(+ 5,000)
Federal Assistance:					
Grants:					
State Homeland Security Grant Program	507,000	349,362	512,000	.....	+ 5,000
(Operation Stonegarden)	(85,000)	.....	(90,000)	.....	(+ 5,000)
(Nonprofit Security)	(10,000)	.....	(10,000)	.....	.....
Urban Area Security Initiative	630,000	448,844	605,000	.....	+ 156,156
(Nonprofit Security)	(50,000)	.....	(25,000)	.....	(+ 25,000)
Public Transportation Security Assistance	100,000	36,358	100,000	.....	+ 63,642
(Antrak Security)	(10,000)	.....	(10,000)	.....	(+ 10,000)
(Over-the-Road Bus Security)	(2,000)	.....	(2,000)	.....	(+ 2,000)
Port Security Grants	100,000	36,358	100,000	.....	+ 63,642
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	350,000	344,344	350,000	.....	+ 5,656
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants	350,000	344,344	350,000	.....	+ 5,656
Emergency Management Performance Grants	350,000	279,335	350,000	.....	+ 70,665
Competitive Preparedness Grants Program	.....	522,000	.....	.....	- 522,000
National Predisaster Mitigation Fund	249,200	39,016	250,000	.....	+ 210,984

(From DRF unobligated balance)	262,531	.....	(150,000)	(+ 150,000)	(+ 150,000)
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program .....	.....	100,000	250,000	- 12,531	+ 150,000
(From DRF unobligated balance) .....	.....	.....	(78,000)	(+ 78,000)	(+ 78,000)
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness .....	.....	.....	15,000	+ 15,000	+ 15,000
High Risk Dam Safety .....	.....	.....	15,000	+ 15,000	+ 15,000
Emergency Food and Shelter	120,000	.....	100,000	- 20,000	+ 100,000
Subtotal, Grants	3,018,731	2,499,961	2,997,000	- 21,731	+ 497,039
Education, Training, and Exercises Center for Domestic Preparedness	63,939	63,756	63,939	+ 2,000	+ 2,183
Center for Homeland Defense and Security	18,000	.....	18,000	.....	+ 18,000
Emergency Management Institute	20,569	18,876	21,000	+ 431	+ 2,124
U.S. Fire Administration	42,900	43,493	44,000	+ 1,100	+ 507
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	101,000	.....	101,000	.....	+ 101,000
Continuing Training Grants	8,000	.....	8,000	.....	+ 8,000
National Exercise Program	20,793	18,647	18,000	- 2,793	- 647
Subtotal, Education, Training, and Exercises	275,201	144,772	275,939	+ 738	+ 131,167
Subtotal, Federal Assistance	3,293,932	2,644,733	3,272,939	- 20,993	+ 628,206
Disaster Relief Fund:					
Base Disaster Relief	534,720	582,000	582,000	+ 47,280	.....
Disaster Relief Category	7,366,000	6,652,000	6,652,000	- 714,000	.....
Subtotal, Disaster Relief Fund (Gross)	7,900,720	7,234,000	7,234,000	- 666,720	.....
(Transfer to Office of Inspector General) .....	.....	(- 24,000)	.....	.....	(+ 24,000)
Subtotal, Disaster Relief Fund (Net)	7,900,720	7,210,000	7,234,000	- 666,720	+ 24,000
National Flood Insurance Fund:					
Floodplain Management and Mapping	189,927	187,907	187,907	- 2,020	.....
Mission Support	13,573	13,784	13,784	+ 211	.....
Subtotal, National Flood Insurance Fund	203,500	201,691	201,691	- 1,809	.....
Offsetting Fee Collections	- 203,500	- 201,691	- 201,691	+ 1,809	.....
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program .....	.....	3,000	3,000	+ 3,000	.....
Administrative Provisions:					
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program	- 1,024	- 665	- 665	+ 359	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Subtotal, Administrative Provisions	- 1,024	- 665	- 665	+ 359	.....
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency	12,309,039	11,020,699	11,692,461	- 616,578	+ 671,762
(Non-Defense)	(- 96,207)	(- 99,379)	(- 104,379)	(- 8,172)	(- 5,000)
(Discretionary Appropriations)	(5,050,332)	(4,471,011)	(5,137,773)	(+ 87,441)	(+ 666,762)
(Offsetting Collections)	(- 203,500)	(- 201,691)	(- 201,691)	(+ 1,809)	.....
(Disaster Relief Category)	(7,366,000)	(6,652,000)	(6,652,000)	(- 714,000)	.....
(Defense)	(96,207)	(99,379)	(104,379)	(+ 8,172)	(+ 5,000)
Gross Budget Authority, Federal Emergency Management Agency	12,512,539	11,198,390	11,894,152	- 618,387	+ 695,762
Total, Title III, Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	14,342,010	12,841,850	13,763,652	- 578,358	+ 921,802
(Non-Defense)	(12,624,010)	(11,236,851)	(12,045,652)	(- 578,358)	(+ 808,801)
(Offsetting Collections)	(- 1,679,555)	(- 1,728,801)	(- 1,728,801)	(- 49,246)	.....
(Disaster Relief Category)	(7,366,000)	(6,652,000)	(6,652,000)	(- 714,000)	.....
(Defense)	(1,718,000)	(1,604,999)	(1,718,000)	.....	(+ 113,001)
TITLE IV—RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES					
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services					
Operations and Support:					
Employment Status Verification	108,856	109,081	109,081	+ 225	.....
Subtotal, Operations and Support	108,856	109,081	109,081	+ 225	.....
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	22,657	22,838	22,838	+ 181	.....
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	22,657	22,838	22,838	+ 181	.....

Fee Funded Programs:					
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:					
Adjudication Services:					
District Operations	(1,805,941)	(1,938,508)	(1,938,508)	(1,938,508)	(+ 132,567)
(Immigrant Integration Grants)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	
Service Center Operations	(687,491)	(767,263)	(767,263)	(767,263)	(+ 79,772)
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations	(345,100)	(356,206)	(356,206)	(356,206)	(+ 11,106)
Records Operations	(137,526)	(150,941)	(150,941)	(150,941)	(+ 13,415)
Premium Processing (Including Transformation)	(642,746)	(643,423)	(643,423)	(643,423)	(+ 677)
Subtotal, Adjudication Services	(3,618,804)	(3,856,341)	(3,856,341)	(3,856,341)	(+ 237,537)
Information and Customer Services:					
Operating Expenses	(108,146)	(112,493)	(112,493)	(112,493)	(+ 4,347)
Administration:					
Operating Expenses	(504,615)	(519,002)	(519,002)	(519,002)	(+ 14,387)
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE)	(36,774)	(37,514)	(37,514)	(37,514)	(+ 740)
Subtotal, Immigration Examinations Fee Account	(4,268,339)	(4,525,350)	(4,525,350)	(4,525,350)	(+ 257,011)
H1-B Non-Immigrant Petitioner Account:					
Adjudication Services:					
Service Center Operations	(15,000)	(15,000)	(15,000)	(15,000)	
Subtotal, H-1B Non-Immigrant Petitioner Account	(15,000)	(15,000)	(15,000)	(15,000)	
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account:					
Adjudication Services:					
District Operations	(45,101)	(27,178)	(27,178)	(27,178)	(- 17,923)
Service Center Operations	(21,778)	(19,815)	(19,815)	(19,815)	(- 1,963)
Asylum and Refugee Operating Expenses	(308)	(308)	(308)	(308)	
Subtotal, Fraud Prevention and Detection Account	(67,187)	(47,301)	(47,301)	(47,301)	(- 19,886)
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs	(4,350,526)	(4,587,651)	(4,587,651)	(4,587,651)	(+ 237,125)
Administrative Provisions:					
Immigration Authorization Extensions	1,000				- 1,000
Subtotal, Administrative Provisions	1,000				- 1,000
Total, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services	132,513	131,919	131,919	131,919	- 594
Fee Funded Programs	4,350,526	4,587,651	4,587,651	4,587,651	+ 237,125

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Gross Budget Authority, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services	4,483,039	4,719,570	4,719,570	+ 236,531	
Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers					
Operations and Support:					
Law Enforcement Training	225,966	267,749	246,858	+ 20,892	- 20,891
Mission Support	28,034	28,808	28,808	+ 774	
Subtotal, Operations and Support	254,000	296,557	275,666	+ 21,666	- 20,891
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Construction and Facility Improvements		85,577	85,577	+ 85,577	
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements		85,577	85,577	+ 85,577	
Total, Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers	254,000	382,134	361,243	+ 107,243	- 20,891
Science and Technology Directorate					
Operations and Support:					
Laboratory Facilities	150,116	110,519	121,952	- 28,164	+ 11,433
Acquisition and Operations Analysis	46,245	42,552	48,510	+ 2,265	+ 5,958
Mission Support	134,752	118,732	138,058	+ 3,306	+ 19,326
Subtotal, Operations and Support	331,113	271,803	308,520	- 22,593	+ 36,717
Research and Development:					
Research, Development, and Innovation	469,330	289,734	464,096	- 5,234	+ 174,362
University Programs	40,500	21,746	40,500		+ 18,754
Subtotal, Research and Development	509,830	311,480	504,596	- 5,234	+ 193,116

Total, Science and Technology	840,943	583,283	813,116	-27,827	+229,833
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office					
Operations and Support:					
Mission Support	54,664		54,664		+54,664
Subtotal, Operations and Support	54,664		54,664		+54,664
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Large Scale Detection Systems	64,524		64,524		+64,524
Human Portable Rad/Nuclear Detection Systems	24,572		24,572		+24,572
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	89,096		89,096		+89,096
Research and Development:					
Architecture Planning and Analysis	15,937		15,937		+15,937
Transformational Research and Development	62,081		62,081		+62,081
Detection Capability Development	15,155		15,155		+15,155
Detection Capability Assessments	34,127		34,127		+34,127
Nuclear Forensics	18,361		18,361		+18,361
Subtotal, Research and Development	145,661		145,661		+145,661
Federal Assistance:					
Federal, State, Local, Territorial, and Tribal Support	24,884		24,884		+24,884
Securing the Cities	21,135		21,135		+21,135
Subtotal, Federal Assistance	46,019		46,019		+46,019
Total, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	335,440		335,440		+335,440
Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction					
Operations and Support:					
Capability and Operations Support		125,943			-125,943
Mission Support		83,321			-83,321
Subtotal, Operations and Support		209,264			-209,264
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Assets and Infrastructure Acquisition		74,896			-74,896
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements		74,896			-74,896

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Research and Development:					
CMMID Research and Development		80,443			- 80,443
Subtotal, Research and Development		80,443			- 80,443
Federal Assistance:					
Capability Building		64,663			- 64,663
Subtotal, Federal Assistance		64,663			- 64,663
Total, Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction		429,266			- 429,266
Total, Title IV, Research and Development, Training, and Services (Non-Defense)	1,562,896	1,526,602	1,641,718	+ 78,822	+ 115,116
Fee Funded Programs	(1,562,896)	(1,526,602)	(1,641,718)	(+ 78,822)	(+ 115,116)
	4,350,526	4,587,651	4,587,651	+ 237,125	
TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Financial Systems Modernization	41,800		39,000	- 2,800	+ 39,000
Presidential Residence Protection Assistance	41,000			- 41,000	
Analysis and Operations (Public Law 115-31) (Rescission)	- 4,307			+ 4,307	
TSA Operations and Support (Public Law 115-31) (FY17) (Rescission)	- 44,557			+ 44,557	
Coast Guard AC&I (Public Law 114-113) (FY16) (Rescission)	- 25,000			+ 25,000	
Coast Guard AC&I (Public Law 115-31) (FY17) (Rescission)			- 17,472	- 17,472	- 17,472
Coast Guard Alteration of Bridges (Public Law 108-334) (FY05) (Rescission)	- 1,786			+ 1,786	
Coast Guard Alteration of Bridges (Public Law 109-90) (FY06) (Rescission)	- 1,920			+ 1,920	
Coast Guard Alteration of Bridges (Public Law 109-295) (FY07) (Rescission)	- 1,791			+ 1,791	
Coast Guard Alteration of Bridges (Public Law 110-61) (FY08) (Rescission)	- 3,222			+ 3,222	
Coast Guard Alteration of Bridges (Public Law 111-83) (FY10) (Rescission)	- 3,681			+ 3,681	
S&T RDA&O (Public Law 114-113) (FY16) (Rescission)	- 2,000			+ 2,000	
S&T O&S (Public Law 115-31) (FY17) (Rescission)	- 2,000			+ 2,000	

S&T R&D (Public Law 115-31) (FY17) (Rescission)	-6,000				+6,000	-39,000	
DHS administrative savings					-39,000		
Legacy Funds (Rescission)	-100				+100		
DHS Lapsed Balances (Rescission)	-27,980				+27,980		
Treasury Asset Forfeiture Fund (Rescission)	-364,162				+244,162		
FEMA Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) (Rescission)				-300,000		-120,000	
						+300,000	
Total, Title V, General Provisions	-405,706	-300,000			+268,234	+162,528	
(Rescissions/Cancellations)	(-488,506)	(-300,000)			(+312,034)	(+123,528)	
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS							
ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISASTER RELIEF REQUIREMENTS, 2017 (PUBLIC LAW 115-72)							
Federal Emergency Management Agency Disaster Relief Fund (emergency)	18,670,000				-18,670,000		
National Flood Insurance Fund (debt cancellation) (Sec. 308) (emergency)	16,000,000				-16,000,000		
Total, Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements (Public Law 115-72) (emergency)	34,670,000				-34,670,000		
	34,670,000				-34,670,000		
BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2018							
Office of Inspector General:							
Operations and Support (emergency)	25,000				-25,000		
U.S. Customs and Border Support							
Operations and Support (emergency)	104,494				-104,494		
Procurement, Constructions, and Improvements (emergency)	45,000				-45,000		
Subtotal, U.S. Customs and Border Support	149,494				-149,494		
U.S. Immigrations and Customs Enforcement:							
Operations and Support (emergency)	30,905				-30,905		
Procurement, Constructions, and Improvements (emergency)	33,052				-33,052		
Subtotal, U.S. Immigrations and Customs Enforcement	63,957				-63,957		
Transportation Security Administration:							
Operations and Support (emergency)	10,322				-10,322		
Subtotal, Transportation Security Administration	10,322				-10,322		
Coast Guard:							
Operating Expenses (emergency)	112,136				-112,136		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Environmental Compliance and Restoration (emergency)	4,038	.....	.....	-4,038	.....
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements (emergency)	718,919	.....	.....	-718,919	.....
Subtotal, Coast Guard	835,093	.....	.....	-835,093	.....
Federal Emergency Management Agency:					
Operations and Support (emergency)	58,800	.....	.....	-58,800	.....
Procurement, Constructions, and Improvements (emergency)	1,200	.....	.....	-1,200	.....
Disaster Relief Fund (emergency)	23,500,000	.....	.....	-23,500,000	.....
Subtotal, Federal Emergency Management Agency	23,560,000	.....	.....	-23,560,000	.....
Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers:					
Operations and Support (emergency)	5,374	.....	.....	-5,374	.....
Procurement, Constructions, and Improvements (emergency)	5,000	.....	.....	-5,000	.....
Subtotal, Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers	10,374	.....	.....	-10,374	.....
Total, Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018	24,654,240	.....	.....	-24,654,240	.....
(Defense)	1,200	.....	.....	-1,200	.....
(Emergency)	24,654,240	.....	.....	-24,654,240	.....
Total, Other Appropriations	59,324,240	.....	.....	-59,324,240	.....
(Emergency appropriations)	59,324,240	.....	.....	-59,324,240	.....
(Defense)	1,200	.....	.....	-1,200	.....
(Nondefense)	59,323,040	.....	.....	-59,323,040	.....
Grand Total	116,252,357	55,824,438	57,190,844	-59,061,513	+1,366,406
(Non-Defense)	(112,355,240)	(52,139,595)	(53,228,000)	(-59,127,240)	(+1,088,405)
(Emergency Appropriations)	(59,324,240)	.....	.....	(-59,324,240)	.....
(Offsetting Collections)	(-4,188,555)	(-4,437,801)	(-4,437,801)	(-249,246)	.....

