

Calendar No. 188

118TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
118-85

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS
BILL, 2024

JULY 27, 2023.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MURPHY, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2625]

The Committee on Appropriations reports an original bill (S. 2625) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

Total obligational authority, fiscal year 2024

Total of bill as reported to the Senate	\$82,784,244,000
Amount of 2023 appropriations	89,605,164,000
Amount of 2024 budget estimate	81,807,777,000
Bill as recommended to Senate compared to—	
2023 appropriations	– 6,820,920,000
2024 budget estimate	+ 976,467,000

CONTENTS

	Page
Overview and Summary of the Bill	4
References	6
Title I:	
Departmental Management, Operations, Intelligence, and Oversight:	
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	7
Operations and Support	7
Federal Assistance	18
Management Directorate	18
Operations and Support	19
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	22
Federal Protective Service	23
Intelligence, Analysis, and Situational Awareness	23
Operations and Support	23
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	24
Office of Inspector General	25
Operations and Support	25
Title I: Administrative Provisions—This Act	26
Title II:	
Security, Enforcement, and Investigations:	
U.S. Customs and Border Protection:	
Operations and Support	29
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	44
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement:	
Operations and Support	49
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	65
Transportation Security Administration:	
Operations and Support	66
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	69
Research and Development	70
Coast Guard:	
Operations and Support	70
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	75
Research and Development	77
Health Care Fund Contribution	77
Retired Pay	78
United States Secret Service:	
Operations and Support	79
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	80
Research and Development	80
Title II: Administrative Provisions	80
Title III:	
Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery:	
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency:	
Operations and Support	83
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	88
Research and Development	88
Federal Emergency Management Agency:	
Operations and Support	89
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	94
Federal Assistance	94
Disaster Relief Fund	98
National Flood Insurance Fund	99
Title III: Administrative Provisions	99

	Page
Title IV:	
Research and Development, Training, and Services:	
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services:	
Operations and Support	101
Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers:	
Operations and Support	108
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	109
Science and Technology:	
Operations and Support	110
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	111
Research and Development	112
Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office:	
Operations and Support	117
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	117
Research and Development	118
Federal Assistance	119
Title IV: Administrative Provisions—This Act	119
Title V: General Provisions	120
Program, Project, and Activity	123
Compliance With Paragraph 7, Rule XVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate	124
Compliance With Paragraph 7(c), Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate	125
Compliance With Paragraph 12, Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate	125
Budgetary Impact of Bill	129
Disclosure of Congressionally Directed Spending Items	130
Comparative Statement of New Budget Authority	135

OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY OF THE BILL

Fiscal year 2024 represents the 21st annual appropriations cycle for the Department of Homeland Security. The Department continues to mature and prove its value to our Nation during periods of calm and adversity, and the Committee recognizes the Department's efforts to maintain our overall national security posture, especially in light of developing challenges and threats, without forsaking the mission to safeguard the American people and that of our homeland.

The Committee acknowledges the success in executing the Department's substantial missions is primarily due to the dedication of Department personnel and the Committee is grateful to the thousands of personnel across the Department for their commitment to public service and recognizes the contributions and sacrifices of their families.

The Committee continues to emphasize initiatives to connect and integrate programs across the homeland security enterprise in order to meaningfully quantify the value of new investments in improving operational capabilities and achieving performance improvements. This type of work must become common practice and not isolated exceptions. Future requests for investments should be informed by workload analyses and predictive analytics to clearly detail anticipated requirements and the costs relating to those requirements and the Committee directs the Department to actively examine new, innovative capabilities to successfully meet mission goals. The Committee calls on the Department to incorporate into future budget submissions the data resulting from modeling efforts and other analytics that directly speak to future workload impacts and operational requirements. The Committee expects the Department to continue gaining management and cost efficiencies by consolidating cross-component efforts while allowing components a reasonable flexibility necessary to respond quickly to changing or emergent threats.

The Committee recommends a total appropriation of \$81,637,000,000 for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2024. Of this amount, \$61,376,000,000 is for discretionary programs and \$20,261,000,000 is for the Disaster Relief Fund designated by the Congress as disaster relief pursuant to Public Law 112–25. This recommended level and the accompanying direction in the bill and report advance key, bipartisan priorities across the Department, including: (1) investments that encourage modern and realistic approaches to immigration processing including reducing backlogs for workforce authorizations; (2) resources to manage border requirements while also pressing to accelerate innovative capabilities (such as leveraging artificial intelligence to transform how vehicles and cargo are scanned when entering the U.S.); (3) funding to help safeguard against, and enable the recovery from, natural

and manmade disasters; (4) enhancing capabilities to detect and respond to growing numbers of cybersecurity threats from around the world, including threats to both the Federal Government, as well as non-Federal critical infrastructure and services; and (5) modernizing Coast Guard's surface and air fleets, enhancing our Nation's maritime safety and security capabilities and protecting our interests.

In addition, this bill makes unprecedented investments to protect American families against fentanyl. The Committee provides \$824,385,000 to Customs and Border Protection [CBP] and Immigration and Customs Enforcement [ICE] for a range of critical investments in the fight to stem the flow of fentanyl and other synthetic narcotics into the U.S. Such funds will also extend the fight beyond the border, and support and expand efforts to disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations that operate on a business model involving an endless cycle of narcotics, firearms, and human trafficking which threatens lives at home and abroad. Of this amount, \$719,385,000 is provided to CBP for improving the detection and seizure of fentanyl at ports of entry with investments in equipment, labs, and personnel for both inbound and outbound operations. For inbound operations, this level of funding is expected to result in an increase from 40 percent to 65 percent of passenger vehicles scanned entering the U.S. For outbound operations, this level of funding will triple the number of ports of entry on the southwest border with dedicated outbound capabilities to stop the flow of currency, firearms, ammunition, and other contraband being trafficked across the southern border to Mexico in connection with the sale of fentanyl. Of this amount, \$105,000,000 is provided to Homeland Security Investigations [HSI] to support the expansion of task forces, such as the successful Fentanyl Abatement and Suppression Team in San Diego, CA, for new agents near the border to support the work to dismantle and disrupt fentanyl trafficking, to expand the successful Transnational Criminal Investigative Units [TCIUs] abroad to further support work to stem fentanyl from ever reaching the United States to begin with, and to support HSI's physical presence abroad.

Fiscal year 2024 funding levels cited in this explanatory statement reflect the enacted amounts in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (Public Law 117-103), adjusted for comparability where noted, and do not include supplemental appropriations.

BILL FUNDING PRIORITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2023 enacted	Fiscal year 2024 Request	Committee recommendation
Title I—Departmental Management Operations	2,984,718	3,373,326	2,672,277
Title II—Security, Enforcement, and Investigations ...	45,819,765	46,118,234	48,828,506
Title III—Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	28,321,562	28,665,542	28,269,927
Title IV—Research, Development, Training, and Serv- ices	2,006,041	2,559,622	1,933,351
Title V—General Provisions	1,514,914	(56,191)	(67,061)
Total, new budget (obligational authority)	80,647,000	80,660,533	81,637,000

REFERENCES

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

Any reference to the Department 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 2024.

Any reference to FTE shall mean full-time equivalents.

Any reference to PPA shall mean program, project, and activity.

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 [OSEM] supports the Department by providing direction, management, and policy guidance to operating components. The programs, projects, and activities funded by this appropriation include: the Office of the Secretary [OE]; the Office of Policy [OPE]; the Office of Public Affairs [OPA]; the Office of Legislative Affairs [OLA]; the Office of Partnership and Engagement [OPE]; the Office of General Counsel [OGC]; the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties [OCRCL]; the Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman [CIS Ombudsman]; the Office of the Immigration Detention Ombudsman [OIDO]; and the Privacy Office [PRIV].

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$319,463,000 for OSEM, which is \$8,592,000 below the budget request amount and \$65,331,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level. The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2023 enacted and budget request levels:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2023 enacted	Fiscal year 2024 budget request	Committee recommendations
Management and Oversight	155,690	132,096	127,569
Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans	84,979	76,153	76,153
Operations and Engagement	96,077	84,806	82,841
Procurement, Construction and Improvement	8,048	.....	.....
Federal Assistance (Transfer out)	40,000	35,000	32,900
Total, Office of Secretary and Executive Management	344,794	293,055	286,563

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2023	\$336,746,000
Budget estimate, 2024	293,055,000
Committee recommendation	286,563,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$286,563,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$6,492,000 below the budget request amount and \$50,183,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

Access to High-Quality Affordable Childcare for Federal Employees.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, and semi-annually thereafter, the Department is directed to provide a report on access to high-quality affordable childcare for children of Department employees. The report shall detail all current programs or efforts that assist Federal employees with childcare, identify programs, including recruitment and retention programs, that would assist with childcare, and detail all associated costs, even if such costs are projections. Additionally, the Department shall survey employees to capture interest in such programs or efforts and identify to the Committee the level of interest and provide the number of employees using such programs. Where possible, the Department shall identify whether access to childcare hinders recruitment or retention efforts, provide the geographical locations where such hindrance occurs, and identify targeted programs for such cases.

Alternative Work Arrangements.—The Committee is evaluating the impact of alternative work arrangements, including telework, on productivity and office space and other resource needs. The Committee directs the Department, on a component-by-component basis, to provide a report within 120 days of enactment of this act providing data on the number and percentage of employees who are permitted to use alternative work arrangements; the average number of days per month employees used telework in FY 2023; and how alternative work arrangements have impacted productivity, including comparisons of productivity metrics for employees who telework versus report to a Department facility. Further, the Committee directs the Department, on a component-by-component basis, to provide a report detailing any policies, whether formal or informal, governing alternative work arrangements and safeguards designed to ensure that employees are fully productive while taking advantage of an alternative work arrangement.

Biometric Exit and Visa Overstay.—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 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. Further, pursuant to section 1376 of title 8, United States Code, the Department is required to collect data on nonimmigrants who have overstayed their visas and to report annual estimates to Congress. The Committee expects that the Department will provide the report on an annual basis. As previously required, 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 ongoing actions to identify individuals who have overstayed their visas, including those necessary to improve the capabilities to report such information; notify indi-

viduals 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.

Charging Document Backlog.—The Committee is dismayed at the Department’s complete disregard for last year’s requirement to brief on a plan to address the charging document backlog. The Department has had more than 18 months to address this issue. Its failure to do so has left hundreds of thousands of noncitizens in limbo, unable to start the formal removal process. As such, within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act and monthly thereafter, the Department is directed to report to the Committee on progress made to address the charging document backlog. The monthly report shall not only provide detailed data on the number of charging documents issued and the outstanding backlog, but it shall also detail what actions both CBP and ICE have taken to address the charging document backlog and to ensure that it will not grow. The report shall also include resources in the form of FTE and funding dedicated to closing the backlog.

Correct Addresses for Noncitizen Final Destination.—The Committee is concerned that some noncitizens leaving the physical custody of the Department do not have the correct mailing address on their release paperwork which includes their actual final destination, but rather have physical addresses of local organizations. The failure to include the correct mailing address makes it significantly harder for the noncitizen to receive information from the Department, preventing the noncitizen from fully complying with all immigration processes. The Department is encouraged to examine the current policies and procedures relating to the collection of mailing addresses for those noncitizens who come into the physical custody or are otherwise encountered by the Department and is discouraged from supplying addresses where the noncitizen cannot provide.

Consolidation of Detention Inspections.—The Committee believes that an aggressive, and well-funded, internal and external inspection program is essential to ensure that individuals in the physical custody of the Department reside in safe, secure and humane environments. The Office of the Immigration Detention Ombudsman [OIDO] was created to help facilitate additional oversight of detention facilities, however, after the Ombudsman’s creation, other Departmental components continue to also conduct detention inspections, resulting in multiple, overlapping efforts and resource competition. The Committee notes that the Department has failed to submit the report as required by the report accompanying the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328. Within 30 days of enactment of this act, the Department shall provide the Committee with the report as directed in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117-328.

Border-Related Data and Transparency.—In addition to the reporting requirements found in the National Defense Authorization Act of 2017 (Public Law 114-328), the Committee continues its requirement that the Department submit quarterly Border Security Status reports and data on the deportation, or removal, of the parents of citizen children semiannually.

DATA Act Reporting.—The Committee expects the Department to submit timely, accurate, and complete financial and award information under existing Department of the Treasury reporting obligations in accordance with established management guidance, reporting processes, and data standards established under the requirements of the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act (Public Law 113–101).

Colocation of Department Components.—Within 90 days after the date of the enactment of this act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the subcommittee a report on department efforts to colocate Department components and activities into regional operating locations or campuses, including to enhance operations and access to secure facilities.

Countering-Unmanned Aerial Systems [UAS].—The Committee remains concerned about the increasing threat that Unmanned Aerial Systems [UAS] pose to our National security and to the safety of the public and the Federal workforce, including their use in facilitating illicit activity at the southern border. The Secretary, in conjunction with the Office of Intelligence and Analysis [I&A], and CBP, shall provide a report to the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act detailing the current threats posed by the use of drones by transnational criminal organizations along the Southern border, the Department’s ability to address this threat through counter-UAS activities, and any authorities that would allow the Department to better interdict and deter UAS.

Department’s Mission in Rural Areas.—The Office of Partnership and Engagement is directed to provide a briefing to the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on its outreach efforts to rural communities and Tribes in their efforts to support the homeland security mission.

Efficacy of Foreign Terrorist Organization Designation.—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall produce a report that identifies all additional authority the Department would acquire if drug cartels were formally designated as Foreign Terrorist Organizations by the Secretary of State.

Ending Online Child Exploitation.—The Committee 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 and provide the appropriate committees of jurisdiction with an updated comprehensive study on human trafficking as required in the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–457). The briefing shall include steps the Department has taken to respond to the recent media reports concerning the safety and well-being of vulnerable unaccompanied children.

Executive Order on Promoting Access to Voting.—The President issued Executive Order 14019 on March 7, 2021, entitled “Promoting Access to Voting.” Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall provide a brief on any plans developed and actions taken with respect to Executive Order 14019.

Family Reunification.—The Committee expects that the Department will, consistent with assessments that it is in the best inter-

est of the child, and whenever possible, ensure that separated family units are reunited prior to removal or deportation, released from CBP or Bureau of Prisons custody, or remain together upon transfer to ICE or ORR custody. The Committee expects the Department to ensure that individuals 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 (Public Law 110–457).

Family Separation from Parents and Legal Guardians.—The Committee remains concerned about the lasting traumatic harm inflicted on children when they are separated from their parents and legal guardians. The Committee strongly discourages any such family separations, absent a specific and documented determination by an OHS-hired, State-licensed child welfare professional that such separation is in the best interests of a child. When making such a determination, the Committee reminds the Department that general criminal convictions unrelated to the health, safety or welfare of the child, are irrelevant for the purposes of making a recommendation to separate a child from their parent or legal guardian. 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, whether a State-licensed child welfare professional determined that those separations were in the best interests of the child; the ages of all children separated from their family units; the nature of administrative or criminal charges filed against the adult family members; and the frequency of instances where family units are removed or deported separately.

Future Goods and Services for Homeland Security Feasibility Report.—The Secretary, in conjunction with Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] and Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency [CISA], as well as relevant departmental components and other Federal agencies and departments, shall provide a report to the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on the feasibility of producing an annual projection of needs for goods and services regarding response to and recovery from nationwide events. The feasibility report shall detail the ways in which sourcing domestic and foreign supplies affects response and recovery preparedness and shall include the potential impact of the development of a program that communicates anticipated national needs on the reliability of the supply chain.

Joint Requirements Council [JRC].—The Department is directed to continue to provide quarterly briefings on the JRC, which, at a minimum, shall include specific identification of accomplishments for the preceding quarter, particularly those that have resulted in any resource alignment, produced any cost savings or resulted in any other efficiency. Furthermore, the Department is directed to brief the Committee on alternative methods to improve the Department’s operational effectiveness while ensuring DHS components

possess the maximum degree of flexibility to address mission critical challenges

Limited English Proficient Communities.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, and annually thereafter, the Department is directed to provide a detailed report to the Committee covering the Department's annual advertising expenditures by component. The report shall identify expenditures that relate to limited English proficient communities and shall delineate between forms of advertising such as television, radio, or Internet.

Norther Border Coordination Center.—Within 90 days after the date of the enactment of this act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the subcommittee a report on how a northern border coordination center would impact the implementation of the Northern Border Strategy.

Parole Quarterly Report.—The Department is reminded of the instruction in Public Law 117–103 to produce a quarterly report on its use of parole authority, including the number of parole requests received and granted, and for those granted, the rationale for each grant and its duration.

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.

Recalcitrant Countries.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall, in consultation with the Department of State and other relevant agencies, submit a report on efforts to remove noncitizens encountered from countries who currently refuse to accept returns. The report shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

Report on Public Health Authorities in Title 8.—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall examine whether Title 8 should be amended to include a provision addressing immigration processing during a public health emergency since Title 42 is an authority for the Department of Health and Human Services.

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.

Separation of Family Units.—The Committee remains concerned about the separation of children from other family members who may not be the parent or legal guardian, including children who arrive with an adult sibling, grandparent, or other family kinship unit. The Committee notes that the Department has initiated a program, in coordination with the Department of Health and

Human Services [HHS], to process these family units while maintaining family unity, without a change in the law. The Department is directed to provide the Committee with monthly updates on this program, including but not limited to the number of children and/or family units processed by the program, the number of successful sponsorships facilitated at the border by the program, any instances of fraud, trafficking, false family claims, or other unsuccessful disenrollments of the program, and efforts by the Department to ensure the safety and welfare of children. The Committee is also aware that some children arriving with other family members, are sometimes classified as “accompanied” children or otherwise deprived of statutory protections provided for unaccompanied children in existing law when they are expelled or not processed as an unaccompanied child. The Committee is concerned that the Department lacks unified definitions, policies, and field guidance, informed by child welfare experts, reflecting a more accurate definition of family unit. The Committee directs the Department to develop consistent policy addressing these family units in collaboration with other Federal agencies that work with unaccompanied children and informed by child welfare principles. The policy shall seek to maintain family unity for children arriving without a parent or legal guardian, preserve the child’s right to seek humanitarian protection and/or be released from the Department’s custody pursuant to Federal law, and facilitate and expedite necessary processing to place or release the child with the arriving individual consistent with existing law and policy regarding unaccompanied child sponsors. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall brief the Committee on any changes resulting from this direction to policy.

State Police and Crime Labs.—The work of CBP, 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 on its use of and partnerships with State crime labs, including funds associated with such partnerships, and should fully reimburse State crime labs for the service they provide to the Department.

Study of Costs Absorbed by Components and Funding Alignment.—The Committee is aware that for many years challenges

have existed in aligning funding across multiple components' function, capabilities, and activities at the border. Additionally, the Committee is aware that many of the prior solutions are drastically outdated and do not account for the increased costs associated with 2023 realities, such as the 2011 agreement for medical costs associated with individuals in CBP custody, and transportation challenges from the border for noncitizens. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Committee directs the Secretary to examine the funding sources and agreements between all components with a permanent presence at the border to determine whether funding sources should be realigned or agreements updated or terminated and shall make such recommendations to the Committee in its fiscal year 2025 Budget Request, including any proposed language changes. Such examination shall include, at a minimum, health and medical costs for all noncitizens, regardless of which component has legal custody, transportation-related expenses, and housing and custody costs. The review shall properly examine downstream costs on components if one component engages in a significant policy change, such as release of noncitizens without proper processing, and make recommendations on the proper alignment of funding.

Tribal Consultation.—Department personnel interact with Tribes and thousands of Tribal members every day. Some Department personnel do not have training on Tribal issues, which may lead to misunderstandings that negatively impact Tribes, Tribal members, and ultimately, the Department. The Committee recognizes that the Department is required under Executive Order 13175 to consult and coordinate with Tribal governments. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall consult and work with Tribes to improve the mandatory base level training course for Department personnel, including but not limited to FTE, part time employees, and contractors, who have regular interactions with Tribal members or are likely to encounter Tribal members at their duty station.

Women in Law Enforcement.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall brief the Committee on current Department-wide efforts to recruit and retain women in law enforcement. At a minimum, the briefing shall include information of all law enforcement components detailing: an overview of current recruitment and retention efforts of women by component; with base funding for such efforts; success of current efforts including identification of the metrics of success by fiscal year; and the current percentage of women in law enforcement and their seniority per component. The briefing shall also identify planned recruitment and retention efforts by component for the next fiscal year, any funding requirements to improve the recruitment and retention of women in law enforcement fields by component with comparisons of similar efforts by other Federal law enforcement agencies, including the Department of Justice, and provide recommendations by component for new programs or efforts that would further support the recruitment and retention of women in law enforcement.

Terrorism Watch List.—The Department shall notify Congress within 7 days if an individual on the Federal Bureau of Investiga-

tion's Terrorist Screening Data Set is encountered by the Department at or between a port of entry.

Parole Report.—The Department is reminded of the instruction in Public Law 117–103 to produce a report on its use of parole authority, including the number of parole requests received and granted, and for those granted, the rationale for each grant and its duration. The report shall now be required on a monthly basis and shall be released at the same time as CBP releases its monthly operation statistics update.

Countering Domestic Terrorism.—The Committee is concerned about the Department's consultation and coordination with non-governmental organizations to identify what constitutes "extremism" and "extremist organizations". Therefore, within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Secretary shall brief the Committees and make publicly available a report regarding the ways in which the Department consults with and utilizes non-government organizations and non-profit entities to track allegedly "extremist" groups operating in the United States.

OFFICE OF STRATEGY, POLICY, AND PLANS

Center for Prevention Programs and Partnerships.—The Committee directs the Department to coordinate with the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and key public safety officials across the Nation to promote information sharing and ensure an effective, responsive, and organized joint effort to combat domestic terrorism. The Committee further directs the Department to review the anti-terrorism training and resource programs that the Department provides to Federal and SLTT law enforcement agencies and ensure that such programs include training and resources to assist SLTT law enforcement agencies in understanding, detecting, deterring, and investigating acts of domestic terrorism and extremists' activities targeting infiltration of law enforcement agencies. The Committee also directs the Department to report to the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on the Department's assessment of the domestic terrorism threat, including extremists' activities targeting infiltration of Federal and SLTT law enforcement agencies. Such report shall also include an analysis of incidents or attempted incidents of domestic terrorism that occurred in the United States during the preceding fiscal year. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall produce a report that provides a description of all procedural and substantive privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections applicable to CP3 programs, whether administered directly by the Department, through grant recipients, or by other third parties, and a detailed description of how CP3 monitors grant recipient compliance with Federal civil rights laws pursuant to 44 C.F.R. Part 7, as well as of any other applicable statutory or regulatory provisions.

Policy on Legal Orientation and Access Within all Department Facilities.—The Committee is concerned that noncitizens do not have a sufficient understanding of their rights, obligations, and responsibilities within the immigration system. The Committee is aware that immigration-benefit request outcomes and the pace of processing can be substantially different when all parties are rep-

resented by competent counsel. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department in cooperation with the OCRCL, shall brief the Committee on the benefits, challenges and the potential overall impact on the immigration system, if legal orientation and access programs were required or permitted in all custody and detention facilities. The briefing shall discuss the specific changes necessary to facilitate legal orientation and meaningful access if conducted in facilities where the right to counsel does not presently exist and identify the necessary funding requirements.

Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems [sUAS] Procurement.—The Committee remains concerned about the threat of foreign-made sUAS collecting intelligence on U.S. national security facilities and critical infrastructure. For the purposes of securing and protecting infrastructure critical to national security, requirements for purchases of American-made UAS should be implemented as soon as practicable. Until such requirements are in place, for any acquisition using funds in this act, including those by Federal grant recipients, the Department shall require certification of review of the industry alert, and any subsequent UAS guidance, and completion of a risk assessment that considers the proposed use of the foreign-made UAS. The Committee directs the Department to conduct a review of domestically produced alternatives and update guidance, as appropriate.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

Language Access Programs.—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, OCRCL shall conduct an analysis of existing language access plans for the Department. The report shall include but not be limited to: (1) an assessment of current language access plans; (2) whether existing language access plans meet applicable requirements; and (3) whether any legal rights orientations are provided in the appropriate language for migrants participating in agency programs. Any recommendations developed after review of the existing plans shall utilize the four-factor analysis identified in Section 4 of the Department's Master Language Access plan.

287(g) Agreements.—OCRCL shall conduct an assessment of every jurisdiction delegated law enforcement authority under section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1357(g)). The office is directed to issue and publish online, with redactions only as required by the Freedom of Information Act [FOIA], an annual report for each participating jurisdiction including: (1) assessment of whether the terms of the delegation of authority are being followed, including whether participating jurisdictions are engaged in immigration enforcement activities outside the terms or scope of the agreement; (2) assessment of compliance with steering committee requirements including frequency of steering committee meetings, number of participants, and record of attendance at such meetings by ICE; (3) data and information related to individuals placed into removal proceedings by 287(g)-designated officers that would be necessary or useful in identifying patterns of racial profiling or other unconstitutional police practices, including nationality, race, gender, and criminal charges or convictions; (4) documentation of any alleged civil rights and liberty violations

committed by the participating jurisdiction; (5) any plans for future expansion of or changes to the program in that participating jurisdiction; and, (6) any reports to the OIG or Secretary as to whether the terms of the agreement governing the delegation of authority have been materially violated and/or whether the participating jurisdiction has any alleged or reported pattern or practice of civil rights violations.

OFFICE OF HEALTH SECURITY

Child Welfare Professionals.—Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall provide a report to the Committee detailing the status and plan of fully onboarding previously funded licensed child welfare professionals. The report shall identify how many licensed child welfare professionals have been hired, how many additional professionals the Department intends to hire, where such professionals are or will be assigned, and how the Department is utilizing or intends to utilize such professionals.

PRIVACY OFFICE

Collected Personal Information.—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee, a report detailing the collection and use of personal information by all components of the Department. The report shall include information about the collection of personally identifiable data of U.S. and non-U.S. persons by all components of the Department, including data reflecting expressive or associational activities, and including but not limited to collection from social media platforms, data brokers, electronic devices, applications for services and accreditations provided by components, encounters at ports of entry, and other travel information. It shall also include how the data is stored and shared, or accessed, which internal components it is shared with, which external partners inside and outside the Federal Government, including but not limited to local, State and Tribal law enforcement, foreign governments, and private businesses it is shared with, the legal basis for its collection, and all civil rights, civil liberties and privacy mechanisms that are used to protect the rights of individuals whose data is accessed, stored, or shared. Finally, the report shall address any mechanisms that allow individuals to seek redress if they believe that they are erroneously included in any of the lists maintained by the Department or erroneously subjected to additional screening, scrutiny, or surveillance as a result of a Department risk assessment process. The report shall be provided in an unclassified manner that can be shared with the public to the greatest extent possible and with a classified annex as necessary.

IMMIGRATION DETENTION OMBUDSMAN

Report on Ombudsman Independence.—The Committee is concerned that the Ombudsman Office is not truly independent of the Department, which necessarily impacts the Ombudsman's ability to be impartial, fair, maintain confidentiality, and engage in a credible review process of complaints and concerns brought to the Ombudsman by employees, the public, or individuals in the physical

custody of the Department. The Committee would like to see the Ombudsman truly become an independent entity that rests outside of the Department, similar to the independent nature of the Department OIG. Until such time as the Ombudsman can be moved from the Department, the Ombudsman is directed to report to the Committee, no less than monthly, any instances where the Ombudsman’s independence, impartiality, confidentiality, or fairness are impeded due to the organizational structure of the Ombudsman.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

The committee recommends \$32,900,000 for Federal Assistance, which shall be transferred to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for evidence-based targeted violence and terrorism prevention grants and the Alternatives to Detention [ATD] Case Management Pilot Program.

Appropriations, 2023	\$40,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	35,000,000
Committee recommendation	32,900,000

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 [IOUSM], the Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer [CRSO], the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer [CHCO], the Office of the Chief Security Officer [CSO], the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer [CPO], the Office of the Chief Financial Officer [CFO], the Office of the Chief Information [CIO], and the Office of Biometric Identity Management [OBIM].

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,774,317,000 for the Management Directorate, which is \$669,328,000 below the budget request amount and \$294,088,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level. The Committee continues to support the Department’s efforts to provide greater transparency of the cost of management operations and to strengthen integration, coordination, and performance across components. The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2023 enacted and budget request levels:

MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2023 enacted	Fiscal year 2024 budget request	Committee recommendations
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	6,675	6,896	6,652
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer	275,791	265,218	263,712
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	150,174	156,899	146,084
Office of the Chief Security Officer	188,700	203,844	197,056
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	92,940	97,332	97,332
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	114,213	119,004	118,856
Office of the Chief Information Officer	630,850	626,771	616,599

MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2023 enacted	Fiscal year 2024 budget request	Committee recommendations
Office of Program Accountability and Risk Management	18,245	19,842	17,054
Office of Biometric Identity Management	265,572	237,607	237,607
Total, Operations and Support	1,743,160	1,733,413	1,700,952
Construction and Facility Improvements	188,000	526,474	.....
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	116,293	173,758	63,365
Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology	20,952	10,000	10,000
Total, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	325,245	710,232	73,365
Total, Management Directorate	2,068,405	2,443,645	1,774,317

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2023	\$1,743,160,000
Budget estimate, 2024	1,733,413,000
Committee recommendation	1,700,952,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,700,952,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$32,461,000 below the budget request amount and \$42,208,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

Component Obligation Plans.—The Department shall continue submitting obligation plans in a timely manner 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.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF HUMAN CAPITAL OFFICER

DHS Cybersecurity Professionals.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, OCHCO, in coordination with OCIO and CISA, shall brief the Committee on the status of hiring cybersecurity professionals and proposed solutions to develop standardized metrics used to ensure consistency in identifying skills and talents of employees across the Department. The briefing shall include recommendations on how IT-focused jobs can be classified for qualification standards that could be updated to meet the Department’s needs, and shall incorporate the use of the new Cybersecurity Talent Management System [CTMS].

Hiring in Rural Communities.—Departmental 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 have exacerbated chronic staffing problems at 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 the Department is encouraged to explore existing opportunities to fill vacancies where possible. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall pro-

vide a report to the Committee on the challenges of 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 and shall specifically describe steps the Department has taken to address the identified challenges or identify requirements to address the identified challenges.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Justification.—The CFO is directed to ensure that fiscal year 2025 budget justification materials for classified and unclassified budgets of all components are submitted, concurrent with the President’s budget submission to the Congress.

The justifications shall continue to 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 explanatory statement. Information should be presented in quantifiable terms with specific breakdowns of the funding.
- Tables that compare prior year actual appropriations 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 2025.
- 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 explanatory statement, a breakdown, for fiscal year 2024 enacted amounts and fiscal year 2025 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 signifi-

- cant 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 (Public Law 73–2) 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 2023 and 2024.

Additionally, the CFO, working with component agencies, shall ensure that output from predictive models used by agencies to inform likely impacts to future workloads are incorporated into the Department’s fiscal year 2025 budget justification materials. For each relevant program area, budget materials shall clearly describe and quantify the projections used to inform resource requests, indicate the agencies impacted by the projections, and confirm whether the budget requests for those agencies were developed using the same assumptions. While the Committee recognizes that deviations in spend plans are likely in program implementation, the Department is directed to notify the Committee when significant, policy related changes are made to spend plans. 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.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

Technology Modernization Fund [TMF] Reporting.—The Committee supports the Department’s efforts to leverage the TMF to improve the delivery of mission critical services. The Committee directs the Department to provide notice to the Committee when the Department, or a component agency, submits an initial project proposal to the Technology Modernization Board. If a proposal from the Department or component agency is accepted, the Department shall provide the Committee a briefing on the project and the plan for paying back the TMF, e.g., identify projected cost savings immediately thereafter.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF PROCUREMENT OFFICER

Domestic Supply Chain Report.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Secretary shall provide a re-

port to the Committee with recommendations on how the Department may procure additional items from domestic sources and bolster the domestic supply chain for items related to national security. The report shall include a status of the compliance of the Department with the requirements under section 604 of title VI of division A of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (6 U.S.C. 453b) to buy certain items related to national security interests from sources in the United States.

OFFICE OF BIOMETRIC IDENTITY MANAGEMENT

Briefings on the Homeland Security Advanced Recognition Technology [HART].—The Committee remains concerned with the continuing delays and cost overruns for HART and directs the Department to continue to provide disclosure of technologies, data collection mechanisms, and sharing agreements among Department agencies, other Federal, State, local, and foreign law enforcement agencies, and fusion centers as it relates to the development of the HART biometric database. In cases where the Department relies on information obtained through the HART database or through the State Department foreign intelligence sharing, to separate a minor child from a parent, primary caregiver, or close relative who is caring for or traveling with that child, the Department shall report this incident to the OIG and OCRCL within 24 hours of the separation.

Quarterly Briefings.—OBIM is directed to continue briefing the Committee on a quarterly basis on its workload, service levels, staffing, modernization efforts, and other operations. These briefings shall further detail how much support OBIM is providing by Departmental component.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2023	\$325,245,000
Budget estimate, 2024	710,232,000
Committee recommendation	73,365,000

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

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.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2023 enacted and fiscal year 2024 budget request levels:

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2023 enacted	Fiscal year 2024 budget request	Committee recommendations
FPS Operations	457,300	466,777	466,777
Countermeasures	1,656,179	1,737,610	1,737,610
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service	2,113,479	2,204,387	2,204,387
Offsetting fee collections	-2,113,479	-2,204,387	-2,204,387

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$2,204,387,000 for FPS, as requested, and these amounts are offset by collections paid by GSA tenants and credited to the account.

Appropriations, 2023	\$2,113,479,000
Budget estimate, 2024	2,204,387,000
Committee recommendation	2,204,387,000

INTELLIGENCE, ANALYSIS, AND SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

The Intelligence, Analysis, and Situational Awareness 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 Situational Awareness [OSA]. The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2023 enacted and fiscal year 2024 budget request levels:

INTELLIGENCE, ANALYSIS, AND SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2023 enacted	Fiscal year 2024 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	316,640	349,424	341,497
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements		23,831	
Subtotal, Intelligence, Analysis, and Situational Awareness	316,640	373,255	341,497

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2023	\$316,640,000
Budget estimate, 2024	349,424,000
Committee recommendation	341,497,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$341,497,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], \$7,927,000 below the budget request amount, and \$24,857,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

Intelligence Data Environment for Analytics [IDEA].—The recommendation does not include the requested \$688,000 for the IDEA.

Other Reductions.—The recommendation includes other reductions totaling \$7,239,000 below the budget request amount for O&S.

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

Caribbean Threat Assessment.—The Committee is concerned about increased criminal activity and investment by foreign adversaries in the Caribbean and appreciates the Department’s prior work on the issue. However, the Committee notes that past assessments have not been solely dedicated to this region and have not contained sufficient specificity to assist lawmakers to the fullest extent. The Committee recognizes the need for an in-depth threat assessment by the Department pertaining to threats emerging from criminal activity and investment by foreign adversaries in the Caribbean. Thus, within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department is directed to conduct an in-depth threat assessment as it relates to threats posed to the United States homeland by increased criminal activity, including drug, weapons, and human trafficking, and investment by countries identified by the United States as foreign adversaries in the Caribbean. The assessment may also contain resource allocation and policy recommendations for combatting such threats.

Intelligence Expenditure Plan.—The Department’s Chief Intelligence Officer is directed to brief the Committee on the fiscal year 2024 expenditure plan for the Office of Intelligence and Analysis within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act. The plan shall include the following:

- (1) fiscal year 2024 expenditures and staffing allotted for each program as compared to fiscal years 2020 through 2023;
- (2) all funded versus on-board positions, including FTE, contractors, and reimbursable and non-reimbursable detailees;
- (3) a plan for all programs and investments, including dates or timeframes for achieving key milestones;
- (4) allocations of funding within each PPA for individual programs and a description of the desired outcomes for fiscal year 2024; and
- (5) items outlined in the classified annex accompanying the fiscal year 2022 explanatory statement, updated for fiscal year 2024.

Continuation of Fiscal Year 2022 Requirements.—The Department is directed to continue providing in fiscal year 2024 any briefing and report as outlined in the classified annex accompanying the fiscal year 2022 explanatory statement.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2023	
Budget estimate, 2024	\$23,831,000
Committee recommendation	

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$0 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], \$23,831,000 below the budget request amount, and the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Office of Inspector General [OIG] conducts audits, inspections, investigations, and other reviews of the Department’s programs and operations with the goal of preventing and detecting fraud, waste, and abuse.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2023	\$214,879,000
Budget estimate, 2024	228,371,000
Committee recommendation	237,000,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$237,000,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$8,629,000 above the budget request and \$22,121,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

	Fiscal year 2023 enacted	Fiscal year 2024 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	214,879,000	228,371,000	237,000,000
Total, Office of Inspector General	214,879,000	228,371,000	237,000,000

Inspectors General across the government, including the Department’s OIG, perform a critical function on behalf of the Congress and the American public. Between fiscal years 2018 and 2022, OIG estimates that its work to deter waste, fraud, and abuse saves the Department \$14.85 for every \$1.00 obligated in support of OIG operations.

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.

Denial of OIG Access to Records and Information.—The Committee is concerned about denials and delayed responses by Department component agencies to OIG requests that are properly scoped. The OIG shall provide a monthly report to the Committee concerning efforts of components to prevent or impede OIG access to such records, documents, or other materials. The report shall include at a minimum, a summary of the OIG request, including the justification or legal rationale for the request, a description of the component response to the request, and any other information the OIG determines is appropriate.

Quarterly Budget and Staffing Briefings.—The OIG shall continue to provide the Committee quarterly budget and staffing briefings which shall include all available funding sources, contracts, and contract staffing.

TITLE I—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 101. 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 102. 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 103. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Secretary, in conjunction with the Secretary of Treasury, to notify the Committee of any proposed transfers from the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund to any agency at the Department.

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

Section 105. The Committee continues a provision related to acquisition reporting.

Section 106. The Committee continues a modified provision related to pilot projects undertaken by the Department.

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 \$18,092,605,000 for CBP, which is \$1,646,543,000 above the budget request amount and \$65,210,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level when adding in \$1,563,143,000 provided in fiscal year 2023 border management funding.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2023 enacted and fiscal year 2024 budget request levels:

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2023 enacted	Fiscal year 2024 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	15,590,694	15,384,921	16,598,076
Small Airport User Fee	12,000	27,000	17,000
Columbia Free Trade Collections	280,000	325,000	325,000
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	581,558	719,141	1,152,529
Total, Customs and Border Protection	16,464,252	16,446,062	18,092,605
Total, CBP with FY23 Title V Border Management Funding	18,027,395	16,456,062	18,092,605
Estimated fee collections:			
Immigration inspection user fee	642,788	823,034	823,034
Immigration enforcement fines	237	841	841
ESTA	50,684	58,005	58,005
Land border inspection fee	62,537	81,907	81,907
COBRA fee	532,102	723,085	723,085
APHIS inspection fee	417,000	577,500	577,500
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	224,931	323,174	323,174
Virgin Island fee	11,649	11,754	11,754
Customs Unclaimed Goods	2,519	4,120	4,120
9/11 Response and Biometric Account	46,540	61,000	61,000
Total, Estimated fee collections	1,990,987	2,664,420	2,664,420
Reimbursable Preclearance	39,000	39,000	39,000
Global entry user fee	174,000	346,000	346,000
Transfer Out	- 800,000		- 752,000

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

	Fiscal year 2023 enacted	Fiscal year 2024 budget request	Committee recommendations
Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, available fund- ing	17,868,239	19,505,482	20,390,025

Combating Fentanyl, Opioids, and Other Synthetic Narcotics and Disrupting and Dismantling Transnational Criminal Organizations [TCOs].—The Committee provides \$824,385,000 to CBP and ICE for a range of critical and unprecedented investments in the fight to stem the flow of fentanyl and other synthetic narcotics into the U.S. Such funds will also extend the fight beyond the border, and support and expand efforts to disrupt and dismantle the TCOs' business model abroad involving an endless cycle of narcotics, firearms, and human trafficking which threatens lives at home and abroad. Of this amount, \$719,385,000 is provided to CBP for improving the detection and seizure of fentanyl at ports of entry with investments in equipment, labs, and personnel for both inbound and outbound operations. For inbound operations, this level of funding is expected to result in an increase from 40 percent to 65 percent of passenger vehicles scanned entering the U.S. with \$199,485,000 for non-intrusive inspection [NII] equipment, \$24,300,000 to expand existing capabilities at 16 labs and new labs at 8 ports of entry, \$8,100,000 for a new Joint Fentanyl Signature Lab in El Paso with the DEA and FDA, and \$75,000,000 for 500 new CBP officers and mission support staff.

For outbound operations, this level of funding will triple the number of ports of entry on the southwest border with dedicated outbound capabilities to stop the flow of currency, firearms, ammunition, and other contraband being trafficked across the southern border to Mexico in connection with the sale of fentanyl. Building from three locations funded from fiscal year 2023 funding to a total of nine locations with \$70,000,000 for NII and \$30,000,000 for 200 new CBP officers and mission support staff. Additionally, \$312,500,000 is funded, as requested, for fully deploying previously funded NII and development of new algorithms and other technology improvements.

Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide the Committee a spend plan with timeframes for the execution of these funds and projected performance impacts to operational capabilities as a result of these funds. CBP shall update the Committee on a monthly basis on the use of these funds and provide actual performance impacts against projections.

Integrating Budget Requests.—The Committee receives individual requests for funding for personnel, technology, equipment, infrastructure, and services for CBP operations that do not take into account how funding in one area impacts another. To date, the Committee must assess and fund these requests as stand-alone budget proposals, potentially resulting in funding imbalances across CBP programs and minimizing the value of investments. To make more informed budget decisions, CBP must provide the Committee with appropriate data that describes and quantifies the relationships between investments. The Committee continues its direction to CBP

to include with any requests for new funds a description of other programs the investment is expected to impact and a description of the anticipated impact. This should apply to both internal CBP impacts and to impacts across other DHS components. The Committee directs CBP to provide a plan and a briefing within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act on how the agency will comply with this requirement, to include how CBP plans to adjust internal planning and budgeting processes in order to be able to capture the data necessary to fully comply with this requirement.

Developing and Using Predictive Analytics.—The Committee has a long history of funding analytic and modeling capabilities across CBP, from the Advanced Trade Analytics Platform to tools that project future flow of travel and trade to the U.S. The development and use of the output from these investments brings a critical understanding of future workload and the optimal requirements to meet that workload in a more cost effective manner. Unfortunately, much of the data resulting from these investments are not provided to the Committee through budget justifications and reporting requirements. The Committee directs CBP to provide within 45 days of the date of enactment of this act, a list of all analytic and modeling capabilities at the agency, a description of the data provided by those capabilities, how CBP currently uses that data, and any plans to expand that use. Further, CBP shall provide a briefing within the same time period to the Committee with a plan to incorporate the data output from analytic and modeling investments into reporting requirements in fiscal years 2024 and 2025, and budget justifications for fiscal year 2026.

Prioritizing the Acquisition of Innovative and Emerging Technologies and Capabilities.—The Commissioner shall ensure that all funding provided in this act for the acquisition of operational or administrative technology, equipment, and services focuses on innovative and emerging capabilities. Agency policies should prioritize the testing and, when testing results support a sound business case, their acquisition and operationalization. New technologies, including artificial intelligence [AI]/machine learning [ML] tools and autonomous capabilities, are critical for improving mission performance and personnel effectiveness. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on a plan to better prioritize innovative and emerging technologies and autonomous capabilities into the agency’s internal planning, budgeting, and programming processes.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2023	\$15,590,694,000
Budget estimate, 2024	15,384,921,000
Committee recommendation	16,598,076,000

The CBP Operations and Support [O&S] appropriation provides funds for border security, immigration, customs, agricultural inspections, the regulation and facilitation of international trade, the collection of import duties, and the enforcement of U.S. trade laws. In addition to directly-appropriated resources, fee collections ranging from immigration, cargo, and agriculture inspections; public-private partnership reimbursements, travel authorizations; reg-

istered traveler programs; and other programs are available for the operations of CBP.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$16,598,076,000 for O&S, which is \$1,213,155,000 above the budget request amount and \$555,761,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level when adding in \$1,563,143,000 provided in fiscal year 2023 border management funding. This total includes \$3,274,000 from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.

Resource Prioritization.—The Committee directs CBP to brief the Committee bimonthly on efforts to evaluate CBP-wide workload, capabilities, assets, and human resource gaps, describe how those gaps impact mission performance, and to use the results of the ongoing analyses to support the fiscal year 2025 budget request.

Recruitment, Hiring, and Retention.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall brief the Committee on its efforts to improve hiring and retention at all of its law enforcement components, including existing and planned strategies and initiatives to accomplish this goal. Given hiring and retention challenges, CBP shall prioritize and continue efforts to use available incentives to recruit and retain employees in rural and remote areas and explore other strategies, such as innovative pilot programs that include successful strategies from the private sector, career path enhancements, alternative schedules, and workforce support programs for employees who are willing to choose such locations. Further, CBP shall ensure that those strategies and initiatives include women and other traditionally under-represented population groups and that appropriate anti-harassment protocols are in place. CBP shall ensure that staff are trained on recognizing signs of trauma exposure, understanding common behaviors of people exposed to trauma and trauma-informed practices. The Committee encourages CBP to review the Department's Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Defense [DoD] for potential participation in the DoD Skill Bridge program as an opportunity to identify, recruit, and train highly qualified applicants from the population of service members who are transitioning from active duty in order to address staff shortages across the agency and potentially reduce the personnel costs associated with training new employees. As CBP continues working to improve hiring and retention at all of its law enforcement components, the Committee reminds the agency to use valid, competency-based assessments, rather than self-assessments, to determine whether a candidate is qualified for a particular position. To reduce the number of unqualified candidates being considered for CBP positions, and to improve time-to-hire and other hiring outcomes, the Committee directs CBP to review existing Federal assessment programs, such as USA Hire, for use within the agency.

Law Enforcement Suitability Analysis.—The Committee understands that CBP has fully implemented a new test supported by the National Center for Credibility Assessment [NCCA] as appropriate for use by CBP to inform law enforcement suitability for new hires. The Committee directs CBP to submit a report on the effectiveness of polygraph tests within 120 days of the date of enact-

ment of this act. The report shall again include data comparing CBP's failure rates to those of other Federal law enforcement agencies; a list of admissions elicited during polygraph tests since CBP implemented a mandatory polygraph test requirement; details regarding the total and annualized number of such admissions and types of admissions; and an assessment of this test compared to the Law Enforcement Pre-Employment Test certified by the National Center for Credibility Assessment.

Northern Border Strategy Implementation Plan.—The Committee recognizes that importance of ensuring USBP and OFO are properly resourced to effectively manage operations along the more than five thousand miles of border between the United States and Canada. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter, USBP and OFO are directed to brief the Committee on northern border operations. At a minimum, the brief shall include information on staffing levels at each sector. For USBP, the brief shall include border security technology investments made and planned, to include increased reliance on autonomous systems. For OFO, the brief shall include data on any changes in hours of ports of entry, to include an explanation for why those hours were changed and how OFO assesses future changes. Finally, the Committee continues the requirement for CBP to notify the Committee should CBP determine that it is necessary to divert more than 10 percent of staffing in any sector and field office along the northern border to other assignments along the southwest border or other ports of entry. The notification shall occur within 15 days of deployment and include the number and location of the personnel diverted, the duration of the diversion, and when the personnel shall return to their posts.

Separation of Children From Parents and Legal Guardians.—The Committee strongly discourages the separation of children from their parents or legal guardians, absent a specific documented determination by a State-licensed child welfare professional. The Committee reminds CBP that criminal convictions, and the mental or physical health, of a parent/legal guardian unrelated to the child's health, safety, or welfare, alone are an insufficient basis to separate families. The Committee reminds CBP of its obligation to thoroughly document all such separations as previously described.

BORDER SECURITY OPERATIONS

The Committee recommends \$7,082,267,000 for Border Security Operations, which is \$1,346,465,000 above the budget request amount and \$692,686,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

Workload Staffing Model for Between the Ports.—The Committee has provided significant resources toward border security across all resource types, ranging from personnel, infrastructure, equipment, and aircraft, as well as ground, air, and marine surveillance capabilities. To understand how these investments impact requirements for Border Patrol agents, Processing Coordinators, and other mission support staff, the Committee, again, reiterates its request for CBP to develop a comprehensive workload staffing model that takes into account how these investments inform the operational requirement for agents, coordinators, and support staff. Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a brief-

ing to the Committee on Border Patrol's Mission Advantage Program and how that work demonstrates the impact, with data, that existing and potential resources are expected to have on personnel needs. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a report to the Committee detailing the model and the process that CBP used to create and validate the model. The report shall include descriptions of: (1) steps and associated timelines taken to create the model and resources used to develop it; (2) data sources and methodology used to generate the model; (3) actions taken to independently verify the model, including on the following dimensions: data source analysis and findings; variables and assumptions; processes, information, distribution, and reporting; advanced analytics; and probability and risk analysis; (4) an inventory of Border Patrol technology assets, and how those assets and their capabilities inform workload staffing requirements; and (5) a plan for periodically updating and improving upon the model, including a plan for incorporating planned technological investments and associated force multiplier effects into the model, including changes in programs and processes, air and marine assets, and deployment of additional surveillance technologies.

Border Patrol Hiring.—The Committee provides \$11,000,000 to hire an additional 145 Border Patrol agents, bringing the funded level to 20,000 agents. The Committee directs CBP to provide, within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the following: (1) a plan with a timeframe for bringing on board the additional agents and reaching the funded level of agents; (2) how additional agents hired will impact the total number of agents on the northern border as an increasing number of agents have been re-deployed from the northern border to the southwest border; and (3) how CBP is responding to and altering policies to ensure appropriate oversight and execution of recommendations in response to investigations of Border Patrol activities. In light of the Border Patrol's ongoing recruitment and attrition challenges, funding that is unable to be executed for new hiring in fiscal year 2024 is available for additional targeted Border Patrol Agent hiring and retention efforts; hiring processing coordinators and professional staff that relieve agents of administrative duties; and for morale efforts, to include increasing the uniform allowance. CBP is directed to brief the Committee on any alternative use of these funds prior to implementation.

Border Security Technology Gaps.—The Committee notes the requirement in Public Law 116–260, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021, for CBP to examine technology gaps along the southwest border—both at ports of entry and between ports of entry. This critical analysis should guide CBP decisions on improving its technology development and acquisition. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall brief the Committee on its efforts to improve border security technology development and acquisition based on the analysis required by this law.

Border Barrier Reporting.—The Committee directs CBP to provide within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter, a report on the status and plans during fiscal year 2024 and fiscal year 2025 for the unobligated balances for border barrier system previously funded in Public Law 116–93 and Public

Law 116–260. The report shall include: (1) total funds obligated since January 2021 by project and Border Patrol sector; and (2) total funds planned for obligation by project and Border Patrol sector. Additionally, the report shall provide a description of the type of project, to include, at a minimum, the amounts obligated and outcomes for each of the following: construction of new barriers, replacement of existing barriers, closure of gaps; installation of gates; linear ground detection capabilities; and remediation activities necessary to address life, safety, environmental and remediation requirements.

Border Management Requirements.—The Committee provides \$750,000,000 above the request for soft-sided facilities along the southwest border. Within 45 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide the Committee a briefing on how CBP monitors and assesses the need to maintain such facilities and the measures employed to determine when the agency will decommission a temporary facility.

Border Barriers Environmental Remediation.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Commissioner of CBP shall provide an update to the Committee on CBP’s work with the appropriate agencies at the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture to convene a multi-agency process to identify harm inflicted by construction of border barriers on private land, Tribal land, flood-prone areas, and wildlife corridors, as well as recommended remediation measures. The multi-agency process shall include consultation with local, State, and Tribal governments, landowners, and non-governmental organizations with environmental and cultural preservation expertise. The Commissioner shall detail a data-driven plan to develop mitigation strategies in response to border barrier related construction. This strategy shall ensure that any actions taken maintain security along the border.

Shelter and Services Program [SSP].—The Committee provides \$752,000,000 for SSP to provide temporary shelter and other services to noncitizens released from DHS custody, helping to facilitate the safe, orderly, and humane release of asylum seekers and families. These funds shall be transferred to FEMA for administration. Not less than quarterly, CBP shall provide operational data to FEMA to help inform decisions on where funding should be provided to shelters along the southwest border and in the interior of the U.S. to support CBP’s border security mission. At a minimum, this data shall include historical data and future projections of encounters of families and single adults, by POE and Border Patrol sector.

Operational Costs for Border Technology.—The Committee is dismayed the President’s Budget request did not include funding to operate border technology previously funded by Congress. The recommendation rejects proposed cuts in order to fully deploy and operate existing capabilities.

Body-Worn Cameras.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide the Committee an execution plan with an implementation schedule to deploy body-worn cameras.

Operating Video Monitoring.—The Commissioner shall ensure that any non-working closed caption television and associated recording or storage equipment in a facility that holds non-citizens

must be repaired or replaced within 24 hours. Instances of equipment that remain non-working after 24 hours must be reported to the Office of Professional Responsibility. Outage and repair status reporting shall be updated weekly and CBP shall provide the Committee a monthly update on the operational status of all such video capabilities.

Prison Rape Elimination Act [PREA].—The Committee directs CBP to post on its website within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act a schedule for achieving 100 percent compliance with PREA requirements. In addition, the Committee requests CBP examine options to provide PREA training to relevant agency staff and personnel during their onboarding process and to maintain annual training.

Transportation Checks and Roving Enforcement.—The Committee directs CBP to continue to collect and semiannually report to the Committee data pertaining to Border Patrol transportation and immigration checkpoints. The report shall exclude law enforcement sensitive information and include necessary redactions of all personal and identifying information about specific individuals. The report shall include, at a minimum, the total number of patrol stops made by CBP personnel during transportation checks and a description of the boarding of public conveyances by CBP personnel at air, maritime, and land environments, including ports and terminals. Additionally, the report shall include the following information when an arrest is made: the total number of arrests by location; the total number of use-of-force incidents during an arrest by location; the citizenship status of any individual arrested; and the total amount of drugs, currency, and firearms seized as a result of transportation checks. The report shall also include the following information pertaining to immigration checkpoints: the location of all tactical and permanent checkpoints that were in operation for any period of time; the total number of arrests by location; the total number of use-of-force incidents during an arrest by location; the citizenship status of subjects stopped or arrested following secondary inspection at checkpoints; and the total amount of drugs, currency, and firearms seized at checkpoints.

Reporting Requirements for Deaths in Custody.—CBP shall continue to provide the data required in House Report 116–80 regarding deaths of noncitizens.

Short Term Detention.—The Committee is sympathetic to the operational needs of CBP which can fluctuate greatly, with surges to the border resulting in overcrowding in facilities presenting safety and health risks to individuals in custody, particularly children, as well as to CBP personnel. CBP shall continue to follow the directives in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–260 related to Holding Facility Length of Stay and Short-Term Detention, as well as the directives in House Report 116–458 on Initial Health Screenings, High-Priority Populations, Medical Equipment and Personnel, Access to Water and Food, Holding Facility Standards, Consumables, Child Welfare Professionals, Families in Custody, Personnel Training, Migrant Property, and Migrants-Safety. However, the Committee’s expectations should not be construed to interfere with the rights obtained, or obligations owed, by any Federal consent decree. Additionally, within 90 days of the

date of enactment of this act, the Commissioner shall provide a report to the Committee on infrastructure changes, training protocols, and other investments to ensure the safe, humane, and orderly processing and prompt release or transfer of single adults, families, and unaccompanied children in CBP custody, in compliance with the CBP National Standards on Transport, Escort, Detention, and Search as well as the Flores Settlement. As part of the report, the Department shall solicit and include feedback and suggestions from non-governmental, non-profit organizations with a focus on immigration and civil rights to improve stakeholder monitoring and access policy at CBP facilities. The Committee reminds CBP that per 8 USC 1232 it is prohibited from holding unaccompanied or accompanied noncitizen children in custody for more than 72 hours.

Emergency Driving and Vehicular Pursuits.—Due to concerns over serious injuries and fatalities associated with CBP emergency driving and vehicular pursuits, the Committee directs CBP to provide a report within 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, on the following: (1) the number of vehicular pursuits over the last three fiscal years, disaggregated by component, reason for pursuit initiation, reason for pursuit termination, pursuit disposition, location, duration, distance, maximum speed, use of force, involvement of other agency/organization, injuries, and fatalities; (2) a detailed description of all training curriculum and materials relating to CBP Directive No. 4510–026A, any updates or modifications thereto, and statistics on the training of personnel to date; (3) a detailed description of the Vehicular Pursuits Review Committee(s) including membership, frequency of meetings, number of incident reports reviewed to date disaggregated by fiscal year, and outcomes of the reviews; and (4) a detailed description of review and compliance assessments by the National Use of Force Review Board and Local Use of Force Review Boards regarding vehicular pursuit incident reports, including the number of incident reports reviewed in the previous fiscal year and outcomes of the reviews. The Committee further directs CBP to provide copies prospectively of: (1) any and all annual Law Enforcement Safety and Compliance [LESC] Directorate vehicular pursuit reports documenting and analyzing pursuits from the previous fiscal year; and (2) any and all final reports of investigation by the CBP Office of Professional Responsibility relating to emergency driving and/or vehicular pursuits. Each of these records shall be made available to the public with appropriate redactions no later than 90 days after the date of submission to the Committee.

Non-Mission Duties.—The Committee is aware that CBP personnel are carrying out the duties of other Federal agencies or components, known as “non-mission duties.” Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall submit to the Committee a detailed report which shall include: (1) the total number of CBP agents or officers carrying out non-mission duties; (2) identification of the funding source associated with non-mission duties; (3) the rationale for CBP personnel to perform non-mission duties and the duration they are expected to perform those duties; (4) a detailed description of all required training for CBP agents and officers in order to carry out the non-mission duties; and (5) identi-

fication of any impacts to CBP’s mission due to agents and officers carrying out non-mission duties. The report does not need to include CBP personnel on temporary duty (TDY) assignment within CBP but shall include TDY assignments to other DHS components and executive branch departments.

Assessing Commercial Satellite Radio Frequency [RF].—The Committee notes recent efforts and pilot programs to evaluate the utility of incorporating commercial satellite RF collections to improve situational awareness around the land borders of the United States. CBP should continue these efforts, which will allow for further evaluation of how RF collection fits into existing surveillance and reconnaissance architectures.

Data on “Got Aways”.—Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter, the Secretary, in consultation with other appropriate Federal officials, shall submit to the Committee a report that details the situational awareness of the south-west border that includes data related to the number of “got away” individuals and monthly apprehension rate data by sector. For the purposes of this reporting requirement, the Department shall use the definitions provided in section 223 of title 6, United States Code. Further, CBP has long described their process at arriving at estimates for “got away” individuals as more of “art than science,” and has cautioned attributing a false precision to the data. To assess options for improving the existing process, the Committee directs CBP to ensure a review by third party statistical experts on the current process, assumptions, and formulas used to derive the “got away” estimates and any proposed changes to improve such estimates, including proposed changes to statutory definitions, if applicable.

TRADE AND TRAVEL OPERATIONS—OFFICE OF FIELD OPERATIONS [OFO]

The Committee recommends \$5,096,566,000 for OFO, which is \$94,189,000 below the request and \$113,534,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

OFO Workload Staffing Model.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Committee directs CBP to report on a workload staffing model to mitigate the impacts of vehicular wait times at the busiest land ports of entry, including loss of economic output and jobs. The Committee encourages CBP to ensure appropriate staffing levels are maintained at the top 10 U.S. air ports of entry, as determined by passenger enplanements as measured by the Federal Aviation Administration.

Immigration and Customs Inspection Fees and Funding for OFO Personnel.—Since fiscal year 2021, Congress has provided \$1,819,000,000 to CBP to offset the impacts of reduced fees collected as a result of COVID–19 impacts to international travel. The CBP CFO shall continue to manage and oversee CBP fee funding to ensure current year operational requirements are balanced against the continuing requirement to build and maximize a carry-over balance. If fee collections during fiscal year 2024 exceed current projections and carryover requirements, CBP shall refrain from obligating those available funds until it briefs the Committee on options for the use of those funds to include for hiring additional CBP officers and mission support staff.

CBP One Mobile Application.—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Committee directs CBP to provide the following information on the use of the CBP One mobile application: (1) plans to address accessibility and technical problems (including problems with facial recognition technology); (2) the number of incidents in which asylum seekers were unable to schedule an appointment through CBP One because of lack of access to a smart phone or problems with the system since implementation of the application; (3) the number of incidents in which an individual is turned back when they present themselves at a POE because they did not have an appointment through CBP One; (4) the number of appointments that CBP makes available monthly, broken down daily by location, through the CBP One application; and (5) the number and nature of complaints filed by individuals or on behalf of individuals who report on problems getting an appointment, accessibility issues, and misidentification. Additionally, CBP shall provide the Committee a deployment plan for the CBP mobile application, including the user rate for each service available on the mobile application as of the date of enactment of this act, and a description of additional services and features that will be implemented by the end of fiscal year 2024. CBP's deployment plan shall include data specific to the use of the mobile application by individuals seeking exemptions from travel restrictions for humanitarian purposes, availability of appointments through the application and availability of group appointments in the case of families, an accessibility assessment that takes into account reported barriers to the application's use, functionality, privacy, and reliability, and any expansion plans for this service.

Enhancement of Supply Chain Security.—The Committee believes that improving interoperability will be an important step to modernize trade operations while strengthening supply chain security. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a briefing with recommendations on how innovative capabilities, including blockchain-based platforms, may improve trade operations between the United States and Central and South American countries, including potential opportunities for partnership with non-profit and private partners and with Central and South American Customs Agencies.

Combating Transportation of Firearms and Illicit Funds.—The Committee is concerned that illicit 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. The Committee encourages CBP to continue to collaborate with domestic and international partners to disrupt the flow of finances that support these activities and report to the Committee any additional authorities or resources needed to stymie the flow.

International Mail and Express Consignment Facilities.—CBP's continued collaboration with the U.S. Postal Service and the Food and Drug Administration [FDA] at International Mail and Express Consignment Facilities is key to reducing the entry of scheduled narcotics and other illicit and restricted drugs (and their precursor materials) through these facilities. The Committee recognizes that illicit substances are often smuggled or mailed in small amounts,

making it challenging for CBP to detect. Previously provided funds, and funds provided in this act, shall be made available for facility improvements; detection and testing equipment upgrades; increased capacity for testing and storing illegal and regulated substances; interoperability improvements with FDA detection equipment; and innovative technologies that apply advanced analytics and machine learning capabilities.

Identifying Fentanyl Analogues and Related Substances at the Southwest Border.—The Committee commends CBP on ongoing efforts to interdict fentanyl, fentanyl-related substances, and fentanyl analogues along the southwest border. CBP shall identify the specific types of fentanyl analogues and fentanyl-related substances, as defined by Public Law 116–114, it encounters at ports of entry. The Commissioner shall include the totals of fentanyl analogues and fentanyl-related substances, in addition to the other controlled substances for which it reports data in its drug seizure statistics, and make such information publicly available not less than monthly.

Maritime Ports of Entry.—The Committee continues to support robust staffing at the Nation’s cargo and passenger maritime POEs. Within the funds provided for O&S, CBP shall ensure adequate staffing at new and expanded maritime POEs in order to meet peak passenger wait time goals.

Border Security Deployment Program [BSDP].—The Committee commends CBP on its work in executing BSDP as the program provides CBP with a comprehensive, integrated, and continuous surveillance and intrusion detection system at LPOEs. BSDP improves the safety and security of CBP officers, Border Patrol agents, and the traveling public and facilitates cross-border trade. The program provides a valuable contribution to the prevention and detection of potential corruption among CBP officers by allowing for court admissible video and audio recordings. BSDP provides critical real-time surveillance by using over 15,000 sensors across all LPOEs; such sensors are utilized at 24-hour operating and non-24-hour operating U.S. POEs. Such sensors allow for a better allocation of resources and manpower by acting as a significant force multiplier. CBP shall provide the Committee a briefing within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act on the agency’s plan to expand BSDP at LPOEs.

Agricultural Inspections.—The Committee recognizes that agricultural specialists are crucial for ensuring trade and travel safety; preventing the introduction of harmful exotic plant pests and foreign animal diseases, including from Asian pork products; and averting potential agricultural and bio-terrorism in the United States. Currently, many POEs are understaffed relative to CBP’s Workload Staffing Model, as well as the Agriculture Resource Allocation Model. CBP shall continue working with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to better leverage existing staff in addressing the agricultural inspection workload, such as through the authorization of additional work hours or dual certification.

Land Ports of Entry Hours of Operation.—The Committee recognizes the importance of maintaining 24-hour staffing at remote land ports of entry to prevent negative impacts to local communities and regional economic activity and directs CBP to consult

with elected officials at all levels, community members, and industry prior to making changes. CBP shall refrain from reducing the hours of operation at any land port of entry unless CBP can demonstrate that the reduction in hours will not impede local or regional commerce or unduly impede local resident traffic. Further, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a report to this Committee detailing operating hours at all northern border ports of entry, and describing how CBP plans to improve the recruitment and retention of CBP personnel at remote northern border ports of entry to sustain those operating hours. Additionally, to assist with the challenges relating to operating hours, the Committee directs CBP to establish a pilot program for the co-location of CBP and Canada Border Services Agency border agents at remote LPOEs to maintain border security and reduce costs.

Reimbursable Services Programs.—The Committee notes that the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (Public Law 117–328), directed CBP to provide each air, land, and sea port operator, including cruise terminals, with information on baseline service levels and report to the Committee quarterly on its adherence to these baseline levels. To date, the Committee has not received the first quarterly report. The Committee directs CBP to provide the aforementioned report no later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act, and to provide future reports on a semi-annual basis. Further, the Committee reminds CBP that the report shall address staffing shortages, requirements for facility and security upgrades, and plans for technology recapitalization; the process used to decide how initiatives are funded; a justification for the scope of the requests; and how CBP will negotiate with port operators and incorporate their feedback into the development of plans to address future facility and security needs. CBP is encouraged to defer all current and future seaport facility agreements until it has provided details on baseline service levels to each port operator and provided the Committee with estimates for future facility and security requirement improvements and associated federally mandated technology. CBP is expected to work in partnership with seaports and refrain from imposing requirements on seaports in a unilateral fashion.

Locality Payscale Flexibility.—The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (Public Law 117–328), directed CBP to provide a report, in coordination with the Office of Personnel Management, on: (1) an analysis of local pay scales and how those pay brackets impact recruitment and retention; (2) an overview of agency authorities for adjusting pay; and (3) recommendations to better align local pay with the costs of living to improve recruitment and retention. The Committee is disappointed that CBP has not completed this report. The Committee directs CBP to complete the aforementioned report no later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act.

Preclearance.—The Committee notes the continued success of the Preclearance program in expediting the security process for passengers traveling to the United States, while simultaneously enforcing procedures that deter and detect national security threats from individuals, groups, or cargo attempting to enter the United States. Fees collected for this program shall be used in a targeted,

risk-based fashion and shall prioritize the expansion of 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 POEs. The Committee appreciates progress on efforts to establish preclearance for the mutually agreed upon sites of Billy Bishop Toronto City Airport, Quebec City Jean Lesage International Airport, Montreal Rail, and Rocky Mountaineer and reiterates that such expansion is contingent upon each site meeting all terms and conditions of the agreement. The Committee encourages CBP to meet the objectives for preclearance activities, including obligations in advance of reimbursement, authorized by the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–125), and provides necessary funding to collect and expend reimbursements, including anticipated reimbursements for preclearance activities. As Canada has adopted companion legislation, the Committee expects CBP to make progress in negotiations with the Canada Border Services Agency, Transport Canada, and Public Safety Canada on expanding preclearance activities in Canada. The Committee also encourages CBP to consider the significant economic impact that the expansion of preclearance activities in Canada will have for U.S. communities that neighbor the northern border when prioritizing preclearance expansion projects. The Committee urges CBP to reengage in negotiations with international airports on expansions to the existing preclearance program by prioritizing airports that were previously identified for possible preclearance locations in 2015 and 2016 and that have the highest number of travelers arriving in the U.S. each year. The Committee supports CBP meeting the expansion of the preclearance program as the opportunity for increased traveler volume, increased revenue, and new flight routes are dependent on the success of the program.

Data on Asylum Seekers.—The Committee directs OFO to continue to produce a monthly report detailing for each preceding month: the POEs along the southwest border at which queue management or metering practices have been employed; the number of asylum seekers processed at each such POE; and the number of asylum seekers turned away from each such POE due to queue management or metering practices. The Committee also requests the report include: CBP's rationale for queue management or metering practices at POEs; capacity and resource constraints leading to or requiring the implementation of queue management or metering practices at POEs; recommendations for alleviating such capacity and resource constraints at POEs; and any agreements or arrangements between CBP, or the Federal Government, and Government of Mexico authorities involving efforts to restrict the number of potential asylum seekers that can access a POE prior to entering the United States. While the Committee acknowledges that CBP has provided some of the data requested, the data is incomplete and not fully responsive to the Committee's prior requests for information. Further, the Committee directs CBP to include within its monthly southwest migration reports data detailing the number of individuals claiming fear, or attempting to claim a fear of return to their home country, in addition to, and separate from, its monthly apprehension and inadmissible statistics. The data should in-

clude individuals presenting at both POEs and between POEs, claiming credible fear as a separate, distinct category from either the monthly “apprehensions” or “inadmissibles” statistics. The Committee acknowledges that CBP has provided annual statistics on the number of “credible fear apprehensions” and “credible fear inadmissibles,” but directs CBP to disaggregate this data such that individuals claiming credible fear are not included within or counted towards either the “apprehensions” or “inadmissibles” statistics and do so on a monthly basis.

Assessing Options for Fishing Vessels Crew.—The Committee is aware of the workforce requirements and challenges that are unique to the federally managed longline fishing fleet based out of Hawaii and the impacts that are the result of denying U.S. vessel owners and operators the ability to facilitate the employment of foreign crewmen through commercial air travel. The restriction of these crewmen to fishing vessels allows for consideration of a process to permit entry for the immediate transfer of crewmen to onboard vessels on which they reside and are employed to fish exclusively for tuna and other highly migratory species. To mitigate the impacts from restricting crewmen entry, as well as countering illegal, under-reported, and unregulated fishing by foreign fleets including China, the Committee directs CBP to assess options for a limited or temporary use of authority to allow for the entry of designated crewman via air travel and transfer to their place of employment onboard Hawaii-based longline fishing vessels.

Border Searches and Electronics.—The Committee continues to require CBP to publish annually and make publicly available on its website data pertaining to searches of electronic devices. This data should include: the total number of U.S. persons for which a Governmental entity obtained access to the digital contents of electronic equipment belonging to or in the possession of the U.S. person at the border; the total number and nationality of non-citizens for which a Governmental entity obtained access to the digital contents of electronic equipment; aggregate data regarding the race and ethnicity of individuals for whom a Governmental entity obtained access to the digital contents of electronic equipment belonging to or in the possession of an individual at the border; and the number of times CBP searched an electronic device at the request of a Federal, State, local or foreign governmental entity, including another component of the Department, or disclosed to such entity information from any searched device.

Environmental Crimes Enforcement.—Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the activities and resources applied towards the enforcement of the Lacey Act amendments of 2008, which help address international deforestation and combat the trade of illegal wildlife and timber products. Additionally, the briefing shall include efforts by CBP to assist the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service with the electronic collection of data as well as continued consultations with trading partners, importers, exporters, and other interested groups as the provisions of the act are fully implemented.

Advanced Electronic Data [AED].—The Synthetics Trafficking and Overdose Prevention Act [STOP Act] required that all pack-

ages coming into the United States from foreign countries use Advanced Electronic Data by January 1, 2021. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Committee directs CBP, in coordination with the United States Postal Service, to issue a report with a detailed plan for how the Postal Service can scan every package or letter entering the United States that could contain an illegal opioid. Furthermore, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a report to the Committee on the implementation of the AED initiative. This report must include: (1) total volume received by USPS and volume containing AED; (2) the volume received by country containing AED; (3) number of packages CBP requests to screen and the number actually tendered by the USPS; (4) reports on the number of goods seized during blitzes on Mail Facilities; and (5) volume received from countries exempted from AED by CBP.

Prevent Abduction Program.—The Committee recognizes that Federal law prohibits any one parent from removing a child from the United States with intent to obstruct another parent’s custodial rights. The Committee further recognizes that the International Child Prevention and Abduction Prevention and Return Act (Public Law 113–150) required CBP, in coordination with other Federal agencies, to establish a program to ensure children were not unlawfully removed from the United States in violation of a valid State court order. The Committee appreciates CBP’s efforts to establish the Prevent Abduction Program to meet this statutory requirement and protect the rights of parents and children and further appreciates recent updates on the public facing website about the program. The Committee recognizes that CBP officers have many responsibilities, but officers are sometimes the last opportunity to prevent an unlawful international parental abduction. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP is directed to report to the Committee on the status of the Prevent Abduction Program, which shall include: (1) the total hours of training CBP officers receive on the issue of international parental child abduction; (2) the accumulative number of children enrolled in the program and the number of children enrolled in the preceding fiscal year; (3) the number of children enrolled in the program who, despite their enrollment in the program, were removed at an air POE, if any; and (4) identification of resources CBP might need to ensure children are not removed from the United States in violation of a valid State court order.

TRADE AND TRAVEL OPERATIONS—OFFICE OF TRADE

Within the total funding recommended for Trade and Travel Operations, including OFO and Office of Trade, the Committee recommends \$414,200,000 for the Office of Trade, which is \$1,147,000 above the budget request amount and \$21,410,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

Combating Forced Labor.—Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307) prohibits the importation of merchandise mined, produced or manufactured, wholly or in part, in any foreign country by forced labor-including forced or indentured child labor. Such merchandise is subject to exclusion and/or seizure to prevent those items from entering the U.S. economy. The Committee commends

CBP's Office of Trade for their increased efforts to identify and prevent entry of such merchandise.

The Committee recommendation rejects the proposed \$10,000,000 reduction to CBP's forced labor enforcement capabilities and continues to support implementation of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act and supports additional personnel, technological capability, training, and other activities to faithfully implement the law and protect U.S. consumers from products tainted by forced labor, and reduce unintended impacts on supply chains. The Committee strongly urges CBP to combat forced labor through additional enforcement personnel, technology, training, strategy, and outreach.

Forced Labor.—Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on implementation of the UFLPA, including an update on addressing the challenge of transshipment of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region-related goods, the tools and technology CBP deploys to enhance enforcement of the law, steps to coordinate international engagement to prevent bifurcated supply chains or dumping grounds for the products of forced labor, and the obstacles to enforcing UFLPA in cases of rail, road, and air transportation.

Trade Enforcement.—The Committee continues to support a range of trade enforcement activities pertaining to intellectual property rights and online anti-counterfeiting. The Committee directs CBP to expand its partnership with the U.S. Postal Service to provide advance electronic data to identify counterfeit goods and to enhance communication with rights holders through sharing specific detention information and images, as recommended in the March 2021 Commercial Customs Operations Advisory Committee background paper. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a report to the Committee detailing implementation of this directive.

Combating Transshipment.—The Committee is aware of the continued efforts by some foreign traders to circumvent U.S. trade laws and evade duty payments by transshipping products through third party countries. Therefore, the Committee continues to direct CBP to modify targeting criteria and make additional changes necessary to provide CBP with the administrative flexibility required to identify transshipped products.

Distributed Ledger Technology.—The Committee continues support testing blockchain and distributed ledger technologies to improve trade operations, including enhancement of supply chain security, single window and sharing Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism data in cooperation with foreign Customs Agencies, using a blockchain based solution and leveraging existing platforms as appropriate. The Committee believes that leveraging technologies such as blockchain and distributive ledger technologies can lead to significant trade efficiencies and improve interoperability.

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS

Office of International Affairs.—The Committee directs CBP to provide a briefing within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act on recommendations to, in conjunction with the Department of State, expand information campaigns in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras through social and behavior change communication

advertising the dangers of irregular migration to the United States and educating citizens of those countries about legal pathways.

Persistent Maritime Domain Awareness [MDA] Demonstration.—The Committee recognizes there are benefits and efficiencies to be gained by deploying uncrewed surface vehicles [USVs] for homeland security missions, specifically interdiction related efforts. Therefore, the Committee directs Air and Marine Operations [AMO] to work with CBP’s INVNT program to examine opportunities to work with industry partners to conduct a persistent, long duration MDA demonstration in an area where illicit maritime activity is known to be concentrated.

Tactical Maritime Surveillance System.—The Committee provides \$10,000,000 for tactical maritime surveillance systems to support a transition from the pilot phase to deploy long duration unmanned surface vehicles [USV] in maritime domain awareness configuration. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, AMO shall brief the Committee on its plan for the use of these funds to include the duration of the contract and the number of USV it plans to deploy.

MISSION SUPPORT

Medical Care along the Southwest Border.—The Committee continues support for CBP’s medical support contract activities to provide care for noncitizens in CBP custody, including at Border Patrol Stations, Central Processing Centers, other forward deployed locations, and any temporary facilities CBP has stood up. The funding shall address medical concerns and provide first aid and triage and low acuity treatment. The scope of services includes administrative requirements, logistical support, medical screening, evaluation and treatment, reporting tasks, and program management support. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide to the Committee a briefing on the number of noncitizens this level of funding allows them to support along with a detailed breakout of the types of care provided.

ENTERPRISE SERVICES

Mission Support Contracting.—The Committee repeats its request for CBP to provide, within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, an inventory of all Enterprise Services contracts organized by category, to identify opportunities to save costs with a plan to reduce current duplication, and to consolidate to leverage economies of scale. To promote more efficient and effective use of these resources, CBP shall apply advanced analytics and machine learning tools to develop an inventory and identify opportunities to save costs.

Caregivers, Child Care Services and Employee Resiliency.—The Committee continues support for suicide prevention clinicians, child care services, and human resources resilience activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2023	\$581,558,000
Budget estimate, 2024	719,141,000
Committee recommendation	1,152,529,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,152,529,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which is \$433,388,000 above the budget request amount and \$570,941,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

Identifying Impact of Border Security Investments.—The Committee is committed to providing funding to strengthen the security of U.S. borders in a smart, data-driven manner that is informed by robust, cost-benefit analysis that incorporates all types of border security assets and is tied to identified capability gaps.

Border Security Technology.—The recommendation includes \$263,300,000, or \$33,732,000 above the request, for border security technology. The Committee directs CBP to reallocate funding as appropriate to ensure technology is deployed at the locations where it will have the greatest impact on CBP's ability to identify and interdict illicit activity. The Commissioner is directed to prioritize procurement of the most cost-effective technologies based on lifecycle costs, system availability, reduced requirements for personnel, and input from sector leadership. The Committee directs CBP to ensure that the appropriate amount of technology is piloted, tested, and deployed along the northern border, in addition to the southern border. Of this amount:

- (1) \$86,000,000 is for integrated surveillance towers, including autonomous capabilities to reduce reliance on Border Patrol to manually operate equipment;
- (2) \$41,500,000 is for mobile surveillance capabilities to include mobile video surveillance systems, replacing obsolete mobile surveillance equipment, counter-UAS, and small unmanned aerial systems. The Committee recommends re-using components of the existing Mobile Surveillance Capability systems where practical to reduce procurement costs;
- (3) \$25,000,000 is for subterranean detection investments to include cross-border tunnel detection capabilities and linear ground detection system capabilities;
- (4) \$7,500,000 is for seamless integrated communications to extend connectivity for agents where there is no commercial cellular service;
- (5) \$26,453,000, as requested, is for the Border Enforcement Coordination Network;
- (6) \$20,000,000 is for CBP's INVNT Program, of which not more than \$5,000,000 shall be available for each specific technology project; and
- (7) \$2,000,000 is for CAMdex to establish an advanced drone forensics capability within DHS.

Transitioning Innovative Technologies and Equipment Into CBP Operations.—The Committee applauds the work of CBP's Innovation Team and the progress the agency has made in regards to identifying, piloting, and evaluating innovative capabilities that likely would have previously gone undiscovered. Key to the success of this program is the ability of the agency to transition successful pilots into operations. The Committee directs CBP to provide a briefing within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter on: the current rate of pilots that have

transitioned to operations; the performance impact to operations as a result of the transition; a plan to evaluate whether there are common indicators for unsuccessful pilots; and recommendations to incentivize CBP programs to participate and ultimately execute promising capabilities.

Non-Intrusive Inspection [NII] at Ports of Entry.—CBP shall continue to provide monthly updates to the Committee on the obligation of funds for NII equipment along with actual and projected performance gains as a result of deployments for NII funded in this or prior appropriations. Those updates shall include progress on incorporating AI/ML capabilities to aid in faster detection of anomalies. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the status of NII coverage in pre-primary lanes along the southwest border and to report on whether the increase in pre-primary screening will create additional alarms at POEs, impacting current secondary inspection capacity and possibly the workflow of other Federal agencies that may not have sufficient opportunity to plan for additional resource needs.

The Committee is concerned that CBP's current plans for NII passenger vehicle screening units do not take into account the need to examine a vehicle's undercarriage through a ground-up transmission and backscatter system. Systems being deployed with a top-down only x-ray system may have difficulty identifying narcotics concealed in the under-vehicle. CBP shall provide a briefing no later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this act on what risk assessment was conducted and used to inform current plans, how current plans address this risk, the performance levels of existing passenger vehicle scanning system's drug detection capabilities, potential x-ray exposure, and current or future ability to use AI. The briefing shall include officer feedback, anticipated impact to CBP's ability to seize illicit items without a ground-up transmission and backscatter system, and a cost estimate to add a ground-up transmission and backscatter capability to POEs lacking this capability.

The Committee encourages CBP, in coordination with S&T and private sector partners, to conduct research and development activities to enhance existing equipment and develop advanced mobile NII equipment for large-scale cargo and other items requiring screening. Such activities should include an examination of how enhanced mobile systems could contribute to saving taxpayer dollars. No later than 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a report on the current status of mobile NII technology and proposals for enhancing it.

Deterring Illicit Substances.—The Committee is aware of CBP's ongoing testing of innovative technologies, including recent testing of radiation-free passive cargo scanning technology, and encourages CBP's efforts to leverage evolving and advanced capabilities to accelerate progress in achieving screening goals to detect, interdict, and deter the flow of illicit drugs and other contraband at the POEs. The Committee seeks to ensure CBP dedicates the necessary resources to procuring technologies, including NII and passive radiation scanning, as well as X-ray/Gamma-ray imaging of cargo and conveyances, that detect, interdict, and deter the flow of illicit

drugs, including fentanyl, carfentanil, and heroin. The dramatic influx of fentanyl into the United States, including through the mail, is contributing substantially to the opioid epidemic. The Committee supports CBP's continued efforts to combat this influx through the acquisition of portable chemical screening capabilities necessary to determine the presence of fentanyl and other narcotics, including lab equipment, decontamination solutions, personal protective equipment, and other consumables, and increasing the number of scientists at POEs and consignment facilities to rapidly interpret screening test results.

Multi-Role Enforcement Aircraft [MEA] and Light Enforcement Helicopter [LEH].—The Committee provides \$29,000,000 above the request for an additional MEA to expand CBP's ability to conduct maritime, air, and land surveillance at our Nation's borders. With this funding, a total of 31 MEAs out of an operational requirement of 38 aircraft are supported. The Committee also recommends \$13,000,000, as requested, for aircraft sensor upgrades, \$2,700,000 for law enforcement radio installation integration, and provides \$45,000,000, above the request for 5 additional LEH.

Land Ports of Entry.—CBP shall provide to the Committee its annual report prioritizing facility needs at LPOEs with the annual budget submission. CBP shall continue to work with GSA and the Office of Management and Budget on this 5-year strategy to modernize POEs. Specific attention shall be paid to the health, safety, and welfare needs of CBP officers. Special consideration shall also be considered for facilities where reconfiguration or upgrades will improve the flow of local traffic and allow local residents to move freely in their own communities. Additionally, CBP shall provide a detailed report and timeline within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act outlining completion of the Blue Water Bridge Plaza expansion project and any steps taken in the last fiscal year toward project completion. The report shall align with the annual LPOE priority list, outline projected CBP costs, and should explain how CBP will engage with State and local entities and the specific milestones and timeline for the project's completion. Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP, working with GSA, shall provide the Committee with a briefing on plans to execute the funds provided in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021 and whether there are any significant changes involving the 26 LPOE projects supported in that act. As part of this briefing, CBP shall also provide the Committee an update on steps to “re-build” the annual 5-year LPOE plan.

Construction and Facility Improvements.—The Committee provides \$69,654,000 for Border Patrol and AMO facility improvements. Of this amount, \$66,000,000, as requested, is for the Houlton, Maine Border Patrol station, and \$3,654,000 is for the Tucson Air Branch.

Additionally, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall submit a report to the Committee that includes:

- (1) the details of the design and construction process for new or renovated Border Patrol facilities, including stations, processing centers, and checkpoints;

- (2) detailed requirements for each facility currently funded or proposed for funding, including buildings, parking facilities, sally ports, vehicle maintenance facilities, fueling stations, temporary detainee holding facilities, and kennels;
- (3) for each currently funded facility:
 - (a) the total amount funded, obligated, and expended, by fiscal year; and
 - (b) if funds were obligated to an outside agency (e.g., General Services Administration and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers), the obligation and expenditure status of those funds;
- (4) for each currently funded facility and for proposed facilities, a construction schedule and associated expenditure plan broken out by quarter (to include funds appropriated through other agencies);
- (5) For each requirement described in (2):
 - (a) the severability of each requirement that is specific to the location;
 - (b) confirmation that each requirement is an independently awardable option for all contracts currently funded;
 - (c) the requirements for facilities that are unfunded; and
 - (d) the requirements for facilities described in (2) that are unfunded; and
- (6) the number of personnel to be assigned at each location, with confirmation the design is scoped to address current and anticipated future staffing needs.

The report shall also include a detailed plan to improve CBP's cost estimating capability for these facilities.

Advanced Training Center [ATC].—The Committee continues to support the investments made at the ATC's construction of the Instructional Design Center/Distance Learning Center. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall brief the Committee on progress made with the use of previously appropriated funds.

PC&I Spend Plan.—The Committee remains frustrated with CBP's lack of engagement during the year of execution when making changes to the PC&I spend plan privilege not a right, and lack of proactive engagement with the Committee on its PC&I requirements during the year of execution may result in changes to current flexibilities.

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 \$8,886,363,000 for ICE, which is \$554,824,000 above the budget re-

quest amount and \$127,403,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level when adding in \$339,658,000 provided in fiscal year 2023 border management funding. This amount is in addition to estimated fee collections of \$379,610,000.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2023 enacted and fiscal year 2024 budget request levels:

IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2023 enacted	Fiscal year 2024 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	8,396,305	8,281,019	8,836,263
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	22,997	50,520	50,100
Total, Immigration and Customs Enforcement	8,419,302	8,331,539	8,886,363

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2023	\$8,396,305,000
Budget estimate, 2024	8,281,019,000
Committee recommendation	8,836,263,000

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 existing 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 that act to support the cost of the detention of aliens.

Detention and Removal Office Fee.—ICE collects fees from bonds filed by noncitizens arriving at an air or sea port of entry where the noncitizen is needed to testify in the prosecution of a person for violating a State or Federal law. These fees cover the costs incurred during the stay of removal, if granted. The collections are also used to fund some Custody Operations non-bed general expenses [GE].

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Access to Oversight.—The Committee recognizes the important role that the OIG, OIDO, and others play in ensuring that detention centers are safe and healthy for individuals in custody and for staff. ICE is directed to ensure that individuals in custody have the opportunity to confidentially contact such entities without retaliation.

tion, at no cost to the individual in custody. The Committee is concerned about recently deployed technological investments, such as tablets, that identify when a person in custody reaches out to oversight entities. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE shall brief the Committee on the facility-specific level existing method of outreach to oversight entities and whether such outreach is monitored by ICE or contractors. Additionally, ICE shall provide a summary of efforts in place to deter retaliation should outreach occur. ICE is discouraged from limiting access to oversight entities in any fashion that would only permit the individual in custody to go through ICE or a contractor to reach oversight entities.

Additional Funding.—The recommendation includes an additional \$686,000,000, which is intended for the following purposes: \$86,000,000 is for Homeland Security Investigations [HSI], \$555,000,000 is for Enforcement and Removal Operations, \$35,000,000 is for Mission Support, \$10,000,000 is for the Office of Principal Legal Advisor. Of the amounts made available to HSI, \$24,000,000 is to support and expand taskforces relating to fentanyl; \$26,000,000 is to expand the footprint of the Transnational Criminal Investigative Units [TCIUs] abroad, especially into areas where fentanyl or its precursors have a significant presence; \$10,000,000 is to expand the presence of HSI abroad; \$4,000,000 is to ensure HSI presence at the Gordie Howe International Bridge; and \$22,000,000 is for the National Academy for Advanced Training and Leadership. Of the amounts made available to Enforcement and Removal Operations, none of the funding shall be for detention or to expand detention operations; \$250,000,000 shall be for transportation, including transportation from the border; \$169,000,000 shall be for medical bills for individuals in CBP custody; \$125,000,000 shall be to support the work on the non-detained docket, but does not include funding for additional ICE officers, and \$11,000,000 shall be for support staff to help ensure that noncitizens receive timely and accurate NTAs, among other reasons.

Annual ICE Report.—Not later than December 31, ICE shall submit to the Committee its annual report for the previous fiscal year. At a minimum, the Annual Report shall compare the current fiscal year data to the prior five fiscal years.

Facilities Backlog.—The Committee recognizes the significant facilities backlog ICE has for both owned and leased facilities. As such, within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter, ICE is directed to brief the Committee on its annual facilities plan. At a minimum the initial plan should include a facility-by-facility project list for the current fiscal year and the following two fiscal years. Quarterly updates should include execution against the initial plan and changes to the current fiscal year plan and outyear plans.

Language Access.—The Committee directs ICE to ensure that language access is available and services are high quality and accurate. ICE shall ensure that translation services to facilitate language access is available at no cost to individuals in custody. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE shall brief the Committee on all existing language access contracts, efforts, or plans and identify the costs and challenges associated with improv-

ing and expanding language access to ensure that individuals in custody understand their rights and obligations, have access to competent counsel, and understand ICE staff while in custody.

Legal Access for Noncitizens.—\$10,000,000 is provided above the request to support expanded legal access to detention facilities, including for improvements to existing law libraries by updating legal materials and providing online legal access, expanding video attorney visitation, and facilitating the exchange of legal documents between noncitizens in the physical custody of ICE and their counsel. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE shall provide a spend plan and brief the Committee on the plan. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE shall publicly release the location of legal access investments, so that the public can view where such expanded services may be offered. The Committee reminds ICE that funding is provided to help noncitizens access and communicate with counsel confidentially and to educate themselves through updated law libraries, which helps the immigration system move more efficiently.

Name, Image, and Likeness [NIL].—Within 180 days of the enactment of this act, the Department of Homeland Security shall issue a report that examines whether guidance and rulemaking process clarifying the ability of current college athletes on student F-1 visas to engage in activities related to the use of their name, image, and likeness [NIL] would be permissible absent a statutory change. The report shall examine students on all types of visas.

Realignment of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer.—The bill includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds for performance awards to certain members of the senior executive service until ICE submits and implements a plan to realign its Office of the Chief Financial Officer to report directly to the Director or the Deputy Director. ICE continues to demonstrate challenges with operating within the funds appropriated by Congress, as evidenced by its ongoing challenges in accurately forecasting costs for items such as detention beds, transportation of noncitizens, and payroll. While the Committee recognizes that unforeseen changes in policy and operational postures occasionally require additional resources, ICE has not provided a baseline for requirements that enables the Committee to understand the resource implications of such changes in policies and operations. The Committee does not believe that the current placement of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer enables the incumbent to effectively address these challenges, advise ICE leadership on the overall financial health of the organization, or to be a critical decision-maker with respect to ICE's resources. By realigning the Office of the Chief Financial Officer and establishing a direct line of communication with the Director, the Committee expects ICE will be able to more effectively manage its resources.

Realignment of the Appropriations Liaison Position.—While the Committee recognizes the progress made by the Office of Congressional Relations in closing out the backlog of reports and briefs, the Committee notes that the nature of the Committee's request are more appropriately geared towards the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, consistent with other components. As such, within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Committee directs ICE to

establish an appropriations liaison position within the Office of the Chief Financial Officer to better ensure responses are timely, accurate, and address the budgetary and resource elements of the Committee's inquiries. Moreover, the Committee believes that the realignment of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer will produce a more streamlined engagement with the Committee.

Recreation in Segregation.—ICE shall ensure that all persons in custody have access to recreation space and nutrition options outside of regular meal times, as appropriate, including for persons in any form of segregation. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE shall publicly report the number of persons in segregated housing placements by facility on a monthly basis and shall ensure that all privacy laws are adhered to. Additionally, ICE shall brief the Committee on its compliance with GAO-23-105366.

Monthly Reporting Requirements.—The Committee is concerned about ICE not providing full-year plans for the budget and hiring at the start of the fiscal year. While ICE has made some gains in how it provides execution and hiring data to the Committee, this information is not used in a strategic way by ICE leadership nor does it provide a clear picture of ICE's overall financial health or hiring posture. Therefore, ICE shall provide the Committee monthly budget and staffing briefings beginning not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act. The briefings shall include any source of funding available to ICE for obligation; align projected and executed budgetary obligations and on-board staffing data to program areas within each PPA; and delineate pay and non-pay obligations. The brief shall include full-year projections for funding, costs, and hiring. Each subsequent report shall provide actuals against projections and updated projections for the remainder of the fiscal year. The bill includes a new provision requiring this report to be provided by the 10th day of each month and rescinds \$100,000 from the Executive Oversight and Leadership PPA for each day the report is not provided.

Tactical Communications.—The Committee is concerned that the current capacity of Tactical Communications [TACCOM] systems are insufficient to accommodate the majority of ICE's Law Enforcement Officers [LEOs]. Many of the legacy systems are overdue for upgrade and do not provide sufficient capacity or coverage to support the mission-critical operations undertaken by ICE. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE shall submit a detailed plan for initiating and completing additional TACCOM site expansion projects. The plan shall include regional modernization priorities, budget projections, and a timeline for initiating and completing these site expansion priorities.

Wrongful Removals.—The Committee recommends the creation of an Office of Removal Order Review [OROR] as an independent unit charged with the task of reviewing applications from individuals who are seeking to return to the United States after removal and/or review of their final orders of removal. The Committee is concerned that current procedures and mechanisms to allow individuals to seek lawful return to the U.S. following removal, and/or challenge their removal order, are unduly burdensome, inaccessible to most individuals without legal counsel, and granted only in rare cases. This is the case even for individuals who have a claim to

lawful status and/or arguments regarding material concerns with the underlying removal order. OROR shall utilize all mechanisms provided by current law to facilitate the return of those individuals whose removal orders were contrary to law or justice, including the use of humanitarian parole, joinder in a respondent's motion to reopen, and stipulation to relief from removal. Individuals previously removed and those with final removal orders shall still prepare a motion to reopen their final order of removal as required under current regulations and/or prepare and submit a humanitarian parole application; but, they would begin their process by submission to the OROR instead of a specific immigration court. Applications shall include the motion and any additional paperwork supporting relief or the full humanitarian parole application. OROR shall consult Executive Office of Immigration Review [EOIR] staff to develop a centralized review process through which OROR handles all requests to the Department for returns and review of final removal orders. OROR shall ensure that its process for receiving applications is efficient, clear, and accessible for those applying, including those without legal counsel and with limited access to technology. OROR shall announce the process publicly and through a public-facing website. OROR shall facilitate transparency of its process by reporting to Congress and the public the number of applications received and reviewed, the number granted, and the number of individuals actually returned.

HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

Advanced Analytics.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, HSI is directed to brief the Committee on its advanced analytics capabilities, to include the various tools it utilizes, how those tools are integrated with each other, and how these tools help HSI investigations, particularly as it relates to counterproliferation.

Agent Resiliency Programs for Personnel Exposed to Child Sexual Abuse Material [CSAM].—The Committee recognizes the challenges presented by working on child exploitation investigations where personnel are often exposed to child sexual abuse material [CSAM]. The Committee supports the goals of the Awareness and Resilience Mentoring for Operational Readiness [ARMOR] Program to prevent negative consequences associated with exposure to CSAM. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Committee directs the Child Exploitation Investigations Unit [CEIU] to examine whether current resiliency programs are sufficient to adequately support CEIU and field staff and to provide a briefing to the Committee on the results of such examination. The briefing shall include projected costs to expand or create additional programs to support agents in the field.

Child Exploitation.—The recommendation continues enhancements provided in prior fiscal years, for the Child Exploitation Investigations Unit at the Cyber Crimes Center. The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 to continue ICE's implementation of International Megan's Law. For fiscal year 2023, the Angel Watch Center is on pace to send approximately 3,050 referrals to more than 100 countries with approximately 825 denials of entry, and to refer over 1,300 registered child sex offenders to the Department of State

for passport endorsements, which prohibit child sexual predators from exploiting children in foreign countries.

Combatting Fentanyl, Opioids, and other Synthetic Narcotics, and Disrupting and Dismantling Transnational Criminal Organizations [TCOs].—The Committee provides \$824,285,000 to CBP and ICE for a range of critical and unprecedented investments in the fight to stem the flow of fentanyl and other synthetic narcotics into the United States. Such funds will also extend the fight beyond the border, and support and expand efforts to disrupt and dismantle the transnational criminal organizational business model abroad involving an endless cycle of narcotics, firearms, and human trafficking, which threatens lives at home and abroad. Of this amount, \$105,000,000 is provided to HSI to support the expansion of task forces, such as the successful Fentanyl Abatement and Response Team in San Diego, CA, for new agents near the border to support the work to dismantle and disrupt fentanyl trafficking, to expand the successful Transnational Criminal Investigative Units [TCIUs] abroad to further support work to stem fentanyl from ever reaching the United States to begin with, and to support HSI's physical presence abroad. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, HSI shall provide the Committee a spend plan, which shall include timeframes for the execution of these funds, the locations for TCIU expansion, and metrics associated with the planned impacts of such funds. Additionally, within 90 days of expending such funds, HSI shall brief the Committee on the impact of the funds and how such impacts compare against the planned impacts.

Cross Border Illicit Finance Center.—Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act, HSI shall provide a report to the Committee that examines the costs associated with establishing a formal Cross Border Illicit Finance Center which would formalize and centralize efforts around illicit cross border financial activity into the interior of the United States. Ideally, the center would leverage public-private partnerships, coordinate training for best practices, develop metrics, and support the lawful seizure of proceeds with a cross border nexus. The Center would also work and coordinate with other Federal law enforcement partners, but would be focused on criminal cross border conduct.

Full Title 21 Authority for HSI.—Within 180 days of enactment of this act, HSI is directed to provide the Committee with a report detailing how the lack of full Title 21 authority hinders HSI's ability to combat the fentanyl importation and the transnational criminal organizations who profit from the importation of fentanyl and other synthetic substances. The report shall specifically identify instances in the last five fiscal years where the lack of such authority hindered HSI's ability to investigate, disrupt, and dismantle fentanyl importation and transnational criminal organizations. The report shall also detail the number of federal agents with existing Title 21 authority; the number of federal agents that lack such authority; and shall highlight the limitations of HSI's existing authority and ability to temporarily use Title 21 authority compared to that of other federal law enforcement, including the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and Explosives (ATF) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), among others with full Title 21 authority.

Forced Child Labor and Human Trafficking.—The Committee is concerned with recent reports of forced child labor and human trafficking, particularly with respect to unaccompanied noncitizens. The Committee applauds HSI's efforts to investigate and combat these crimes and understands that continued efforts in this area necessitate coordination with other Department and agencies across the Federal Government. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, DHS, in coordination with the Department of Labor, shall brief the Committee on how they are working together to combat forced child labor and provide recommendations for improved coordination. Additionally, within 90 days of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter, DHS shall submit a report on the number of referrals from the Health and Human Services related to possible instances of forced child labor and human trafficking.

Forced Labor Violations.—The recommendation includes not less than \$15,500,000 for investigations and other activities related to forced labor law violations, to include forced child labor. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE shall submit to the Committee a spend plan, including the baseline funding, an annual report on the expenditures, and performance metrics associated with forced labor law enforcement activities.

Gordie Howe International Bridge.—\$4,000,000 above the request is provided for positions for three new investigative groups, facilities, and equipment to conduct investigations tied to the Gordie Howe International Bridge when it becomes operational. The funding will support the new groups' efforts to conduct investigations related to the trafficking of fentanyl, methamphetamine, and related opioids.

Human Exploitation Rescue Operative [HERO].—The Committee continues to support the HERO Child-Rescue Corps, a partnership between 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. The Committee continues to support the concept of the paid HERO apprenticeship and directs ICE to brief the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act on the status of the program, which shall include an analysis about the long term viability of the program within HSI, any resource challenges, or other challenges that face graduates of the program as identified by HSI.

Human Rights Violators.—The Committee is aware of recent HSI efforts to investigate human rights violators, including the arrest of an individual alleged to have committed serious human rights violations and the removal of a Nazi war criminal. 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. ICE shall report to the Committee within 180 days after the date of enactment of this act on the following: the total number of prosecutions and investigations of human rights offenses and other offenses committed and their outcomes, delineated by serious human rights violators

within each of the last five fiscal years; the efforts of ICE to increase the number of human rights investigations and prosecutions; and any organizational, resource, or legal impediment to investigating and prosecuting more human rights violators, including whether the identified amount above is sufficient to support the Unit. ICE shall also update the Committee on base funding for this effort.

Mobile Computer Forensic Vehicles [MCFV].—MCFV provide the ability to conduct on-site examinations of mobile devices which allows for the immediate start to victim identification in child exploitation cases, which is critical to the timelines of these investigations. The Committee recommends \$500,000 above the request to support the procurement of additional mobile computer forensic vehicles.

National Academy for Advanced Training and Leadership [NAATL].—An additional \$22,000,000 above the request is provided for the NAATL. The Committee recognizes the importance of providing cutting-edge training and leadership opportunities for criminal investigators in a rapidly evolving environment. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter, HSI shall provide to the Committee a plan for how the funds will be used and how the training provided at the NAATL will better enable HSI and its partners, both domestically and internationally, to combat fentanyl.

Opioid Investigations.—The Committee encourages ICE to finalize its monthly budget briefings, with congressional priorities clearly delineated, and continues to support enhancing HSI opioid enforcement activities in fiscal year 2024 by sustaining over 340 personnel, including investigators, intelligence analysts, and necessary support staff. HSI has enhanced its ability to conduct increased investigations focusing on the identification of entire supply chains.

Protecting Vulnerable Children.—Within 90 days of enactment of this act, ICE shall submit a report to the Committee detailing the costs associated with expanding the Mutual Agreement between Government and Employers [IMAGE], the voluntary employer program, to industries or businesses with a documented history of hiring children in violation of state child labor laws, federal wage and hour rules, or children without lawful permission to work. The report shall include details about how such children would be connected with trafficking victim support or other victim services, as appropriate.

Repository for Analytics in a Virtual Environment [RAVEN].—The Committee is concerned about the shifting justifications and expanding requests for RAVEN funding. The Committee is also concerned about ICE's plans to integrate artificial intelligence into RAVEN with seemingly limited guardrails, lack of oversight, and public accountability. The Committee strongly encourages HSI to update all required Privacy notices, and to identify, develop and monitor potential violations of civil rights and civil liberties as further development occurs. As such, within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE shall brief the Committee on privacy-related issues, intended implementation of artificial intelligence use, guardrails that ICE has in place to ensure that RAVEN is not being

used to enforce civil immigration law, and existing testing metrics. ICE shall provide quarterly updates thereafter.

Wildlife Trafficking Unit.—The Committee continues to remain concerned about the pervasive connection between wildlife trafficking and other criminal conduct, such as organized crime relating to narcotics, human smuggling, and financial crimes. As such, the Committee provides \$10,000,000 over the request to support the ongoing work of the Wildlife Trafficking Unit. The Committee encourages HSI to work towards ensuring that the next generation of specialized wildlife trafficking investigators are trained in this field. The Committee expects HSI to continue its work in partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to improve efforts to better address wildlife trafficking. The Committee directs HSI to continue to produce the report identified in Public Law 116–125. The report shall include options for making this information available in a routine and public manner annually.

ENFORCEMENT AND REMOVAL OPERATIONS

Access to Legal Counsel.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE is directed to provide a report to the committees of jurisdiction on overall access for attorney and detainee representatives at ICE facilities. The report shall include the number of legal visits that were denied or not facilitated and the number of facilities that do not meet the ICE National Detention Standards for attorney/client communications. ICE is directed to make detention facility contact information and facility legal accommodations available on the ICE public website. The Committee remains concerned about the lack of meaningful access to counsel for individuals in the physical custody of ICE. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, in every facility where a noncitizen is subject to the physical custody of ICE, regardless of the duration of such custody, that the Director ensure: that attorneys, BIA accredited representatives, and paralegals be able to request, schedule, and hold free, confidential, and unmonitored telephone calls and video teleconference appointments, of at least 60 minutes in duration that allow for third party interpretation with their clients, with at least 24 hours’ notice to the facility; that attorneys and noncitizens are able to exchange legal documents via an electronic means; that facility staff will not read such documents; delivery of legal documents to noncitizens within 24 hours of receipt by the facility; that each facility provide a mail dropbox for attorneys to send confidential legal correspondence to their clients and that delivery of such legal correspondence to detainees occur within 24 hours of receipt by the facility; and that facility staff will open such mail only in the presence of the noncitizen to whom the legal mail is addressed; and finally, that all facilities permit attorneys to bring in computers and cellular phones for attorney-client meetings.

Alternatives to Detention.—ICE shall continue to brief the Committee on any ATD contracts it awards under this program, including contracts involving the “Know Your Rights” [KYR] program for new participants. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE shall begin providing monthly reports on the number of noncitizens participating in the ATD program, by technology type,

cost by technology type, as well as the number of participants who attend a portion of or all of their immigration court hearings. The ATD program shall continue the type of case management services provided under the Family Case Management Program [FCMP]. The Committee directs ICE to continue 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.

ATD Referrals.—The Committee directs ICE to consider enrollment referrals from NGOs and community partners that are actively implementing ICE's ATD programs that utilize case management. ICE shall establish, with the consultation of relevant NGO and local community partners, at ICE's discretion, criteria for such referrals, guidelines for submission, and criteria for how ICE will consider any such referrals for enrollment in ATD programs. ICE shall submit a report to the Committee on progress regarding these guidelines within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter until the guidelines are finalized. ICE shall submit an annual report on the number of NGO referrals that are submitted and the number of such referrals accepted into ATD programs that utilize case management programs.

ATD Metrics Reporting.—Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act, and monthly thereafter, ICE shall provide to the Committee standardized data on all ATD programs, compliance with court hearing attendance, compliance with final order of removal, number of removals of ATD participants, number of individuals removed from ATD prior to termination of proceedings, number of ATD program violations for enrolled participants in each program that occurred in the prior month, whether the individual was subject to an enforcement action upon such program violation, number of recent border entrants enrolled in ATD without electronic monitoring, total size of the non-detained docket, compliance data of noncitizens on the non-detained docket not enrolled in an ATD program disaggregating noncitizens previously enrolled in ATD and those that were never enrolled.

Coordination with Third Parties.—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE shall develop a standard policy concerning the coordination of ICE releases to NGOs. The policy, which shall be implemented across the agency, shall specifically detail how Field Office Directors, and others, should coordinate with NGOs in advance of the release of noncitizens to any NGO custody and include protections for any personally identifiable information. Specifically, the policy shall formalize communication concerning the total number of arriving persons, including whether any such persons are children, and identify whether any individual is in need of special services by the NGO, at least 24 hours in advance of release, where practicable.

Custody Operations.—The Committee funds an average daily population [ADP] of 34,000.

Detention Facility Contractor Hiring.—The Committee is concerned that ICE has unused contract beds, which costs the American taxpayers millions of dollars annually. The Committee recog-

nizes that one of the major challenges ICE continues to face is the backlog of clearances to hire contract personnel to provide the requisite staffing levels to utilize existing beds at its facilities. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act and monthly thereafter, ICE is directed to provide to the Committee the number of detention facility contractor staff in the hiring pipeline, including the number of staff cleared and the number of contract staff new to the pipeline. ICE is also directed to provide the average length of time to clear contract staff. The first data set shall also include a plan to address the hiring pipeline, and what challenges ICE faces with addressing the hiring pipeline, including those that are within and outside of ICE's control.

Detention and Solitary Confinement of Special Populations.—The Committee is concerned about the use of involuntary segregation in isolation, solitary confinement, and protective custody of vulnerable, or special populations, including persons who identify as transgender, and remains concerned about the impact of prolonged detention on these populations. The Committee strongly encourages ICE to utilize ATD for this population, absent extraordinary circumstance or Federal law requiring detention. The Committee directs ICE to publicly report on a quarterly basis the number of individuals who identify as transgender who were, or are, in their physical custody for the preceding quarter. The report shall include, at a minimum, the number of consecutive and cumulative days such individuals were in detention or involuntary segregation, through isolation, solitary confinement, or protective custody, and include the basis for their involuntary segregation. ICE shall reevaluate their custody level periodically, no less than 30 days, or sooner, where required by other State or Federal law, to determine whether continued involuntary segregation is appropriate. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE shall ensure that all such persons who identify as transgender, are only placed in a facility that meets the principles and standards outlined in the 2015 ICE Memo entitled, "Further Guidance Regarding the Care of Transgender Individuals." Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, and annually thereafter, ICE shall report to the Committee the number of facilities that meet the 2015 principles and standards, their location, the number of available beds for vulnerable or special populations, including those who identify as transgender, whether those beds are in a form of involuntary segregation, and whether such facilities need additional resources to ensure the health and safety of such persons in their care and custody.

Detention Standards and Inspections.—The Committee reiterates direction provided in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (Public Law 115–31) regarding detention standards. 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 date of enactment of this act. The Committee further directs ICE to post on its website within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act a schedule for achieving 100 percent compliance with PREA requirements; PBNDS 2011, as revised in 2016 and

which were in effect on January 1, 2017; and the most recent National Detention Standards for all detainees. The Committee further directs ICE to post on its website within 60 days of the date 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, regarding contracting and detention standards. ICE 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 and shall identify the standard used in each facility in the publicly available website. ICE is directed to brief the Committee within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act on a comprehensive plan to improve and increase the number of inspections and provide the Committee with cost projections to increase and improve inspections.

Enforcement and Removal Assistants [ERAs].—\$11,000,000 is for ERO to hire 145 additional ERAs to support the management of the non-detained docket, including to assist the juvenile division. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter, ERO shall brief the Committee on progress made against the hiring of these ERAs, including location of ERAs and job function.

Expedited Removal.—Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, and monthly thereafter, the Committee directs ICE to report on the number of noncitizens processed for expedited removal, the Nationalities of such noncitizens processed for expedited removal, and the percent of executed removal orders of such noncitizens processed for expedited removal. The initial report shall include similar data dating back 10 fiscal years.

Hunger Strikes.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE is directed to make public the following data quarterly: (1) the number of individuals known to be presently on a hunger strike (as defined by the 2011 Performance Based National Detention Standards); and (2) the number of individuals who have participated in a hunger strike who were also subject to force feeding, hydration or forced urinary catheterization or involuntary blood draws. Additionally, ICE shall provide the Committee with the projected costs associated with hunger strikes per fiscal year, which shall include costs for equipment, additional medical supplies, and transportation, as applicable.

Intensive Supervision Appearance Program [ISAP] Utilization.—Within 30 days of the date of the enactment of this act, ICE shall provide the Committee a report that examines the alternatives to detention program. The report shall identify all consequences for noncompliance options currently available within the ATD program, identify how many individuals remain on ATD through the duration of their immigration court proceedings, provide the associated costs to provide ATD services for the duration of such immigration proceedings, identify how many times in the prior fiscal year a form of de-escalation was utilized in the program and whether such de-escalation was in accordance with existing policy, and whether any such individuals who are determined to be non-

compliant are escalated to a higher level of supervision, which shall include the basis for such escalation and the noncompliant act.

Juvenile and Family Management Division [JFMD].—Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter, JMFD shall brief the Committee on the status of the programs relating to regional juvenile coordinators and young adults in the ICE system. The briefing shall include, at a minimum, current staffing levels, requirements, challenges, and success for both programs. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, JMFD shall conduct the training for the Committee that is required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act [TVPRA].

Law Enforcement Support Center [LESC].—The Committee directs ICE 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 Department is also directed to submit for Committee approval the reallocation of any resources currently intended for LESC operations. It is expected that no such reallocation will be made without Committee concurrence.

Minors.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act and monthly thereafter, the Secretary shall provide the Committee with a report which shall include the number of individuals currently in ICE's custody who were transferred to ICE by the Office of Refugee Resettlement and a breakdown, delineated by ICE area of responsibility, the type of placement and accompanying justification for such placement.

Mobile Policy Application.—Current ICE ERO guidance, policies, and standard operating procedures are dispersed on several outdated platforms or sent via email broadcasts with non-existent or insufficient data tags making it nearly impossible for employees to effectively and efficiently search for guidance pertinent to their essential job functions. Accessibility of information is further complicated by frequently changing laws and policies, and litigation outcomes that may differ by locality. ERO officers in the field and other employees need access to up-to-date, relevant, and reliable resources to perform their job functions effectively, safely, and in a manner that furthers public trust in the agency. Therefore, the recommendation directs ICE to allocate not less than \$4,000,000 within Custody Operations to create a functional and advanced technology accessible via desktop and mobile device to contain and maintain guidance, policies, and procedures in an intuitive and reliable manner for ERO employees to use for their essential job functions. ERO and the Office of the Chief Information Officer shall provide quarterly progress updates to the Committee.

Parental Interests Directive.—Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE shall brief the Committee on the implementation of ICE Directive 11064.3, Parental Interest of Noncitizen Parents and Legal Guardians of Minor Children or Incapacitated Adults, including the implementation of Section 5.12 of Directive 11064.3 requiring ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations [ERO] to ensure the centralized tracking of and reporting on non-citizen parents and legal guardians in ERO custody. To the extent possible, while maintaining the privacy rights of individuals in-

volved, ICE is directed to make such data publicly available, including, but not limited to, the number of covered individuals involved in enforcement actions, detained, or subject to transfer between detention facilities or where ICE facilitated communication pursuant to such directive.

Pregnant, Postpartum, and Lactating Women.—The Committee supports the National policy to discourage the detention or arrest of known pregnant, postpartum, or lactating women. For any known pregnant, postpartum, or lactating woman whose detention is required pursuant to law or documented exceptional circumstance, ICE shall, not less than monthly, evaluate whether such continued custody is necessary or required by law. During this custody redetermination, ICE shall presume that the continued custodial detention of pregnant, postpartum, or lactating women is not appropriate absent exceptional circumstances or where required by law. The Committee continues the requirement to provide semiannual reports on the total number of pregnant, postpartum, or lactating women in ICE custody, including detailed justification of the circumstances warranting each pregnant, postpartum, or lactating woman's continued detention and the time in custody. These anonymized reports should be made publicly available on the ICE website.

Removal of Parents of U.S. Citizen Children.—The Committee continues its requirement that the Department submit data on the removal of parents of U.S. citizen children semiannually.

Reporting Requirements.—ICE shall continue to provide results of detention inspections on a public facing website within 60 days of each inspection in a similar fashion as required of inspection reports in fiscal year 2021. 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.

Sensitive Locations and Protected Areas.—The Committee continues a requirement to provide its officers with guidance and training for engaging with victims and witnesses of crime, and to strengthen policy guidance on enforcement actions in or near sensitive locations, including courthouses, in order to minimize any effect that immigration enforcement may have on the willingness and ability of victims and witnesses to pursue justice. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE shall brief the Committee about any steps taken to minimize the effect of immigration

enforcement activity on victims and witnesses of crime. ICE shall also continue to provide monthly notifications to the Committee on enforcement actions that take place in or near sensitive locations, including courthouses, and placements for unaccompanied children. ICE shall consider evacuation centers, shelters, and similar facilities operating in response to an emergency or major disaster, as well as non-Federal Government facilities servicing individuals and families, and the curtilage of all such facilities, to be sensitive locations.

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 (Public Law 109–248) exchange portal when ICE releases into their jurisdictions individuals who have a registration requirement. The Committee recommends continued funding 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.

Stateless Individuals.—Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act, and monthly thereafter, ICE is directed to make the number of stateless individuals in custody publicly available on its website by facility location. Additionally, ICE is directed to provide the Committee its definition of statelessness within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act.

Third Party Medical Costs.—The Committee remains concerned about the growing medical costs for persons in CBP custody, which ICE continues to be responsible for. As such, the recommendation includes \$169,000,000 for third party medical bills. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE, in coordination, with CBP, shall brief the Committee on its methodology for forecasting third party medical costs and demonstrate how CBP and ICE work together to ensure there is no duplicative payments.

Transportation and Removal Program [TRP].—The Committee recognizes that there has been a significant increase in the costs associated with the TRP mission but remains concerned about ICE's planning for these costs and continued reliance on reprogrammings and transfers to solve the challenges. TRP provides the safe and secure transportation of noncitizens who are subject to final orders of removal or who require transfer within the United States, which may ultimately include transportation to the noncitizen's final destination if ICE determines in its discretion that such transportation is necessary. For purposes of TRP, the Committee believes that expeditiously moving noncitizens from crowded facilities at the border, avoiding a situation where noncitizens are left at public places, and to reduce downstream inefficiencies in the immigration process, such as initially not calendaring cases in the noncitizens' final destination, are legitimate agency needs and necessary at times.

Transfers of Noncitizens in Custody.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE shall develop a method of publicly reporting transfers of noncitizens in custody for purposes of data sharing and accountability. Such reporting shall include the basis

for the transfer and the sending and receiving institution and shall ensure that all personally identifiable information is protected.

Transportation Management Office [TMO] and the Juvenile and Family Management Division [JFMD] Transportation and Compliance Unit [TCU].—Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter, TMO and TCU shall jointly brief the Committee on the existing transportation contracts, including transportation to/from facilities, and all air, ground and sea transportation contracts for all noncitizens, including children and families. The briefing shall include a description of the current contract's total capacity, capacity per type of transportation, contract options, where applicable, contract costs, including daily, and weekly and monthly actual costs and projections. The briefing shall also compare projections against actuals for the preceding quarter.

Transparency in Contracting.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter, ICE shall publish on a publicly accessible website a consolidated compilation of all contracts and agreements for each of the facilities it uses for immigration detention purposes, including the most current and complete contract modification or addendum, any subcontracts, and all bid solicitation requests. ICE shall update its public archive of detention contracts on a quarterly basis and publish the records on its FOIA Library webpage.

Voluntary Work Program.—Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, ERO is directed to brief the Committee on the costs associated with the voluntary work program, to include five fiscal years, worth of data, and an analysis of costs that would be incurred by paying the prevailing or minimum wage at a State-by-state level.

287(g) Agreements.—The Committee directs ICE to publish applications for new or renewed 287(g) agreements on its website 8 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. As of January 2021, the Department issued monthly reports on high-profile criminal noncitizens encountered through this program. ICE is directed to report to the Committee on the effectiveness, and accuracy, of prior efforts to publicly disclose personally identifiable information about noncitizens encountered through the 287(g) program within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act. Before renewing or initiating any 287(g) agreement, the Director of ICE shall make a formal determination, that explains: (1) Why ICE is unable to perform the delegated duties itself; (2) What measures ICE is taking to assume those responsibilities itself in the future; and, (3) An estimate of how long it will take until ICE no longer requires the agreement because it has internally addressed the covered jurisdiction's needs.

MISSION SUPPORT

Fleet Backlog.—The recommendation includes \$25,000,000 to address the fleet backlog. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter, ICE shall provide the Committee with a plan for how these funds will be used.

OHC Hiring Support.—The recommendation includes \$10,000,000 to ICE’s Office of Human Capital to provide support for ICE’s ability to hire. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter, ICE shall provide the Committee with a plan for how these funds will be used.

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL LEGAL ADVISOR

Office of the Principal Legal Advisor [OPLA].—The Committee is concerned that the request for OPLA is only funding for attorneys and not support personnel. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE is directed to provide the Committee a hiring plan which contains details for how these positions will be filled, where they will be located, and provide the appropriate balance of support staff to attorney hire ratio.

Administrative Closures.—Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter, OPLA shall provide a report to the Committee that includes the total number of administrative closures (known as ‘ad closes’) per OPLA Field Office for the preceding quarter.

OPLA Caseloads.—The Committee is concerned about the caseload sizes for OPLA attorneys, which may create large workloads resulting in overworked personnel, possibly increasing the likelihood of extended case processing times, stress-related burnout, turnover, or other errors. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, OPLA shall provide the Committee with the average caseload sizes and caseload size goals per attorney.

OPLA Hiring.—The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 above the request for OPLA hiring, to include attorneys and the necessary support staff.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2023	\$22,997,000
Budget estimate, 2024	50,520,000
Committee recommendation	50,100,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Construction and Facility Improvements.—The recommendation includes \$15,100,000 for critical repair requirements, as requested. The Committee recognizes that the costs of constructed new facilities and making major refurbishments to existing ones changes over time. As such, the Committee directs ICE to provide a detailed spend plan for each project within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act and update the Committee quarterly thereafter. Subsequent briefs are to include changes to cost estimates.

RAVEN.—The Committee recommends \$35,000,000 for RAVEn. Funds are provided to build out the system’s ability to leverage data for the purposes of investigations related to fentanyl. ICE shall provide a plan on the use of these funds within 90 days of enactment of this act.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The Transportation Security Administration [TSA] is charged with ensuring security across U.S. transportation systems, includ-

ing aviation, railways, highways, pipelines, and waterways; and safeguarding the freedom of movement of people and commerce.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a gross discretionary total of \$10,890,668,000 and a net of \$7,414,668,000 for TSA, which is \$407,723,000 less (total)/\$1,152,277,000 more than the request and \$1,061,128,000 above/\$931,128,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2023 enacted and fiscal year 2024 budget request levels:

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2023 enacted	Fiscal year 2024 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	8,798,363	10,331,752	10,020,729
Aviation Passenger Security Fees	-2,490,000	-4,180,000	-2,620,000
Subtotal, Operations and Support (net)	6,308,363	6,151,752	7,400,729
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	141,645	81,357	13,939
Research and Development	35,532	29,282	.....
Total, Transportation Security Administration (net)	6,483,540	6,262,391	7,414,668
Total, Transportation Security Administration (gross)	9,829,540	11,298,391	10,890,668

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2023	\$6,308,363,000
Budget estimate, 2024	6,151,752,000
Committee recommendation	7,400,729,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,020,729,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$311,023,000 below the budget request amount and \$1,222,366,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level. This amount is partially offset by \$2,620,000,000 in estimated aviation security fee collections that are credited to this appropriation, as authorized, resulting in a net discretionary appropriation of \$7,400,729,000. The budget request erroneously assumed that an additional \$1,520,000,000 of aviation security fees could be diverted to O&S PPAs instead of deficit reduction payments required by statute. The Committee reminds the Department and TSA that Section 534 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023 (Public Law 117–103) requires the Secretary of Homeland Security, within 60 days of any budget submission for the Department that assumes revenues or proposes a reduction from the previous year based on user fees proposals that have not been enacted into law prior to the submission of the budget, to provide the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives specific reductions in proposed discretionary budget authority commensurate with the revenues assumed

in such proposals in the event that they are not enacted prior to October 1, 2023.

The Committee lauds TSA's continued efforts to achieve pay equity for its workforce, especially in improving pay for frontline transportation security officers. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,111,550,000 in the TSA Screener Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits account to achieve pay equity and annualize the fiscal year 2023 pay raise. This is to ensure TSA is staffed and funded in order to allocate the appropriate number of officers at airports to avoid long lines and excessive wait times and ready to meet the needs across the enterprise as passenger volumes increase at security checkpoints.

Staffing and Workload Report.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act and monthly thereafter, TSA shall continue to provide to the Committee a report on staffing levels by major personnel categories along with the travel volumes during the same time period. The report shall display the following for each personnel category: onboard and FTE levels at the end of the previous fiscal year; positions and FTE levels funded through enacted appropriations for the current fiscal year; and onboard positions and FTE at the end of the month being reported. Additionally, the report shall include key TSA performance measures, such as travel volumes and wait times at checkpoints, as well as incorporate deployment of new equipment to identify how changes in personnel and assets impact TSA's operational capabilities.

AVIATION SCREENING OPERATIONS

Aviation Worker Screening.—The Committee recognizes TSA's authority to deter and detect threats to airport security. The Committee is concerned that the recently issued National Amendment on Aviation Worker Screening (TSA-NA-23-02) that requires airports to significantly increase airport-performed physical screening of employees may be implemented in a manner that imposes undue burdens on airport operators. Further, the Committee is concerned that the National Amendment will be implemented prior to a thorough cost benefit analysis or risk assessment to justify the change. Furthermore, the National Amendment may place requirements on non-TSA security screeners that exceed their legal authority. The Committee urges TSA to delay the implementation of the National Amendment for no less than 1 year and to reassess the amendment's implementation, including through soliciting a formal round of notice and comment to examine the benefits to aviation security and the full financial and operational impacts of this proposal on airports.

Registered Traveler [RT] Program.—The RT Program is a passenger convenience service that allows private entities to provide front-of-line access to the TSA Travel Document Checker [TDC]. RT participants are not considered to be low risk, and do not undergo Federal background checks. The Committee is aware of recent incidents involving the RT Program and directs TSA to notify the Committee within 30 days of security incidents involving RT service providers. Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act, TSA shall provide a report detailing their plan to address vulnerabilities created by RT service providers. Further, the Com-

mittee strongly encourages TSA to verify the identity of all passengers enplaning at TSA-regulated airports, including passengers enrolled in and escorted by RT service providers. The Committee also supports efforts to ensure passengers using PreCheck and standard security screening lanes are not unduly troubled by identity verification of RT participants.

Facial Recognition Technology.—The Committee directs TSA to ensure passengers are informed of their option to forgo the use of facial recognition or facial matching technology in airports, via spoken announcements and other methods, where Credential Authentication Technology [CAT] is deployed at individual security checkpoints or kiosks for identity verification. The Committee is disappointed with TSA's communications plan to the general public for the roll-out of this new technology, as optional participation is not always immediately apparent via existing signage and its placement. TSA shall consult with the Committee on the format and presentation of the signage, including signage accessible to individuals with visual disabilities. Within 90 days of the enactment of this act, TSA shall report to Congress detailing how the use of facial recognition technology by TSA does not infringe on constitutional and statutory protections for due process, nondiscrimination, privacy, and freedom of speech and association.

Screening Workforce Pay Strategy.—The Committee recognizes TSA's continued work to improve efforts to retain, hire, and train Transportation Security Officers [TSO] through pay reform initiatives. The screener workforce is critical to identifying and mitigating aviation security threats and these initiatives are key to increase workforce retention; provide opportunities for employees to develop, grow, and enhance their careers; and improve the Nation's overall aviation security posture. The Committee directs TSA to continue to provide a quarterly report on pay reform efforts and the subsequent effect on TSO retention levels. Additionally, TSA shall provide a report to the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act detailing the number of TSOs hired and corresponding retention levels since fiscal year 2016, delineated by fiscal year. As part of this report, TSA shall include a plan for continuous and sustained human capital investment that also incorporates the impact of new technologies and equipment that bring more capabilities to the workforce.

Screening Partnership Program [SPP].—The recommendation maintains necessary funds for security at airports where private screening contracts are in place. The Committee finds that small and rural airports play a critical role in the security of our National Airspace System as the first point of entry for millions of travelers every year. Therefore, the Committee encourages TSA to work with local airport authorities and stakeholders to ensure that appropriate security screening services are deployed to any public use airport with regularly scheduled commercial air service.

Credential Authentication Technology [CAT].—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter, TSA shall provide a report to the Committee detailing airports at which CAT is currently deployed, airports at which CAT is not currently deployed, and a plan for the full procurement and deployment of CAT systems at all of the Nation's airports.

Passenger Volume Growth.—TSA shall ensure that future budget requests include a robust forecast of passenger volume in relation to funded staffing levels and the projected improvements in operational capabilities as a result of the continued deployment of new technologies.

Hiring in Rural Communities.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, TSA shall brief the Committee on the challenges of recruiting and retaining Federal employees in non-contiguous and rural States. At a minimum, the brief should include how TSA is addressing these challenges and the resources so identified for this purpose. TSA is strongly encouraged to consult with the Committee prior to the brief to ensure the requisite data needs are addressed and captured in this briefing.

OTHER OPERATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT

Federal Air Marshal Service [FAMS].—The recommendation includes \$857,828,000 for the FAMS, and includes funding to continue protection of the air transportation system against terrorist threats, sabotage, or other acts of violence. The Committee directs TSA to submit semiannual reports on FAMS mission coverage, staffing levels, and hiring rates as it has done in prior years.

Federal Flight Deck Officer [FFDO] and Flight Crew Training Programs.—The Committee recommends \$26,553,000, which is \$244,000 less than the request, for the FFDO and Flight Crew Training programs. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, TSA shall brief the Committee on the FFDO Program. The brief shall, at a minimum, include current backlogs of candidates awaiting initial training, utilization numbers for FFDO recurrent training, FFDO firearms recertification training, plans to address the backlog, and plans to expand the program.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2023	\$141,645,000
Budget estimate, 2024	81,357,000
Committee recommendation	13,939,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$13,939,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which is \$67,418,000 below the budget request amount and \$127,706,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

In-Line Baggage Handling and Screening Systems.—The recommendation of \$13,939,000 supports outstanding reimbursement for costs associated with In-line Baggage and Screening System. The Committee recognizes the safety benefits of the In-Line Baggage Handling and Screening Systems to improve the security screening of checked baggage. The Committee encourages TSA to continue to support expansion of Explosive Detection Systems [EDS] at small airports to enhance security across the airport system and offer improved capabilities such as: greater ability to differentiate threats using the standalone EDS, reduced processing time for the baggage being screened, and reduction of manual screening to exceptions identified by the EDS.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2023	\$33,532,000
Budget estimate, 2024	29,282,000
Committee recommendation .....	.....

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$0 for Research and Development [R&D], which is \$29,282,000 below the budget request amount and \$33,535,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

COAST GUARD

The primary responsibilities of the Coast Guard include: 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, United States Code. The Commandant of the Coast Guard reports directly to the Secretary of Homeland Security.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$12,605,769,000 for the Coast Guard, which is \$599,939,000 below the budget request amount and \$1,069,136,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2023 enacted and fiscal year 2024 budget request levels:

COAST GUARD

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2023 enacted	Fiscal year 2024 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	9,700,478	10,223,988	10,063,203
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	1,669,650	1,550,000	1,118,322
Research and Development	7,476	7,476	.....
Health Care Fund Contribution (Permanent Indefinite Appropriations)	252,887	277,000	277,000
Retired Pay	2,044,414	1,147,244	1,147,244
Administrative Provisions .....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Coast Guard	13,674,905	13,205,708	12,605,769
(Defense)	530,000	530,000	530,000

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2023	\$9,700,478,000
Budget estimate, 2024	10,223,988,000
Committee recommendation	10,063,203,000

The Operations and Support [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 over-

seas. 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 \$10,063,203,000 for O&S, which is \$160,785,000 below the budget request amount and \$362,725,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level. The recommendation includes an increase above the budget request of \$1,000,000 for the Cetacean Desk for Puget Sound Region, and \$6,000,000 for fishing grants; and decreases below the budget request amount of \$3,364,000 for acquisition support personnel, \$14,989,000 for data for decision advantage, \$133,000 to decommission Island Class Patrol Boats, \$50,000 to decommission Reliance Class Medium Endurance Cutters, \$2,157,000 for Fast Response Cutter [FRC] follow-on, \$3,843,000 for HC-27J follow-on, \$42,716,000 for enterprise IT follow-on, \$2,300,000 for financial systems modernization, \$5,541,000 for medical readiness, \$582,000 for shore facility follow-on, \$6,054,000 for software follow-on, \$500,000 in unallocated Operations and Support account funding, \$1,148,000 for Waterways Commerce Cutter [WCC] follow-on, \$6,894,000 for WLB crew reconstitution, \$11,978,000 for workforce recruiting and accessions, \$15,453,000 for workforce support, and \$50,083,000 for other reductions. The total includes \$24,500,000 from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund and \$530,000,000 for Coast Guard defense-related activities. For the fiscal year 2025 budget justification, the Committee expects the request to contain the same sub-PPA level of detail.

Cetacean Desk for Puget Sound Region.—The Committee provides \$1,000,000 for implementation of the Cetacean Desk for Puget Sound Region, as authorized in the 2023 James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263).

Child Care Costs Study.—The child care sector has struggled to rebound after the pandemic and child care workers are among the lowest paid workers in the country. The Committee directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a study for each geographic area in which the Secretary operates a Coast Guard child development center. The study should (A) compare the total compensation (including all pay and benefits) of child development center employees of each Coast Guard child development center in such geographic area, to the total compensation of similarly credentialed employees of public elementary schools in such geographic area; and (B) estimate the difference in average pay and the difference in average benefits between such child development center employees and such employees of public elementary schools. The Secretary is directed to submit a report summarizing the studies to the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act.

Child Care Subsidy.—The Committee recognizes the unique barriers service members at remote and small duty stations experience with respect to securing adequate child care. The Committee provides not less than \$25,000,000, as requested, for Fee Assistance,

child care subsidies, and related child care provisions authorized by the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022.

Coast Guard Yard.—The Committee recognizes the unique importance of the Coast Guard Yard in Curtis Bay, Maryland to the readiness of our country’s naval assets and urges the Administration to include a request for funding for Coast Guard Yard Shore-side Infrastructure and Facilities and Coast Guard Resilient Infrastructure and Construction in its fiscal year 2025 budget justification as authorized in sections 11105(a)(2), 11106 and 11204 in the 2023 James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263).

Combating Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated [IUU] Fishing.—The Committee recognizes the importance of bolstering the maritime domain awareness of partner island nations through the Coast Guard’s Shiprider program, specifically in the Indo-Pacific region. The Department is encouraged to use amounts appropriated for Operations and Strategy Development to improve security cooperation with island States on IUU fishing. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Coast Guard shall brief the Committee on an operational-level plan (including cost projections) for such improved security cooperation, and the most impactful island States to be targeted.

Diesel Outboard Motors.—The Committee is aware that reliable diesel-fueled alternatives to traditional outboard marine motors are now readily available for government use. The Committee is also aware that several diesel-fueled outboard marine motors have been tested and evaluated by the United States Navy in its ongoing effort to comply with Department of Defense [DOD] Directive No. 4140.43, which requires the Department of Defense to phase-out light gasoline-fueled outboard marine motors with diesel-fueled outboard marine motors meeting military specifications.

The Committee is encouraged by reports that diesel-fueled outboard motors may provide government entities with reduced life-cycle costs due to increased fuel efficiency, reduced maintenance, and simplified logistics. Further, the elimination of gasoline transported on board aircraft and larger ships for the use in outboard marine motors decreases the likelihood of catastrophic fire and explosion.

Therefore, Committee directs the Coast Guard, to establish standards and specifications for the test and evaluation of diesel-fueled outboard marine motors within 270 days of the date of enactment of this act.

Environmental Compliance and Remediation.—The fiscal year 2023 appropriation included \$15,928,000 for site investigations and remediation activities at 30 Coast Guard locations for the cleanup of hazardous substances and pollutants. The Coast Guard is encouraged to continue its progress on these studies and to include any known funding needs related to such remediation work in the annual President’s Budget.

Fishing Safety Grants.—The Committee provides \$6,000,000 above the budget request amount for Fishing Safety Training and Research grants. The Committee supports an agreement between the Coast Guard and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health [NIOSH] to efficiently administer the Fishing Safety

Training and Fishing Safety Research Grant Programs in fiscal year 2024. The Coast Guard is directed to provide a briefing to the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on the execution of the Fishing Safety Training and Fishing Safety Research Grant Programs since the start of the programs. If the Administration believes funding for this activity should be provided directly to NIOSH in fiscal year 2025, the brief shall provide that justification and such a change should be articulated in the next budget request.

The Committee recognizes the economic hardships experienced by fishing communities as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to provide a temporary administrative waiver of the cost-share cited in Subsection (i) of section 4502 of title 46, U.S. code for the Fishing Safety Training and Research Grants Programs.

Great Lakes Center of Expertise for Oil Spill Preparedness and Response.—The Committee recognizes the importance of examining the impacts of oil spills in freshwater environments and helping develop effective responses, and continues its support of the Coast Guard’s work as a co-host of the Great Lakes Center of Expertise for Oil Spill Preparedness and Response.

International Port Security Enforcement.—No funds provided by this act shall be used to assess the effectiveness of the antiterrorism measures maintained at any port controlled by a foreign government that is a State sponsor of terrorism or a foreign terrorist organization. Any such port described above shall be deemed by the Secretary of Homeland Security as not having effective antiterrorism measures for the purposes of 46 U.S.C. 70108 and 70109, and the Secretary shall immediately take the actions described in 46 U.S.C. 70110(a). Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Commandant shall provide a briefing to the Committee on any such actions taken to date and shall provide updates to the Committee within 30 days of any such future actions.

Merchant Mariner Credential Processing.—The Committee is concerned about the turnaround time for Merchant Mariner Credentials [MMC]. The Coast Guard reports no significant delays in credentialing; however, mariners and maritime transportation employees report delays up to 6 months between submitting applications and receipt of their MMC. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the National Maritime Center shall provide a report to the Committee reviewing the system for evaluating and approving Merchant Mariner Credentials. The report should identify any existing performance gaps and suggest changes to address such gaps, including those related to system performance and extended application turnaround times.

Minor Shore Infrastructure.—The bill includes long-established 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 75 percent of a building’s or structure’s replacement value. Additionally, O&S funds can be used for contingent, emergent, or other unspecified minor construction projects which include new construction, procurement, development, conver-

sion, rebuilding, improvement, or extension of any facility not exceeding \$2,000,000 in total cost at any location for planned or unplanned operational needs.

Obstruction of Safe Navigation in U.S. Territorial Waters.—The Committee is concerned that proposals to protect the North Atlantic Right Whale and Rice’s Whale which restrict navigation for recreational and commercial vessels and could have severe detrimental impacts to the ability of commercial vessels to approach major harbors on the Atlantic Seaboard and in the Gulf of Mexico and recreational vessels to safely navigate. Further, the Committee directs the Commandant of the Coast Guard to follow the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (Public Law 79–404), as amended, regarding all public comments filed for such proposals, as appropriate.

Operation Fouled Anchor.—The Committee is deeply concerned and angered by the incidents and allegations of sexual abuse, sexual violence, and the subsequent cover-up of these incidents at the United States Coast Guard Academy detailed in the “Operation Fouled Anchor” investigation. If accurate, the Committee is further disturbed by the decision by Coast Guard senior leadership to withhold the results of this years-long investigation from Congress, only reaching out to Congress when it became apparent that a media story regarding the investigation was to be published. Therefore, the Commandant shall provide a report to the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, which includes a detailed timeline of all approvals correspondence regarding the “Operation Fouled Anchor” report. The report shall also include a detailed accounting of when and why the decision was made to withhold information regarding the investigation from Congress, the Coast Guard personnel involved in such decision and their respective roles in such decision, and shall include all memoranda, reports, and other correspondence and materials related to incidents and alleged incidents of sexual abuse and sexual violence at the Coast Guard Academy that have not previously been disclosed to Congress. Further, the Commandant shall direct that all uninvestigated allegations of sexual assault and sexual violence from 2006 to the date of enactment of this act be investigated by the Coast Guard Investigative Service [CGIS] and that any results of any previous investigations of sexual assault and sexual violence covering the same time period are reviewed to determine whether they were appropriately handled. Finally, the Commandant shall transmit the results of each subsequent investigation and review to Congress within one business day of their approval by Coast Guard leadership.

Tracking Dark Vessels in Remote Maritime Regions.—The Committee notes Coast Guard’s efforts to integrate commercial space-based radio frequency data into operational workflows, and understands these efforts may be scalable to improve maritime domain awareness in remote maritime regions. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, Coast Guard shall brief the Committee on these efforts and any plans for further integration, including an analysis on the potential impacts on Coast Guard’s effectiveness in the maritime environment.

U.S. Coast Guard C5I Service Center.—The U.S. Coast Guard C5I Service Center (previously known as the Operations Systems Center) supports the 11 Coast Guard statutory mission areas by housing and maintaining all of the Coast Guard’s IT systems and computer servers, as well as by providing operational watches worldwide through the Mutual-Assistance Vessel Rescue System. The Committee appreciates the Coast Guard’s continued commitment to advancing the work of the C5I Service Center.

Unfunded Priorities List [UPL].—The Committee directs the Coast Guard to provide to the Committee at the time of the fiscal year 2025 budget request submission a list of approved but unfunded Coast Guard priorities and the funding needs for each priority.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2023	\$1,669,650,000
Budget estimate, 2024	1,550,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,118,322,000

The Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I] appropriation provides funds for 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 \$1,118,322,000 for PC&I, which is \$431,678,000 below the budget request amount and \$551,328,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level. The total includes \$20,000,000 from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.

Fleet Mix Analysis.—The Committee continues to be interested in the Fleet Mix Analysis required in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying Public Law 117–103, and appreciates the Coast Guard’s periodic status updates. The Committee reiterates its expectation, as stated in the requirement, that the analysis be truly comprehensive and include all classes of vessels, even those whose mission might not have a direct bearing on the workload of other vessel classes.

Full-Funding Policy.—The Committee again directs an exception to the 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.

Funded Projects.—The Committee expects that when it funds specific projects, those projects shall be executed expeditiously and responsibly. The Coast Guard shall be transparent with respect to cost increases, executability concerns, and any other issues that may increase the risk profile of a project, and shall provide the Committee sufficient time to consider the issue and respond in an appropriate manner.

VESSELS

National Security Cutter [NSC].—No funding is provided for the NSC acquisition program.

Offshore Patrol Cutter [OPC].—The Committee provides the requested amount of \$579,000,000 for the construction of the sixth OPC and LLTM for the seventh OPC. While the Committee supports OPC procurements, the Committee remains concerned about costs for the program and continues the requirement for the Coast Guard to brief the Committee within one week prior to taking any procurement actions impacting estimated costs for the OPC program.

Fast Response Cutter [FRC].—No funding is provided for the FRC program.

Cutter Boats.—The Coast Guard's 52-foot motor lifeboats are past their operational service life and have suffered serious maintenance issues. The Coast Guard removed the 52's from service in October of 2020 due to these challenges, causing an operational capability gap. The recommendation includes \$10,000,000 above the request to support costs related to the 52-foot Heavy Weather Boat [SPC-HWX] acquisition program.

Waterways Commerce Cutter [WCC].—No funding is provided to the WCC program.

Polar Security Cutter [PSC].—No funding is provided to the PSC program. The Committee remains concerned with the progress of the PSC program, but is hopeful that the Coast Guard will show progress towards a design and a plan for future construction. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Coast Guard shall brief the Committee on the program's progress, and shall provide a timeline for the completion of a detailed design and the construction of PSC 1.

Great Lakes Icebreaker [GLIB].—The Committee provides \$55,000,000, as requested, for the procurement of a new GLIB that is at least as capable as the USCG MACKINAW.

Commercially Available Polar Icebreaker.—The Committee provides \$125,000,000 for the acquisition of a commercially available polar icebreaker, as requested.

AIRCRAFT

HC-27J Conversion and Sustainment.—No funding is provided for the HC-27J Conversion and Sustainment program.

HC-130J Acquisition, Conversion, and Sustainment.—No funding is provided for the HC-130J Acquisition, Conversion, and Sustainment program.

MH-60T.—The Coast Guard's MH-60T helicopters perform a critical and often life-saving role on a daily basis. The Committee is aware that the current fleet of MH-60T helicopters is rapidly accumulating flight hours and is nearing the end of its service life. Efforts to extend the service life of these aircraft, including the development and integration of electric braking systems are strongly supported by the Committee. The recommendation includes \$56,500,000 above the budget request to outfit and assemble two MH-60T aircraft to accelerate the rotary wing fleet transition.

Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems [sUAS].—The recommendation includes \$178,000 below the budget request for the sUAS program.

OTHER ACQUISITION PROGRAMS

No funding is provided for Other Acquisition Programs.

SHORE FACILITIES AND AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Major Construction, Housing, Aids to Navigation [AtoN], and Survey and Design.—No funding is provided to the Major Construction; Housing; AtoN; and Survey and Design program.

Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure [MASI].—The Committee recommends \$130,000,000 above the request for the top MASI priority on the Unfunded Priorities List [UPL] to prepare for PSC homeporting, \$25,000,000 for FRC Homeport Seward, and \$64,000,000 below the request level for other MASI projects.

Minor Shore.—No funding is provided for the Minor Shore program.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2023	\$7,476,000
Budget estimate, 2024	7,476,000
Committee recommendation	

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 \$0 for R&D, which is \$7,476,000 below the budget request amount, and \$7,476,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

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

3D Printing Technologies.—The Coast Guard is also encouraged to explore onboard 3D printing technologies to keep pace with maintenance, repair and overhaul requirements.

Enhancing Search and Rescue.—The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to develop and integrate fully autonomous technologies, such as artificial intelligence and human-machine collaboration, for use in Coast Guard search and rescue operations during extreme weather events to improve efficiency and de-risk rescue personnel.

HEALTH CARE FUND CONTRIBUTION

Appropriations, 2023	\$252,887,000
Budget estimate, 2024	277,000,000
Committee recommendation	277,000,000

According to estimates by the Congressional Budget Office, the Coast Guard will pay \$277,000,000 in fiscal year 2024 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, 2023	\$2,044,414,000
Budget estimate, 2024	1,147,244,000
Committee recommendation	1,147,244,000

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 pursuant to sections 1431–1446 of title 10, United States Code and survivor benefit plan pursuant to sections 1447–1455 of title 10, United States Code; payments for career status bonuses under the National Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 115–232); 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 \$1,147,244,000 for Retired Pay, as requested, and \$897,170,000 below the fiscal year 2023 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 and investigations 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, D.C. 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 \$2,976,345,000 for USSS, which is \$33,433,000 below the budget request amount and \$154,165,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level. The Committee recognizes that work remains to ensure the agency is properly staffed and encourages adequate staffing to reduce the reliance on overtime that continues to strain the agency’s budget and personnel, which limits investments in other areas.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2023 enacted	Fiscal year 2024 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	2,734,267	2,944,463	2,903,030
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	83,888	61,098	69,098
Research and Development	4,025	4,217	4,217
Total, USSS	2,822,180	3,009,778	2,976,345

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2023	\$2,734,267,000
Budget estimate, 2024	2,944,463,000
Committee recommendation	2,903,030,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

PROTECTIVE OPERATIONS

Presidential Campaigns and NSSE.—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.

FIELD OPERATIONS

Domestic and International Field Operations.—The Committee recommends \$775,696,000 for Domestic and International Field Operations.

Cyber Fraud Task Forces.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Committee directs USSS to provide a briefing on the efforts of its over 40 Cyber Fraud Task Forces, including the current state of the program, productivity by location, and any future needs to ensure these task forces are keeping up with evolving cyber-threats.

Support for Missing and Exploited Children Investigations [NCMEC].—The recommendation includes \$6,000,000 for grants in support of missing and exploited children. NCMEC was created in 1984 to serve as a national resource on missing and exploited children. 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; and assistance to victims of child sex trafficking and child sexual exploitation.

Support for Computer Forensics Training.—The Committee recommends \$47,746,000 to continue training in computer forensics, academic certification efforts, and to expand in response to unmet training needs. The Committee recommends not less than \$2,500,000 to maintain academic certification efforts. NCFI shall continue to prioritize the training needs of SLTT law enforcement, and legal and judicial professionals, in computer forensics and cyber investigations. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Committee directs USSS to provide a briefing on the construction efforts to repurpose and renovate existing NCFI facilities.

MISSION SUPPORT

Operational Mission Support.—The Committee directs the USSS to provide the Committee with annual updates on the contract progress for this acquisition and to detail progress made to meet agreed upon delivery deadlines.

Strategic Human Capital Plan.—The Committee continues to be concerned with the prolonged workforce effects stemming from reliance on overtime pay to fill personnel gaps. The Committee directs the USSS, in coordination with the Department’s Chief Human Capital Officer, to ensure the annual evaluation of the 5-year plan in order to meet all benchmarks and goals as identified. The Committee further directs the USSS to brief the Committee, not less than bi-annually, on the status of the plan.

Secret Service Overtime.—Not less than bi-annually and in conjunction with future budget submissions, the USSS shall continue to provide the Committee a report on the use of overtime which shall include the following data: a list of all persons who received supermax pay disaggregated by position, title and pay grade, gender, years of Federal service at USSS and years of service with the Federal Government in total, as well as include all salary, with breakouts for overtime and supermax, and the sum of their total salary. USSS shall ensure that all privacy-related laws are followed as a part of this data reporting requirement.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2023	\$83,888,000
Budget estimate, 2024	61,098,000
Committee recommendation	69,098,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

White House Training Facility.—Once again, the request did not include funding for the White House Training Facility, which the Committee supports. The Committee is hopeful that future budget requests include funding for this necessary facility. Despite the failure to request funding, USSS shall update the committee quarterly on the status of the White House Training Facility construction and projected project costs.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2023	\$4,025,000
Budget estimate, 2024	4,217,000
Committee recommendation	4,217,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$4,217,000 for Research and Development [R&D] this fiscal year due to budget constraints.

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 and the U.S. Virgin Islands with appropriated funds.

Section 203. The Committee continues a provision regarding the availability of Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–272) fee revenue.

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

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

Section 206. The Committee continues a provision regarding waivers of the Jones Act (Public Law 66–261).

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

Section 208. The Committee continues a provision requiring an expenditure plan for CBP's Procurement, Construction, and Improvements account.

Section 209. The Committee continues a provision limiting construction in specific areas.

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

Section 211. The Committee continues a provision detailing CBP's Procurement, Construction, and Improvements funding levels.

Section 212. 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 213. 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 214. The Committee continues provisions requiring the public reporting of data.

Section 215. The Committee continues prohibitions on the use of funds to take enforcement actions against sponsors of unaccompanied children and continues reporting requirements for ICE.

Section 216. The Committee includes a new provision to withhold performance awards for certain ICE Senior Executive Service members until the position of the Chief Financial Officer is realigned.

Section 217. The Committee includes a new provision on "Monthly Reporting Requirements."

Section 218. The Committee continues a provision clarifying that certain elected and appointed officials are not exempt from Federal passenger and baggage screening.

Section 219. 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 220. The Committee includes a provision requiring investment plans and reports.

Section 221. 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 222. The Committee continues a provision allowing reprogrammings of up to \$10,000,000 to or from Military Personnel, and \$10,000,000 between Field Operations funding subcategories, within "Coast Guard-Operations and Support".

Section 223. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Coast Guard submit a future years capital investment plan.

Section 224. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds from being used to reduce the staff or mission at the Coast Guard's legacy Operations Systems Center.

Section 225. 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 226. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the Coast Guard from reducing operations within the Civil Engineering program.

Section 227. The Committee continues a provision making available certain Coast Guard housing receipts.

Section 228. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting certain inspection fees absent a determination by the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

Section 229. The Committee continues a provision allowing USSS to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursement to personnel receiving training.

Section 230. 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 231. The Committee continues a provision allowing for funds made available for "United States Secret Service-Operations and Support" without regard to limitations on such expenditures in this or any other act after notification to the Committee.

Section 232. The Committee continues a provision providing flexibility to address travel anomalies as a result of protective travel.

TITLE III

PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency [CISA] aims to foster better integration of national approaches among strategic homeland security programs, facilitate infrastructure protection, and ensure broad emergency communications capabilities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a total program level of \$3,007,086,000 for CISA, which is \$49,200,000 below the budget request amount and \$99,948,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level. The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2023 enacted and fiscal year 2024 budget request levels:

CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2023 enacted	Fiscal year 2024 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	2,350,559	2,466,359	2,401,752
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	549,148	585,996	605,334
Research and Development	7,431	3,931	.....
Cyber Response and Recovery Fund .....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency	2,907,138	3,056,286	3,007,086
(Defense)	2,735,460	2,789,796	2,866,804

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2023	\$2,350,559,000
Budget estimate, 2024	2,466,359,000
Committee recommendation	2,401,752,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$2,401,752,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$64,607,000 below the budget request amount and \$51,193,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level. The recommendation includes increases above the budget request of \$4,971,000 for attack surface management, \$3,000,000 for non-traditional training providers grants, \$300,000 for Joint Cyber Defense Collaborative [JCDC] assistance for Health Information Sharing and Analysis Center [H-ISAC], \$15,986,000 for the State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial [SLTT] Information Sharing and Analysis Center [ISAC] (currently awarded to the Multi-State ISAC

[MS-ISAC]), \$3,564,000 for the school safety program, \$8,000,000 for the public gathering security program, \$1,000,000 for additional elections infrastructure exercises, \$2,520,000 for the infrastructure assessments and analysis program/assessment, \$7,400,000 for bombing prevention, \$126,000 for the Bomb-making Materials Awareness Program [BMAP], \$2,000,000 for bomb disposal technician training and technology training events, \$6,530,000 for CR-911 ecosystem, \$4,689,000 for Next Generation Networks Priority Services, \$7,216,000 for chemical security inspectors, and \$1,000,000 for the sector risk management agency program for the election infrastructure subsector; and decreases below the budget request of \$53,677,000 for the reinstatement of fiscal year 2023 payroll underburn, \$5,900,000 for protective email system, \$3,153,000 for accreditation of third-party cybersecurity service providers, \$2,500,000 for cyber threat intelligence as a service, \$3,722,000 for financial system modernization, \$1,075,000 for program evaluation and evidence, \$2,165,000 for security and threat management, \$13,998,000 for St. Elizabeths, \$20,916,000 for zero trust architecture, and \$25,803,000 for other reductions. The recommendation does not accept the proposed Enterprise-wide Service Solutions [EWSS] Consolidation.

CYBERSECURITY

Assistance for Health Information Sharing and Analysis Center [H-ISAC].—The Committee recognizes the importance of securing healthcare infrastructure from cyberattacks. The Committee urges CISA to mature and expand CISA’s existing relationship with the Health Information Sharing and Analysis Center [H-ISAC] and related entities that help mitigate risk to our healthcare infrastructure. The Committee additionally urges CISA to increase its outreach and public education to small and medium-sized hospitals.

Attack Surface Management Capability.—As asset visibility and vulnerability detection remains an increasingly critical capability throughout the Federal Civilian Executive Branch [FCEB] and across critical infrastructure and State, local, Tribal, and territorial [SLTT] networks, CISA is directed to continue enhancing its ability to centrally verify and manage asset and vulnerability data on Internet-facing cyber terrain for Federal, critical infrastructure, and SLTT partner networks. In addition, CISA shall sustain efforts funded in fiscal years 2022 and 2023 for attack surface management. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, CISA shall brief the Committee on progress made deploying its attack surface management capabilities. The brief shall include a detailed description of fiscal year 2022 and 2023 funds execution and deliverables provided; a plan and milestones for execution of fiscal year 2024 funds; a demonstration of asset and vulnerability identification capability currently deployed, and a discussion of how CISA uses this capability to verify and manage Federal, critical infrastructure, and SLTT asset and vulnerability data and help these partners prioritize and remediate critical vulnerabilities.

Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity Shared Services Pilot Program.—The recommendation includes \$15,000,000, as requested, for the continuation of the Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity Shared Services pilot program to make available scalable commer-

cial cybersecurity shared services that critical infrastructure entities can utilize to detect and prevent cybersecurity threats and vulnerabilities. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act, CISA shall brief the Committee on the implementation of the pilot program, to include services offered through the pilot to address specific cybersecurity risks facing critical infrastructure and how the pilot aligns with the current approved National Cyber Strategy.

Cyber Career Pathway Challenges.—The funding level includes \$2,500,000, as requested, for the continuation of Cyber Career Pathway Challenges.

Data Security Vulnerability Improvements.—The Committee is increasingly concerned with the ability of adversaries to circumvent and utilize existing cybersecurity and information technology solutions to gain access to critical systems and data. The Committee directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a report within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act that examines existing security vulnerabilities of Federal Civilian Executive Branch [FCEB] government IT systems. The report shall include an examination of emerging technologies that could improve the government’s data security and protection, such as data shielding and immutable logging of suspect activity, instant threat and anomaly detection mechanisms, and user behavior analytics.

Federal Cyber Skilling Academy.—The Committee acknowledges the need to grow the pipeline of qualified cybersecurity professionals within the Federal Government at a large scale, given the massive need. The Committee believes we need to continue to both “upskill” and “reskill” the current Federal cybersecurity workforce to address the shortage of qualified cybersecurity professionals, including through the Federal Cyber Skilling Academy. Within 270 days of the date of enactment of this act, CISA is directed to provide a briefing on the steps taken to meet these goals and the progress made.

Federal Network Security Reporting.—The Committee directs CISA to provide a progress report, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, on the success of each Federal agency and department to implement the established program goals. The report shall also include an accounting of non-CISA resources that lent to implementation in order to provide needed context on the entire effort. Finally, the report shall include a description of implementation through fiscal year 2026, including desired target completion goals, methods for updating lifecycle costs, acquisition program schedules, and details on how innovation and evolving technology such as end point detection could improve Federal network and data security. This report may be submitted in a classified format if necessary along with an unclassified summary that provides a summary of progress.

State Court Electronic Data.—The Committee is concerned with potential cyber-attacks on State court electronic data systems. More than 96 percent of the annual caseload of the United States is handled by State courts. State and Federal agencies, including all law enforcement communities, rely on the determinations reflected in these State court data systems. It is important to ensure the integrity and reliability of the approximately three billion

records held by State courts in their systems and often shared with other justice system agencies.

The Committee directs CISA to expand outreach to the State courts through national level associations to drive participation and understanding of services available to prevent, protect against, and response to cyber-attacks on State court electronic data systems.

Zero Trust Architecture Implementation.—The Committee directs the Department in conjunction with the Office of Management and Budget [OMB] to, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, provide a report on the implementation of the last three fiscal years' zero-trust architecture implementation plans agencies must submit to OMB and CISA per the OMB Memorandum, M–22–09, Moving the U.S. Government Toward Zero Trust Cybersecurity Principles.

INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY

Bomb Disposal Technician Training and Technology Events [TTEs].—The Committee remains concerned with the threat of Improvised Explosive Devices both internationally and domestically. To keep pace with evolving threats and ever-advancing technology development, CISA shall utilize the restored fiscal year 2023 enhancements to the Office of Bombing Prevention to hold a minimum of four technician TTEs across the Nation to bring together Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial agencies and industry. These events would provide a unique opportunity for training the Nation's bomb technicians. Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, CISA shall brief the Committee on efforts to conduct these annual TTEs across the Nation. This briefing will include schedules to conduct at a minimum four TTEs and total program cost.

Elections Infrastructure Exercises.—The Committee provides \$1,000,000 above the budget request to increase the number of elections infrastructure exercises conducted in fiscal year 2024. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CISA shall provide a briefing outlining the number of elections infrastructure exercises to be conducted, the goals of each planned exercise, and how lessons learned from previous exercises are to be incorporated into the fiscal year 2024 exercises.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

First Responder Emergency Medical Communications.—The Committee recognizes the need for reliable communications capabilities during emergencies that leave normal communications networks inoperable or overwhelmed. The recommendation restores fiscal year 2023 funding for this program.

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS

State Cybersecurity Coordinators.—The Committee is aware of increasing cyber threats to State, local and Tribal governments and thus directs CISA to report within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act a plan to hire all remaining vacant State cybersecurity coordinator positions.

RISK MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

National Risk Management Center [NRMC] Strategic Engagement.—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, CISA shall provide a briefing on the NRMC’s strategic engagement with election stakeholders, including engagement progress to date, future engagement plans and priorities, and information regarding any identified election security risks and shortfalls that should be mitigated in the near-, mid-, and long-terms.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND REQUIREMENTS

Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure [CIRCI] Act Requirements.—The recommendation includes the requested amounts in all PPAs to prepare for and implement CISA’s requirements under the CIRCI Act of 2023 (Division Y of Public Law 117–103). As a part of the briefing requirements of section 302 of the bill, CISA shall brief the Committee on its spend plan for all CIRCI-dedicated funding and the statutory requirements supported.

Sector Risk Management Agency [SRMA] for the Election Infrastructure Subsector.—The recommendation includes \$1,000,000 above the budget request for two or more additional staff and non-pay resources in direct support of CISA’s role as the SRMA for the Election Infrastructure Subsector. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CISA shall brief the Committee on the number of positions to be created, the title and grade of each new position, and the roles and responsibilities of each new position.

Strengthening National Positioning, Navigation, and Timing Service Resilience.—Executive Order [E.O.] 13905, Strengthening National Resilience through Responsible Use of Positioning, Navigation, and Timing Services [PNT], was signed in February 2020, which directs the federal government and critical infrastructure owners and operators to take actions to identify and promote the responsible use of PNT services. The Committee remains concerned about continued delays in issue guidance on the implementation of E.O. 13905. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CISA shall brief the Committee on coordination efforts with the Sector Risk Management Agencies [SRMA] to assess known PNT vulnerabilities and risks by sector, and an update by sector describing vulnerability testing execution efforts.

MISSION SUPPORT

EWSS Consolidation.—The recommendation does not accept the proposed EWSS Consolidation into Mission Support for fiscal year 2024. If this proposal is included as part of the President’s Request for fiscal year 2025, CISA shall clearly identify any funding categorized as defense funding that would be consolidated into another PPA or PPAs, and indicate whether such funding would retain its defense funding categorization, following any such consolidation.

Quarterly Budget and Staffing Briefings.—The agreement continues a provision to require that the Director of CISA (or the Director’s designee) provide the Committee quarterly expenditure plan, budget execution, and staffing briefings consistent with the

requirement in the explanatory statement accompanying the fiscal year 2023 funding act (Public Law 117–328). The provision reduces the amounts for CISA Operations and Support by \$50,000 for each day after the respective due dates that the briefings for the first three quarters have not been provided to the Committee; and directs that any such reductions come from the Mission Support PPA’s management and business activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2023	\$549,148,000
Budget estimate, 2024	585,996,000
Committee recommendation	605,334,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a total program level of \$605,334,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which is \$19,338,000 above the budget request amount and \$56,186,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

CYBERSECURITY

Endpoint Detection and Response [EDR].—The Committee continues to encourage CISA to deploy EDR across FCEB Agencies as required by the May 2021 E.O. 14028 on Improving the Nation’s Cybersecurity. The E.O. made clear that all Federal agencies were required to implement EDR solutions to better protect the FCEB. In addition, CISA is required to brief the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act to demonstrate a plan for full deployment and coverage of threat detection solutions, which incorporate the existing EDR platforms across the FCEB, including on how it will cover additional endpoints such as cloud and mobile devices and to include the list of Federal agencies who have not deployed mature EDR solutions.

Threat Hunting.—The recommendation includes the requested amount for Cyber Defense Operations, including CyberSentry. CISA is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on the additional CyberSentry capacity it will achieve in fiscal year 2024.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS ASSETS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Next Generation Networks Priority Services.—The recommendation includes \$19,338,000 above the budget request amount for CISA to accelerate the deployment of Next Generation Networks Priority Services in sync with the next release of general network upgrades being implemented by each of the contracted communications service providers. As a part of the briefing requirements of section 302 of the bill, CISA shall brief the Committee on its spend plan for Next Generation Networks Priority Services funding, including additional progress that will be achieved with the additional funding provided.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2023	\$7,431,000
Budget estimate, 2024	3,931,000
Committee recommendation .....	.....

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$0 for Research and Development [R&D], which is \$3,931,000 below the budget request amount, and \$7,431,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

CYBER RESPONSE AND RECOVERY FUND

Appropriations, 2023 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 2024 .....	.....
Committee recommendation .....	.....

Cyber Response and Recovery Fund Plan.—The Committee continues to look forward to receiving the overdue Cyber Response and Recovery Fund [CRRF] Plan required under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying the fiscal year 2022 appropriation (Public Law 117–103). CISA shall provide a briefing on the final CRRF plan within 10 days of submission of the completed plan to the Committee.

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 the 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 \$25,536,824,000 for FEMA, which is \$346,415,000 below the budget request amount and \$136,230,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level. The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2023 enacted and fiscal year 2024 budget request levels:

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2023 enacted	Fiscal year 2024 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	1,379,680	1,519,421	1,434,306
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	207,730	119,137	100,420
Federal Assistance	3,882,014	3,564,357	3,467,115
Disaster Relief Fund (regular):			
Disaster Relief Fund	19,945,000	20,406,341	20,261,000
Disaster Relief Base		145,341	
Disaster Relief Category	19,945,000	20,261,000	20,261,000
National Flood Insurance Fund	225,000	239,983	239,983
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program	33,630	34,000	34,000
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency	25,673,054	25,883,239	25,536,824
Offsetting Fee Collections	– 258,630	– 273,983	– 273,983

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2023	\$1,379,680,000
Budget estimate, 2024	1,519,421,000
Committee recommendation	1,434,306,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,434,306,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$85,115,000 below the budget request amount and \$54,626,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level. The recommended increase includes \$17,013,000 above the budget request to restore enhancements from the fiscal year 2023 funding Act, including \$3,200,000 for Congressionally Directed Spending/Community Projects Grant Administration, \$350,000 for Detention Case Management Administration, \$370,000 for Certified Emergency Manager Program Administration, \$305,000 for Emergency Management Accreditation Program, \$614,000 for strategic program investments, \$290,000 for continuity communications equipment, \$290,000 for deployable cellular communication system, \$581,000 for [NCP] readiness implementation, \$1,013,000 for Integrated and Public Warning System [IPAWS], \$1,000,000 for NextGen Warning System administration, \$1,500,000 for FEMA Operations Center, and \$7,500,000 for Insular Areas Act; increases above the budget request amount of \$893,000 for operational costs of existing disaster facilities, and \$54,000 for the privacy program support initiative; and decreases below the budget request amount of \$1,101,000 for building climate resilience, \$1,779,000 for regions cloud implementation, \$1,101,000 for building code strategy, \$32,712,000 for grants management modernization, \$27,000 for climate adaptation office, \$1,799,000 for Evidence Act and evaluation, \$1,200,000 for logic model and technical assistance, \$1,489,000 for disaster workforce readiness, \$2,150,000 for contract workforce support services, \$3,146,000 for enterprise cloud authentication, \$15,822,000 for enterprise cloud services support, \$906,000 for financial management support, \$1,028,000 for labor-employee relations attorney support, \$994,000 for medical and mental health capabilities, \$4,270,000 for Region VIII facility lease consolidation, \$2,291,000 for support for the IM workforce, \$591,000 for customer experience, \$1,810,000 for regional facilities, and \$28,859,000 for other reductions.

Equal Treatment.—The Committee commends FEMA’s continued effort to serve all communities in responding to disasters and otherwise executing its diverse mission, including its ongoing efforts to review existing policies to make sure they are not posing unjustified burdens on survivors, while still ensuring proper controls against fraud and abuse remain in place. The Committee will monitor FEMA’s expansion of this mission in furtherance of the requirements put forward in Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government. As such, within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA shall brief the Committee on the continued implementation of its efforts in support of Executive Order 13985, and the measurable outcomes related to such implementation.

Resilience.—Section 1235(d) of the Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018 [DRRA] requires FEMA, in consultation with other Federal agencies, to issue a final rulemaking by April 5, 2020, to define the terms “resilient” and “resiliency.” More than 3 years after this deadline has passed, FEMA has yet to initiate a rulemaking to define these terms. FEMA shall provide a written update to the Com-

mittee within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act on the status of any rulemaking process related to the implementation of section 1235(d). In addition, FEMA is directed to update the Committee on a quarterly basis on implementation of “Road to Resilience” and to continue to incorporate stakeholder input on the initiative.

MITIGATION

Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities [BRIC].—The Committee continues its interest in the implementation of BRIC program and the need for mitigation and resiliency for a disaster-ready Nation. Accordingly, within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter, FEMA shall brief the Committee on the status of BRIC implementation, including projected funding levels. Recognizing the importance of stakeholder input, the briefing shall include a description of how stakeholder views are incorporated, including the needs of local governments. Further, the Committee is concerned that many communities may be disadvantaged during the technical scoring process due to FEMA’s lack of consideration of the unique circumstances of many local municipalities. For example, certain applicants may be disadvantaged due to State building code laws outside of their control, such as those stating they may not be responsible for enforcing building codes, even where a project takes place in an area that has high building code enforcement standards. In addition, the Committee is concerned regarding the perceived lack of feedback from FEMA in response to unsuccessful applications, as well as the lack of geographic distribution of BRIC awards to date. Accordingly, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA is directed to brief the Committee on the steps it has taken to address these concerns.

Flexible Mitigation.—The Committee encourages the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program to provide States with flexible funding prior to a disaster for the purposes of property acquisition or elevation when the risk of repetitive losses due to extreme weather is identified.

Hazard Mitigation Plans.—The Committee recognizes the importance of hazard mitigation plans. The Committee encourages counties to develop FEMA-approved hazard mitigation plans to protect their communities and public and private assets. The Committee also encourages this to increase the number of communities in rural areas that are eligible for hazard mitigation dollars in the future.

National Inventory of Dams.—The Committee is concerned about the state of dams across the country, many of which were built before 1970 and have either reached or are about to reach the end of their useful lives. There is a strong demand for fast, reliable, cost-effective and national decision support tools to generate flood inundation maps and other products to support the goals of dam safety. As such, FEMA is directed to ensure the maintenance and operations of current web-based support systems.

Urban Flood Mapping Pilot Program.—The Committee is concerned about the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s lack of implementation of the previously enacted \$1,200,000 pilot program

included in Public Law 116–93. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA shall brief the Committee on its progress in developing this program.

Urban Flooding.—The Committee encourages FEMA to explore opportunities to improve coordination across agencies that have a role in managing small or large urban floods. This should include both vertical coordination (i.e., Federal, State, and local government entities) and horizontal coordination (i.e., local agencies responsible for storm water systems, flood control, and removal of damaged property; and Federal agencies responsible for severe storm warnings, evacuation, and community redevelopment and flood mitigation in urban areas). The Committee urges FEMA to employ geospatial indicators, such as the Social Vulnerability Index, to quantify and map social vulnerability using census demographic data to allow for more efficient allocation of resources for flood disaster mitigation and recovery.

FEMA has established methods for analyzing several types of flood hazards, including riverine and coastal flood hazards. To assist in the prevention and mitigation of urban flooding, the Committee encourages FEMA to include, in its analyses of flood hazards, methods that incorporate capacity of storm water systems, small topographic variations or local drainage patterns, and site-specific structural designs that drive the granular nature of urban flood impacts.

PREPAREDNESS AND PROTECTION

Disaster Coordination for Homeless Populations.—A recent Government Accountability Office [GAO] Report (GAO–23–105379) found that FEMA and the Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD] do not regularly coordinate on issues related to disaster sheltering and housing assistance provided to homeless populations, and noted the importance of having established relationships between emergency management and homelessness stakeholders to effectively collaborate to assist the homeless population. The Committee directs FEMA to work in coordination with HUD and the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness [USICH] to advance the recommendations made by GAO.

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

Coordinated Information Dissemination.—The Committee is concerned with the time and strain on families to jump-start their recovery from a major disaster. We also remain concerned with the overwhelming amount of information families and individuals need to comb through to begin recovery. Therefore, we recommend that FEMA—in coordination with other relevant Federal and State agencies—evaluate how post-disaster and recovery information is disbursed to individuals, communities, and community leadership and consider opportunities to simplify and improve dissemination of such information.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact [EMAC].—The Committee recognizes the important value of EMAC as a cost-effective solution to requesting and deploying assets; conducting planning, training, and exercises; and completing and implementing lessons learned. As natural disasters continue to increase in both number

and intensity, the Committee anticipates reliance on EMAC will also grow. Therefore, the Committee directs FEMA to allocate not less than \$2,500,000 to EMAC to strengthen state EMAC capacity and readiness and ensure States are better prepared to respond to natural disasters. The Committee also directs FEMA to ensure that the base level of funding for EMAC is specified in the President's Budget for fiscal year 2025.

Off-Grid Renewable Energy.—The Committee is aware of small off-grid renewable energy capabilities with the potential to provide much-needed power solutions in disaster relief scenarios. Disasters such as earthquakes, hurricanes and typhoons, severe storms and temperatures, volcanic eruptions, and wildfires can produce dangerous effects and conditions that cause significant damage to the electricity grid infrastructure. The resulting power outages affect residential, commercial, industrial, and other customers' ability to use electricity for lighting, heating, cooling, and refrigeration, as well as vital communications and transportation systems. Existing solutions, such as gas generators, are vital tools but are limited in their deployment for a variety of reasons. The Committee believes that portable off-grid renewable energy solutions could fill a significant gap in disaster relief by making emergency power more widely available. Therefore, within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA is directed to brief the Committee on portable off-grid renewable energy solutions for use in disaster relief operations. The briefing shall include, at a minimum, an assessment of current disaster relief power solutions, capability gaps, and efforts to procure portable renewable energy solutions.

Planning for Animal Wellness Act Implementation.—The Committee is aware of FEMA's additional responsibilities pursuant to the enactment of Public Law 117–212 and would like to ensure that FEMA has adequate resources to implement this act. The Committee recognizes the efforts FEMA has already undertaken to implement this act and encourages the agency to adhere as closely to the timeframe laid out in the act as possible. The Committee further directs FEMA to report to the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on staffing and implementation status, and additional resource needs related to its responsibilities under Public Law 117–212.

Public Assistance Loan Interest Reimbursement.—It is the Committee's understanding that local jurisdictions, electric co-ops, and other potentially eligible entities often face significant difficulties in obtaining reimbursements for the interest payments on disaster loans. According to FEMA's latest guidance, FEMA is able to make these reimbursements. FEMA is encouraged to ensure that it is transparent and responsive to entities seeking reimbursements for interest on qualifying disaster relief loans pursuant to the Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide Version 4. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA shall brief the Committee on such public assistance loan interest reimbursements, including details on the process through which entities can apply for interest reimbursement; how many applications FEMA has received for interest reimbursement by State; and how many reimbursements FEMA has issued and the total cost for each payment by State.

Temporary Shelters.—The Committee recognizes the vital support FEMA provides to communities and disaster survivors in the aftermath of major disasters, including housing assistance for individuals and families displaced from their homes. The Committee encourages FEMA to continue working with potential suppliers of temporary shelter solutions to clearly articulate the minimum requirements for meeting FEMA’s standards.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2023	\$207,730,000
Budget estimate, 2024	119,137,000
Committee recommendation	100,420,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$100,420,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], \$18,717,000 below the budget request amount, and \$107,310,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

Construction and Facilities Improvements.—The recommendation includes \$18,000,000 above the budget request for construction and facilities improvements, including \$18,000,000 above the budget request for Mt. Weather facility projects.

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure.—The Committee provides \$36,717,000 below the budget request for mission support assets and infrastructure, including decreases below the budget amount of \$29,717,000 for enterprise data and analytics modernization, and \$7,000,000 for IT acquisition programs.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2023	\$3,882,014,000
Budget estimate, 2024	3,564,357,000
Committee recommendation	3,467,115,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$3,467,115,000 for Federal Assistance, \$97,242,000 below the budget request amount and \$414,899,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level. When awarding grants, the Administrator shall consider the needs of cybersecurity preparedness and planning, State court cybersecurity, 911 call capability, alert and warning capabilities, implementation of the REAL ID Act (Public Law 109–13), and countering targeted violence and terrorism prevention programs. A comparison of the budget request to the Committee-recommended levels by budget activity is provided in the table at the end of this Explanatory Statement.

Cascadia Subduction Zone Tsunami Hazards.—FEMA is directed to provide a briefing, within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, outlining a plan and the resources necessary (by State) to assist Tribes and local governments that lack the financial resources and capacity to address tsunami preparedness and hazard mitigation in the Cascadia Subduction Zone coastal States.

Combating Domestic Violent Extremism.—The Committee directs FEMA to report, within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, on how States and urban areas use State Homeland Secu-

urity Grant Program and Urban Area Security Initiative Grant Program funding in support of combating domestic violent extremism as part of the National Priority Area.

Congressionally Directed Spending.—See “Disclosure of Congressionally Directed Spending Items” and the associated table at the end of this Explanatory Statement. Not later than 60 days after the release of the Notice of Funding Opportunity for Congressionally Directed Spending, and monthly thereafter, FEMA is directed to provide a list of all projects that have been deemed ineligible or are at risk of being deemed as such, to include amounts for each project.

Continuing Training Grants.—FEMA shall continue to partner with the Federal Aviation Administration Unmanned Aircraft Systems [UAS] Center of Excellence, which has expertise in disaster response, to conduct a regional training program for SLTT responders in utilizing UAS for disaster preparedness and response. FEMA shall continue its activities as it relates to the National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium, which has been developing and delivering training in partnership with FEMA to help States and communities establish a viable and sustainable program to prevent, detect, respond to, and recover from cyber-attacks. FEMA is also encouraged to develop and implement opportunities to provide emergency response training to ensure rural county officials are prepared to respond to emergencies.

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

Fire Department Needs Report.—The Committee directs FEMA through the U.S. Fire Administration in collaboration with relevant partner organizations and stakeholders, to provide the Committee with a report within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, on the reconstruction and renovation needs of career fire departments, combination fire departments, and volunteer fire departments across the country and an estimated cost for such needs.

Implementing Technical Mapping Advisory Council Recommendations.—The Committee urges FEMA to implement the final recommendations and goals of the Technical Mapping Advisory Council’s Annual Reports, including transitioning to current and future condition risk scores, structure-specific flood risk analysis, 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 experts that have developed mapping expertise and models that can be useful in FEMA’s efforts to consider future conditions, such as sea level rise and coastal erosion.

Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Activities [LETPA] Set-Aside for State Homeland Security Program and Urban Area Security Initiative.—Prior to setting the LETPA set-aside for the State Homeland Security Program and Urban Area Security Initiative,

FEMA is directed to brief the Committee on the threat environment. FEMA is also directed to include in this brief a discussion of any stakeholder engagement undertaken up to that date. The Committee believes that preventing and responding to terrorist activity and targeted violence requires a whole-of-community approach. As such, FEMA is strongly encouraged to engage with a range of stakeholders beyond only law enforcement entities to ensure all that entities that play a role in preparing for and responding to a terrorist activity and targeted violence are given the opportunity to provide inputs and feedback.

Natural Infrastructure Activities.—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA shall provide the Committees a report on the number, total requested funding, and percentage of fiscal year 2022 BRIC applications for natural infrastructure projects, and a comparison of these numbers to the fiscal year 2020 and 2021 grant cycles. The report shall be disaggregated by successful and unsuccessful applications and describe the types of natural infrastructure activities funded.

FEMA may utilize public/private partnerships, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 3701 and 16 U.S.C. 3709, to enhance and leverage nature-based infrastructure within the BRIC and pre-disaster mitigation programs through one or more pilot projects. Such projects should provide additional expedited and streamlined opportunities for communities, including disadvantaged communities, to utilize funding for enhancing nature-based strategies that provide resilience and protection against natural threats, including but not limited to coastal and inland flooding, wildland fires, and drought.

Operation Stonegarden.—The Committee believes that the State Homeland Security Grant Program [SHSGP] provides funding for a range of crucial activities and equipment for States. The Committee is also well aware of how vital SHSGP's Operation Stonegarden grant funds are for States in partnering with U.S. Border Patrol to secure U.S. borders. The Committee is aware that apprehensions and activity is increasing along the U.S.-Canada border, which is the world's largest land border. Many areas of this border are remote and properly securing the border is a national security priority. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Committee directs the Secretary to submit data from the last three fiscal years detailing Operation Stonegarden awards by State and recipient, and the process used to determine such awards and recipients. Moreover, for fiscal year 2024, the Secretary is directed to brief the Committee and provide the data and justifications for Operation Stonegarden awards 15 days before such awards are publicly announced.

Nonprofit Security Grant Program [NSGP].—The Committee directs FEMA to provide, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, a report on fiscal year 2021 and 2022 NSGP funding awards, the number of grant applicants in those years, and any quantitative or qualitative results or other outcomes related to such awards.

Presidential Residence Protection Assistance Grant.—The Committee commends FEMA for providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies for extraordinary costs incurred while protecting any non-governmental residence of the President. With-

in 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA shall provide to the Committee the funding available for the Presidential Residence Protection Assistance Grant for fiscal year 2024. The Committee urges FEMA to continue supporting eligible State and local law enforcement agencies.

Rail Emergency Response Training.—The events in East Palestine, OH, have brought national awareness to the importance of training first responders in how to best prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from hazardous materials incidents involving railroads. FEMA shall brief the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act on any new, existing, and planned trainings to respond to such incidents involving flammable liquids, tank cars, or hazardous materials.

Reducing Carcinogen Exposure Among Firefighters.—The Committee is concerned about the prevalence of cancer among firefighters and urges FEMA to collaborate with fire departments to find cost-effective procedures to reduce chemical exposure.

Shelter and Services Program [SSP].—The Committee recognizes the need to support shelters and organizations that transport and briefly shelter and provide services, including legal services, translation services, medical and mental health services, to individuals and families released by DHS. The Committee further recognizes the importance of these services to efficiently and humanely reduce CBP operational burdens. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA and CBP shall brief the Committee on the implementation of SSP and the lessons learned to inform future iterations of the program, including those funded in fiscal year 2024. The briefing shall include a description of SSP goals, policies, and program structure, its award allocation methodology, outcome and performance measures and results related to achieving program goals and its procedures for coordination with CBP for individuals to be released swiftly and timely to shelters, including those funded by SSP. The briefing shall also include any potential changes—statutory or otherwise—that would maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of this program.

FEMA should continue to work cooperatively on reimbursements with non-governmental organizations and State and local governments impacted by the increase of noncitizens and asylum seekers at the southwest border. Moreover, the Committee is concerned with FEMA's continuing inability to provide granular financial execution data by the non-governmental organizations receiving this funding and funding previously provided under the Emergency Food and Shelter Program-Humanitarian. Therefore, within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter, FEMA shall continue to brief the Committee on any previous spending by non-governmental organizations from fiscal year 2019 through fiscal year 2023, to include details on how much Federal funding was awarded to each organization and the lowest level of data available from funding recipients and any administrative costs incurred by FEMA. These briefs shall also include spending-to-date for fiscal year 2024 by non-governmental organizations.

United States Fire Administration [USFA].—The recommendation includes funding for USFA to fulfill its mission of providing training and professional development to the fire community.

FEMA is directed to continue its traditional funding for the congressionally-mandated National Fallen Firefighters Memorial. The Committee further directs USFA to provide a briefing within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act regarding any plans to revise Emergency Support Function [ESF]-4, Firefighting, to clarify or change USFA’s role in responding to structural fires and wildland fires that burn into the Wildland Urban Interface.

Urban Area Security Initiative [UASI].—The Committee directs FEMA to, within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, provide the current risk and threat assessment methodology used for UASI, identify any geographic-related factors used to assess the risk of urban areas applying for funding, and identify how such geographic-related factors are used in developing urban areas’ risk and threat assessments.

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

Appropriations (regular), 2023	\$19,945,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	20,406,341,000
Committee recommendation	20,261,000,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$20,261,000,000 for the Disaster Relief Fund [DRF] for the Major Disaster Allocation category. No funding is provided for the Base Disaster Relief category.

BRIC Capability and Capacity Building [C&CB].—The C&CB activity shall be funded at no less than \$1,500,000 per State (as defined by section 102(4) of the Stafford Act) in fiscal year 2024.

BRIC Set-Aside.—The Committee encourages the Administration to utilize the full 6 percent set aside as authorized for the BRIC program.

Disaster Cap Adjustment Calculation.—The Committee is concerned with the ongoing solvency of the DRF under the current disaster cap adjustment calculation. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA shall provide a report to the Committee that includes an analysis of the current disaster cap calculation, whether such calculation has proven to be adequate over the period of time since it was adopted, and potential changes to the calculation that would ensure the solvency of the DRF into the foreseeable future.

Disaster Declaration Transparency.—The Committee believes more transparency is needed in FEMA’s decision process for recommending Presidential disaster declarations. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA should brief the Committee with regard to the factors weighed when reviewing and making a recommendation with regard to a request for a major disaster declaration, including both Public Assistance and Individual Assistance.

Immediate Needs Funding.—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA shall brief the Committee on its use of Immediate Needs Funding [INF]. At a minimum, this brief shall include current policies and procedures for when FEMA would deploy INF, specifically at what level(s) of DRF balances and under what categories of work FEMA would plan to discontinue reimbursements of otherwise eligible costs. Additionally, the brief shall

include an analysis of the benefits and costs of utilizing a strategic approach to the deployment of INF vice an across-the-board cessation of reimbursements.

Improving Access to BRIC.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA shall brief the Committee on the abilities of States to qualify for access to BRIC. The brief should include, but not be limited to, an analysis of the ability of States to meet the program’s building code requirements, States’ options outside of this program to assist communities with needed pre-disaster mitigation, and other challenges in addressing pre-disaster mitigation.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

Appropriations, 2023	\$225,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	239,983,000
Committee recommendation	239,983,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$239,983,000 for National Flood Insurance Fund [NFIF] activities related to flood plain management, flood mapping and mitigation, and flood insurance operations.

The Committee notes the importance of the long-term financial stability of the NFIF and recognizes FEMA’s 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.

TITLE III—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 301. The Committee continues a provision allowing for procuring or providing access to cybersecurity threat feeds.

Section 302. The Committee continues a provision on CISA “Quarterly Budget and Staffing Briefings.”

Section 303. The Committee continues a provision limiting expenses for the administration of grants.

Section 304. The Committee continues a provision to remove certain FEMA grant amounts from calculations under section 2004 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002.

Section 305. The Committee continues a provision specifying timeframes for grant applications and awards.

Section 306. The Committee continues a provision requiring five day advance notification for certain grant awards under “FEMA–Federal Assistance”.

Section 307. The Committee continues a provision that addresses the availability of certain grant funds for the installation of communications towers.

Section 308. The Committee continues a provision requiring a report on the expenditures of the DRF.

Section 309. The Committee continues a provision regarding certain grants.

Section 310. The Committee continues a provision providing for the receipt and expenditure of fees collected for the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program, as authorized by Public Law 105–276.

Section 311. The Committee continues a provision regarding certain grants.

Section 312. The Committee includes a provision regarding the transfer of unobligated balances under the National Predisaster Mitigation Fund.

Section 313. The Committee includes a provision regarding the transfer of unobligated balances under Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program.

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 pursuant to Public Law 108–447.

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends total appropriations of \$455,661,000 for USCIS, which is \$409,533,000 below the budget request amount and \$187,680,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2023 enacted and fiscal year 2024 budget request levels:

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2023 enacted	Fiscal year 2024 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	242,981	855,194	432,161
Federal Assistance	25,000	10,000	23,500
Total United States Citizenship and Immigration Services	267,981	865,194	455,661

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2023	\$267,981,000
Budget estimate, 2024	865,194,000
Committee recommendation	455,661,000

The Operations and Support [O&S] appropriation provides for ongoing operations, mission support, and management and admin-

istration 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

Additional Funding.—The recommendation includes an additional \$183,000,000, which is intended for the following purposes: \$143,000,000 is for the processing of employment authorization applications (form I-765), of which \$71,500,000 is to address the existing employment authorization backlog and \$71,500,000 is to ensure that USCIS can keep pace with newly filed work authorization applications to meet all existing timelines; and \$40,000,000 is for affirmative asylum backlog reduction, but not for the implementation of the proposed asylum processing rule. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of the act, and quarterly thereafter, USCIS is directed to brief the Committees on the plan for this funding and to include demonstrable evidence that it is being used to reduce the processing time, thus enabling applicants to work lawfully and employers to hire necessary labor, and to address the ongoing affirmative asylum backlog.

Asylum Officer Rule.—Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter, USCIS is directed to brief the Committee on the implementation of the Asylum Officer rule. The brief shall include data on the number of Asylum Officers, the number of Asylum Merits Interviews conducted, outcomes of such interviews, including, but not limited to, the number approved, denied, administratively closed, and pending, and the Field Office location of such interviews. USCIS is directed to publicly report the number of individuals referred to immigration proceedings or to ICE or CBP for enforcement actions.

Civil Surgeon Access and Cost.—The Committee is concerned about reported delays to access and costs to become a Civil Surgeon. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, USCIS shall provide a report to the Committee examining whether any fees to access or to become a Civil Surgeon can be adjusted, reduced, or waived, to ensure that vulnerable populations can access a Civil Surgeon and to increase the number of available Civil Surgeons. The report shall also include an analysis of whether minimum professional experience requirements under 8 CFR 232.2 are a hindrance to additional Civil Surgeons.

Cost of Employment-Based Visas.—The Committee is concerned about the proposed increase in fees for employment-based visas. The Committee recognizes that the Federal law permits USCIS to set fees at a level to that ensures recovery of the full costs of adjudicating all applications and petitions, which means that fee paying customers can be required to offset the costs of fee waivers and exemptions. However, the Committee is concerned that at some point, costs to seek a lawful immigration benefit, irrespective of whether such benefit is in the family or employment-based system, may become too cost prohibitive. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, USCIS shall brief the Committee on a comprehensive plan to request Congressional appropriations for certain applications and petitions, so that the costs to American businesses and families using USCIS services, remain affordable.

Electronic Processing.—The Committee supports the completion and implementation of an electronic filing and processing system for immigration benefits at USCIS but remains frustrated by the lengthy process required to bring applications and petitions fully into e-processing. Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act, USCIS shall continue to brief the Committee on the efforts to implement an electronic filing and processing system for immigration benefits, the current technological challenges facing the agency's completion and implementation of such a system, and the steps and timeline the agency will be using to complete an electronic filing and processing system for all immigration benefits.

Employment Authorization Application Deadlines.—The Committee directs USCIS to produce a report, not less than annually, summarizing all adjudication timelines, the source of the timeline, and whether the agency met the timeline for the prior fiscal year.

Fee Waivers and Application and Petition Costs.—The Committee directs USCIS to maintain naturalization fees at an affordable level and to continue the use of full fee waivers for applicants who can demonstrate an inability to pay immigration and naturalization benefit application fees. The Committee directs USCIS to consider accepting any one of the following items as proof of inability to pay an immigration or naturalization benefit application fee for the purposes of qualifying for a full fee waiver: documentation of receipt of a means-tested public benefit; documentation of income that is at or below 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines at the time of filing; or documentation of financial hardship, based on extraordinary circumstances. To ensure that derivative and naturalized citizens can contribute to and participate fully in our economy and democracy, the Committee further directs USCIS to reduce the costs of obtaining replacement certificates of naturalization and certificates of citizenship. The Committee recognizes that immigration statutes, regulations, settlement agreements, and Administrative priorities require fee waivers and fee reductions for people seeking to adjust their status. However, this means that USCIS must absorb these costs. Therefore, not later than 60 days from the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter, USCIS shall provide to the Committee a brief on lost revenue as a result of fee waivers. This brief shall include historical data from the previous five fiscal years.

Forms Modernization.—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, USCIS shall brief the Committee on the status of USCIS efforts to comply with the 21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act [IDEA] (Public Law 115–336) which requires agencies to digitize paper-based forms.

H-1B Fraud.—The Committee commends USCIS for its recognition of potential fraud within the H-1B program and for taking swift action to address it. The Committee shares USCIS' concerns as it relates to H-1B fraud. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter, USCIS shall provide to the Committee detail information on its continued efforts to identify and combat H-1B fraud to include the number of fraudulent applications identified and actions taken to hold accountable those who perpetrate such fraud.

H-2B Visas.—The Committee is concerned that the current semi-annual distribution of H-2B visas on April 1 and October 1 of each year unduly disadvantages certain employers and employees. The Committee directs the Department, in consultation with the Department of Labor, to examine the impacts of the current H-2B visa semiannual distribution on employers, employees, and agency operations and to provide the Committee with a briefing on the study not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act. Further, given the ongoing workforce shortage in many parts of the country, the Committee directs the Department, in coordination with the U.S. Department of Labor and other departments as necessary, to provide a report within 180 days of enactment of this act providing data on the economic impact of the H-2B visa program on a state-by-state and national level; the estimated number of H-2B visas that would have been required to meet demand in FY 2023 on a state-by-state and national level; and any adverse economic impact that resulted from the inability to meet such demand. Further, given the significant and growing reliance on H-2B visas, the Committee directs the Department, in coordination with the U.S. Department of Labor [DOL], to provide a report within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act providing data on the H-2B program, assessing its flaws and vulnerabilities, and making recommendations to ensure that the integrity of the program is safeguarded and that the limited number of H-2B visas are reserved for law-abiding employers. In addition to the recommendations and assessment of the flaws of the program, the data in the report shall include, the number of H-2B visas, including the number of supplemental visas, issued in each of the past 3 years to entities and individuals who in the past 5 years were found to have committed H-2A or H-2B violations, including the number of visas allocated to violators who at any point have committed egregious H-2A or H-2B violations such as visa fraud and wage theft, and indicating the dates of the violations and visa issuance; the number of H-2B visas, including the number of supplemental visas, issued in each of the past 3 years to entities and individuals who in the past 5 years were debarred from the H-2A or H-2B program, including the date and reason(s) for the debarment, and indicating the date of visa issuance; and any other relevant data relating to the flaws of the program. Further, the Committee supports the Departments efforts to set aside visas for certain nationalities, including nationals from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Haiti, regardless of whether they are returning workers.

International Office Closures.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, and semi-annually thereafter, USCIS shall provide a report to the Committee that outlines the number of existing and planned international offices, along with the associated staff. USCIS shall notify the Committee within 60 days if USCIS has made a final agency decision to close any international office.

Prevention of Abuses in the H-2A Program.—The Committee is concerned about preventing the abuse of workers during international recruitment. The Committee notes that one possible way to prevent labor trafficking and other forms of worker abuse and exploitation, is to ensure transparency of information. For instance,

the more information available to a prospective guest worker, the better such worker is able to protect themselves against misrepresentations or abuse by unscrupulous actors, including the legitimacy of an offered job opportunity, the offered wage, or any other condition of employment. In order to help combat worker abuse and exploitation in the H-2A program in worker countries of origin, the Committee directs USCIS, in consultation with the Department of Labor, to timely post public information provided by employers on the Form I-129 and associated filings regarding recruiters, recruiting agents, or agencies that they plan to use. At a minimum, the information posted must identify the recruiting entity/individual, the job order/employment opportunity for which the recruitment services are being provided, and the offered wage. This information shall be available online in a manner that is easily accessible to potential workers. The Committee also directs USCIS to establish a process whereby workers may confirm that they are the beneficiaries of H-2A petitions and can receive information about their own immigration status, including, their authorized period of stay and the status of any requested visa extensions. The Committee encourages USCIS to provide the information in multiple languages, including Spanish and English.

Processing Times for Immigration Benefit Requests.—The Committee is concerned that processing times for citizenship and other applications and petitions continue to increase. The Committee expects USCIS to adjudicate citizenship and other applications in a timely manner. USCIS is directed to ensure that timeliness performance measures for all forms are developed, implemented, and routinely assessed. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Committee directs USCIS to report on measures implemented to promptly reduce processing delays.

P3 Refugee Processing.—The Committee directs the Department, in collaboration with the State Department, to produce a report within 90 days of the date of enactment describing steps by the administration to re-examine and expedite P-3 processing, such as by reducing lengthy delays in USCIS' initial paper review (known as RAVU) of the relationship between the anchor relative and overseas family member listed on the Affidavit Of Relationship [AOR], and to reduce inefficiencies in DNA testing and processing steps that are required only for P-3 cases, which can add years to average processing times. The report should also detail, as of the first day of fiscal year 2023 and each of the six previous fiscal years, the number of P-3 refugee applicants who had submitted an Affidavit of Relationship and were waiting for an initial interview with the resettlement support center [RSC]; who had completed the initial RSC interview and whose applications were not yet submitted by the Refugee Processing Center to the USCIS Refugee Access Verification Unit [RAVU]; whose applications were submitted by the Refugee Processing Center to RAVU and were pending a decision by RAVU; whose applications were decided by RAVU and were pending an RSC pre-screening interview; who completed an RSC pre-screening interview and who were pending USCIS interviews; who had completed interviews and were pending security clearance; who were ready for departure; and have died or gone missing

while in the P-3 application process without ever being reunited with their families.

Refugee Admissions and Processing.—The Committee remains concerned about the pace of refugee admissions and directs the Department to submit to the Committee and make available to the public on its website not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act the following information for each of fiscal years 2018 through 2023: the number of USCIS staff assigned to the Refugee Corps at the Refugee Affairs Division of USCIS; the number of refugee processing circuit rides conducted; the number of USCIS Refugee Corps officers assigned to each circuit ride; the destination region and country for each circuit ride; the number of refugee interviews conducted by USCIS; and the number of approvals and denials issued by USCIS. The Committee supports the administration's plan to permit the use of video and audio teleconferencing to conduct refugee interviews and establish the necessary infrastructure to do so, pursuant to Executive Order 14013. The Committee directs the Department to issue a report within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act which shall include the details of how many interviews were conducted remotely or by video, what infrastructure was created to do so, and what the Department needs to expand the use of remote interviews. The report should also include challenges and best practices in conducting remote interviews and factors that informed the Department's decisions around which applicants were eligible for a remote interview. The Committee directs the Department to re-use biometric information for refugees applying for adjustment of status to prevent further delays, that the validity period for such biometrics should last at least 24 months, and to waive USCIS interviews for refugees applying for adjustment of status. The Committee directs the Department to implement a one-time exception per applicant through the end of fiscal year 2024 for all 14-year-old and over applicants for refugee resettlement who aged into the requirement to provide biometric information including fingerprints. The Committee asks that USCIS and U.S. Embassies additionally grant permission to other U.S. Government staff in-country to travel to collect this biometric data to allow for the expeditious progression of refugee resettlement applications.

Remote Processing.—The Committee supports the use of technology to securely increase the processing of applications and petitions, including that of refugees. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, USCIS shall provide a briefing to the Committee outlining compliance with Executive Order 14013.

Report on Visa Usage.—The Committee is concerned about the scarcity of non-immigrant, temporary work visas. Within 60 days of enactment of this act, the Committee directs USCIS to provide a report on the number of H-1B, H-2B, and Legal Permanent Resident (LPR) applicants and petitioners who were denied a visa due to existing caps. In the case of LPRs, the report shall specify whether any LPRs are not eligible due to caps based on occupation, age, or industry in the prior fiscal year. The report shall be updated semi-annually thereafter.

Rural Access.—The Committee encourages USCIS to continue to expand its efforts to reduce barriers to USCIS services, including

any geographic, financial and paperwork barriers. Such efforts shall include, but not be limited to, additional field or satellite offices, reductions in paperwork burdens, and an increase and expansion of circuit rides into additional areas.

Special Immigration Juvenile [SIJ] Visas Backlog.—The Committee is concerned about the backlog of SIJ applications and the impact of these visas counting towards the employment based caps. Not later than 90 days after the the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter, USCIS shall brief the Committee on the backlog. At a minimum, the brief shall include: the total cumulative number of SIJ petitions pending before USCIS yet to be adjudicated and the length of time each case has been pending; the total number of SIJ adjudications every month broken down by grant or denial and the length of time each case was pending prior to adjudication; the total number of Requests for Evidence and Notices of Intent to Deny issued each month and the length of time each impacted case was pending prior to the issuance of the Request for Evidence or Notice of Intent to Deny; and the cumulative numbers of such SIJS petitions that have been pending with the agency since arrival at an agency lockbox for 30 or fewer days, 31–60 days, 61–90 days, 91–120 days, 121–179 days, and 180 or more days, during each of the preceding 12 months. USCIS shall make a copy of each report available to the public.

Unlawful Presence and Inadmissibility.—Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, USCIS shall brief the Committee on the impact of the recent policy changes in the USCIS policy manual concerning inadmissibility determinations under section 212(a)(9)(B)(i) of the INA. Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act and semi-annually thereafter, USCIS shall provide statistics on the number of noncitizens impacted by this change in policy, broken out by those found inadmissible on the grounds of 3-year, 10-year, and permanent unlawful presence bars.

USCIS Backlog and Frontlog Reporting.—USCIS shall provide the Committee a plan within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act to establish a quarterly, public report on all backlogs, frontlogs and pending forms, for all form types. Such reporting shall include, at a minimum, the number of applicants or petitioners in each USCIS backlog, frontlog, or pending status, including beneficiaries, where applicable; be identified by form type; and shall present the data to the public in such a way as to indicate length of time in such status, as defined by USCIS. Additionally, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, USCIS shall develop and brief the Committee on a comprehensive Backlog Elimination Plan, modeled on prior successful efforts by USCIS to eliminate their backlogs in 2004–2006, along with any associated staffing models to support such plan. USCIS shall also provide the Committee with monthly backlog statistics. In addition to the spend plan concerning the affirmative asylum backlog funds, within 180 days of enactment of this act, USCIS shall submit a report to the Committee detailing the total number of affirmative asylum applications filed in the prior fiscal year delineated by priority for adjudication, each priority's average corresponding time pending in such priority status; the total number of affirmative asylum appli-

cations filed, and the total number of affirmative asylum cases adjudicated to final disposition.

USCIS Quarterly Budget, Staffing and Productivity Reporting.— USCIS shall continue to brief the Committee quarterly on budget operations, including revenue projections, actual spending, and other financial forecasts. At a minimum, the briefing shall detail the spending of each directorate and office (compared to projections), provide revenue and expenses delineated by form type, other agency expenses including payments or transfers to other Federal agencies, and carryover or reserve fund projections and spending. USCIS shall ensure the agency maintains a sufficient carryover balance which is intended to provide stability amid fluctuating receipts. Additionally, USCIS shall develop productivity measures that convey the baseline capacity and capabilities for processing applications and petitions and capture the impact of investments in personnel, technology, or changes to processes and policies on such measures. Updates on USCIS performance against these measures shall be included with the quarterly budget reporting. USCIS shall also include in this quarterly brief to the Committee staffing data, based on the USCIS workload staffing model. At a minimum the staffing data should include actuals from the state of the Fiscal Year through the most recent pay period and projections through the end of the Fiscal Year.

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.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$360,611,000 for FLETC, which is \$18,587,000 below the request and \$45,936,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2023 enacted and fiscal year 2024 budget request levels:

FLETC
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2023 enacted	Fiscal year 2024 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	354,552	359,098	352,611
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	51,995	20,100	8,000
Total, FLETC	406,547	379,198	360,611

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2023	\$354,552,000
Budget estimate, 2024	359,098,000
Committee recommendation	352,611,000

Funding is provided to meet basic law enforcement 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.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Law Enforcement Training.—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Director of FLETC shall provide to Congress a report on expanding field training, to facilitate students applying their training in practical settings.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2023	\$51,995,000
Budget estimate, 2024	20,100,000
Committee recommendation	8,000,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$8,000,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which is \$12,100,000 below the budget request amount and \$43,995,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

Construction and Facility Improvements.—The Committee supports the partnership between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the U.S. Army National Guard to enhance advanced Tribal law enforcement training operations. The Committee is aware of the need for additional, well-trained Tribal law enforcement, particularly in northern Tribal areas. The Committee strongly encourages the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers to engage in this partnership and identify what facilities, infrastructure, and resources are necessary in order to meet the growing demand for Tribal law enforcement training.

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 \$763,258,000 for S&T, which is \$123,911,000 below the budget request amount and \$137,283,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to fiscal year 2023 enacted and budget request levels:

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2023 enacted	Fiscal year 2024 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	384,107	372,045	367,183

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2023 enacted	Fiscal year 2024 budget request	Committee recommendations
Procurement, Construction and Improvements	55,216	78,579	43,579
Research and Development	461,218	436,545	352,496
Total, Science and Technology	900,541	887,169	763,258

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2023	\$384,107,000
Budget estimate, 2024	372,045,000
Committee recommendation	367,183,000

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 \$367,183,000 for O&S, which is \$4,862,000 below the budget request amount and \$16,924,000 the fiscal year 2023 enacted level. Of the amount provided, the Committee recommends not to exceed \$10,000 for official reception and representation expenses.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The recommendation includes \$127,838,000 for Laboratory Facilities operations, which is \$990,000 below the request and \$16,924,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

This recommendation funds the operations of all of the S&T Laboratory Facilities including the Chemical Security Analysis Center [CSAC] operations; the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory [NUSTL] operations; and the National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center [NBACC] operations. This recommendation also ensures that S&T can meet its responsibilities for the safe and secure operation of the Transportation Security Lab and the Plum Island Animal Disease Center [PIADC]. These facilities provide the Homeland Security Enterprise with a coordinated and enduring core of productive science, technology, and engineering laboratories, organizations, and institutions which provide the knowledge and technology to secure our Homeland. Additionally, Laboratory Facilities deliver long-term capabilities vital to the Department’s mission by utilizing a coordinated network of S&T laboratories and the Department of Energy national laboratories.

Work for Others [WFO].—The Committee fully supports the WFO program within NBACC and directs S&T to provide a briefing within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on the implementation and execution of the program. The briefing shall include a review of the current execution of the program and identify whether there is full cost recovery for WFO projects or activities.

ACQUISITION AND OPERATIONS ANALYSIS

The Committee recommends \$77,720,000 for Acquisition Operations and Analysis, which supports the request and is \$14,655,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

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 sustains base funding for Partnership Intermediary Agreements to enable components across the Department to engage immediately on technology transfer and transition activities.

Projecting and Planning For Future Flow to U.S. Southwest Border.—Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, S&T and CBP, along with other Department partners, shall provide a final report to the Committee on execution of prior year funds for this purpose.

SAFETY Act.—The Committee is encouraged by continued efforts from S&T to effectuate the Support Anti-Terrorism by Fostering Effective Technologies [SAFETY] Act (Public Law 107–296) 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.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2023	\$55,216,000
Budget estimate, 2024	78,579,000
Committee recommendation	43,579,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$43,579,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which is \$35,000,000 below the budget request amount and \$11,637,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level. Funds provided for PC&I will be used for biological decontamination, completing environmental regulatory compliance activities, and preserving historic assets at the PIADC. The Committee express support for the permanent conservation of Plum Island for the protection in perpetuity of its natural and cultural resources. The Committee requests that the Department of Homeland Security [DHS] provide a briefing to the Committee regarding the closure and disposal process for the island, the status and schedule of cleanup and monitoring, and the procedures needed to ensure that DHS’s certification that its remedial actions on Plum Island protect human health and the environment will remain valid.

Laboratory Infrastructure.—The Committee includes \$10,000,000, which is the same as the request, to ensure the S&T laboratory infrastructure can address deficiencies and substantial capacity shortcomings to meet evolving mission requirements. The Committee believes preventative maintenance, repair, replacement, and updates to key support systems and facilities must be programmed

into each fiscal year in order to preserve mission critical research capabilities.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2021	\$461,218,000
Budget estimate, 2023	436,545,000
Committee recommendation	352,496,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$352,496,000 for Research and Development [R&D], which is \$84,049,000 below the budget request amount and \$108,722,000 below the fiscal year 2023 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 common appropriations structure, S&T should be the central component for departmental R&D, including R&D for other components. Ensuring that S&T is the principal 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 of any R&D activity that is being conducted by S&T as of the date of enactment of this act.

Transitioning New Capabilities to Operational Components.—The Committee commends S&T on the ongoing collaboration with Department operational components to discover and develop innovative equipment and capabilities in support of mission critical homeland security programs. To better account for both the impact of R&D funding and how those resources improve the Department’s operational capabilities, S&T shall provide a briefing to the Committee within 45 days of the date of enactment of this act, on a plan to partner with Department agencies to develop key measures that capture that impact and quantify a return of investment. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, S&T shall provide the Committee examples of the impact of three R&D projects.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND INNOVATION

Port of Entry [POE] Security.—The Committee supports continued work to improve the data analytics and visualization tools available to CBP and ICE to track and inspect cargo entering and exiting the United States, particularly cargo that may contain opioids, weapons, or explosives. Improvements to automated threat algorithms and visualization tools can increase analyst efficiency, better target criminal networks, and increase the seizure of illicit goods and materials before they enter the United States. The Committee encourages S&T to pursue R&D related to emerging ana-

lytics and data visualization that can enhance tracking from origin to destination of cargo and people with advanced interactive visual analytics to better identify criminal activity while expediting processing.

Port of Entry Data Analytic Capability.—The Committee is aware of and concurs with Presidential Determination No. 2017–09, which identifies a critical item shortfall of industrial capacity related to secure composite shipping containers. The Committee therefore encourages S&T to continue container demonstrations to expedite transition of this new secure shipping capability into government and commercial shipping operations, and to evaluate new scalable container security design improvements. Further, the Committee encourages S&T to work to develop thermoplastic composite materials that reduce costs and improve intrusion sensor integration.

Data Visualization and Emerging Analytics.—The Committee encourages S&T to pursue R&D activities related to Data Visualization and Emerging Analytics which supports emerging analytics tools, studies, capabilities, and sensors that can enhance the tasking, collection, processing, exploitation, and dissemination of data which is key to the detection and disruption of illegal activity found on our borders and POEs.

Air Domain Awareness.—The Committee understands that Air Domain Awareness is a critical component of both countering malicious unmanned aircraft and developing a secure air traffic control system for unmanned aerial systems [UAS] and encourages S&T to continue its Air Domain Awareness evaluation project in urban and maritime environments.

Enabling Unmanned Aerial Systems.—The Committee acknowledges the critical value in the establishment of the common test site for demonstration and research of UAS and is pleased that the site is also available to other Federal, State, and local partners. The Committee encourages S&T to prioritize the Demonstration Site for the JUSTICE project to conduct on-site testing and evaluation for the Department and encourages the close collaboration with the FAA UAS Center of Excellence.

Maritime Safety and Security.—The Committee is encouraged by S&T's partnership with the U.S. Coast Guard, industry performers and academia to conduct research, development, testing and evaluation of wind and solar powered unmanned maritime vessels with surface and subsurface capabilities that can directly enhance the S&T mission and the operational partners they serve by improving support to missions such as counter-narcotics, search and rescue, aids to navigation, marine safety, marine environmental and defense readiness. In carrying out this activity, S&T shall consider the ways in which UAS could be fully employed and utilized for such missions and shall strongly consider the current and future operational requirements of the Coast Guard. The Committee also recognizes the vast data threat facing the U.S. maritime sector and the direct threat this poses against critical infrastructure components for mission critical functions. The Committee recommends \$19,400,000, which is \$4,850,000 below the request, for the ongoing maritime port resiliency and security research testbed to support the design and development of tactics, techniques, and procedures for effective threat response to critical maritime infrastructure.

Next Generation Explosive Trace Detection.—The Committee is concerned about the significant threat posed by the smuggling of narcotics, including opioids/fentanyl, and hazardous materials and through POEs and transportation hubs. The Committee is aware of the Department's efforts to increase the percentage of cargo-containing trucks/tractor trailers undergoing primary inspection at POEs. To more effectively detect narcotics and hazardous materials in cargo loads at POEs and improve the efficiency of screening operations, the Committee encourages S&T to pursue additional capabilities to improve the detection and interdiction of threats encountered by CBP or TSA.

Opioid and Fentanyl Detection.—The Committee supports continued S&T collaboration with ICE Homeland Security Investigations [HSI] with the development of opioid-related investigative, training, analytical and other capabilities and to partner with the Center of Excellence for Criminal Investigations and Network Analysis. Additionally, the Committee encourages S&T to increase the development of rapid scanning technology and directs S&T to provide a report within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act on any research or development to incorporate rapid scanning into screening methods for drug interdiction. Further, the Committee encourages S&T to pursue the development and testing, in consultation with U.S. Customs and Border Protection, of three-dimensional graphene-based sensors that can detect the presence of illicit fentanyl and other harmful substances at the international borders of the United States.

Portable Forensics Chemical Analyzer [PCA].—The Committee encourages S&T to pursue the development of research of on-person portable field chemical analysis systems with suitable capability to enable one-minute confirmatory sample identification.

Natural Disaster Resiliency.—The Committee encourages 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 water infrastructure resilience, civil engineering, and material sciences, for the purpose of developing capabilities for maintaining and improving the integrity of the U.S. levee and dams systems. Furthermore, the Committee encourages S&T to research viable alternatives of concrete dam design and performance, including characterization of structural demands and resistance, assessment of structural health and vulnerabilities, and development of repair and retrofit technologies including applications of advanced materials toward growing the industries and workforce of the future to strengthen our National resiliency.

Bi-National Cooperative Program.—The Committee includes \$2,000,000 for S&T to continue engagement in the binational research and development program. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, S&T shall brief the Committee on the outcome of each grant awarded through the program and on any commercialization or transition to practice that has resulted from the program's initiatives.

Technologies for the Protection of Critical Infrastructure.—The Committee understands the valuable role that Army research partners can play to advance developing military technologies for Soft Target and Crowded Spaces applications and encourages S&T to

pursue Demonstration of technologies, in collaboration with CISA, to work with the Army's Engineer Research and Development Center and its university partners to address identified technological needs and requirements for soft target protection.

Silicon Valley Innovation Program [SVIP].—The Committee continues to be encouraged by S&T's growing partnerships with industry through the SVIP and expects this program to continue to deliver rapid results. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, S&T shall brief the Committee on the program's current and projected return on investment, including updates on projects that have been implemented into Department programs.

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.

Detection Canine.—The Committee funds the request for the Detection Canine Program. As the variety and number of national, State and local threats have increased in recent years, detection canines have proven to be an increasingly important counterterrorism tool to safeguard national security and public safety and are force multipliers across various law enforcement units. With support from S&T, the Detective Canine, Science, Innovation, Technology, and Education [DCSITE] Program is structured to be transdisciplinary and comprehensive of all threats, providing a sustained, large-scale, comprehensive government and academic effort to advance innovation, technology and education in detection canine sciences.

Cybersecurity Research.—The Committee directs S&T to continue its efforts to ensure the effectiveness of cyber training for law enforcement and vulnerable populations and encourages S&T to continue working with a university partner to evaluate cybersecurity training materials and the social and behavioral impacts on protecting local law enforcement entities and their respective operations. Additionally, S&T shall continue to research how to implement routine activity theory and other crime control methods on the cyber platforms most commonly used by the aging work force, the elderly, small businesses, and other vulnerable targets of online criminal schemes.

The Committee recommends S&T engage in university-based cybersecurity research and workforce development focused on manufacturing environments with high levels of machine tool automation/robotics, high performance computing, and additive manufacturing.

Critical Infrastructure and Cyber Attacks.—The Committee recognizes the increased threat of cyber-attacks on U.S. critical infrastructure and the need to develop and deploy timely software quality assurance tools for monitoring and timely cyber-attack mitiga-

tion. The Committee supports university research in partnership with a National Laboratory critical infrastructure testbed to develop and demonstrate timely hierarchical software quality assurance and timely cyber-attack mitigation techniques for hardware in one or more of the following Department-designated critical infrastructure sectors: Chemical, Information Technology, Critical Manufacturing, Water, and Communications.

Research and Deployment of Internet of Things [IoT] Sensors and Whole Community Response Interoperability Platforms for Public Safety and National Security Purposes.—The Committee encourages S&T to further pursue its IoT sensors and platforms research with Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning [AI/ ML] and edge computing to support public safety at various types of critical infrastructure and address soft target threats in order to facilitate all hazard, emergency incident response.

First Responder Resilient Communications.—The Committee is aware of recent challenges first responders faced with gaps in critical communication equipment as hurricanes made landfall in the continental United States, preventing emergency personnel from communicating with each other and residents in potentially dangerous situations. The Committee supports the use of highly available and resilient deployable and fixed communication systems, which include the use of voice, video and high-data rate connectivity, to provide first responders with continuous emergency communications so they can effectively respond to natural disasters and other emergencies to help save lives and property.

UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS

The recommendation includes \$40,830,000 for University Programs, of which \$36,704,000 is for Centers of Excellence and \$4,126,000 is for Minority Serving Institutions [MSI], which shall continue to leverage partnerships with top research and educational institutions. 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.

Center of Excellence for Coastal Resilience [CRC].—The Committee acknowledges the work of the CRC and encourages S&T to continue that effort, including CRC's work in partnership with top research and educational institutions to conduct research, develop tools, and provide public outreach and education in support of the Department's missions in building resilient communities, enhancing coastal infrastructure resilience, understanding disaster dynamics, and encouraging community and individual action to build resiliency.

Emeritus Centers of Excellence.—The Committee recognizes the important work of DHS to identify emerging transboundary pathogens and also develop a workforce that is able to meet the associated challenges. As federally funded research on foreign animal diseases transitions from the PIADC to the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility [NBAF], the S&T Office of National Laboratories [ONL] is directed to provide a briefing to the Committee within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, describing: (1) how its future funding requests will enhance collaboration across the Federal

Government to protect the Nation’s economic vitality and its agriculture, farmers and citizens against the threat of animal diseases, and; (2) how DHS will work with Emeritus Centers of Excellence to identify emerging requirements to support its research.

Protecting Agriculture from Cyber Vulnerabilities.—The Committee encourages S&T and the NCITE COE to pursue research into cybersecurity vulnerabilities of U.S. agriculture production and development of an Ag Cyber-Physical Security Proving Ground.

COUNTERING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION OFFICE

The Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction [CWMD] Office, as established through Public Law 115–387, leads the Department’s efforts to develop and enhance CWMD programs and capabilities that defend against weapons of mass destruction and to combat bio-threats and pandemics.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$346,158,000 for the CWMD Office, which is \$81,903,000 below the budget request amount and \$84,814,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2023 and budget request levels:

COUNTERING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION OFFICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2023 enacted	Fiscal year 2024 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	151,970	164,315	156,946
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	75,204	42,338	15,360
Research and Development	64,615	60,938	48,751
Federal Assistance	139,183	160,470	132,764
Total, Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office	430,972	428,061	353,821

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2023	\$151,970,000
Budget estimate, 2024	164,315,000
Committee recommendation	156,946,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$156,946,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$7,369,000 below the budget request amount and \$4,976,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

The Committee expects the report regarding research and development projects for the last five completed fiscal years and a strategic plan for completing, maintaining, or initiating new research and development from the CWMD office, as required in Senate Report 116–125, be submitted.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2023	\$75,204,000
Budget estimate, 2024	42,338,000
Committee recommendation	15,360,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$15,360,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements, which is \$26,978,000 below the budget request amount and \$59,844,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

Strategic Commercial Seaports [SCS].—The Committee is disappointed that CWMD has not provided the Committees a briefing on plans to procure and install Radiation Portal Monitors [RPM] at SCS locations designated by the U.S. Department of Transportation Maritime Administration and the U.S. Department of Defense Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command as required in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (Public Law 117–328). The Committee directs CWMD to provide the aforementioned briefing no later than 30 days after enactment of this act. Further, the Committee reminds CWMD that the briefing shall include the Department’s recommendation on the appropriate number of functioning RPMs for each dedicated ingress/egress gate at each SCS, along with the estimated costs, including total acquisition, operations, and maintenance costs and associated costs for any necessary infrastructure enhancements or configuration changes at each Port of Entry; and a proposed timeline for procurement, deployment, and installation of the RPM technology.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2023	\$64,615,000
Budget estimate, 2024	60,938,000
Committee recommendation	48,751,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$48,751,000 for Research and Development [R&D], which is \$12,817,000 less than the budget request amount and \$15,864,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

Biological Detection for the 21st Century.—The Committee is concerned that CWMD has yet to implement the Biological Detection for the 21st Century [BD21] Program that was initiated in 2019. BD21 was funded to evaluate networked biological detection and presumptive identification equipment for the purposes of informing the next generation detection of airborne bio-threats, as well as to recapitalize the BioWatch Program. To fulfill these responsibilities, CWMD is developing the BD21 Program. Therefore, the committee directs the Department to provide a briefing not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act to discuss actions in recent years regarding technology maturation and environmental bio-detection.

Transformational Research and Development.—The Committee recognizes the catastrophic risks posed by biological threats and the critical role played by CWMD in mitigating these threats, specifically through the Transformational Research and Development programs. Recognizing the inability of existing and planned bio-detection capabilities to meet today’s threat, the Committee directs the prioritization of research and development projects specific to countering catastrophic biological risks.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2023	\$139,183,000
Budget estimate, 2024	160,470,000
Committee recommendation	132,764,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$132,764,000 for Federal Assistance, which is \$27,716,000 below the budget request amount and \$6,419,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

BioWatch Program.—The Committee directs CWMD to focus on significantly increasing the number of detectable bio-agents, reducing the time-to-respond, and providing a common operating picture at Federal, State, and local levels. The committee further directs CWMD to utilize a threat-based approach that reduces risk by incorporating the latest advanced technologies, while structuring the capability with an infrastructure that allows it to evolve as new technologies become available to achieve longer-term program objectives. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CWMD is to provide a briefing to Congress on a plan to improve biological detection capabilities over the next 5 years.

TITLE IV—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

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

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

Section 403. The Committee includes a provision to permit USCIS to oversee the collection of biometrics virtually.

Section 404. The Committee continues a provision authorizing FLETC to distribute funds for incurred training expenses.

Section 405. 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 406. The Committee continues a provision allowing for FLETC's acceptance of transfers from government agencies into this appropriation.

Section 407. The Committee continues a provision classifying FLETC instructor staff as inherently governmental for certain considerations.

TITLE V
GENERAL PROVISIONS

(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 advance notification to the Committee. 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 Committee 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 Committee 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 15 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 15 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 2024; 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 2024 shall remain available through fiscal year 2025, subject to reprogramming.

Section 506. The bill includes a provision providing that funds for intelligence activities are specifically authorized during fiscal year 2024 until the enactment of an act authorizing intelligence activities for fiscal year 2024.

Section 507. The bill continues a provision specifying Committee notification thresholds related to awards for grants, contracts, other transaction agreements, certain task or delivery orders, letters of intent, and certain public announcements.

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 notification to 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 (Public Law 72-428).

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 (Public Law 107-296).

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 prohibiting funds provided by this act to be used for first-class travel.

Section 517. 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 518. 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 519. The bill includes a provision regarding restrictions on electronic access to pornography.

Section 520. 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 521. The bill includes and modifies language regarding the number of employees permitted to attend international conferences.

Section 522. 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 523. 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 524. 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 525. The bill continues a provision allowing Operations and Support funding to be used for certain activities.

Section 526. The bill includes a provision related to schooling for certain overseas dependents.

Section 527. The bill includes a provision regarding congressional visits to detention facilities.

Section 528. The bill includes a provision prohibiting the use of funds to use restraints on pregnant detainees in the Department's custody except in certain circumstances.

Section 529. The bill includes a provision prohibiting the use of funds for the destruction of records related to the sexual abuse or assault of detainees in custody.

Section 530. The bill includes a provision regarding funding for a Principal Federal Official.

Section 531. The bill includes a provision regarding a report on defense funding.

Section 532. The bill continues a provision regarding protection for a former or retired Government official or employee.

Section 533. The bill includes a provision regarding oversight of the Department of Homeland Security's use of the Technology Modernization Fund.

Section 534. The bill continues a provision related to user fee proposals that have not been enacted into law prior to submission of the budget request.

Section 535. The bill continues a provision related to the Arms Trade Treaty.

Section 536. The bill includes a provision that prohibits a procurement contract, grant, loan, cooperative agreement with certain foreign military company.

Section 537. The bill continues a provision regarding detainees held in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Section 538. The bill continues and modifies a provision directing the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop, use, and share estimates of arrivals of noncitizens on the southwest border.

Section 539. The bill includes a provision regarding the protection of certain facilities and assets and unmanned aircraft.

Section 540. The bill includes a provision regarding the designation of emergency funding.

Section 541. The Committee includes a provision relating to the E-Verify program.

Section 542. The Committee includes a provision relating to the Religious Workers program.

Section 543. The Committee includes a provision relating to H-2B visas.

Section 544. The Committee includes a provision relating to the Conrad 30 program.

Section 545. The bill rescinds unobligated balances from prior year appropriations.

PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

In fiscal year 2021, 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, 2024, 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 2023 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 2021 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 2024:

- 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.
- Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency: 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 July 27, 2023, the Committee ordered favorably reported an original bill (S. 2625) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, 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 24–4, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

Yeas	Nays
Chair Murray	Mr. Hagerty
Mrs. Feinstein	Mrs. Britt
Mr. Reed	Mr. Rubio
Mr. Tester	Mrs. Fischer
Mrs. Shaheen	
Mr. Merkley	
Mr. Coons	
Mr. Schatz	
Ms. Baldwin	
Mr. Murphy	
Mr. Manchin	
Mr. Van Hollen	
Mr. Heinrich	
Mr. Peters	
Ms. Collins	
Mr. McConnell	
Ms. Murkowski	
Mr. Graham	
Mr. Moran	
Mr. Hoeven	
Mr. Boozman	
Mrs. Capito	
Mr. Kennedy	
Mrs. Hyde-Smith	

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.

TITLE 8—ALIENS AND NATIONALITY

CHAPTER 12—IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 1101. Definitions

(a) As used in this chapter—

* * * * *

(27) The term “special immigrant” means—

* * * * *

(C) an immigrant, and the immigrant’s spouse and children if accompanying or following to join the immigrant, who-

(i) for at least 2 years immediately preceding the time of application for admission, has been a member of a religious denomination having a bona fide non-profit, religious organization in the United States;

(ii) seeks to enter the United States—

(I) solely for the purpose of carrying on the vocation of a minister of that religious denomination,

(II) before **【September 30, 2015】** *September 30, 2024*, in order to work for the organization at the request of the organization in a professional capacity in a religious vocation or occupation, or

(III) before **【September 30, 2015】** *September 30, 2024*, in order to work for the organization (or for a bona fide organization which is affiliated with the religious denomination and is exempt from taxation as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of title 26) at the request of the organization in a religious vocation or occupation; and

* * * * *

SUBCHAPTER II—IMMIGRATION

PART VIII—GENERAL PENALTY PROVISIONS

§ 1324a. Unlawful employment of aliens**Editorial Notes****Pilot Programs for Employment Eligibility Confirmation****“SEC. 401. ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAMS.**

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall conduct 3 pilot programs of employment eligibility confirmation under this subtitle.

“(b) **IMPLEMENTATION DEADLINE; TERMINATION.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall implement the pilot programs in a manner that permits persons and other entities to have elections under section 402 of this division made and in effect no later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act. Unless the Congress otherwise provides, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall terminate a pilot program on **[September 30, 2015]** *September 30, 2024*.

**IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY TECHNICAL
CORRECTIONS ACT OF 1994, PUBLIC LAW 103–416**

**TITLE II—TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS
OF IMMIGRATION LAWS**

**SEC. 220. WAIVER OF FOREIGN COUNTRY RESIDENCE REQUIREMENT
WITH RESPECT TO INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL GRAD-
UATES.**

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall apply to aliens admitted to the United States under section 101(a)(15)(J) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, or acquiring such status after admission to the United States, before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act and before **[September 30, 2015]** *September 30, 2024*.

HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002, PUBLIC LAW 107–296

TITLE II—INFORMATION ANALYSIS

**Subtitle A—Information and Analysis;
Access to Information**

**SEC. 210G. PROTECTION OF CERTAIN FACILITIES AND ASSETS FROM
UNMANNED AIRCRAFT.**

(a) **AUTHORITY.**— * * *

* * * * *

(i) **TERMINATION.**—The authority to carry out this section with respect to a covered facility or asset specified in subsection (k)(3)

shall terminate on [the date that is 4 years after the date of enactment of this section] *September 30, 2024*.

**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 2025* 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:

**CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2018,
PUBLIC LAW 115-141**

**DIVISION F—DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2018**

TITLE II

SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. (a) For [fiscal year 2018] *fiscal year 2024*, the overtime limitation prescribed in section 5(c)(1) of the Act of February 13, 1911 (19 U.S.C. 267(c)(1)) shall be \$45,000; and notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to compensate any employee of U.S.

Customs and Border Protection for overtime, from whatever source, in an amount that exceeds such limitation, except in individual cases determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the designee of the Secretary, to be necessary for national security purposes, to prevent excessive costs, or in cases of immigration emergencies.

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 2024: Subcommittee on Homeland Security:				
Mandatory	1,147	1,147	1,147	¹ 1,147
Discretionary	57,076	81,637	80,606	¹ 83,400
Defense	3,612	3,612	NA	NA
Non-defense	53,464	78,025	NA	NA
Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2024				² 42,594
2025				14,765
2026				8,788
2027				3,832
2028 and future years				8,355
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2024	NA	14,276	NA	² 915

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 relief and for emergency requirements in accordance with subparagraphs (D) and (A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the Committee anticipates that the Budget Committee will provide, at the appropriate time, a 302(a) allocation for the Committee on Appropriations reflecting a net upward adjustment of \$24,561,000,000 in budget authority plus the associated outlays.

**DISCLOSURE OF CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING
ITEMS**

The Constitution vests in the Congress the power of the purse. The Committee believes strongly that Congress should make the decisions on how to allocate the people's money. As defined in Rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the term "congressionally directed spending item" means a provision or report language included primarily at the request of a Senator, providing, authorizing, or recommending a specific amount of discretionary budget authority, credit authority, or other spending authority for a contract, loan, loan guarantee, grant, loan authority, or other expenditure with or to an entity, or targeted to a specific State, locality or congressional district, other than through a statutory or administrative, formula-driven, or competitive award process.

For each item, a Member is required to provide a certification that neither the Member nor the Member's immediate family has a pecuniary interest in such congressionally directed spending item. Such certifications are available to the public on the website of the Senate Committee on Appropriations (<https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/congressionally-directed-spending-requests>). Following is a list of congressionally directed spending items included in the Senate recommendation discussed in this explanatory statement, along with the name of each Senator who submitted a request to the Committee of jurisdiction for each item so identified. Neither the Committee recommendation nor this report contains any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in rule XLIV.

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

[In thousands of dollars]

Senator(s)	Recipient	Project	Amount	Type
Baldwin	Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin	Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin	845,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Baldwin	St. Croix County	St. Croix County Emergency Operations Center	412,000	Emergency Operations Center
Baldwin	Wisconsin Emergency Management	Wisconsin Emergency Management State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Video Wall Replacement	525,000	Emergency Operations Center
Bennet, Hickenlooper	Hinsdale County	Hinsdale County Emergency Operations Center	2,000,000	Emergency Operations Center
Bennet, Hickenlooper	Ouray County	Corbett Creek Bridge Installation	1,034,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Blumenthal, Murphy	City of Hartford	City of Hartford for North Main Street Corridor Drainage System	4,500,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Booker	Neptune Township	Shark River Living Shoreline—Phase II	1,145,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Booker, Menendez	City of Orange Township	Orange Centralized Emergency Services Center Project	1,312,000	Emergency Operations Center
Booker, Menendez	City of Passaic	McDonald Brook Channel and Benson Avenue Realignment Flood Control Project	380,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Boozman	City of Heber Springs	Heber Springs Stormwater Improvements	4,700,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Boozman	City of North Little Rock	North Little Rock East Bethany Road Drainage Improvements	1,000,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Boozman	City of North Little Rock	North Little Rock Magnolia and Olive Street Drainage Improvements	4,700,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Britt	City of Daphne	City of Daphne Main Street Utility Relocation Project	5,000,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Britt	HH Health System—Shoals LLC dba Helen Keller Hospital	Helen Keller Hospital Disaster Resistance	2,624,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Brown	Hamilton County	Emergency Operations Center project	1,000,000	Emergency Operations Center
Cantwell, Murray	Port of Longview	Portable Backup Generators	272,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Capito	City of Hinton	Bellepoint Park Stormwater Drain Replacement	480,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Capito	Saint Albans	Rams Horn Stormwater System Improvements	2,873,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Capito	West Virginia Emergency Management Division	State Emergency Operations Center Communications & Continuity equipment	660,000	Emergency Operations Center
Capito, Manchin	Town of Hendricks	Hendricks Stormwater Improvement Project	1,296,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Cardin, Van Hollen	Frederick County	Frederick County Microgrid Project	1,275,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Cardin, Van Hollen	Town of Cheverly	Town of Cheverly Flood Mitigation Project	1,688,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Casey	Redevelopment Authority of the City of Harrisburg	Paxton Creek Dechannelization Project	750,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Casey, Fetterman	Borough of Bridgeville	Bridgeville Commercial Street Culvert Replacement	750,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Cassidy	Morgan City Harbor and Terminal District	Port of Morgan City Emergency Operation Center Upgrades	2,300,000	Emergency Operations Center
Collins	Town of Greenville	Greenville Stormwater Management Improvements	975,000	Predisaster Mitigation

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Senator(s)	Recipient	Project	Amount	Type
Collins, King	Town of Dover-Foxcroft	Town of Dover-Foxcroft—Lincoln St Bridge Project	1,455,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Cortez Masto, Rosen	City of Reno	City of Reno—Swan Lake Irrigation Pipeline	2,869,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Duckworth	Board of Trustees of Western Illinois University	Western Illinois Emergency Operations Center (Western EOC)	1,550,000	Emergency Operations Center
Durbin	Town of Normal	Storm Water Improvements	1,550,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Feinstein	County of San Luis Obispo	Arroyo Grande Creek Levees	1,200,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Feinstein, Padilla	City of South Gate	City of South Gate Emergency Operations Center	1,226,000	Emergency Operations Center
Gillibrand, Schumer	City of Ulta	Fire Department: Joint Emergency Operation Center/ Fire Station Seven	1,200,000	Emergency Operations Center
Gillibrand, Schumer	City University of New York	Emergency Operations Center	1,000,000	Emergency Operations Center
Gillibrand, Schumer	Livingston County	Livingston County—Emergency Operations Center Resilient Microgrid	250,000	Emergency Operations Center
Gillibrand, Schumer	New York State Thruway Authority	New York State Thruway Authority Clarkstown Flood Mitigation	375,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Gillibrand, Schumer	Town of Smithtown	Expansion and Modernization of the Town of Smithtown Emergency Operations Center	200,000	Emergency Operations Center
Gillibrand, Schumer	Wyoming County Office of Emergency Services	Wyoming County Emergency Operations Center	58,000	Emergency Operations Center
Graham	SC Emergency Management Division	Dillon County Emergency Operations Center	2,000,000	Emergency Operations Center
Graham	SC Emergency Management Division	EOC Construction—Cherokee County, SC	1,000,000	Emergency Operations Center
Graham	SC Emergency Management Division	South Carolina Emergency Management Division	7,000,000	Emergency Operations Center
Heinrich	Bernalillo County	Bernalillo County Emergency Operations Center	750,000	Emergency Operations Center
Heinrich, Lujan	Los Alamos County	Jemez Mountain Fire Mitigation	450,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Heinrich, Lujan	New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs	Bosque Redondo Memorial at Fort Summer Historic Site—Fire Mitigation	150,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Heinrich, Lujan	New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs	Fort Stanton Historic Site Fire Mitigation	250,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Heinrich, Lujan	Town of Estancia	Town of Estancia Flood Mitigation Project	1,040,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Hyde-Smith	The City of Yazoo	Yazoo City Community Safehouse	1,027,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Hyde-Smith	University of Mississippi Medical Center	UMMC Electrical Infrastructure Modernization	2,215,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Hyde-Smith, Wicker	City of Ridgeland	Purple Creek Flood Mitigation and Restoration	1,000,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Hyde-Smith, Wicker	Greene County Board of Supervisors	Greene County Emergency Operations 911 Annex	750,000	Emergency Operations Center
Hyde-Smith, Wicker	Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)	Mississippi College/Hinds County Saferoom	5,063,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Kaine, Warner	City of Hampton, VA	Joint Base Langley-Eustis (JBLE)—Langley Access Protection Project	2,000,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Kaine, Warner	County of Franklin	Franklin County Emergency Shelter Generator	705,000	Predisaster Mitigation

Kelly, Sinema	Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management	Maricopa County: New Emergency Operations Center Technology Installation	1,507,000	Emergency Operations Center
Kelly, Sinema	Tohono O'odham Nation Western Police & Fire Substation/Regional Emergency Operations Center	Tohono O'odham Nation Western Police & Fire Substation/Regional Emergency Operations Center	1,000,000	Emergency Operations Center
King	York County Fire/EMS Office	York County Fire/EMS Office—Emergency Operations Center Construction	1,063,000	Emergency Operations Center
Klobuchar, Smith	City of Chaska	City of Chaska Emergency Operations Center within a new joint public safety facility (police and fire)	1,575,000	Emergency Operations Center
Klobuchar, Smith	City of New Ulm	New Ulm 18th South Street Storm Sewer Lift Station	1,125,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Lujan, Heinrich	City of Aztec	City of Aztec—Flood Mitigation	300,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Manchin	Wetzel County Commission	Wetzel County 911 Storage Facility	500,000	Emergency Operations Center
Markley, Warren	Chelmsford Water District	Watershed Lane Culvert Replacement Project	1,275,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Markley, Warren	City of Boston	Climate Resilience & Equity in Downtown Boston for a Resilient Christopher Columbus Park & Long Wharf	1,150,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Markley, Warren	City of Chelsea	Chelsea Creek Resilience Program	750,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Menendez	Gloucester County	Upgrade to Emergency Operations Centers (EOC)—Clayton and West Deptford	225,000	Emergency Operations Center
Merkley, Wyden	Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council	CORE3 EOC Project	1,000,000	Emergency Operations Center
Merkley, Wyden	City of Warrenton	Iredale Tredgate and Culvert Project—City of Warrenton	1,087,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Moran	Johnson County Division of Emergency Management	FEMA, 2024 Johnson County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Update	1,000,000	Emergency Operations Center
Mullin	Oklahoma City Water Utilities Trust	Hefner Water Treatment Plant Emergency Power Generation Project	1,000,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Murkowski	Haines Borough	Haines Emergency Operations Center	1,000,000	Emergency Operations Center
Murkowski	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Seward Bear Creek Service Area Flood Mitigation Projects	655,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Murkowski	Matanuska-Sustina Borough	Flood Mitigation for Acquisition of High Hazard Areas	1,250,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Murkowski	Municipality of Skagway	Rockslide Mitigation to Protect Skagway's Critical Port Economy	5,101,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Ossoff	Clayton County Board of Commissioners	Clayton County Emergency Operations Center	300,000	Emergency Operations Center
Ossoff	Warren County Board of Commissioners	Warren County Emergency Operations Center	1,406,000	Emergency Operations Center
Ossoff, Warnock	Richmond County	Augusta—Emergency Operations Center	1,500,000	Emergency Operations Center
Peters	Charter Township of Chocolay	Chocolay River Flood Mitigation Feasibility Study	112,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Peters	City of Westland	Westland Emergency Operations Center	98,000	Emergency Operations Center
Peters	Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority	Lake St. Clair Metropark Electrical Grid	1,420,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Peters, Stabenow	Charter Township of East China	East China Belle River Pump Station Flood Mitigation	294,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Peters, Stabenow	Michigan State University	Renovation of Michigan State University's Emergency Operations Center	750,000	Emergency Operations Center
Reed	City of Pawtucket	The Arc of the Blackstone Valley Generator	112,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Reed	Town of North Providence	Town Hall Generator	33,000	Predisaster Mitigation

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Senator(s)	Recipient	Project	Amount	Type
Reed	Town of North Providence	Town of North Providence for Flood Mitigation	639,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Sanders	Town of Calais	Renovate Curtis Pond Dam	525,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Sanders	Town of St. Johnsbury	St. Johnsbury Armory Redevelopment	585,000	Emergency Operations Center
Sanders	Town of Stowe	Stowe Area Emergency Operations Center	245,000	Emergency Operations Center
Schatz	Honolulu Police Department	Honolulu Police-Emergency Preparations	1,550,000	Emergency Operations Center
Shaheen	City of Manchester Fire Department	City of Manchester EOC Security and ADA Compliant Access	1,455,000	Emergency Operations Center
Shaheen	NH Department of Safety	NH SEOC Modernization Project	247,000	Emergency Operations Center
Sinema	Coconino County Emergency Management	Coconino County Emergency Management	637,000	Emergency Operations Center
Tuberville	City of Demopolis	Demopolis Storm Shelter	2,700,000	Predisaster Mitigation

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY					
TITLE I—DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INTELLIGENCE, SITUATIONAL AWARENESS, AND OVERSIGHT					
Operations and Support:					
Management and Oversight:					
Office of the Secretary	34,032	.....	20,288	- 13,744	+ 20,288
Office of Public Affairs	9,889	.....	11,242	+ 1,353	+ 11,242
Office of Legislative Affairs	7,296	.....	7,592	+ 296	+ 7,592
Office of General Counsel	28,929	.....	31,922	+ 2,993	+ 31,922
Office of Health Security and Resilience	56,577	.....	37,899	- 18,678	+ 37,899
Privacy Office	18,967	.....	18,626	- 341	+ 18,626
Management and Oversight .....	.....	132,096	.....	.....	- 132,096
Subtotal, Management and Oversight	155,690	132,096	127,569	- 28,121	- 4,527
Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans	84,979	76,153	76,153	- 8,826	.....
Operations and Engagement:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Operations and Engagement:	.....	84,806	.....	.....	- 84,806
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	46,636	.....	39,220	- 7,416	+ 39,220
Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	9,738	.....	11,725	+ 1,987	+ 11,725
Office of the Immigration Detention Ombudsman	27,570	.....	20,607	- 6,963	+ 20,607
Office of Partnership and Engagement	12,133	.....	11,289	- 844	+ 11,289
Subtotal, Operations and Engagement	96,077	84,806	82,841	- 13,236	- 1,965
Subtotal, Operations and Support	336,746	293,055	286,563	- 50,183	- 6,492
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Information Exchange	8,048	.....	.....	- 8,048	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	8,048			-8,048	
Federal Assistance:					
Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans:					
Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grants	20,000	20,000	18,800	-1,200	-1,200
Office of Partnership and Engagement:					
ATD Case Management Grant Program	20,000	15,000	14,100	-5,900	-900
Subtotal, Federal Assistance	40,000	35,000	32,900	-7,100	-2,100
FEMA Assistance Grants (transfer out)	(-40,000)	(-35,000)	(-32,900)	(+7,100)	(+2,100)
Southwest Border Contingency Fund (emergency)		(4,700,000)			(-4,700,000)
Total, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	384,794	328,055	319,463	-65,331	-8,592
(transfer out)	-40,000	-35,000	-32,900	+7,100	+2,100
Total, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (with transfer)	344,794	293,055	286,563	-58,231	-6,492
Management Directorate					
Operations and Support:					
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	6,675	6,896	6,652	-23	-244
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer	275,791	265,218	263,712	-12,079	-1,506
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	150,174	156,899	146,084	-4,090	-10,815
Office of the Chief Security Officer	188,700	203,844	197,056	+8,356	-6,788
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	92,940	97,332	97,332	+4,392	
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	114,213	119,004	118,856	+4,643	-148
Office of the Chief Information Officer	630,850	626,771	616,599	-14,251	-10,172
Office of Program Accountability and Risk Management	18,245	19,842	17,054	-1,191	-2,788

Office of Biometric Identity Management: Identity and Screening Program Operations Unallocated by PPA	265,572	237,607	237,607	237,607	-27,965	
Subtotal, Operations and Support	1,743,160	1,733,413	1,733,413	1,700,952	-42,208	-32,461
(Defense)	(9,000)				(-9,000)	
(Nondéfense)	(1,734,160)	(1,733,413)	(1,733,413)	(1,700,952)	(-33,208)	(-32,461)
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements: Construction and Facility Improvements Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure (emergency)	188,000 116,293	526,474 173,758	526,474 173,758		-188,000 -106,293 +53,365	-526,474 -163,758 +53,365
Subtotal, Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	116,293	173,758	173,758	63,365	-52,928	-110,393
Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology (emergency)	20,952	10,000	10,000		-20,952 +10,000	-10,000 +10,000
Subtotal, Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology	20,952	10,000	10,000	10,000	-10,952	
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (Emergency)	325,245	710,232	710,232	73,365 (63,365)	-251,880 (+63,365)	-636,867 (+63,365)
Federal Protective Service: FPS Operations: Operating Expenses	457,300	466,777	466,777	466,777	+9,477	
Countermeasures: Protective Security Officers Technical Countermeasures	1,615,695 40,484	1,696,479 41,131	1,696,479 41,131	1,696,479 41,131	+80,784 +647	
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service (Gross) Offsetting Collections	2,113,479 -2,113,479	2,204,387 -2,204,387	2,204,387 -2,204,387	2,204,387 -2,204,387	+90,908 -90,908	
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service (Net)						
Total, Management Directorate	2,068,405	2,443,645	2,443,645	1,774,317	-294,088	-669,328
(Discretionary Appropriations) (Offsetting Collections)	(4,181,884) (-2,113,479)	(4,648,032) (-2,204,387)	(4,648,032) (-2,204,387)	(3,978,704) (-2,204,387)	(-203,180) (-90,908)	(-669,328) (-90,908)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Intelligence, Analysis, and Situational Awareness					
Operations and Support	316,640	349,424	341,497	+ 24,857	- 7,927
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements		23,831			- 23,831
Total, Intelligence, Analysis, and Situational Awareness	316,640	373,255	341,497	+ 24,857	- 31,758
Operations and Support					
Office of Inspector General	214,879	228,371	237,000	+ 22,121	+ 8,629
Administrative Provision					
ARPA Disaster Relief Fund (Sec 108) (transfer out)	(- 14,000)			(+ 14,000)	
Office of Inspector General (Sec 108) (by transfer)	(14,000)			(- 14,000)	
Total, Title I, Departmental Management, Intelligence, Situational Awareness, and Oversight	2,984,718	3,373,326	2,672,277	- 312,441	- 701,049
(Discretionary Appropriations)	(5,098,197)	(5,577,713)	(4,876,664)	(- 221,533)	(- 701,049)
(Defense)	(9,000)			(- 9,000)	
(Non-Defense)	(5,089,197)	(5,577,713)	(4,876,664)	(- 212,533)	(- 701,049)
(Offsetting Collections)	(- 2,113,479)	(- 2,204,387)	(- 2,204,387)	(- 90,908)	
(Transfer out)	(- 54,000)	(- 35,000)	(- 32,900)	(+ 21,100)	(+ 2,100)
(By transfer)	(14,000)			(- 14,000)	
TITLE II—SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS					
US Customs and Border Protection					
Operations and Support:					
Border Security Operations:					
US Border Patrol:					
Operations	5,434,461	4,899,637	5,415,893	- 18,568	+ 516,256

Assets and Support	714,829	753,950	- 82,252	+ 39,121
Assets and Support (emergency) .....	.....	798,762	+ 798,762	+ 798,762
Subtotal, Assets and Support	714,829	1,552,712	+ 716,510	+ 837,883
Office of Training and Development	121,336	113,662	- 5,256	- 7,674
Subtotal, Border Security Operations	5,735,802	7,082,267	+ 692,686	+ 1,346,465
Trade and Travel Operations:				
Office of Field Operations:				
Domestic Operations	3,777,171	3,657,088	+ 135,916	- 120,083
International Operations	160,081	160,091	+ 1,758	+ 10
Targeting Operations	279,913	285,797	+ 2,313	+ 5,884
Assets and Support	973,590	993,590	- 26,453	+ 20,000
Office of Trade	413,053	414,200	+ 21,410	+ 1,147
Office of Training and Development	78,546	87,306	+ 8,052	+ 8,760
Subtotal, Trade and Travel Operations	5,682,354	5,598,072	+ 142,996	- 84,282
Integrated Operations:				
Air and Marine Operations:				
Operations	395,934	381,314	+ 4,182	- 14,620
Assets and Support	602,362	602,117	+ 24,000	- 245
Air and Marine Operations Center	51,385	50,244	- 806	- 1,141
Office of International Affairs	52,688	51,126	- 794	- 1,562
Office of Intelligence	79,959	83,492	+ 3,533	- 9,512
Office of Training and Development	13,774	13,459	- 354	- 315
Operations Support	439,982	431,057	+ 14,389	- 8,925
Subtotal, Integrated Operations	1,649,129	1,612,809	+ 44,150	- 36,320
Mission Support:				
Enterprise Services	1,698,893	1,708,766	+ 58,806	+ 9,873
(Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund)	(3,274)	(3,274)	.....	.....
Office of Professional Responsibility	384,656	347,666	+ 70,163	- 36,990
Executive Leadership and Oversight	234,087	248,496	- 1,419	+ 14,409
Subtotal, Mission Support	2,317,378	2,304,928	+ 127,550	- 12,708
Subtotal, Operations and Support	15,384,921	16,598,076	+ 1,007,382	+ 1,213,155
(Emergency) .....	.....	(798,762)	(+ 798,762)	(+ 798,762)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
(Transfer out to FEMA Federal Assistance)	(- 800,000)	.....	( - 752,000)	(+ 48,000)	(- 752,000)
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Border Security Assets and Infrastructure	230,277	229,568	.....	-230,277	-229,568
Border Security Assets and Infrastructure (emergency) .....	.....	.....	263,300	+263,300	+263,300
Subtotal, Border Security Assets and Infrastructure	230,277	229,568	263,300	+33,023	+33,732
Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure	126,047	305,400	.....	-126,047	-305,400
Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure (emergency) .....	.....	.....	644,296	+644,296	+644,296
Subtotal, Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure	126,047	305,400	644,296	+518,249	+338,896
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure Airframes and Sensors	92,661	78,332	.....	-92,661	-78,332
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure Airframes and Sensors (emergency) .....	.....	.....	129,700	+129,700	+129,700
Subtotal, Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure Airframes and Sensors	92,661	78,332	129,700	+37,039	+51,368
Watercraft .....	.....	4,400	.....	.....	-4,400
Watercraft (emergency) .....	.....	.....	4,400	+4,400	+4,400
Subtotal, Watercraft .....	.....	4,400	4,400	+4,400	.....
Construction and Facility Improvements	99,900	83,768	.....	-99,900	-83,768
Construction and Facility Improvements (emergency) .....	.....	.....	69,654	+69,654	+69,654
Subtotal, Construction and Facility Improvements	92,661	78,332	129,700	+37,039	+51,368
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	32,673	17,673	.....	-32,673	-17,673
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure (emergency) .....	.....	.....	41,179	+41,179	+41,179
Subtotal, Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	32,673	17,673	41,179	+8,506	+23,506
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	581,538	719,141	1,152,529	+570,971	+433,388

(Emergency)	12,000	17,000	(1,152,529)	(+1,152,529)	(+1,152,529)
CBP Services at User Fee Facilities (Small Airport) (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary)	17,000	10,000	17,000	+5,000	
User Fee Facilities (Small Airport) (legislative proposal)	10,000	10,000			-10,000
Global Entry Program (International Registered Traveler) (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary)	174,000	346,000	346,000	+172,000	
Offsetting Collections	-174,000	-346,000	-346,000	-172,000	
Total, Global Entry Program					
Fee Funded Programs:					
Immigration Inspection User Fee	(642,788)	(823,034)	(823,034)	(+180,246)	
Immigration Enforcement Fines	(237)	(841)	(841)	(+604)	
Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee	(50,684)	(58,005)	(58,005)	(+7,321)	
Land Border Inspection Fee	(62,537)	(81,907)	(81,907)	(+19,370)	
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee	(532,102)	(723,085)	(723,085)	(+190,983)	
Agricultural Quarantine Inspection Fee	(417,000)	(577,500)	(577,500)	(+160,500)	
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	(224,931)	(323,174)	(323,174)	(+98,243)	
Virgin Islands Deposit Fund	(11,649)	(11,754)	(11,754)	(+105)	
Customs Unclaimed Goods	(2,519)	(4,120)	(4,120)	(+1,601)	
9-1-1 Response and Biometric Exit Account	(46,540)	(61,000)	(61,000)	(+14,460)	
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs	1,990,987	2,664,420	2,664,420	+673,433	
Administrative Provisions					
Colombia Free Trade Act Collections (Sec 203)	280,000	325,000	325,000	+45,000	
Reimbursable Preclearance (Sec 204)	39,000	39,000	39,000		
Subtotal, Administrative Provisions	319,000	364,000	364,000	+45,000	
Reimbursable Preclearance (Offsetting Collections)	-39,000	-39,000	-39,000		
Total, Administrative Provisions	280,000	325,000	325,000	+45,000	
Total, US Customs and Border Protection	16,464,232	16,456,062	18,092,605	+1,628,353	+1,636,543
(Discretionary Appropriations)	(16,677,252)	(16,841,062)	(18,477,605)	(+1,800,353)	
(Offsetting Collections)	(-213,000)	(-385,000)	(-385,000)	(-172,000)	
Fee Funded Programs	1,990,987	2,664,420	2,664,420	+673,433	
(Transfer out)	(-800,000)		(-752,000)	(+48,000)	(-752,000)

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued**
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Operations and Support:					
US Immigration and Customs Enforcement					
Homeland Security Investigations	2,032,533	2,172,674	2,019,599	-12,934	-153,075
Domestic Investigations	86,000	86,000	86,000	+86,000	+86,000
Domestic Investigations (emergency)					
Subtotal, Domestic Investigations	2,032,533	2,172,674	2,105,599	+73,066	-67,075
International Investigations	198,748	208,037	201,105	+2,357	-6,932
Subtotal, International Investigations	198,748	208,037	201,105	+2,357	-6,932
Intelligence	104,877	108,152	104,885	+8	-3,267
Subtotal, Homeland Security Investigations	2,336,158	2,488,863	2,411,589	+75,431	-77,274
Enforcement and Removal Operations:					
Custody Operations	2,880,481	2,409,873	2,778,664	-101,817	+368,791
Custody Operations (emergency)			180,000	+180,000	+180,000
Subtotal, Custody Operations	2,880,481	2,409,873	2,958,664	+78,183	+548,791
Fugitive Operations	149,189	161,008	151,601	+2,412	-9,407
Criminal Alien Program	288,798	308,765	290,927	+2,129	-17,838
Alternatives to Detention	442,662	363,401	347,242	-95,420	-16,159
Alternatives to Detention (emergency)			125,000	+125,000	+125,000
Subtotal, Alternatives to Detention	442,662	363,401	472,242	+29,580	+108,841
Transportation and Removal Operations	420,656	429,769	421,061	+405	-8,708
Transportation and Removal Operations (emergency)			250,000	+250,000	+250,000
Subtotal, Transportation and Removal Operations	420,656	429,769	671,061	+250,405	+241,292

Third Party Medical Care	168,200					- 168,200
Subtotal, Enforcement and Removal Operations	3,841,016	4,544,495	+362,709			+ 703,479
Mission Support:						
Enterprise Services	1,188,325	1,178,668	- 9,657			- 36,044
Enterprise Services (emergency)		35,000	+ 35,000			+ 35,000
Subtotal, Enterprise Services	1,188,325	1,213,668	+ 25,343			- 1,044
Office of Professional Responsibility	196,479	193,979	- 2,500			- 4,885
Executive Leadership and Oversight	91,243	81,069	- 10,174			- 17,161
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	402,314	381,463	- 20,851			- 57,871
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (emergency)		10,000	+ 10,000			+ 10,000
Subtotal, Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	402,314	391,463	- 10,851			- 47,871
Subtotal, Operations and Support	8,396,305	8,836,263	+ 439,958			+ 555,244
(Emergency)		(686,000)	(+ 686,000)			(+ 686,000)
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:						
Operational Communications/Information Technology	12,434					- 35,420
Operational Communications/Information Technology (emergency)		35,000	+ 35,000			+ 35,000
Subtotal, Operational Communications/Information Technology	12,434	35,000	+ 22,566			- 420
Construction and Facility Improvements						
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	10,563	15,100	+ 15,100			
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	22,997	50,100	+ 27,103			(+ 35,000)
(Emergency)		(35,000)	(+ 35,000)			
Fee Funded Programs:						
Immigration Inspection User Fee	(135,000)	(135,000)				
Breach Bond/ Detention Fund	(55,000)	(55,000)				
Student and Exchange Visitor Program Fee	(186,610)	(186,610)				
Detention and Removal Office Fee	(3,000)	(3,000)				
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs	379,610	379,610				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, US Immigration and Customs Enforcement	8,419,302	8,331,539	8,886,363	+ 467,061	+ 554,824
Fee Funded Programs	379,610	379,610	379,610	.....	.....
Transportation Security Administration					
Operations and Support:					
Aviation Screening Operations:					
Screening Workforce:					
Screening Partnership Program	245,893	253,782	253,744	+ 7,851	- 38
Screener Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits	4,207,599	5,342,699	5,111,550	+ 903,951	- 231,149
Screener Training and Other	252,098	284,377	271,436	+ 19,338	- 12,941
Airport Management	810,375	885,292	860,312	+ 49,937	- 24,980
Canines	170,696	163,003	174,494	+ 3,798	+ 11,491
Screening Technology Maintenance	538,405	562,441	561,208	+ 22,803	- 1,233
Secure Flight	133,360	138,939	136,902	+ 3,542	- 2,037
Subtotal, Aviation Screening Operations	6,358,426	7,630,533	7,369,646	+ 1,011,220	- 260,887
Other Operations and Enforcement:					
Inflight Security:					
Federal Air Marshals	735,408	879,402	857,828	+ 122,420	- 21,574
Federal Flight Deck Officer and Crew Training	20,751	26,797	26,553	+ 5,802	- 244
Aviation Regulation	259,862	247,735	236,973	- 22,889	- 10,762
Air Cargo	120,423	137,947	146,801	+ 26,378	+ 8,854
Intelligence and TSOIC	87,806	100,290	96,255	+ 8,449	- 4,035
Surface programs	154,734	178,544	173,590	+ 18,856	- 4,954
Vetting Programs	42,219	50,034	49,019	+ 6,800	- 1,015
Subtotal, Other Operations and Enforcement	1,421,203	1,620,749	1,587,019	+ 165,816	- 33,730
Mission Support	1,018,734	1,080,470	1,064,064	+ 45,330	- 16,406
Aviation Passenger Security Fees (offsetting collections)	- 2,490,000	- 2,620,000	- 2,620,000	- 130,000	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Coast Guard					
Operations and Support:					
Military Personnel	5,054,656	5,362,068	5,322,613	+267,957	-39,455
Mission Support	426,418	432,873	405,255	-21,163	-27,618
Field Operations:					
Surface, Air, and Shore Operations	3,057,071	3,155,032	3,122,964	+65,893	-32,068
Command, Control, and Communications	1,162,333	1,273,515	1,212,371	+50,038	-61,144
Unallocated by PPA:					
Unallocated by PPA		500			-500
Subtotal, Operations and Support	9,700,478	10,223,988	10,063,203	+362,725	-160,785
(Non-Defense)	(9,170,478)	(9,693,988)	(9,533,203)	(+362,725)	(-160,785)
(Defense)	(530,000)	(530,000)	(530,000)		
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Vessels:					
In-Service Vessel Sustainment	93,300	120,000	120,000	-93,300	-120,000
In-Service Vessel Sustainment (emergency)				+120,000	+120,000
Subtotal, In-Service Vessel Sustainment	93,300	120,000	120,000	+26,700	
National Security Cutter	60,000	17,100		-60,000	-17,100
Offshore Patrol Cutter	543,000	579,000		-543,000	-579,000
Offshore Patrol Cutter (emergency)			579,000	+579,000	+579,000
Subtotal, Offshore Patrol Cutter	543,000	579,000	579,000	+36,000	
Fast Response Cutter	62,000	20,000		-62,000	-20,000
Cutter Boats	20,000	6,500		-20,000	-6,500

Cutter Boats (emergency)			16,500	+ 16,500	+ 16,500
Subtotal, Cutter Boats	20,000	6,500	16,500	- 3,500	+ 10,000
Polar Security Cutter	47,200	170,000		- 47,200	- 170,000
Commercially Available Polar Icebreaker		125,000	125,000		- 125,000
Commercially Available Polar Icebreaker (emergency)				+ 125,000	+ 125,000
Subtotal, Commercially Available Polar Icebreaker		125,000	125,000	+ 125,000	
Great Lakes Icebreaker		55,000			- 55,000
Great Lakes Icebreaker (emergency)			55,000	+ 55,000	+ 55,000
Subtotal, Great Lakes Icebreaker		55,000	55,000	+ 55,000	
Waterways Commerce Cutter	77,000	98,000		- 77,000	- 98,000
Polar Sustainment	15,000			- 15,000	
Subtotal, Vessels	917,500	1,190,600	895,500	- 22,000	- 295,100
Aircraft:					
HC-27J Conversion/Sustainment	50,000	74,300		- 50,000	- 74,300
HC-130J Acquisition/Conversion/Sustainment		4,000			- 4,000
MH-65 Conversion/Sustainment Projects	17,000	6,000		- 17,000	- 6,000
MH-65 Conversion/Sustainment Projects (emergency)			6,000	+ 6,000	+ 6,000
Subtotal, MH-65 Conversion/Sustainment Projects	17,000	6,000	6,000	- 11,000	
MH-60T Sustainment	166,500	30,000		- 166,500	- 30,000
MH-60T Sustainment (emergency)			86,500	+ 86,500	+ 86,500
Subtotal, MH-60T Sustainment	166,500	30,000	86,500	- 80,000	+ 56,500
Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems	4,500	500		- 4,500	- 500
Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (emergency)			322	+ 322	+ 322
Subtotal, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems	4,500	500	322	- 4,178	- 178
Subtotal, Aircraft	238,000	114,800	92,822	- 145,178	- 21,978
Other Acquisition Programs:					
Survey and Design—Vessels, Boats, and Aircraft	4,500	5,000		- 4,500	- 5,000
Other Equipment and Systems	11,300	5,600		- 11,300	- 5,600

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Program Oversight and Management	20,000	21,000	.....	- 20,000	- 21,000
CASR	14,010	16,000	.....	- 14,010	- 16,000
CG-Logistics Information Management System (CG-LIMS)	15,000	27,700	.....	- 15,000	- 27,700
Cyber and Enterprise Mission Platform	34,500	25,300	.....	- 34,500	- 25,300
Subtotal, Other Acquisition Programs	99,310	100,600	.....	- 99,310	- 100,600
Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation:					
Major Construction; Housing; ATON; and Survey and Design	218,000	50,000	.....	- 218,000	- 50,000
Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure	191,840	89,000	25,000	- 166,840	- 64,000
Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure (emergency) .....	.....	.....	130,000	+ 130,000	+ 130,000
Subtotal, Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure	191,840	89,000	155,000	- 36,840	+ 66,000
Minor Shore	5,000	5,000	.....	- 5,000	- 5,000
Subtotal, Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation	414,840	144,000	155,000	- 259,840	+ 11,000
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	1,669,650	1,550,000	1,143,322	- 526,328	- 406,678
(Emergency)	7,476	7,476	(1,118,322)	(+ 1,118,322)	(+ 1,118,322)
Research and Development .....	.....	.....	.....	- 7,476	- 7,476
Health Care Fund Contribution (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary)	252,887	277,000	277,000	+ 24,113	.....
Mandatory Funding:					
Retired Pay	2,044,414	1,147,244	1,147,244	- 897,170	.....
Administrative Provisions					
Coast Guard Housing Fund (Sec. 231)	4,000	4,000	4,000	.....	.....
Coast Guard Housing Fund Offsetting Collections	- 4,000	- 4,000	- 4,000	.....	.....
Total, Coast Guard	13,674,905	13,205,708	12,630,769	- 1,044,136	- 574,939

(Discretionary Appropriations)	(11,634,491)	(12,062,464)	(11,487,525)	(-146,966)	(-574,939)
(Defense)	(530,000)	(530,000)	(530,000)	.....	.....
(Non-Defense)	(11,104,491)	(11,532,464)	(10,957,525)	(-146,966)	(-574,939)
(Offsetting Collections)	(-4,000)	(-4,000)	(-4,000)	.....	.....
(Mandatory Funding)	(2,044,414)	(1,147,244)	(1,147,244)	(-897,170)	.....
United States Secret Service					
Operations and Support:					
Protective Operations:					
Protection of Persons and Facilities	907,707	1,008,049	979,570	+71,863	-28,479
Protective Countermeasures	82,506	77,729	77,474	-5,032	-255
Protective Intelligence	94,565	81,531	78,140	-16,425	-3,391
Presidential Campaigns and National Special Security Events	73,294	209,741	1,1956	-61,338	-197,785
Presidential Campaigns and National Special Security Events (emergency) .....	.....	.....	197,785	+197,785	+197,785
Subtotal, Presidential Campaigns and National Special Security Events	73,294	209,741	209,741	+136,447	.....
Subtotal, Protective Operations	1,158,072	1,377,050	1,344,925	+186,853	-32,125
Field Operations:					
Domestic and International Field Operations	752,729	801,941	775,696	+22,967	-26,245
Support for Missing and Exploited Children Investigations	6,000	6,000	6,000	.....	.....
Support for Computer Forensics Training	68,526	21,976	47,746	-20,780	+25,770
Subtotal, Field Operations	827,255	829,917	829,442	+2,187	-475
Basic and In-Service Training and Professional Development	138,909	123,750	123,750	-15,159	.....
Mission Support	610,031	613,746	604,913	-5,118	-8,833
Subtotal, Operations and Support	2,734,267	2,944,463	2,903,030	+168,763	-41,433
(Emergency) .....	.....	.....	(197,785)	(+197,785)	(+197,785)
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Protection Assets and Infrastructure	52,830	51,198	41,198	-11,632	-10,000
Operational Communications/Information Technology	3,158	.....	.....	-3,158	.....
Construction and Facility Improvements	27,900	9,900	9,900	-18,000	.....
Construction and Facility Improvements (emergency) .....	.....	.....	18,000	+18,000	+18,000
Subtotal, Construction and Facility Improvements	27,900	9,900	27,900	.....	+18,000
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	83,888	61,098	69,098	-14,790	+8,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
(Emergency)				(+ 18,000)	(+ 18,000)
Research and Development	4,025	4,217	(18,000)	-4,025	-4,217
Research and Development (emergency)			4,217	+4,217	+4,217
Subtotal, Research and Development	4,025	4,217	4,217	+192	
Total, United States Secret Service	2,822,180	3,009,778	2,976,345	+154,165	-33,433
Total, Title II, Security, Enforcement, and Investigations	47,864,179	47,265,478	50,000,750	+2,136,571	+2,735,272
(Discretionary Appropriations)	(48,876,765)	(51,037,234)	(52,212,506)	(+ 3,335,741)	(+ 1,175,272)
(Non-Defense)	(48,346,765)	(50,507,234)	(51,682,506)	(+ 3,335,741)	(+ 1,175,272)
(Defense)	(530,000)	(530,000)	(530,000)		
(Offsetting Collections)	(- 3,057,000)	(- 4,919,000)	(- 3,359,000)	(- 302,000)	
(Mandatory Funding)	(2,044,414)	(1,147,244)	(1,147,244)	(- 897,170)	
Aviation Security Capital Fund (Mandatory)	250,000	250,000	250,000		
Fee Funded Programs	2,626,597	3,300,030	3,300,030	+673,433	
(Transfer out)	(- 800,000)		(- 752,000)	(+ 48,000)	(- 752,000)
TITLE III—PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY					
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency					
Operations and Support:					
Cybersecurity:					
Cyber Operations:					
Strategy and Performance	17,027	22,468	20,488	+ 3,461	- 1,980
Threat Hunting	268,234	262,509	279,308	+ 11,074	+ 16,799
Vulnerability Management	218,133	204,890	221,435	+ 3,302	+ 16,545
Capacity Building	241,671	234,916	244,470	+ 2,799	+ 9,554
Operational Planning and Coordination	137,786	124,702	140,794	+ 3,008	+ 16,092

Subtotal, Cyber Operations	882,851	849,485	906,495	+ 23,644	+ 57,010
Technology and Services:					
Cybersecurity Services	7,040	6,467	7,040	.....	+ 573
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation	93,045	82,694	93,205	+ 160	+ 10,511
National Cybersecurity Protection System	320,009	295,185	332,641	+ 12,632	+ 37,456
Subtotal, Technology and Services	420,094	384,346	432,886	+ 12,792	+ 48,540
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	1,302,945	1,233,831	1,339,381	+ 36,436	+ 105,550
Infrastructure Security:					
Infrastructure Assessments and Security:					
Strategy and Performance	15,819	15,833	15,892	+ 73	+ 59
Security Programs	35,965	24,112	36,077	+ 112	+ 11,965
CISA Exercises	26,918	27,039	28,667	+ 1,749	+ 1,628
Assessments and Infrastructure Information	38,914	38,769	39,117	+ 203	+ 348
Bombing Prevention	35,237	22,589	35,300	+ 63	+ 12,711
Subtotal, Infrastructure Assessments and Security	152,853	128,342	155,053	+ 2,200	+ 26,711
Chemical Security	41,209	41,249	41,433	+ 224	+ 184
Subtotal, Infrastructure Security	194,062	169,591	196,486	+ 2,424	+ 26,895
Emergency Communications:					
Emergency Communications Preparedness	60,730	43,221	49,433	- 11,297	+ 6,212
Priority Telecommunications Service:					
GETS/WPS/SRAS/TSP	62,887	50,526	62,923	+ 36	+ 12,397
Next Generation Networks Priority Services	13,203	4,276	13,230	+ 27	+ 8,954
Subtotal, Priority Telecommunications Services	76,090	54,802	76,153	+ 63	+ 21,351
Subtotal, Emergency Communications	136,820	98,023	125,586	- 11,234	+ 27,563
Integrated Operations:					
Regional Operations:					
Coordination and Service Delivery	23,727	29,102	23,870	+ 143	- 5,232
Security Advisors	81,578	82,282	83,144	+ 1,566	+ 862
Chemical Inspectors	32,819	25,975	33,116	+ 297	+ 7,141
Subtotal, Regional Operations	138,124	137,359	140,130	+ 2,006	+ 2,771

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Operations Coordination and Planning:					
Intelligence	4,940	5,147	4,993	+ 53	- 154
Operations Center	71,410	91,781	98,763	+ 27,353	+ 6,982
Planning and Readiness	7,560	6,736	7,592	+ 32	+ 856
Business Continuity and Emergency Preparedness	3,629	3,504	3,656	+ 27	+ 152
Subtotal, Operations Coordination and Planning	87,539	107,168	115,004	+ 27,465	+ 7,836
Subtotal, Integrated Operations	225,663	244,527	255,134	+ 29,471	+ 10,607
Risk Management Operations:					
National Infrastructure Simulation Analysis Center	36,293	24,424	24,424	- 11,869	.....
Infrastructure Analysis	119,856	117,359	120,611	+ 755	+ 3,252
Subtotal, Risk Management Operations	156,149	141,783	145,035	- 11,114	+ 3,252
Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements:					
Sector Risk Management Agency	30,099	29,547	31,541	+ 1,442	+ 1,994
Council Management	14,478	17,034	15,731	+ 1,253	- 1,303
Stakeholder Engagement	32,508	28,283	29,823	- 2,685	+ 1,540
International Affairs	8,808	10,650	9,301	+ 493	- 1,349
(Defense)	(5,813)	(7,029)	(6,139)	(+ 326)	(- 890)
Subtotal, Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements	85,893	85,514	86,396	+ 503	+ 882
Mission Support:					
Mission Support .....	.....	493,090	253,734	+ 253,734	- 239,356
(Defense) .....	.....	(233,725)	(120,270)	(+ 120,270)	(- 113,455)
Management and Business Activities	160,002	.....	.....	- 160,002	.....
(Defense)	(69,921)	.....	.....	(- 69,921)	.....
External Affairs	16,860	.....	.....	- 16,860	.....
(Defense)	(7,368)	.....	.....	(- 7,368)	.....

Privacy (Defense)	3,612				-3,612	
Strategy, Policy, and Plans (Defense)	(1,578)				(-1,578)	
Chief Technology Officer (Defense)	10,083				10,083	
National Services Support Facility Management (Defense)	(6,655)				(-6,655)	
	14,350				-14,350	
	(6,271)				(-6,271)	
	44,120				-44,120	
	(19,280)				(-19,280)	
Subtotal, Mission Support	249,027	493,090	253,734		+4,707	-239,356
Subtotal, Operations and Support	2,350,559	2,466,359	2,401,752		+51,193	-64,607
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:						
Cybersecurity						
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation	331,896	325,579	325,579		-6,317	
Threat Hunting	31,000	28,000	28,000		-3,000	
National Cybersecurity Protection System	91,193	30,000	30,000		-61,193	
Cyber Analytics and Data System		166,993	166,993		+166,993	
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	454,089	550,572	550,572		+96,483	
Emergency Communications:						
Next Generation Networks Priority Services	61,158	28,623	47,961		-13,197	+19,338
Infrastructure Security:						
CISA Gateway	6,801	6,801	6,801			
Construction and Facilities Improvements						
St Elizabeths	27,100				-27,100	
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	549,148	585,996	605,334		+56,186	+19,338
Research and Development:						
Infrastructure Security	1,216	1,216			-1,216	
Risk Management	6,215	2,715			-6,215	
Subtotal, Research and Development	7,431	3,931			-7,431	-3,931
Total, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency	2,907,138	3,056,286	3,007,086		+99,948	-49,200
(Defense)	(2,735,460)	(2,789,796)	(2,866,804)		(+131,344)	(+77,008)
(Non-Defense)	(171,678)	(266,490)	(140,282)		(-31,396)	(-126,208)

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued**
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Operations and Support:					
Federal Emergency Management Agency					
Regional Operations	196,759	215,985	205,925	+ 9,166	- 10,060
Mitigation	71,353	74,913	74,287	+ 2,934	- 626
Preparedness and Protection	240,815	294,251	262,150	+ 21,335	- 32,101
Response and Recovery:					
Response	222,496	234,861	229,145	+ 6,649	- 5,716
(Urban Search and Rescue)	(37,832)	(37,832)	(37,832)	.....	.....
Recovery	62,061	57,427	63,121	+ 1,060	+ 5,694
Mission Support	586,196	641,984	599,678	+ 13,482	- 42,306
Unallocated reduction .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, Operations and Support	1,379,680	1,519,421	1,434,306	+ 54,626	- 85,115
(Defense)	(94,445)	(94,669)	(97,656)	(+ 3,211)	(+ 2,987)
(Non-defense)	(1,285,235)	(1,424,752)	(1,336,650)	(+ 51,415)	(- 88,102)
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Operational Communications/Information Technology	15,902	21,900	11,900	- 4,002	- 10,000
Operational Communications/Information Technology (emergency) .....	.....	.....	10,000	+ 10,000	+ 10,000
Subtotal, Operational Communications/Information Technology	15,902	21,900	21,900	+ 5,998	.....
Construction and Facility Improvements					
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	77,305	37,500	55,500	- 21,805	+ 18,000
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure (emergency)	114,523	59,737	.....	- 114,523	- 59,737
.....	.....	.....	23,020	+ 23,020	+ 23,020
Subtotal, Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	114,523	59,737	23,020	- 91,503	- 36,717
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	207,730	119,137	100,420	- 107,310	- 18,717

(Emergency)	(76,313)	(46,900)	(33,020)	(+ 33,020)	(+ 33,020)
(Defense)	(131,417)	(72,237)	(64,900)	(- 11,413)	(+ 18,000)
(Non-defense)			(35,520)	(- 95,897)	(- 36,717)
Federal Assistance:					
Grants:					
State Homeland Security Grant Program	520,000	601,186	488,800	- 31,200	- 112,386
(Base Program)	(415,000)	(331,186)	(390,100)	(- 24,900)	(+ 58,914)
(Operation Stonegarden)	(90,000)	(90,000)	(84,600)	(- 5,400)	(- 5,400)
(Tribal Security)	(15,000)		(14,100)	(- 900)	(+ 14,100)
(Nonprofit Security)		(180,000)			(- 180,000)
Urban Area Security Initiative	615,000	711,184	578,100	- 36,900	- 133,084
(Base Program)		(531,184)	(578,100)	(+ 578,100)	(+ 46,916)
(Nonprofit Security)		(180,000)			(- 180,000)
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	305,000		286,700	- 18,300	+ 286,700
Public Transportation Security Assistance	105,000	100,000	98,700	- 6,300	- 1,300
(Antrak Security)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(9,400)	(- 600)	(- 600)
(Over-the-Road Bus Security)	(2,000)	(2,000)	(1,880)	(- 120)	(- 120)
Port Security Grants	100,000	100,000	94,000	- 6,000	- 6,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	360,000	370,000	338,400	- 21,600	- 31,600
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants	360,000	370,000	338,400	- 21,600	- 31,600
Emergency Management Performance Grants	355,000	355,000	333,700	- 21,300	- 21,300
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program (RiskMAP)	312,750	350,000	293,985	- 18,765	- 56,015
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grants	12,000	12,000	11,280	- 720	- 720
High Hazard Potential Dams					
Emergency Food and Shelter	130,000	130,000	122,200	- 7,800	- 7,800
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program		15,000			- 15,000
Shelter and Services Program		83,500			- 83,500
Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity Grant Program		50,000			- 50,000
Next Generation Warning System	56,000		52,640	- 3,360	+ 52,640
Community Project Funding	335,145		120,000	- 215,145	+ 120,000
Subtotal, Grants	3,565,895	3,247,870	3,156,905	- 408,990	- 90,965
Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grants (by transfer)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(18,800)	(- 1,200)	(- 1,200)
Alternatives to Detention Case Management Grants (by transfer)	(20,000)	(15,000)	(14,100)	(- 5,900)	(- 900)
Shelter and Services Program (by transfer)	(800,000)		(752,000)		(+ 752,000)
Subtotal, Grants (with transfers)	4,405,895	3,282,870	3,941,805	- 464,090	+ 658,935
Education, Training, and Exercises:					
Center for Domestic Preparedness	71,031	71,592	71,069	+ 38	- 523

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Center for Homeland Defense and Security	18,000	18,000	16,920	-1,080	-1,080
Emergency Management Institute	30,777	32,515	31,917	+1,140	-598
US Fire Administration	58,287	60,331	59,556	+1,269	-775
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	101,000	101,000	94,940	-6,060	-6,060
Continuing Training Grants	16,000	12,000	15,040	-960	+3,040
National Exercise Program	21,024	21,049	20,768	-256	-281
Subtotal, Education, Training, and Exercises	316,119	316,487	310,210	-5,909	-6,277
Subtotal, Federal Assistance	3,882,014	3,564,357	3,467,115	-414,899	-97,242
(Defense)	(56,000)	.....	(52,640)	(-3,360)	(+52,640)
(Non-defense)	3,826,014	3,564,357	3,414,475	-411,539	-149,882
(by transfer)	(840,000)	(35,000)	(784,900)	(-55,100)	(+749,900)
Subtotal, Federal Assistance (with transfer)	4,722,014	3,599,357	4,252,015	-469,999	+652,658
Disaster Relief Fund:					
Base Disaster Relief .....	.....	145,341	.....	.....	-145,341
Disaster Relief Category	19,945,000	20,261,000	20,261,000	+316,000	.....
Subtotal, Disaster Relief Fund	19,945,000	20,406,341	20,261,000	+316,000	-145,341
National Flood Insurance Fund:					
Floodplain Management and Mapping	206,500	221,066	221,066	+14,566	.....
Mission Support	18,500	18,917	18,917	+417	.....
Subtotal, National Flood Insurance Fund	225,000	239,983	239,983	+14,983	.....
Offsetting Fee Collections	-225,000	-239,983	-239,983	-14,983	.....

Administrative Provision							
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program:							
Operating Expenses	33,630	34,000	34,000	34,000	+ 370		
Offsetting Collections	(33,630)	(34,000)	(34,000)	(34,000)	(370)		
Subtotal, Administrative Provision	25,414,424	25,609,256	25,262,841	25,262,841	(151,583)		(346,415)
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency	(25,673,054)	(25,883,239)	(25,536,824)	(25,536,824)	(136,230)		(346,415)
(Discretionary Appropriations)	(226,738)	(141,569)	(215,196)	(215,196)	(11,562)		(73,627)
(Defense)	(25,446,296)	(25,741,670)	(25,321,628)	(25,321,628)	(124,668)		(420,042)
(Non-Defense)	(19,945,000)	(20,261,000)	(20,261,000)	(20,261,000)	(316,000)		
(Disaster Relief Category)	(5,501,296)	(5,480,670)	(5,060,628)	(5,060,628)	(440,668)		
(Regular appropriations, not Disaster Relief)	(2,558,630)	(2,733,983)	(2,733,983)	(2,733,983)	(15,353)		
(Offsetting Collections)	(840,000)	(35,000)	(784,900)	(784,900)	(55,100)		(749,900)
(by transfer)							
Total, Title III, Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	28,321,562	28,665,542	28,269,927	28,269,927	(51,635)		(395,615)
(Discretionary Appropriations)	(28,580,192)	(28,939,525)	(28,543,910)	(28,543,910)	(36,282)		(395,615)
(Defense)	(2,962,218)	(2,931,365)	(3,082,000)	(3,082,000)	(119,782)		(150,635)
(Non-Defense)	(25,617,974)	(26,008,160)	(25,461,910)	(25,461,910)	(156,064)		(546,250)
(Disaster Relief Category)	(19,945,000)	(20,261,000)	(20,261,000)	(20,261,000)	(316,000)		
(Regular Appropriations)	(5,672,974)	(5,747,160)	(5,200,910)	(5,200,910)	(472,064)		
(Offsetting Collections)	(2,558,630)	(2,733,983)	(2,733,983)	(2,733,983)	(15,353)		
(by transfer)	(840,000)	(35,000)	(784,900)	(784,900)	(55,100)		(749,900)
TITLE IV—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES							
US Citizenship and Immigration Services							
Operations and Support:							
Employment Status Verification	109,611	111,865	111,865	111,865	+ 254		
Application Processing	133,370	743,329	137,296	137,296	+ 3,926		606,033
Application Processing (emergency)			183,000	183,000	+ 183,000		+ 183,000
Subtotal, Application Processing	133,370	743,329	320,296	320,296	+ 186,926		423,033
Subtotal, Operations and Support	242,981	855,194	432,161	432,161	+ 189,180		423,033
(Emergency)			(183,000)	(183,000)	(+ 183,000)		(+ 183,000)
Federal Assistance	25,000	10,000	23,500	23,500	(1,500)		+ 13,500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
 (In thousands of dollars)

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Fee Funded Programs:					
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:					
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements [SAVE]					
Adjudication Operations:					
Field Operations Directorate	(1,011,452)	(1,051,375)	(1,051,375)	(+ 39,923)	
Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate	(253,719)	(263,719)	(263,719)	(+ 10,024)	
Service Center Operations Directorate	(552,135)	(576,702)	(576,702)	(+ 24,567)	
Support Services	(100,516)	(282,355)	(282,355)	(+ 181,839)	
Subtotal, Adjudication Operations	1,917,858	2,174,211	2,174,211	+ 256,353	
Immigration Policy and Support	(1,608,393)	(1,218,924)	(1,218,924)	(- 389,469)	
Refugee and Asylum Operations	(372,890)	(431,450)	(431,450)	(+ 58,560)	
Immigration Records and Applicant Services	(449,213)	(456,732)	(456,732)	(+ 7,519)	
Premium Processing (Including Transformation)	(1,138,971)	(1,263,832)	(1,263,832)	(+ 124,861)	
Subtotal, Immigration Examinations Fee Account	(5,487,325)	(5,545,149)	(5,545,149)	(+ 57,824)	
H1-B Non-Immigrant Petitioner Account:					
Adjudication Services:					
Service Center Operations	(20,000)	(24,856)	(24,856)	(+ 4,856)	
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account:					
Adjudication Services:					
District Operations	(53,960)	(61,557)	(61,557)	(+ 7,597)	
EB-5 Integrity Fund		(8,760)	(8,760)	(+ 8,760)	
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs	5,561,285	5,640,322	5,640,322	+ 79,037	
Total, US Citizenship and Immigration Services	267,981	865,194	455,661	+ 187,680	- 409,533
Fee Funded Programs	5,561,285	5,640,322	5,640,322	+ 79,037	

Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers					
Operations and Support:					
Law Enforcement Training					
Mission Support	322,509	325,543	320,235	-2,274	-5,308
	32,043	33,555	32,376	+333	-1,179
Subtotal, Operations and Support	354,552	359,098	352,611	-1,941	-6,487
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Construction and Facility Improvements	51,995	20,100		-51,995	-20,100
Construction and Facility Improvements (emergency)			8,000	+8,000	+8,000
Subtotal, Construction and Facility Improvements	51,995	20,100	8,000	-43,995	-12,100
Total, Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers	406,547	379,198	360,611	-45,936	-18,587
Science and Technology					
Operations and Support:					
Laboratory Facilities	127,522	128,828	127,838	+316	-990
Acquisition and Operations Analysis	92,375	77,720	77,720	-14,655	
Mission Support	164,210	165,497	161,625	-2,585	-3,872
Subtotal, Operations and Support	384,107	372,045	367,183	-16,924	-4,862
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Laboratory Facilities:					
Plum Island Closure and Support	13,466	33,579	33,579	+20,113	
Critical Repair/Replacement Requirement	35,750	10,000	10,000	-25,750	
Detection Sciences Testing and Applied Research Center	6,000	35,000		-6,000	-35,000
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	55,216	78,579	43,579	-11,637	-35,000
Research and Development:					
Research, Development, and Innovation	407,681	385,508	311,666	-96,015	-73,842
University Programs	53,537	51,037	40,830	-12,707	-10,207
Subtotal, Research and Development	461,218	436,545	352,496	-108,722	-84,049
Total, Science and Technology	900,541	887,169	763,258	-137,283	-123,911

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office					
Operations and Support:					
Mission Support	85,570	69,364	89,279	+ 3,709	+ 19,915
Capability and Operations Support	66,400	94,951	67,667	+ 1,267	- 27,284
Subtotal, Operations and Support	151,970	164,315	156,946	+ 4,976	- 7,369
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Large Scale Detection Systems	66,137	35,678	8,700	- 57,437	- 26,978
Portable Detection Systems	9,067	6,660	6,660	- 2,407	.....
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	75,204	42,338	15,360	- 59,844	- 26,978
Research and Development:					
Transformational R&D/Technical Forensics:					
Transformational R&D	37,004	39,460	31,568	- 5,436	- 7,892
Technical Forensics	2,000	6,530	5,224	+ 3,224	- 1,306
Subtotal, Transformational R&D/Technical Forensics	39,004	45,990	36,792	- 2,212	- 9,198
Detection Capability Development and Rapid Capabilities:					
Detection Capability Development	25,611	14,948	11,959	- 13,652	- 2,989
Subtotal, Detection Capability Development and Rapid Capabilities	25,611	14,948	11,959	- 13,652	- 2,989
Subtotal, Research and Development	64,615	60,938	48,751	- 15,864	- 12,187
Federal Assistance:					
Capability Building:					
Training, Exercises, and Readiness	19,559	21,268	18,481	- 1,078	- 2,787
Securing the Cities	34,628	34,465	32,387	- 2,241	- 2,078

Biological Support	84,996	104,737	79,896	-5,100	-24,841
Biological Support (emergency)			2,000	+2,000	
Subtotal, Biological Support	84,996	104,737	81,896	-3,100	-22,841
Subtotal, Capability Building	139,183	160,470	132,764	-6,419	-27,706
Subtotal, Federal Assistance	139,183	160,470	132,764	-6,419	-27,706
(Emergency)			(2,000)	(+2,000)	
Total, Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction	430,972	428,061	353,821	-77,151	-74,240
Total, Title IV, Research and Development, Training, and Services	2,006,041	2,559,622	1,933,351	-72,690	-626,271
Fee Funded Programs	5,561,285	5,640,322	5,640,322	+79,037	
TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Presidential Residence Protection Assistance (Sec 531)				-3,000	
FY22 CPF correction (Sec 542)	3,000			-3,000	
Border Management CBP (Sec 548)	3,000				
Border Management ICE (Sec 548)	1,563,143			-1,563,143	
OSEM O&S (70 x 0100)(rescission)	339,658			-339,658	
MGMT (70 x 0113) (rescission)		-800			+800
MGMT PC&I FY22 (Public Law 117-103) (rescission)		-4,100			+4,100
CBP PC&I FY22 (Public Law 117-103) (rescission)	-113,000			+113,000	
CBP PC&I FY22 (Public Law 117-103) (rescission)	-73,246			+73,246	
CBP PC&I FY22 (Public Law 117-103) (rescission)	-23,182			+23,182	
CBP PC&I FY22 (Public Law 107-103) (rescission)	-33,400			+33,400	
CBP PC&I FY22 (Public Law 117-103) (rescission)	-10,100			+10,100	
CBP PC&I (70 x 0532) (rescission)		-1,473			-1,473
CBP (BSFTI (70 x 0533) (rescission)		-1,842			-1,842
CBP Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement (070 X 0544) (rescission)		-452			-452
ICE, Operations and Support (70 23/24 0540)(rescission)		-3,000			-1,000
ICE, Operations and Support (70 x 0540) (rescission)		-2,093			-2,093
ICE, Automation Modernization (70 x 0543) (rescission)		-10			-10
TSA, Operations and Support (70 X 0550) (rescission)			-63,591		-63,591
TSA, Transportation Security Support (70 x 0554) (rescission)	-12				+12
Coast Guard PC&I (Public Law 116-93) (FY20) (rescission)	-42,730				+42,730
Coast Guard RT&E (Public Law 116-6) (FY19) (rescission)	-19,000				+19,000
Coast Guard AC&I (70 x 0613) (Rescission)		-22,600			-22,600
USSS O&S (70 x 0400) (rescission)		-2,400			-2,400

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
USSS PC&I (70 23/25 0401) (rescission)		-4,000	-4,000	-4,000	
CISA PC&I (70 23/27 0412) (rescission)		-3,500	-3,500	-3,500	
CISA R&D (70 23/24 0805) (rescission)		-2,000			+2,000
Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection OE (70 x 0900) (rescission) (defense)	-51			+51	
FEMA State and Local Programs (70 x 0560)(rescission)	-65			+65	
FEMA Pre disaster Mitigation Fund (70 x 0716) (rescission)		-5,821			+5,821
USCIS Operations and Support no-year funding (rescission)	-187			+187	
USCIS Operations and Support (Public Law 117-103) (rescission)	-32,750			+32,750	
DHS Lapsed Balances (non-defense) (rescission)	-44,997			+44,997	
FLETC PC&I (70 20/24 0510) (rescission)	-1,167			+1,167	
S&T O&S (70 x 0800) (rescission)		-800	-800	-800	
CWMD, R&D (70 20/24 0860) (rescission)		-900	-900	-900	
CWMD, R&D (70 0860) (rescission)		-389	-389	-389	
Immigration Extender (Sec 543)		-11	-11	-11	
Total, Title V, General Provisions	1,514,914	-56,191	-92,061	-1,606,975	-35,870
(Defense)	(-1,218)	(-2,000)		(+1,218)	(+2,000)
(Non-Defense)	(1,516,132)	(-54,191)	(-92,061)	(-1,608,193)	(-37,870)
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
THE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT (Public Law 117-58)					
DIVISION J—APPROPRIATIONS					
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY					
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency					
Cybersecurity Response and Recovery Fund:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	20,000	20,000	20,000		

Federal Emergency Management Agency						
Federal Assistance:						
Sec 205 Grants:						
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	100,000	100,000	100,000			
Grants for Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure:						
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	400,000	300,000	300,000			-100,000
Disaster Relief Fund:						
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	200,000	200,000	200,000			
National Flood Insurance Fund:						
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	700,000	700,000	700,000			
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency	1,400,000	1,300,000	1,300,000			-100,000
Total, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act	1,420,000	1,320,000	1,320,000			-100,000
less prior year appropriations (emergency) (defense)	-20,000	-20,000	-20,000			
less prior year appropriations (emergency)(nondefense)	-1,400,000	-1,300,000	-1,300,000			+100,000
DISASTER RELIEF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2023 (Public Law 117-328, Division N)						
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY						
Office of Inspector General						
Operations and Support (by transfer) (emergency)	(14,000)					(-14,000)
Coast Guard						
Operations and Support (emergency)	39,250					-39,250
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (emergency)	115,500					-115,500
Total, Coast Guard	154,750					-154,750
Federal Emergency Management Agency						
Disaster Relief Fund (emergency)	5,000,000					-5,000,000
transfer out (emergency)	(-13,000)					(+13,000)
Hermit's Peak/Calif Canyon Fire Assistance Account (emergency)	1,450,000					-1,450,000
transfer out (emergency)	(-1,000)					(+1,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
General Provisions—This Title					
Immigration User Fee reimbursement (emergency)	309,000			-309,000	
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency	6,759,000			-6,759,000	
Total, Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023	6,913,750			-6,913,750	
Total, Other Appropriations	6,913,750			-6,913,750	
Grand Total	89,605,164	81,807,777	82,784,244	-6,820,920	+976,467
(Discretionary Appropriations)	(86,469,996)	(88,114,094)	(83,279,431)	(-3,190,565)	(-4,834,663)
(Defense)	(3,501,218)	(3,461,365)	(3,612,000)	(+110,782)	(+150,635)
(Non-Defense)	(82,968,778)	(84,652,729)	(79,667,431)	(-3,301,347)	(-4,985,298)
(Disaster Relief Category)	(19,945,000)	(20,261,000)	(20,261,000)	(+316,000)	
(Other Non-Defense)	(63,023,778)	(64,391,729)	(59,406,431)	(-3,617,347)	(-4,985,298)
(Rescissions) (Defense)	(-1,218)	(-2,000)		(+1,218)	(+2,000)
(Rescissions) (Non-defense)	(-392,669)	(-54,191)	(-105,061)	(+287,608)	(-50,870)
(Offsetting Collections)	(-5,429,109)	(-7,397,370)	(-5,837,370)	(-408,261)	(+1,560,000)
(Emergency Appropriations)	(6,913,750)		(4,300,000)	(-2,613,750)	(+4,300,000)
(Rescissions of Emergency Appropriations)					
(Mandatory Funding)	(2,044,414)	(1,147,244)	(1,147,244)	(-897,170)	
(By transfer)	854,000	35,000	784,900	-69,100	+749,900
(Transfer out)	-854,000	-35,000	-784,900	+69,100	-749,900

Aviation Security Capital Fund	250,000	250,000	250,000	.....
Fee Funded Programs	7,937,882	8,690,352	8,690,352	+ 752,470
Grand Total without Other Appropriations	82,691,414	81,807,777	82,784,244	+ 92,830
				+ 976,467

○