

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
 APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2018

JULY 21, 2017.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
 the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CARTER of Texas, from the Committee on Appropriations,
 submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 3355]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in
 explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the
 Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending Sep-
 tember 30, 2018.

INDEX TO BILL AND REPORT

	<i>Page number</i>	
	<i>Bill</i>	<i>Report</i>
TITLE I—DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT, OPERATIONS, IN- TELLIGENCE, AND OVERSIGHT		
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	2	4
Operations and Support	2	5
Management Directorate	2	8
Operations and Support	2	8
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	3	11
Research and Development	3	12
Intelligence, Analysis, and Operations Coordination	3	12
Operations and Support	3	13
Office of Inspector General	3	14
Operations and Support	3	14
Administrative Provisions	4	14
TITLE II—SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS		
U.S. Customs and Border Protection	7	15
Operations and Support	7	15
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	9	26
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	9	27

	<i>Page number</i>	
	<i>Bill</i>	<i>Report</i>
Operations and Support	9	27
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	10	37
Transportation Security Administration	10	38
Operations and Support	10	38
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	11	41
Research and Development	11	42
Coast Guard	12	42
Operating Expenses	12	43
Environmental Compliance and Restoration	12	45
Reserve Training	13	45
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	13	46
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation	13	47
Health Care Fund Contribution	48
Retired Pay	14	48
United States Secret Service	14	48
Operations and Support	14	49
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	16	50
Research and Development	16	51
Administrative Provisions	16	51
TITLE III—PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY		
National Protection and Programs Directorate	24	53
Operations and Support	24	53
Federal Protective Service	24	58
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	24	58
Research and Development	24	59
Office of Health Affairs	25	60
Operations and Support	25	60
Federal Emergency Management Agency	25	61
Operations and Support	25	61
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	25	63
Federal Assistance	25	64
Disaster Relief Fund	28	68
National Flood Insurance Fund	29	69
TITLE IV—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES		
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	34	70
Operations and Support	34	71
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	34	72
Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers	34	72
Operations and Support	34	73
Science and Technology Directorate	35	73
Operations and Support	35	74
Research and Development	35	75
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	35	77
Operations and Support	35	77
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	35	77
Research and Development	36	78
Federal Assistance	36	78
TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS	39	79
This Act	79
Compliance with House Rules	93
Tables	106

Overview

The fiscal year 2018 President’s budget request for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) reflects major policy changes for how it secures the border and enforces immigration laws inside the

United States. Despite these policy shifts, the objective for DHS remains the same—to ensure a homeland that is safe, secure, and resilient against terrorism and other hazards.

The fiscal year 2018 request proposes \$50,794,385,000 in total discretionary funds for DHS, of which \$1,906,213,000 is classified as budget function 050 (defense) funding and of which \$48,888,172,000 is classified as non-defense funding, of which \$6,793,000,000 is disaster relief.

For border security, the budget request includes an increase above fiscal year 2017 of \$1,720,180,000 for U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to support a strategy of attaining operational control of the border. Operational control is to be achieved through four primary capabilities:

- (1) domain awareness, defined as the ability to detect, identify, and classify;
- (2) impedance and denial, consisting of the ability to prevent and deter illicit cross border activity;
- (3) access and mobility, to enable the law enforcement response to illicit activity; and
- (4) mission readiness, which is achieved when Border Patrol agents are trained appropriately and have the equipment and tools needed to conduct their mission successfully and safely.

The budget request includes a \$1,130,222,000 increase above fiscal year 2017 for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to promote robust enforcement of immigration laws. This increase supports the expansion of ICE enforcement activities to categories of individuals whose removal had previously been deferred, including those with orders of removal issued prior to January 1, 2014, and individuals with no record of criminal convictions.

The Committee is pleased that the request fully funds the fiscal year 2018 requirements for the United States Secret Service, thus assuring that both its agents and Uniformed Division officers are compensated for overtime and relocations. Furthermore, the request helps reduce the need for overtime through additional hiring.

Funding is proposed to increase the capacity of the E-Verify system in preparation for a potential transition to mandatory use at the national level in the future.

Cuts proposed for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) grant programs are troubling because the risk of terrorist attacks has not diminished since September 11, 2001, particularly in high threat, high density urban areas. Ensuring that communities are prepared to prevent, mitigate, effectively respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism should not be short-changed. Consequently, the Committee's recommendation sustains FEMA grant programs at fiscal year 2017 levels. Likewise, cuts to ICE's Visa Security Program—which ensures law enforcement officers have an opportunity to review visa applications and interview applicants prior to their arrival in the United States—have been restored to fiscal year 2017 levels.

Of concern is the Administration's assumption that a proposed increase in the aviation passenger security fee will reduce the Transportation Security Administration's requirement for discretionary funding by \$500,000,000. The prior Administration routinely proposed similar fee increases, which have little or no chance of being enacted. DHS should fight for a topline budget increase

rather than employ tactics that put it at risk of being unable to carry out its national security mission.

The Committee is pleased with the headway that has been made to strengthen and institutionalize DHS's management processes. Despite commendable progress, more can be done particularly in the areas of planning and programming for required capabilities. DHS components—especially those that are operational—would benefit from a more transparent, rigorous, and common approach. DHS should leverage the Joint Requirements Council (JRC) to ensure that enterprise solutions are used whenever appropriate and cost effective.

As the Committee has opined in prior reports, it will take time to establish a culture of joint operations and interoperability. DHS's components will have to overcome longstanding parochial instincts and better integrate into joint command-and-control structures. But the Committee believes that, in a world where threats emerge without warning, leveraging the power that a more joint DHS can bring is vital to protecting the homeland.

Summary

The Committee recommendation includes \$51,121,000,000, including \$44,328,000,000 within the bill's 302(b) budget allocation, and \$6,793,000,000 as a budget cap adjustment for disaster relief. Title I contains funds for departmental management activities. Title II ensures the Department's frontline operational components have adequate resources to carry out effectively their security, enforcement, and investigative missions. Title III includes funds necessary to prepare for, respond to, and recover from natural disasters; chemical, biological, radiological, or explosive attacks; and cyber-attacks on the population or the nation's critical infrastructure. Title IV supports law enforcement training; citizenship, immigration, and employment eligibility verification services; nuclear and radiological detection; and research and development functions. Title V includes basic general provisions for oversight, reprogramming guidance, transfer authority, reports, and funding limitations.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT, OPERATIONS, INTELLIGENCE, AND OVERSIGHT

Mission

The mission of Departmental Management, Operations, Intelligence, and Oversight is to provide leadership and services to DHS components, formulate policy guidance and directives, collect and disseminate intelligence, and maintain visibility of all DHS operations. The Office of the Secretary, the executive management offices, and the Management Directorate support departmental efforts to achieve strategic goals and to deliver quality administrative support services for human resources; manage facilities, property, equipment, and other material resources; ensure safety, health, and environmental protection; and identify and track performance measurements relating to DHS missions.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

Mission

The Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM) provides policy guidance to operating bureaus within the organization; plans and executes departmental strategies to accomplish agency objectives; and provides leadership to the Department.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$137,034,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	130,307,000
Recommended in the bill	138,997,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+1,963,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	+8,690,000

The Operations and Support (O&S) appropriation supports the costs incurred for day-to-day operation and maintenance of OSEM, including salaries, services, supplies, utilities, travel, training, transportation, and minor procurement, construction, and improvement projects.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$138,997,000 for O&S, \$8,690,000 above the amount requested and \$1,963,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

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

	Budget Request	Recommended
Operations and Support		
Office of the Secretary	\$18,043,000	\$18,028,000
Office of Policy	36,837,000	41,624,000
Office of Public Affairs	5,143,000	5,000,000
Office of Legislative Affairs	5,056,000	5,056,000
Office of Partnership and Engagement	12,603,000	13,422,000
Office of General Counsel	18,501,000	18,501,000
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	20,679,000	23,571,000
Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	5,944,000	5,944,000
Privacy Office	7,501,000	7,851,000
Total, Operations and Support	\$130,307,000	\$138,997,000

Over the last several years, the Department has adopted a standard practice of artificially reducing its budget request by proposing fee increases that are unlikely to be enacted, and fiscal year 2018 is no exception. As a consequence, the Department's total discretionary funding requirement is far higher than represented in the budget request. If a topline discretionary funding increase is required in order for DHS components to meet mission requirements, DHS leadership is directed to work with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to directly propose that funding. Until that happens, official reception and representation funds in the Office of the Secretary are limited to \$30,000, which is \$15,000 below the request.

Now that the roles, missions, and processes of the Joint Requirements Council (JRC) have been established, DHS should consider whether the organization should be moved from the Office of the

Secretary to the Management Directorate, which is a better functional fit. If so, DHS is directed to make the change for fiscal year 2018 through a transfer of funds under the authority provided in section 503 of this Act, and to memorialize it in the fiscal year 2019 budget request. As in the past, DHS is directed to provide quarterly briefings to the Committee on the activities of the JRC.

The explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–31, along with House Report 114–668, directed the Secretary to convene a Public Complaint and Feedback System working group to support the sharing of best practices and the standardization of feedback mechanisms, processes, customer service metrics, and reporting across the Department. The Committee reiterates its support for this effort and looks forward to the first update on the progress of the working group by the deadline of August 3, 2017.

The Department should continue to provide assistance, as appropriate, to state police crime labs to ensure that federal requirements do not burden state resources. DHS shall report annually on its use of and partnerships with state crime labs, including funding associated with such use and partnerships, and should fully reimburse state crime labs it uses. The Committee notes that the Department's partnerships with crime labs are particularly important in border states.

The U.S. remains highly vulnerable to the impacts of a natural or intentional biological or chemical event that could be devastating to our citizens, our food supply, and our economy. The Committee is concerned there is a lack of coordination between DHS, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and other federal agencies on efforts to address risks to the agricultural supply. DHS and USDA are directed to brief the Committees not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the coordination between the two departments and other relevant federal agencies on efforts to address agro-threats. The briefing shall include an assessment of existing capabilities and capability gaps surrounding intelligence and information gathering and surveillance activities on agro-threats, including animal health, crop health, impacts to human health, insect vectors, and impacts to the national economy. The briefing shall also address how agencies will collaborate on the future operation and funding of the National Bio- and Agro-defense Facility (NBAF), including a plan for the transition of Plum Island to NBAF.

The Committee has increased the Office of Policy by \$4,787,400 above the request to accelerate the build-out of the Immigration Data Integration Initiative. This initiative continues departmental efforts directed by the Committees on Appropriations in prior years based on bipartisan, bicameral concerns about the inability of the Department to provide timely reporting of border security and immigration enforcement data. Such data is important for informing component operations and for providing oversight. Specifically, the initiative will enable DHS to develop uniform immigration data standards; provide stakeholders with real- or near real-time access to relevant data; ensure that immigration records are fully linkable across DHS and other federal agency data systems; and meet transparency requirements directed by the Committees on Appropriations and under recent Executive Orders and Presidential

Memoranda on border security, interior enforcement, and preventing terrorist travel.

A more formal engagement between the Department and appropriate Mexican authorities could help facilitate the development of common or complementary approaches in areas of mutual interest, including border infrastructure, immigration enforcement, facilitating the flow of low-risk cargo and passengers, cross-border violence, and criminal networks. The Committee encourages the Department, in partnership with the Department of State, to explore new opportunities for cooperation with Mexican authorities, such as a cross-border working group, and to report back to the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act.

As the Department continues to implement the REAL ID Act, the Committee encourages continued collaboration with states, including the appropriate use of reasonable extensions that provide additional time for states to come into compliance with the required minimum standards.

The Blue Campaign, a department-wide initiative to combat human trafficking, has historically been funded through end-of-year contributions from components and detailed personnel, an approach that is not appropriate for the program's long-term sustainment. The fiscal year 2017 DHS Appropriations Act included direct funding of \$819,000 for the Blue Campaign to support dedicated personnel, as requested, and to begin transitioning the program away from a reliance on component contributions. Unfortunately, the fiscal year 2018 request proposed no direct funding for the program. The Committee recommends \$819,000 in continued direct funding for personnel and directs the Secretary to sustain the program at its total fiscal year 2016 level of \$5,150,000 in fiscal year 2017 and fiscal year 2018, using component contributions to cover non-personnel program costs. DHS shall account for and propose full, direct funding for the program in the justification materials that accompany the fiscal year 2019 budget submission, as directed in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115-31.

The Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) works collaboratively with DHS components to improve policies, practices, standards, and training related to civil rights and civil liberties while also supporting homeland security missions. The Committee recommends \$23,571,000 for CRCL, \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2017 level, to sustain enhancements provided for the Compliance Branch in fiscal year 2017 and to accommodate a higher workload in fiscal year 2018 across CRCL, including oversight of significant planned new hiring by CBP and ICE, the expansion of ICE enforcement activities and detention capacity, and the expansion of the 287(g) program. CRCL shall ensure that all individuals whose complaints it investigates receive information within 30 days of the completion of an investigation regarding the outcome of such complaints, as appropriate, including findings of fact, findings of law, and available remedies.

The Office of Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman is funded at \$5,944,000 and the Privacy Office is funded at \$7,851,000, which supports the current services level of activity for both offices.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$619,156,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	768,664,000
Recommended in the bill	726,431,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+107,275,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	-42,233,000

Mission

The mission of the Management Directorate is to ensure delivery of effective and efficient business and management services across DHS to enable the Department to achieve its mission to secure the United States. It does so by providing policy, guidance, operational oversight and support, and solutions for the management of the Department.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$597,817,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	696,131,000
Recommended in the bill	696,131,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+98,314,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	-- --

The Operations and Support (O&S) account supports enterprise leadership and business administration services, including: financial management, acquisition oversight, workforce management, physical and personnel security requirements, administrative supplies and services, non-programmatic information technology, day-to-day management of headquarters-related property and assets, daily communications, and other general day-to-day management and administration.

Recommendation

As requested, the Committee recommends \$696,131,000 for O&S, \$98,314,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. Of the total, the bill recommends two years of funding availability totaling \$227,516,000 of which \$188,217,000 is for the Office of the Chief Information Officer, \$2,931,000 is for the Nebraska Avenue Complex, and \$36,368,000 is for the Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer.

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

	Budget Request	Recommended
Operations and Support		
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	\$6,867,000	\$6,867,000
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer	70,900,000	70,900,000
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	56,852,000	56,852,000
Office of the Chief Security Officer	74,963,000	74,963,000
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	102,615,000	102,615,000
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	66,369,000	66,369,000
Office of the Chief Information Officer	317,565,000	317,565,000
Total, Operations and Support	\$696,131,000	\$696,131,000

The Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer is directed to continue refining a DHS-wide inventory of real estate, vehicle

fleets, and equipment for the purpose of establishing a table of equipment for each component of the DHS enterprise.

House Report 114–668 directed the Department to provide a plan to the Committee requiring all component-level field offices to consolidate space, services, and assets. The Committee looks forward to receiving this plan by the due date of August 3, 2017.

The Committee directs the Department’s Chief Acquisition Officer to provide a briefing of summary ratings for all Level 1 and 2 programs on a quarterly basis.

Within the amount recommended for the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer is \$3,000,000 to continue the Cybersecurity Internship Program.

Included in the amount for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) is \$2,635,000 to develop a planning, programming, budgeting, and execution tool and \$3,256,000 to establish a manpower analysis tool that can provide modeling and financial analysis capability.

Annual obligation plans for each DHS component shall be provided to the Committee not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act with updates of actual obligations provided not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter. For the annual obligation plan, DHS is directed to establish a template that shall be used by every DHS component and shall include quarterly spending targets for each account and program, project, and activity (PPA). The initial submission shall account for any undistributed cuts and will be used as a baseline for subsequent reprogrammings or transfers in accordance with section 503 of this Act. This requirement shall apply to the fiscal year 2018 enacted budget.

DHS is commended for continuing the department-wide effort to improve budget justification materials, including acquisition documents that are more transparent and provide useful insight into cost, schedule, and delivery. O&S justification material, while much improved, continues to include unnecessary background information, be repetitive, and vary by component. DHS should consider developing a template for O&S justifications with established cost drivers that each component is required to utilize, especially operational components. Given its interest in this issue, the Committee will be requesting regular updates on DHS’s progress.

With the exception of the Coast Guard, all DHS component budgets are now formulated in four appropriations account categories that use common definitions and have similar cost drivers and pricing rules. The period of appropriation availability for each category is not standardized across components, however, which hinders consistent planning, programming, budgeting, and execution. As part of the fiscal year 2019 budget request, the Department shall submit a proposal with more consistent periods of availability for all DHS and component appropriations accounts.

Other differences among components include the PPA levels that serve as controls for the purposes of reprogramming notification thresholds. While some appropriations are divided into only a single tier of PPAs, others have one or even two additional sub-tier levels. In addition to being inconsistent, some of the sub-tiers contain relatively small amounts of funding, impeding day-to-day management decisions by requiring a reprogramming notification to the

Committees before even small movements of funds can be made. To begin to address this issue, the Committee recommends the consolidation of small, sub-tier PPAs under the appropriations for some components. In addition, the Committee directs DHS OCFO to review the existing PPA structure, provide recommendations for improvement to the Committee by October 1, 2017, and propose the new PPA format in the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

The Committee recognizes the Department's progress in requirements development and validation. Establishing the JRC and implementing the Joint Requirements Integration Management System better enable DHS to identify and validate all joint operational requirements and link requirements and resources. However, for the requirements process to be truly effective, DHS components need to further develop their own requirements generation processes. Therefore, the Department is directed to require the operational components to establish requirements functions that can address all emerging and extant requirements across each component's range of missions. For the smaller components who might not possess the resources to establish this capability, the Department should help them develop their requirements as well.

Multiple operational components at DHS lack comprehensive plans to systematically replace vehicles and radios, which are key tools of the trade for law enforcement officers. The estimated cost to replace these assets is excessive and probably unaffordable if requested in a lump sum. With the projected growth in the size of the investigative force, this requirement will only increase over time. Within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, DHS, in collaboration with the requisite components, shall brief the Committee on joint plans to recapitalize and replace vehicles and radios. The Committee directs CFO to require components to provide exhibits in future budget submissions detailing the schedule and costs to maintain the viability of its fleet of vehicles and radios.

The Committee recognizes the Department's progress in evolving its Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System (PPBES). The Department should continue to mature the PPBES process by developing a system of record that tracks funding from programming through execution. DHS is directed to formally establish a requirement for this capability and utilize an existing product that meets its needs while ensuring all components provide input to the process.

In order to ensure the long-term security of technology used to safeguard documents issued by the Department, the Committee directs DHS to review the availability of technologies to encrypt radio-frequency identification (RFID) documents and the feasibility of upgrading and encrypting current and future RFID documents. DHS shall brief the Committee on its assessment not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

The Committee notes the private sector's use of training and certification as a successful way to retain cybersecurity professionals and appreciates the Department's efforts to utilize tuition assistance for employees in pursuit of formal degrees or industry recognized certifications. In order to maximize the Department's efforts, the Committee directs the Secretary to review the transferability of cybersecurity training programs and certification testing opportunities across both the public and private sector, and to identify

resource constraints or other obstacles that might inhibit the success of such retention efforts.

House Report 114–215 made clear the Committee’s concerns regarding the Department’s failure to adequately address shortfalls in its interoperable communications and required a briefing from the Chief Information Officer on the Department’s plan to close those interoperability gaps. Despite this requirement, and multiple Office of Inspector General (OIG) reports indicating failures and providing recommendations, there continue to be numerous communications gaps. Currently, there are a number of local, state, and federal partnerships using systems that increase the availability of interoperable communications to all levels of first responders and serve as a link for daily operations. The Committee directs the Department to examine the practicality and supportability of leveraging such partnerships to close existing DHS gaps, and to brief the Committee on its findings within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

The Committee remains concerned with the compliance with Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12, *Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors*, which mandates a federal standard for secure and reliable forms of identification used to gain access to secure facilities where there is a potential for terrorist attack. The Committee is aware of existing technology solutions to verify access credentials in real-time that may aid in implementation of this policy, and directs DHS to review the solutions and brief the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$18,839,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	69,988,000
Recommended in the bill	27,755,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+8,916,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	–42,233,000

The Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (PC&I) appropriation provides support for the planning, operational development, engineering, and purchase of one or more assets prior to sustainment. Information technology included in the account provides useful software and hardware in an operational environment, including non-tangible assets.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$27,755,000 for PC&I, \$42,233,000 below the request and \$8,916,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

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

	Budget Request	Recommended
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements		
Construction and Facility Improvements	---	---
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	\$69,988,000	\$27,755,000
Total, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	\$69,988,000	\$27,755,000

With reservations, the Committee recommends \$42,233,000 for financial systems modernization (FSM) as requested; this amount is included in a title V general provision. After many years of effort and an investment of \$133,000,000, DHS has concluded that the Interior Business Center (IBC) at the U.S. Department of Interior is unable to deliver a fully auditable financial management solution that meets DHS's requirements. Reasons for the failure of this effort are multi-fold, including inadequate program management, inexperienced staff, lack of transparency in communications and governance, IBC's failure to understand the requirements and complexities of developing a solution for an agency of DHS's size, and shortcomings in the initial discovery process, which should have better identified these challenges. Another critical factor is the initial OMB directive pushing the Department in the direction of a federal shared service provider, without which the Department may well have been more cautious in engaging the IBC.

To mitigate the damage of this failed initiative, DHS is undertaking several actions. The first is to sever the three existing but incomplete software releases and any salvageable hardware from the IBC and determine an appropriate alternative hosting and software development vehicle. The second is to develop an acquisition strategy that can successfully modernize the financial systems for remaining DHS customers. To that end, DHS is directed to follow Management Directive 102-01 and to open any competition to private sector solutions.

DHS is directed to work with the General Services Administration (GSA) to revise the Enhanced Plan for the build-out of the St. Elizabeths Complex, incorporating lessons learned from the ongoing Center Building renovation, and update the Committee on changes to the cost and schedule of the project.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$2,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	2,545,000
Recommended in the bill	2,545,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+45,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

The Research and Development (R&D) Appropriation provides funds for prototype applications, technical demonstrations, planning, and development of emerging technologies that can be used to support DHS missions, primarily the Office of the Chief Information Officer.

Recommendation

As requested, the Committee recommends \$2,545,000 for R&D, \$45,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

INTELLIGENCE, ANALYSIS, AND OPERATIONS COORDINATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$263,551,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	252,405,000
Recommended in the bill	252,405,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 11,146,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

Mission

The missions supported through Intelligence, Analysis, and Operations Coordination are twofold: to equip the Homeland Security enterprise with timely intelligence and information to keep the homeland safe, secure, and resilient; and to provide operations coordination, information sharing, situational awareness, a common operating picture, and departmental continuity.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$263,551,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	252,405,000
Recommended in the bill	252,405,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 11,146,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

The Operations and Support (O&S) appropriation supports the Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A), which collects, evaluates, and disseminates intelligence information, and the Office of Operations Coordination, which provides incident management and operational coordination.

Recommendation

As requested, the Committee recommends \$252,405,000 for O&S, \$11,146,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

Classified Programs

Recommended adjustments to classified programs and more detailed oversight of funding for I&A are addressed in the classified annex accompanying this report.

The Committee understands that the State of Texas is considering the relocation of the North Texas Fusion Center (NTFC) to the Dallas Fort Worth International Airport (DFW), where it would be co-located with DFW public safety assets, TSA, and the Federal Aviation Administration. DFW, which has the highest threat level of any critical infrastructure target in the Dallas-Fort Worth region, has a robust operation and 911 dispatch capability but lacks an intelligence center to collect, collate, analyze, and disseminate classified intelligence or public information regarding potential terrorist threats or criminal activity impacting the airport. Supported by the State of Texas and certified by DHS, the NTFC serves 20 counties in North Texas with a cumulative population of approximately eight million people and 209 law enforcement agencies. The relocation of the NTFC is intended to create a command operations center capable of addressing all emerging threats in the North Texas region. Immediate benefits of this co-location include the alignment of tactical real time crime operations with advanced fusion intelligence analysis, and the rapid expansion of information sharing and analytic collaboration among North Texas public safety entities through geographic proximity. The Committee expects I&A to keep it apprised of this and other potential developments related to the state fusions centers.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$175,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018 ¹	133,974,000
Recommended in the bill	154,830,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 20,170,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	+20,856,000

¹The budget request for fiscal year 2018 proposes a directed transfer of \$24,000,000 to this account from the Disaster Relief Fund appropriation, resulting in a total requested funding level for the OIG of \$157,974,000.

Mission

The DHS Office of Inspector General (OIG) conducts and supervises independent audits, investigations, and inspections of the programs and operations of DHS, and recommends ways for DHS to carry out its responsibilities in the most effective, efficient, and economical manner possible. The OIG is charged with deterring, identifying, and addressing fraud, abuse, mismanagement, and waste of taxpayer funds invested in DHS.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$175,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018 ¹	133,974,000
Recommended in the bill	154,830,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 20,170,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	+20,856,000

¹The budget request for fiscal year 2018 proposes a directed transfer of \$24,000,000 to this account from the Disaster Relief Fund appropriation, resulting in a total requested funding level for the OIG of \$157,974,000.

The Operations and Support (O&S) account supports OIG personnel, assessments of the Department’s risks and weaknesses, and the promotion of efficient and effective uses of limited resources.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$154,830,000 for O&S, \$20,856,000 above the amount requested and \$20,170,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. Adding the proposed directed transfer of \$24,000,000 to this account from the FEMA Disaster Relief Fund results in the recommendation being \$3,044,000 below the amount requested. Of the funds provided, the OIG is directed to allocate not less than \$20,856,000 to disaster-related investigations and audits.

As ICE expands the number of jurisdictions participating in the 287(g) program, it will be important to ensure that it has processes in place to monitor the performance of 287(g)-designated officers. The Committee directs the OIG to review ICE’s implementation and oversight of the 287(g) program, including training; data collection; civil liberties protections; and complaint processes.

TITLE I—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

Section 101. The Committee continues and modifies a provision requiring the Secretary to submit the Future Years Homeland Security Program at the same time as the President’s budget proposal.

Section 102. The Committee continues and modifies 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 regarding grants or contracts awarded by means other than full and open competition and requires the Inspector General to review them and report the results to the Committees.

Section 104. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Secretary to link all contracts that provide award fees to successful acquisition outcomes.

Section 105. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Secretary, in conjunction with the Secretary of Treasury, to notify the Committees of any proposed transfers from the Department of Treasury Forfeiture Fund to any agency at DHS.

Section 106. The Committee continues and modifies a provision related to official costs of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary.

Section 107. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Secretary to submit reports on visa overstay data and to post border security metrics on its website.

TITLE II—SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$12,186,881,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	13,907,061,000
Recommended in the bill	13,813,035,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+1,626,154,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	-94,026,000

Mission

The mission of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is to enforce laws regarding the admission of foreign-born persons into the United States, facilitate the flow of legitimate trade and travel, and ensure all persons and cargo enter the U.S. legally and safely through official checkpoints at ports of entry.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$11,175,449,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	11,592,341,000
Recommended in the bill	11,553,315,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+377,866,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	-39,026,000

The Operations and Support (O&S) appropriation funds all appropriated operating costs required to achieve CBP's dual mission of preventing suspected terrorists, terrorist weapons, and other contraband from entering the United States, while also facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel into and out of the United States. The primary drivers behind these costs are the salaries and benefits of CBP operational and mission support personnel. The balance of this appropriation is comprised of the operations and maintenance costs necessary to sustain CBP equipment and facilities.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$11,553,315,000 for O&S, \$39,026,000 below the amount requested and \$377,866,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. Included in the total is \$3,274,000 derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund. The recommendation includes full funding for agent and officer hiring initiatives, although the Committee remains concerned with the ability of CBP to hire the requested staff.

The fiscal year 2018 President’s budget request assumed \$157,000,000 in revenue collections generated through the redirection of the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) surcharge fee for Brand USA. The recommendation does not include the proposal as it requires new authorization legislation that has not been enacted and is not under the jurisdiction of the Committee.

While the recommendation supports all hiring initiatives including the request for 500 new Border Patrol agents, it includes a reduction to the adjustment to base pay of \$135,000,000 due to under execution of planned hiring in fiscal year 2017 and a re-estimation of the cost of various full-time equivalents (FTE) that were inaccurately or inconsistently priced. For the second year in a row, the CBP budget proposed a massive increase in excess of \$260,000,000 across all PPAs for “adjustments to base pay” associated with maturation of the workforce and annualization of prior year hiring. However, CBP has been unable to explain how the upward and downward adjustments were calculated, and how those adjustments align with FTE in the PPAs. Additionally, CBP has been unable to articulate which fiscal year 2017 positions are being annualized.

The Committee remains concerned that attrition continues to outpace hiring at CBP. Over the last two years, Congress has routinely provided requested funding increases as CBP has explored new and innovative strategies to improve hiring processes and stem attrition. While some progress has been made in reducing the time it takes to hire, attrition has outpaced net hiring by 445 positions through the first eight months of fiscal year 2017, a loss of capability that cannot continue. To expand the hiring pool, CBP should consider allowing field level offices to take the lead on recruiting. Agents and officers know their communities and are likely the best face of CBP for potential recruits. Another potential approach would be to use exhibitions of the Border Patrol Pistol Team as a recruitment tool, particularly if paired with the establishment of a marksmanship program. CBP is directed to brief the Committee not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on its progress in addressing its continued critical human capital challenges, to include an assessment of these and any other new hiring or retention strategies it is considering.

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

	Budget Request	Recommended
Operations and Support		
Border Security Operations		
U.S. Border Patrol		
Operations	\$3,787,694,000	\$3,787,694,000

	Budget Request	Recommended
Assets and Support	670,895,000	653,895,000
Office of Training and Development	77,512,000	77,512,000
Subtotal, Border Security Operations	4,536,101,000	4,519,101,000
Trade and Travel Operations		
Office of Field Operations		
Domestic Operations	2,681,171,000	2,833,171,000
International Operations	142,272,000	142,272,000
Targeting Operations	236,572,000	221,572,000
Assets and Support	840,315,000	840,315,000
Office of Trade	263,301,000	252,926,000
Office of Training and Development	47,186,000	47,186,000
Subtotal, Trade and Travel Operations	4,210,817,000	4,337,442,000
Integrated Operations		
Air and Marine Operations		
Operations	311,136,000	301,414,000
Assets and Support	520,046,000	520,046,000
Air and Marine Operations Center	46,183,000	46,183,000
Office of International Affairs	39,784,000	39,784,000
Office of Intelligence	50,984,000	50,984,000
Office of Training and Development	6,534,000	6,534,000
Operations Support	103,571,000	103,571,000
Subtotal, Integrated Operations	1,078,238,000	1,068,516,000
Mission Support		
Enterprise Services	1,460,254,000	1,459,325,000
(Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund)	(3,274,000)	(3,274,000)
Office of Professional Responsibility	204,679,000	201,679,000
Executive Leadership and Oversight	102,252,000	102,252,000
Subtotal, Mission Support	1,767,185,000	1,763,256,000
Adjustment to Base Pay Reduction	---	-135,000,000
Total, Operations and Support	\$11,592,341,000	\$11,553,315,000

Border Security Operations

The Committee recommends \$4,519,101,000 for Border Security Operations, \$17,000,000 below the amount requested and \$178,658,000 above the amount provided for fiscal year 2017. The recommendation includes the following changes to the request: a decrease of \$20,000,000 from facilities and an increase of \$3,000,000 for electronic global information system efforts to incorporate real-time activity, blue force tracking, and supporting data and infrastructure to better visualize operations and support critical analytic mapping.

The Committee strongly supports small unmanned aerial systems (UAS) for surveillance of the border and directs CBP to provide a briefing on the results on the ongoing demonstration efforts for small UAS and planned procurements not later than 30 days after the completion of the demonstrations.

The Committee notes that CBP uses an oversight framework and procedures that ensure that the use of its UAS is in compliance with privacy and civil liberty laws and standards. To effectively monitor such compliance, the Committee expects DHS to track the number of times these systems are used along the border, in a maritime environment, or in support of state, local, and tribal law enforcement entities, and directs DHS to make this information publicly available.

The Committee is aware of new, innovative uses of fiber optic technology for intrusion detection and communications. CBP is directed to review this type of technology and brief the Committee not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the feasibility and potential benefit of incorporating it into its border security systems.

The Committee directs CBP to provide an update, within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on its integrated strategy for controlling Carrizo cane along the Rio Grande in Texas. The update should include the current status and results of bio-control activities; an inventory of border acreage that requires control of Carrizo cane to support Border Patrol operations; the percentage of such acreage that is routinely controlled through bio-control agents, mechanical topping, or a combination of the two; the annual cost of such control activities; goals for increasing the acreage on which Carrizo cane is routinely controlled; additional funding required to achieve such goals; challenges to achieving such goals; and related efforts to collaborate with the Science and Technology Directorate, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board, and the Government of Mexico.

The Committee directs CBP to survey Border Patrol stations along the southwest border, as appropriate, regarding the number and effectiveness of rescue beacons within their areas of responsibility (AOR); the criteria used to determine where rescue beacons can be usefully placed; and where additional rescue beacons placed within their AOR could help save lives. Within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on its search and rescue efforts during fiscal year 2017, including (1) the number of deaths, by sector and cause of death; (2) the number of rescue beacons, frequency of beacon activation, and rescues in response to beacon activation, by sector; (3) the results of the survey of Border Patrol stations on rescue beacons; and (4) options for reducing the number of migrant deaths along the border, including an assessment on the effectiveness of water supply sites and rescue beacons and the potential for increased collaboration with non-governmental organizations.

Border Patrol sector chiefs often have the most comprehensive understanding of the challenges faced in their geographic AOR. The Committee encourages all state, local, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies working in the southwest border region to collaborate and operationally coordinate, when feasible, with sector chiefs in their respective geographical regions.

The Committee directs CBP to collect and publicly report on its website data pertaining to all checkpoints, transportation checks, and roving patrol stops, to be updated semi-annually with all necessary redactions of personally identifiable information about specific individuals. For roving patrols, the data should include: (1) the total number of use of force incidents and arrests by location; (2) the citizenship status of subjects arrested; and (3) the amount and type of property seized. For transportation checks, the data should include: (1) a description of the boarding of public conveyance by CBP in air, maritime and ground stations, ports, and terminals when an arrest is made; (2) the total number of use of force incidents and arrests by location; (3) the citizenship status when an arrest is made; and (4) the amount and type of property seized. For

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

Trade and Travel Operations

The Committee recommends \$4,337,442,000 for Trade and Travel Operations, \$126,625,000 above the amount requested and \$152,279,000 above the amount provided for fiscal year 2017. The recommendation includes the following decreases to the request: \$5,000,000 from the new Commercial Technology Innovation Program initiative; \$10,375,000 from the Office of Trade increase due to incorrect pricing of FTEs; and \$15,000,000 from the proposed National Targeting Center (NTC) enhancements. While the Committee strongly supports CBP's targeting efforts, the Committee notes that NTC funding has almost quadrupled in just four years.

The Committee directs CBP to provide a detailed expenditure plan for biometric exit activities within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, as directed in House Report 114-668.

The workload staffing model used by CBP indicates the need for more than 2,000 additional officers at the ports of entry. The Department has again proposed increases to immigration inspection fees to support these required officers that are unlikely to be enacted by Congress. Because most foreign-source illegal drugs and contraband are transported through the ports of entry, the Committee expects future budget requests to propose additional discretionary resources to help close the gap in requirements for CBP officers at the ports.

While CBP's resource allocation model has greatly improved its ability to make informed staffing decisions, the Committee understands that CBP must routinely update the model to account for new trade and travel data and to address any newly identified gaps, including airport expansions. Any modifications to the model shall be described in the fiscal year 2019 budget. To avoid law enforcement and security sensitivities, CBP is encouraged to provide staffing requirements at the field office level and to continue to work with expanding airports on options to alleviate wait times.

House Report 114-668 encouraged CBP to work with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to explore how existing staff can be leveraged to better address the agriculture inspection workload, such as through the authorization of additional work hours or dual certification. The Committee expects the Department to continue to work to alleviate personnel constraints placed on ports of entry, particularly those on the U.S.-Mexico border with regard to phytosanitary certifications for exported goods.

Within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall report to the Committee on the following for all ports of entry: the methodology for allocating officer overtime resources; the overtime funding levels for fiscal years 2015, 2016, and 2017, at the national, regional, and port of entry levels; the number of officers who received overtime pay in those years; and the number that reached the overtime cap in those years, at the national, regional, and port

of entry levels. The report should also address the process for determining official hours of operation at a port of entry, and how the hours might be changed to accommodate airport and airline schedules.

The Committee notes that CBP is taking steps to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of its automated cargo processing system for tractor-trailers crossing our nation's land borders, including launching a proof-of-concept pilot at the Juarez-Lincoln Port of Entry in Laredo, Texas. The Committee urges CBP to continue to prioritize these activities and directs CBP to provide a briefing on its efforts to improve automated cargo processing for tractor-trailers at land ports of entry not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

The Committee reminds CBP that its donation acceptance authority requires it to take into account the impact of each donation proposal on nearby ports of entry; the operations and maintenance costs related to such donation; and the impact of the proposed donation on staffing requirements. Donations should not have the effect of diverting resources, including CBP officers, to one port of entry at the expense of another.

CBP should provide regular updates on its public website regarding its progress in implementing recommendations from GAO Report 16-542, *Antidumping and Countervailing Duties: CBP Action Needed to Reduce Duty Processing Errors and Mitigate Nonpayment Risk*, and on the status of implementing the requirements of Executive Order 13785, *Establishing Enhanced Collection and Enforcement of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties and Violation of Trade and Customs Laws*.

The Committee directs CBP to provide, within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a report on the following for a representative group of domestic sea ports of entry for each of the prior three fiscal years: the estimated value of all goods entered for consumption; the percentage of maritime cargo scanned with non-intrusive inspection (NII) technology; the annual manpower, non-manpower recurring, and non-recurring costs incurred, including the number and cost of NII equipment; the value and types of contraband interdicted; and annual revenue generated in duties, taxes, and fees.

During testimony before the Committee, a CBP official confirmed that, due to space constraints at ports of entry along the U.S.-Mexico border, it temporarily denied entry to the United States to some individuals who asserted a fear of returning to their home countries or an intention to seek asylum under U.S. law. More recently, the Committee has become aware of allegations that instances of this practice may be continuing. While the Committee understands that the OIG is reviewing the circumstances of such denials, it urges DHS to take appropriate steps to ensure that the United States is meeting its legal obligations to asylum seekers, such as through guidance to the field reminding officers and agents about CBP's legal responsibilities.

The Committee remains concerned that the agency has adopted a policy that disallows drawback claims under section 1313(j)(2) for refund of taxes imposed on certain imported products. As noted in House Report 114-668, CBP is required to refund any duties, taxes, and fees imposed on imported products if they are later ex-

ported or destroyed, or if commercially interchangeable products manufactured in the United States are subsequently exported. The Committee strongly encourages CBP to quickly complete and provide to the Committees the related report directed in House Report 114-668.

Consistent with House Report 114-668, the Committee strongly encourages CBP to give priority consideration to an application for port of entry status to any user fee airport that served at least 75,000 deplaned international passengers in the previous calendar year.

The recommendation includes not less than \$11,000,000 for the border security deployment program. CBP is encouraged to continue to procure license plate reader technology.

Currently CBP and the Science and Technology Directorate are working to assess commercially available drive-through X-ray imaging systems to determine the operational throughput that can be achieved for personal vehicles and commercial cargo (trucks and buses) in primary, secondary, and outbound lanes. Such technology could significantly advance CBP's ability to intercept contraband at the ports of entry by using low to medium energy systems that allow a driver to remain in a vehicle while the inspection occurs; combination backscatter and transmission capability to increase material discrimination; under-vehicle inspection that provides a clear picture of the undercarriage with the ability to zoom into specific spots for a closer view; and smaller footprint designs. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on the status of the assessment, including a plan for demonstrating how promising systems would operate at a port of entry and the estimated cost of implementing such systems.

CBP is encouraged to continue its collaboration with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) on the re-engineering of the FWS Message Set for the Automated Commercial Environment, with pilot testing initiated as soon as is feasible. Providing a centralized online access point to connect CBP, the trade community, and partner government agencies will enhance government data collection for international trade transactions while expediting cargo processing and protecting against prohibited shipments.

When international airports have insufficient volumes of international passenger arrivals to justify the use of non-reimbursable inspection services by CBP, they obtain such services by paying a fee. When a domestic airport is attempting to become a User Fee Airport (UFA) so that it can begin receiving international flights, it must obtain the support of its state governor, develop a business plan, install inspection facilities, and complete a Memorandum of Agreement with CBP. The Committee encourages CBP to work closely with airports applying to become UFAs and provide constructive feedback on navigating the UFA process.

House Report 114-668 required the Department to brief the Committee on the results of the Request for Information (RFI) soliciting proposals to improve maritime cargo security and make progress towards achieving the 100 percent overseas scanning requirement, and any promising proposals, best practices, and pilots that could be realistically implemented within the next two years. To date, the Committee has not received the results or a briefing on the RFI responses. Therefore, the Committee directs the Depart-

ment to brief the committee on the status the RFI responses no later than September 15, 2017.

The Committee directs CBP to brief the committee within 120 days of the date of enactment of this Act on a plan to develop a risk-based assessment and importer intelligence capability in compliance with section 115 of the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (TFTEA) (Pub. L. 114–125).

There has been tremendous growth in imported products that are certified organic under the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) organic standards. Imported products that are certified organic are not currently tracked, so the total quantity and origin of imported organic products is unknown. The Committee urges CBP to add questions into the Automated Commercial Environment to track imported products that are certified organic under USDA organic standards.

Integrated Operations

The Committee recommends \$1,068,516,000 for Integrated Operations, \$9,722,000 below the amount requested and \$36,696,000 above the amount provided for fiscal year 2017. The recommendation includes a decrease of \$9,722,000 due to the repricing of requested FTE for Air and Marine Operations (AMO).

The Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS), which has been a critical surveillance capability used to help maintain operational control of the U.S. southern border and associated air space for over 30 years, has exceeded its intended operating service life. The fiscal year 2017 Act provided \$18,142,000 for the deployment of two TARS technology enhancements, to include the field testing of key technologies identified in the analysis of alternatives that have performed well in Department of Defense (DoD) missions. The Committee directs CBP to provide a briefing not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the status of the field test and plans for recapitalization of the system.

While the Committee believes that UAS provide a vital situational awareness capability to CBP, the agency has struggled to increase flight hours using the existing fleet. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on the appropriate number of pilots, support personnel, and UAS required to achieve 24/7 operations on the border. The brief should also address the various standards for UAS pilots and how the standards differ from those of DoD.

Mission Support

The Committee recommends \$1,763,256,000 for Mission Support, \$3,929,000 below the amount requested and \$145,233,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

To improve oversight on the execution of funding for personnel, the Committee expects CBP to submit a report not later than 15 days after the end of each month on staffing numbers, to include gains and losses by pay period during the month.

With regard to the submission of expenditure plans directed under the Office of the Chief Financial Officer heading in title I of this report, the Committee directs that CBP's plan also include obligation and budget execution data by PPA, sub-PPA, project, and

sub-project or severable end item for multi-year funding appropriated in prior years; anticipated carryover; and the planned obligation of carryover in future years until all funds are obligated.

The Committee encourages the Department to use an independent project delivery system to help manage the design, construction, and operation of southwest border infrastructure. The project delivery system should provide a single common operating picture to all federal agencies and contractors engaged in the development of infrastructure so that program managers can exert appropriate control over factors affecting cost, schedule, change orders, unnecessary rework, sensor coverage optimization, and eminent domain decisions.

The Committee continues to direct CBP to report the death of any individual in CBP custody or the death of any individual subsequent to the use of force by CBP personnel within 24 hours, including relevant details regarding the circumstances of the fatality.

The Committee is aware of new, innovative technologies, to include ocular motor-based technologies, that have been deployed internationally to combat insider threats, vet immigration and other applications, and can be used together with polygraph tests to reduce the time and cost associated with pre-employment screening while improving efficiency. The Committee directs the Department to review new technologies that may be effective in improving the hiring process and increasing vetting accuracy, and provide a briefing to the Committee on the results not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

The Committee remains concerned with the attrition rate among CBP officers and agents and understands that compensation levels may be contributing to the problem. CBP is directed to brief the Committee not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on options to address pay parity relative to other DHS components and other federal law enforcement agencies, as well as on the potential use of special pays.

CBP is currently conducting a six-month trial of an alternative polygraph exam, the Test for Espionage, Sabotage, and Corruption (TES-C), for its law enforcement personnel as part of an effort to make the hiring process more efficient and effective at weeding out ineligible applicants. The trial was initiated because CBP determined that the Law Enforcement Pre-Employment Test (LEPET), which CBP has used historically, takes longer than necessary, imprecisely focuses on CBP's criteria for disqualifying past drug use, and is unnecessarily adversarial in approach. CBP worked with the National Center for Credibility Assessment (NCCA) to adapt an existing exam, the Test for Espionage and Sabotage (TES), to focus more heavily on corruption, resulting in the NCCA-approved TES-C that CBP is currently piloting. As directed by Congress in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115-31, CBP intends to directly compare the results of using the TES-C with those of the LEPET for similar populations to ensure that any future adoption of the TES-C on a permanent basis does not introduce risk into the hiring process. Separately from the TES-C trial, CBP is also taking steps to improve its approach to the continuous evaluation of current personnel throughout their career at CBP. The Committee expects CBP to be fully transparent regarding the results and analysis of the TES-C trial, including the posting of all

non-sensitive information regarding the trial on its public website. A detailed report to congressional committees of jurisdiction on the results of the trial is due upon its completion.

The Committee directs DHS to provide a report not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act describing in detail how it is complying with the Buy American Act and Kissel Amendment including what measures it is taking to ensure compliance. The report shall also include the following: the total number of uniforms purchased in fiscal year 2016 and fiscal year 2017; the estimated cost for uniforms to be manufactured and produced outside and inside the United States; and status of all contracts for uniform procurement.

The Committee is concerned by a reported increase in individuals fraudulently entering the United States on non-immigrant visas in order to give birth in this country. While individuals are welcome to come to the U.S. on a tourist or other visa, it is against the law to apply for admission under false pretenses. The Committee is also concerned with reports that different ports of entry may not be consistently applying CBP guidance in this area, allowing individuals seeking to exploit the visa process to direct pregnant women to specific ports of entry with more lenient admission practices. The Committee directs CBP to investigate these fraud allegations and take steps to ensure that admission criteria are applied uniformly across ports of entry.

The Committee notes that the Acting Commissioner recently directed the formation of a CBP working group to identify deficiencies and opportunities for improvement in the ability of AMO to satisfy air and marine support requirements for the Border Patrol and other departmental components. The Committee encourages the working group to ensure that it also considers the need for AMO support in critical source and transit zones. CBP is directed to provide regular updates on the schedule and progress of the working group, and to brief the Committee on the recommendations it makes to the Acting Commissioner. Until AMO is capable of fulfilling support requirements for the Border Patrol, the Committee urges CBP to continue to request air surveillance support from DoD through Operation Phalanx.

The Committee is concerned by reports of the separation of some family units after apprehension by CBP or prior to crossing the border. CBP should ensure that processing decisions consider family unity as a primary factor and, to the greatest extent possible, that separated family units are reunited prior to removal, release from CBP custody, or transfer to ICE or Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) custody.

The Committee is aware of concerns that CBP activities and policies may sometimes lack public transparency and may be subject to inadequate data collection and reporting. The Committee directs CBP to reiterate its commitment to a policy of “maximum disclosure, minimum delay” in releasing information to the media and public; continue to post all policies and guidelines that may be of interest to the public on the agency’s website; and continue—or expand as practicable—data collection that more effectively detects and deters abuse, strengthens accountability, and ensures effective use of limited resources.

Beginning within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall report to the Committee on the numbers of detainees currently held by CBP for more than 48 and 72 hours, respectively. This reporting should be updated monthly and include a list of all CBP facilities used for holding detainees, including the average daily population and daily population at the time of publication.

The recommendation includes \$5,000,000, as proposed for continued demonstrations and infrastructure investments associated with the CBP Camera Technology Initiative. The Committee understands that funds provided in the fiscal year 2017 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act for this program will be used for a Camera Technology Operational Demonstration and Evaluation of Incident-Driven Video Recording Systems (IVDRS), which combines Body Worn Cameras, Vehicle Mounted Cameras, and fixed cameras in selected operational environments. CBP plans to evaluate the procured cameras in the field setting in the coming months and will continue to develop its operational and technical requirements for incident-based camera technology, including data infrastructure and security needs, policy and privacy considerations, and collective bargaining obligations. CBP currently plans to use fiscal year 2018 funding to finish the IDVRS demonstrations and to support an independent evaluation of the program.

The Committee expects CBP, working with the DHS Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties and the DHS Privacy Office, to establish clear policies on the use of cameras to ensure they protect the privacy of both CBP personnel and the public. Within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on its plans for taking the camera initiative from the demonstration phase to the operational phase. The briefing should also address CBP's policies for how and when such devices will be used; how CBP will alert members of the public when cameras are in operation; how recorded data will be controlled; the period of time such data will be retained; and who will have access to such data, including individuals recorded and CBP personnel, and under what circumstances.

The recommendation includes \$3,307,000 to hire 30 additional criminal investigators in the Office of Professional Responsibility. This funding is in addition to \$10,972,000 provided for 40 additional criminal investigators in the fiscal year 2017 Act. These new positions will support the thorough vetting of new law enforcement personnel and the timely investigation of corruption and use of force allegations involving CBP personnel. The Committee directs CBP to make information on corruption and use of force allegations publicly available on its website, including at a minimum: (1) a description of each case reviewed by a national Use of Force Review Board (UFRB) and a summary of the UFRB's findings; (2) a description of each case addressed through CBP's internal review process and a summary of the findings; (3) a statistical summary of local UFRB activity; and (4) a description of any changes to policy, tactics, or training that were made based on CBP's or the UFRB's findings and the timeline for their implementation.

The Committee directs CBP to provide a briefing not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on border search authorities and how such authorities are implemented. The briefing shall cover federal statutes and regulations that allow for the

inspection of baggage and merchandise, including electronic devices, arriving into the U.S. Customs territory from places outside the United States.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$771,017,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	2,063,719,000
Recommended in the bill	2,008,719,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+1,237,702,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	- 55,000,000

The Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (PC&I) appropriation provides funds necessary for the planning, operational development, engineering, and purchase of one or more assets (end items) prior to sustainment.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$2,008,719,000 for PC&I, \$55,000,000 below the amount requested and \$1,237,702,000 above the amount provided for fiscal year 2017.

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

	Budget request	Recommended
Procurement, Construction, and Improvement		
Border Security Assets and Infrastructure	\$1,715,163,000	\$1,702,163,000
Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure	109,240,000	109,240,000
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure		
Airframes and Sensors	137,335,000	106,335,000
Watercraft	3,573,000	3,573,000
Other Systems and Assets	12,200,000	1,200,000
Construction and Facility Improvements	59,775,000	59,775,000
Mission Support Assets and Improvements	26,433,000	26,433,000
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	\$2,063,719,000	\$2,008,719,000

Border Security Assets and Infrastructure

The Committee recommends \$1,702,163,000 for Border Security Assets and Infrastructure, \$13,000,000 below the amount requested and \$1,169,121,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

The recommendation includes the requested \$1,571,239,000 for border infrastructure construction, including: \$784,000,000 for 32 miles of new border fencing in Rio Grande Valley (RGV), TX; \$498,000,000 for 28 miles of new levee wall in RGV, and \$251,000,000 for 14 miles of secondary fencing in San Diego, CA. This funding is in addition to funding appropriated in fiscal year 2017 to replace 40 miles of primary fencing, including: \$15,000,000 for 2 miles in El Centro, CA; \$102,000,000 for 14 miles in San Diego, CA; and \$175,000,000 for 24 miles in El Paso, TX.

“CBP is directed to post on its website information regarding its plans and activities, as appropriate, related to the construction of new physical infrastructure along the southern border, including related activities of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the use of funds transferred to USACE for such activities.

Additionally, as requested, the recommendation includes: \$8,955,000 for Cross Border Tunnel Threat; \$17,438,000 for Inte-

grated Fixed Towers; \$1,600,000 for Mobile Video Surveillance Systems; \$20,000,000 for Unattended Ground Sensors; and \$49,738,000 for border road construction. The recommendation decreases Remote Video Surveillance Systems due to the inability to execute the funds for production in fiscal year 2018.

Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure

The Committee recommends \$109,240,000 for Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure for non-intrusive inspection systems, the same as the amount requested and \$38,098,000 above the amount provided for fiscal year 2017.

Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure

The Committee recommends \$111,108,000 for Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure, \$42,000,000 below the amount requested and \$4,950,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. As requested, the recommendation includes: \$55,530,000 for two multi-role enforcement aircraft; \$3,300,000 for FAA Next Generation radar systems; \$7,800,000 for various sensor upgrades; \$14,034,000 for one medium lift helicopter; and \$13,250,000 for tactical communications. The recommendation also includes \$12,321,000 for two light enforcement helicopters, a reduction of \$31,000,000 due to anticipated acquisition delays.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$6,435,240,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	7,565,462,000
Recommended in the bill	7,054,942,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+619,702,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	-510,520,000

Mission

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) enforces federal laws governing border control, customs, trade, and immigration to promote homeland security and public safety.

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) is responsible for disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal threats facing the United States. HSI special agents also conduct national security investigations targeting violations of the nation's customs and immigration laws. Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) enforces the nation's immigration laws by identifying and apprehending removable aliens, detaining apprehended individuals when necessary, and removing them from the United States in a manner consistent with legal processes and procedures.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$6,405,440,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	7,512,563,000
Recommended in the bill	7,002,043,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+596,603,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	-510,520,000

The Operations and Support (O&S) appropriation supports the prevention of terrorism, securing the nation's borders, enforcing

U.S. immigration laws, and safeguarding cyberspace through the enforcement of federal laws governing trade and travel.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$7,002,043,000 for O&S, \$510,520,000 below the amount requested and \$596,603,000 above the amount provided for fiscal year 2017. Of the total, the bill recommends two years of funding availability for the amount of \$20,000,000 for activities authorized under 18 U.S.C. 2510–2522, and \$13,700,000 for the Visa Security Program and investigations abroad.

The Committee's recommendation promotes the goals of: enforcing all immigration and customs laws; investigating and dismantling transnational criminal organizations, including those that traffic and smuggle people—especially children—as well as narcotics, weapons, and other contraband into the United States; ascertaining facts about the composition of the detained and non-detained alien population in removal proceedings and their legal claims; screening 100 percent of visa applications; and increasing the size of the workforce.

The Committee notes that ICE's request for 51,379 detention beds was predicated on a combination of several factors, including an average daily population (ADP) of over 42,000 detainees at the start of the fiscal year; a major increase in detentions resulting from the addition of 1,000 officers and agents; expanded 287(g) participation; and the reinstatement of the Secure Communities program. The ADP for the beginning of fiscal year 2018 is now projected to be 38,000, and the process of hiring and training new personnel will delay any significant increase in the number of ICE officers for interior enforcement until late in fiscal year 2018. Therefore, the recommendation supports an ADP of 44,000, which is an increase of 4,676 beds and \$704,530,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

The Committee's recommendation includes full funding for the request to hire 1,606 additional officers, agents, and support staff. However, ICE's budget request for pay and benefits was built on the assumption of ending fiscal year 2017 with 20,570 personnel onboard and annualized the cost for that level of manning to determine the pay baseline for fiscal year 2018. Given current manning levels, hiring, and attrition, ICE will likely fall short of that estimate by over 1,000 positions, reducing the amount required in fiscal year 2018. Therefore, the Committee includes a \$92,950,000 decrease to the baseline for expected under execution of salary and benefits.

The Committee is concerned about the findings of the OIG regarding over 850 aliens who were granted U.S. citizenship even though they had previously been ordered removed under another identity (OIG–16–130). At issue was the unavailability of digital fingerprint records that could have accurately identified these individuals and their ineligibility for naturalization. According to the report, ICE has identified 148,000 older fingerprint records that have not yet been digitized for aliens with final deportation orders or who have criminal records or are fugitives. Until these records have been digitized and included in DHS and FBI fingerprint databases, USCIS risks making additional immigration benefit deci-

sions without complete information, potentially resulting in the naturalization of more individuals who may be ineligible for citizenship or who may be trying to obtain U.S. citizenship fraudulently. Within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, ICE shall brief the Committee on its progress in digitizing paper based fingerprint records, as well as the status of efforts to identify and refer to the Department of Justice the individuals identified in the OIG report.

As noted in title I of this report, the Committee is concerned that ICE lacks a comprehensive plan to systematically replace vehicles and radios, which are key tools of the trade for law enforcement officers. Over 3,800 vehicles operated by HSI, representing 50 percent of the HSI fleet, are eligible for replacement based on age or mileage, and 11,000 vehicular and mobile radios will be obsolete by the year 2020 because the manufacturer no longer produces them and will not guarantee the availability of parts by that time. The estimated cost to replace these assets exceeds \$190,000,000, a bill neither the Department nor the Congress can afford to provide in a lump sum. With the projected growth in the size of the investigative force, this requirement will only increase over time. Within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, ICE shall brief the Committee on its plans to recapitalize and replace vehicles and radios.

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

	Budget request	Recommended
Operations and Support		
Homeland Security Investigations		
Domestic Investigations	\$1,798,095,000	\$1,810,095,000
International Investigations	140,873,000	158,873,000
Intelligence	79,905,000	79,905,000
Subtotal, Homeland Security Investigations	2,018,873,000	2,048,873,000
Enforcement and Removal Operations		
Custody Operations	3,601,472,000	3,240,596,000
Fugitive Operations	184,668,000	184,668,000
Criminal Alien Program	412,080,000	412,080,000
Alternatives to Detention	177,700,000	177,700,000
Transportation and Removal Program	484,894,000	398,200,000
Subtotal, Enforcement and Removal Operations	4,860,814,000	4,413,244,000
Mission Support	350,391,000	350,391,000
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	282,485,000	282,485,000
Adjustment to Base Pay Reduction	---	-92,950,000
Total, Operations and Support	\$7,512,563,000	\$7,002,043,000

Homeland Security Investigations

The Committee recommends \$2,048,873,000 for HSI, \$30,000,000 above the request and \$24,320,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

Domestic Investigations. The Committee recommends a total of \$1,810,095,000 for Domestic Investigations for high-priority mission areas, including activities at the Child Exploitation Unit at the Cyber Crime Center and Operation Angel Watch; commercial fraud and intellectual property rights enforcement; anti-prolifera-

tion; gangs and transnational criminal organizations; cybercrimes investigations; and anti-terrorism activities.

The Committee notes that the fiscal year 2018 request did not include funding within Domestic Investigations to sustain enhancements for programs of ongoing congressional interest, such as the Angel Watch Center, the Child Exploitation Unit, and human trafficking investigations. It has been clear through report language and increased funding that these programs are a Committee priority. The recommendation includes \$12,000,000 to sustain these programs at fiscal year 2017 levels. ICE is directed to maintain the increased levels of effort for all high-priority mission areas, including child exploitation and human trafficking activities, when preparing its budget submission for fiscal year 2019.

Within the amount provided, not less than \$5,000,000 is to enhance the Angel Watch Center and investigations into severe forms of human trafficking, and to expand investigations against suspected human traffickers. The Committee encourages ICE to work with appropriate nonprofit organizations and victim service providers to improve the training of ICE officers in the field to assist in the identification of human trafficking victims and provide appropriate referrals to victim service organizations.

Not less than \$305,000 is to promote public awareness of the child pornography tip line and not less than \$15,770,000 is for investigations of forced labor law violations, to include forced child labor. ICE is directed to continue to submit an annual report on expenditures and performance metrics associated with forced labor law enforcement activities.

Of the amount provided, not less than \$5,000,000 is to enhance child exploitation investigations. The Committee strongly supports the Human Exploitation Rescue Operative (HERO) Child-Rescue Corps, a partnership among HSI and the U.S. Special Operations Command, and the National Association to Protect Children. Under this program, wounded and injured Special Operations Forces veterans are trained in high-tech computer forensics and law enforcement to support investigations into online child sexual exploitation. HERO interns who graduate from the program are placed into full-time positions with ICE, other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, and other organizations that require personnel with specialized computer forensic skills. The Committee directs ICE to sustain prior year enhancements for dedicated personnel and funding for the HERO program and related Computer Forensic Analyst positions focused on child exploitation investigations. In addition, ICE should continue to train at least two classes of HEROs annually through the program and employ HERO graduates at ICE or place them with other agencies or organizations with related missions. The Committee continues to support the concept of instituting a paid apprenticeship in lieu of the current unpaid internship for HERO participants, and directs ICE to brief the Committee on options for establishing paid apprenticeships within 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

The recommendation includes \$15,000,000 for intellectual property enforcement through HSI, including the National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center (NIPRCC). The Committee directs ICE to ensure that the NIPRCC is properly staffed in order

to facilitate continued enforcement actions against theft of U.S. intellectual property, particularly online.

Based on a new wave of digital copyright piracy involving devices and software that connect consumers' televisions directly to copyright-theft sites, the Committee also directs ICE to increase investigation and enforcement to thwart illicit streaming involving media boxes and televisions. In addition, the next iteration of the annual report on federal intellectual property enforcement activities required by the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (15 U.S.C 8114) should provide specific details regarding online copyright piracy enforcement activities.

International Investigations. The Committee recommends \$158,873,000 for International Investigations, \$18,000,000 above the request and \$162,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

This funding enables HSI agents in 62 offices in 46 countries to conduct law enforcement activities and provide investigative support to domestic offices in combating transnational crime focusing on human smuggling and trafficking; trafficking of narcotics, money, weapons, and sensitive technologies; and sexual exploitation of children, including child sex tourism. HSI partners with foreign and domestic counterparts to conduct international law enforcement operations and support removals from the United States.

Within the total for International Investigations, the Committee recommends \$32,128,000 for the Visa Security Program (VSP), \$18,000,000 above the request.

VSP currently screens visa applicants at 32 visa-issuing posts in 28 countries to protect the U.S. against terrorists and criminal organizations by preventing foreign nationals who pose a threat to national security from entering or residing within the United States. ICE agents collaborate with their security and intelligence partners to enhance existing information and identify previously unknown threats, instead of solely denying travel to suspect travelers.

ICE is directed to continue to expand the VSP program where operationally feasible at high threat posts abroad and to fully program and budget for this sustained level of operations and growth in its fiscal year 2019 budget request.

Enforcement and Removal Operations

The Committee recommends \$4,413,244,000 for ERO, \$447,570,000 below the amount requested and \$704,530,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. The recommendation enables ERO to successfully execute its mission of enforcing the nation's immigration laws by identifying and apprehending removable aliens, detaining apprehended individuals when necessary, and removing them from the United States in a manner consistent with legal processes and procedures.

The Committee fully supports ICE's efforts to enhance public safety in the interior of the United States through enforcement of immigration laws and believes doing so strengthens the security of the nation. The Committee understands it is ICE's policy that enforcement actions at sensitive locations—identified as schools, healthcare facilities, places of worship, religious or civil ceremonies

or observances, and public demonstrations—should generally be avoided, and require either prior approval from an appropriate supervisory official or exigent circumstances necessitating immediate action. The policy is intended to ensure that anyone seeking to participate in activities or utilize services provided at such locations are free to do so without fear or hesitation. The Committee expects ICE to continue to follow this policy, which balances the requirement to enforce the law with impacts these actions may have on communities.

Section 9 of Executive Order 13768, *Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States*, authorizes the Secretary to designate jurisdictions not in compliance with 8 U.S.C. 1373 as sanctuary jurisdictions. Under 8 U.S.C. 1373, state or local government entities or officials are prohibited from restricting any government entity or official from sending ICE information regarding the citizenship or immigration status of any individual in their custody. Jurisdictions that fail to cooperate with federal immigration authorities, by practice, policy, or local statute, threaten the nation's security by releasing criminal aliens, some of whom may be violent or otherwise dangerous, back into local communities. This practice places ICE and other law enforcement officers in personal jeopardy, requiring them to track down and apprehend dangerous aliens in a non-secure environment. The Committee encourages the Secretary to make public the criteria by which designations under section 9 of Executive Order 13768 will be made, including how compliance with 8 U.S.C. 1373 will be determined and any additional criteria.

The Committee is aware that some jurisdictions are concerned that providing information to ICE on individuals in their custody or participating in certain custody transfers might harm relationships with their communities, potentially reducing the reporting of criminal acts by victims and witnesses, and that some jurisdictions have questioned whether they have the legal authority to continue holding individuals on the basis of an ICE detainer. While working to expand the number of jurisdictions that comply with ICE detainers, ICE should also continue to work with law enforcement agencies (LEA) that are willing to notify ICE prior to releasing individuals who are enforcement priorities. To the extent that notifications have not always provided ICE with enough advance warning to take custody of criminal aliens, ICE should continue working with such LEAs to ensure that notifications are made in a more timely fashion.

Executive Order 13768 also eliminated the Priority Enforcement Program (PEP) and reinstated the Secure Communities program. The essential distinction between the two programs is the manner in which ICE seeks the transfer of individuals into its custody from local LEAs. Under Secure Communities, ICE issues detainers to LEAs, requesting that they maintain custody of individuals identified by ICE as enforcement priorities for up to 48 hours beyond the time the individuals would otherwise be released. Under PEP, ICE primarily issued requests that LEAs notify ICE prior to the time when such individuals would normally be released, although detainers were still issued under some circumstances. Within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and monthly thereafter, the Director of ICE shall submit to the Committee a Secure Commu-

nities report, including the number of detainer requests issued, actual custody transfers to ICE, and releases by state and local law enforcement jurisdiction, criminal category, conviction status, date of any conviction, immigration status, gender, country of citizenship, and enforcement priority, and shall make this information publicly available on its website.

In accordance with 8 U.S.C. 1232(c)(2)(B), ICE is required to take custody of any unaccompanied alien child who reaches the age of 18 while in the custody of the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) and place them in the least restrictive setting available after taking into account the alien's danger to self, danger to the community, risk of flight, and any recommendations in ORR's post-18 plan for that individual. The Committee directs ICE to provide semi-annual updates to the Committee on the number of unaccompanied alien children who turn 18 while in ORR custody and are subsequently transferred to ICE. The first update, due within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, shall include a description of the Juvenile Coordinator's methodology for determining placement in the least restrictive setting available and for considering an alien's risk to self or the community, risk of flight, and post-18 plan. Each update shall delineate transfers by ICE area of responsibility and most recent category of ORR placement, and shall detail ICE's placement decision (detention, ATD, Order of Supervision, or own recognizance) for each alien.

ICE is currently evaluating the use of body-worn cameras for potential use in its field enforcement activities, and notes that such cameras can be important tools for both holding law enforcement personnel accountable and for exonerating officers accused of wrongdoing. As ICE continues this assessment, the Committee notes that CBP has begun an initiative to incorporate body-worn cameras into its enforcement activities, and encourages ICE to consult with CBP to identify lessons learned related to use protocols and data access and retention.

Custody Operations. The Committee recommends \$3,240,596,000 for Custody Operations, \$360,876,000 below the request and \$535,184,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. As noted above, the recommendation supports an average daily detained population of 44,000 aliens.

Presently, 9.2 percent of the detained population is housed in ICE-owned Service Processing Centers (SPC). The remaining detention capacity is provided through contracts with private sector detention facility companies or through Inter-Governmental Service Agreements (IGSAs) with state and local governments and law enforcement agencies. Due to the high up-front costs associated with expanding SPCs, the Committee understands that increases to detention capacity during fiscal year 2018 will be achieved through an expansion of private sector contracts and IGSAs.

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 and/or children, including the average daily popu-

lation, 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 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.

Of the 199 facilities used by ICE for detention operations, 150 are designated as over-72 hour facilities, including ICE-owned SPCs, contract detention facilities (CDFs), and facilities accessed through IGSAAs with local jurisdictions. ICE has IGSAAs with another 49 local and county jails where detention is limited to 72 or fewer hours. Currently, 57 percent of the detained population is held in over-72 hour facilities that meet the 2011 Performance Based National Detention Standards (PBNDS). ICE has indicated that its goal is to bring the percentage of the detained population subject to the 2011 PBNDS up to 80 percent over the next few years.

In fiscal year 2018, ICE is proposing to move to a different detention facility framework, consisting of Under Seven-Day (USD) facilities; Over Seven-Day (OSD) facilities; and Dedicated Over Seven-Day (DOSD) facilities. USD facilities would include those currently designated as under 72-hour facilities, along with other local or county facilities—primarily in rural areas where temporary housing is required to facilitate an imminent removal or while ICE arranges placement in a longer term facility. Non-dedicated OSD facilities would also include local and county jails, while DOSDs would consist of SPCs, CDFs, and other dedicated facilities accessed through IGSAAs. DOSDs would adhere to the 2011 PBNDS, while USD and non-dedicated OSD facilities would be held to a subset of those standards.

While the Committee understands that ICE's intention in adopting this new framework is to increase its flexibility in managing the detained population and ensure the availability of detention capacity, it is concerned about the potential impact on detention standards. If ICE proceeds in establishing this new framework, it should adopt specific detention standards for USD and OSD facilities that are developed through a transparent process, such as the informal comment and roundtable process the agency employed when developing the 2008 PBNDS.

Within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, ICE shall brief the Committee on the status of its plan to move to an alternative detention facility framework, including details regarding its stakeholder outreach efforts as described above; specifics on detention standards for new categories of detention facilities; and how inspections for each category of facility will be conducted, including any improvements to current inspection processes.

Under departmental regulations to implement Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) standards, all new, renewed, or substantively modified detention facility contracts must include a requirement that the facility adhere to such standards. ICE has now incorporated those standards into facility contracts representing 64 percent of its average daily population in detention, and will continue to expand the covered population as contracts are signed, re-

newed, or modified. Within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, ICE shall brief the Committee on its planned schedule for achieving 100 percent compliance with PREA requirements, the results of completed PREA audits, and an assessment of whether the standards are effective in protecting sensitive populations, such as transgender individuals and those with disabilities. The Committee again encourages ICE to consider collaborating with the National PREA Resource Center, which is supported by the Department of Justice, to help facilitate PREA compliance.

ICE is directed to provide a report not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act detailing the number and type of detention contracts and IGSA's in effect and all costs associated with them.

The Committee expects ICE to apply the terms of the *Lyon v. ICE, et al.* Settlement Agreement regarding detainee telephone access to all of its detention facilities to the greatest extent possible, and directs ICE to brief the Committee on the status of ensuring such access within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

ICE is expected to ensure that individuals being transferred from CBP to ICE custody, in ICE custody, or under ICE supervision have opportunities to report family separation incidents and to verify the status, location, and disposition of family members. ICE should also ensure that field officers are appropriately trained on the requirements of ICE's Parental Interest Directive and on mechanisms to reunite family units. ICE shall not rescind or change the policies contained in this directive.

ICE is directed to notify the Committee prior to releasing any illegal immigrants in custody due to budgetary reasons, including an explanation of how ICE assessed the potential risk to the community and the risk of absconding associated with the release.

Fugitive Operations. The Committee recommends \$184,668,000 for Fugitive Operations, the same as the amount requested and \$32,873,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. The recommendation fully supports the current operational level of Fugitive Operations teams. The Committee expects Fugitive Operations to continue to prioritize the apprehension and removal of criminal aliens and those individuals who pose a risk to national security and public safety, as described in Executive Order 13768.

Criminal Alien Program. The Committee recommends \$412,080,000 for the Criminal Alien Program (CAP), the same as the amount requested and \$99,730,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. The Committee expects CAP to continue to prioritize the removal of criminal aliens and those individuals who pose a risk to national security and public safety.

Section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act authorizes ICE to enter into memoranda of understanding with state and local law enforcement entities, through which ICE delegates limited authority to enforce federal immigration laws within their jurisdictions under ICE's direct supervision. These agreements serve as an extension of CAP by directly supporting ICE's efforts to determine the immigration status of individuals taken into custody by local law enforcement in the course of their normal law enforcement duties. The Committee supports ICE's efforts to increase the number of state and local law enforcement entities participating in the 287(g) program in order to identify criminal aliens and rec-

ommends the requested level of \$24,321,000 to support the program.

As ICE expands the number of jurisdictions participating in the 287(g) program, it must maintain processes to monitor the performance and oversight of 287(g)-designated officers, make program transparency a high priority, and proactively address stakeholder concerns. The Committee expects the Office of State, Local, and Tribal Cooperation to continue outreach and communications to public stakeholders, and directs ICE to continue to require the establishment and regular use of steering committees for each jurisdiction, including the participation of external stakeholders. Steering committees are focused on improving program oversight and direction; identifying challenges and concerns; increasing transparency; and providing stakeholders and community leaders opportunities to communicate community-level perspectives.

The Committee also expects ICE, the Office of Inspector General, and the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties to continue providing rigorous oversight of the 287(g) program, and directs ICE to notify the Committee prior to implementing any significant changes to the program, including any changes to training requirements, data collection, or selection criteria.

ICE is directed to provide an annual report to the Committee on the 287(g) program, due not later than 60 days after the end of each fiscal year, including details on steering committee membership and activities for participating jurisdictions; performance data, including nationality, level of criminality, and enforcement priority level of individuals placed into removal proceedings by 287(g)-designated officers; and any plans for future expansion of or changes to the program.

Alternatives to Detention. The Committee recommends \$177,700,000 for Alternatives to Detention (ATD), the same as the amount requested and \$5,575,000 below the amount provided for fiscal year 2017. The recommendation supports an average daily population of 79,000 participants in the program, which places low-risk aliens under various degrees of supervision or electronic monitoring, in lieu of detention, to ensure their appearance at immigration hearings and for removal.

The Committee supports the use of effective alternatives to detention for appropriate detainee populations but remains concerned with the lack of timely data on participant compliance with release conditions. This lack of data denies the Committee the ability to accurately assess the effectiveness of the program when considering the prioritization of limited resources. ICE is directed to continue to provide performance reports to the Committee on the ATD program, as described in House Report 114-668.

The Committee is aware that ICE recently discontinued its family case management pilot (FCMP) within the ATD program. According to ICE, while some aspects of the pilot showed promise for increased compliance, it determined that the initial performance data did not warrant continuing the pilot given its higher cost compared to the standard intensive supervision program.

To improve compliance rates under the standard ATD program, ICE should consider incorporating some of the beneficial elements of the FCMP, such as requiring a legal orientation briefing for participants. Further, because personal interactions with a case man-

ager appear to improve compliance rates, ICE should dedicate additional personnel to the ATD technology-only program to increase the ratio of supervisory officers to ATD participants. Finally, ICE should explore opportunities to continue working with community-based organizations that directly provide case management services, including referrals to services already available in the community that are associated with higher ATD compliance rates.

Transportation and Removal Program. The Committee recommends \$398,200,000 for the Transportation and Removal Program, \$86,694,000 below the amount requested and \$42,318,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. The recommendation supports an ADP of 44,000.

The Committee expects DHS to continue to repatriate removable individuals in a manner that ensures their safety, including continued adherence to Local Repatriation Arrangements with the Government of Mexico. Consistent with prior years, ICE shall also continue submitting semi-annual reports to the Committees on the removal of parents of U.S. citizen minors.

Mission Support

The Committee recommends \$350,391,000 for Mission Support, the same as the amount requested and \$14,142,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. The Committee remains troubled by ICE’s approach to budgeting for service-wide costs (SWC), such as rent, overtime, utilities, and security. Although SWC are managed centrally by the Management and Administration directorate, SWC are included in the budgets of the programs and components. ICE then obligates funds for these costs using post-enactment assessments against the appropriations of agency components and programs. Burying SWC in mission budgets makes oversight by ICE leadership and Congress significantly more difficult, contributing to unchecked cost growth. For the fiscal year 2019 budget, ICE is directed to reflect SWC in appropriate Mission Support sub-PPAs or through one or more new SWC PPAs within Mission Support, and to provide separate budget estimates and detailed justifications for all SWC.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$29,800,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	52,899,000
Recommended in the bill	52,899,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+23,099,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

ICE’s Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (PC&I) appropriation provides funds necessary for the planning, operational development, engineering, and purchase of headquarters and operational assets prior to the sustainment phase. ICE programs funded through PC&I support the improvement, deployment, and modernization of facilities and information technology applications, systems, and infrastructure, which enable ICE to administer and enforce customs and immigration laws.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$52,899,000 for PC&I, the same as the amount requested and \$23,099,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

The Committee directs CBP and ICE to continue semi-annual briefings on efforts to modernize the TECS system, which is used for immigration enforcement case management and for screening and determinations related to admissibility to the United States.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$7,316,140,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	7,091,669,000
Recommended in the bill	7,156,378,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 159,762,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	+64,709,000

Mission

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is charged with protecting U.S. transportation systems, while ensuring the freedom of movement of people and commerce.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$7,105,047,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	7,018,165,000
Recommended in the bill	7,082,874,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 22,173,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	+64,709,000

The Operations and Support (O&S) appropriation funds TSA's operating salaries and expenses. This appropriation provides funding for TSA screening operations, including in-flight security, a strong security regulation and enforcement presence on-site at the nation's commercial airports, multi-modal regulation compliance inspections and deterrence programs, and support for operational and headquarters personnel, systems, and infrastructure.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$7,082,874,000 for O&S, \$64,709,000 above the amount requested and \$22,173,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. Funds within this account are partially offset through the collection of aviation security fees. Of the total, the bill recommends two years of funding availability for \$1,770,719,000, to provide flexibility for TSA in managing its screening workforce.

The fiscal year 2018 President's budget request assumes \$500,000,000 in new revenue collections generated by an increase in aviation passenger security fees as a further offset to TSA's discretionary appropriations. The recommendation does not reflect the implementation of the Administration's proposal, as it requires new authorization legislation that has not been enacted and is not under the jurisdiction of the Committee.

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

	Budget Request	Recommended
Operations and Support		
Aviation Screening Operations		
Screening Workforce		
Screening Partnership Program	\$175,580,000	\$175,580,000
Screener Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits	3,128,064,000	3,205,064,000
Screener Training and Other	233,061,000	233,061,000
Airport Management	643,797,000	643,797,000
Canines	151,764,000	151,764,000
Screening Technology Maintenance	387,882,000	387,882,000
Secure Flight	102,763,000	102,763,000
Subtotal, Aviation Screening Operations	4,822,911,000	4,899,911,000
Other Operations and Enforcement		
Inflight Security		
Federal Air Marshals	803,905,000	788,855,000
Federal Flight Deck Officer and Crew Training	19,514,000	22,273,000
Aviation Regulation	173,535,000	173,535,000
Air Cargo	102,721,000	102,721,000
Intelligence and TSOC	79,790,000	79,790,000
Surface Programs	86,316,000	86,316,000
Vetting Programs	60,215,000	60,215,000
Subtotal, Other Operations and Support	1,325,996,000	1,313,705,000
Mission Support	869,258,000	869,258,000
Total, Operations and Support (gross)	7,018,165,000	7,082,874,000
Aviation Passenger Security Fees (offsetting collections)	-2,470,000,000	-2,470,000,000
Passenger Security Fee Increase (offsetting collections) (legislative proposal)	-500,000,000	--
Total, Operations and Support (net)	\$4,048,165,000	\$4,612,874,000

Aviation Screening Operations

The Committee recommends \$4,899,911,000 for Aviation Screening Operations, \$77,000,000 above the amount requested and \$148,195,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. The increase above the request is to maintain existing TSA staffing at airport exit lanes, as required by law.

The Committee is concerned that, despite the continued upward trend in air travel, TSA continues to use artificially low estimates for anticipated growth in passenger volume when developing its Transportation Security Officer staffing requirements, resulting in multiple reprogramming actions in the year of execution to address rising wait times, or Congress appropriating additional funds above the budget request to address these unrealistic assumptions. The Committee supports TSA's efforts to seek innovative improvements in efficiency and security, and not solely relying on increases in staffing and overtime to address growth in air travel. Unless the agency uses realistic projections when developing its budget request, however, it will simply continue to set itself up for failure.

TSA shall ensure that its aviation screening processes take into consideration the privacy and civil liberties interests of passengers and crews, consistent with applicable laws, regulations, and guidance. House Report 114-668 directed TSA to explore methods of data collection and analysis related to the referral of individuals for secondary screenings as a way to ensure its screening practices guard against profiling based on race, national origin, or religion. The Committee directs TSA to provide a briefing, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on its analysis of data

collection methods and the feasibility of releasing such data to the public at the end of each fiscal year.

The Committee is concerned by multiple reports of airport employees with access to secure areas who have used their positions to commit criminal acts or become associated with terrorist organizations. The Committee encourages TSA to review its existing employee credentialing processes and airport access control protocols to reduce this vulnerability, including the costs, benefits, and feasibility of deploying additional physical infrastructure, technology, security staffing, and/or screening of personnel prior to accessing sterile areas.

The Committee has long supported the use of explosives detection canine teams and has consistently added funding to expand TSA's deployment of these effective assets. The recommendation supports a total of 1,047 canine teams, including the 50 teams added in fiscal year 2017. TSA shall brief the Committees not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on its canine requirements and plans for expanding the program, including efforts to further increase training capacity at the Canine Training Center at Joint Base San Antonio-Lackland.

In accordance with the direction and funding in Public Law 115-31, TSA is in the process of establishing a third party canine certification program for air cargo that will begin operating in fiscal year 2018. Although TSA requested no resources in the fiscal year 2018 budget for this new program, the Committee understands the funds provided in fiscal year 2017 for this purpose will adequately support TSA's first-year implementation costs. The Committee expects to see funding for the third party canine program included in the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

TSA should review its methodology for the deployment of stand-alone explosives detection systems to determine whether to consider additional factors that may contribute to an airport's requirement for these systems, such as customer service, airline logistics, existing belt system design, exclusive airline use areas, and recent infrastructure investment.

The Committee commends TSA on the success of its Public Area Security Summits, which bring together issue-area experts, industry professionals, and government officials to share best practices and craft innovative solutions for protecting the public areas of airports. The Committee encourages the group to continue to work toward integrating plans for communications and operations centers through its Public Area Security National Framework, which is a critical tool for helping airports enhance their threat prevention systems.

Other Operations and Enforcement

The Committee recommends \$1,313,705,000 for Other Operations and Enforcement, \$12,291,000 below the amount requested and \$93,786,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

Within the recommendation is \$788,855,000 for the Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS), \$15,050,000 below the request and \$14,098,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017 due to projected underexecution of personnel funds.

The recommendation also includes \$22,273,000 for the Federal Flight Deck Officer and Flight Crew Training (FFDO) program, an

increase of \$2,759,000 above the request and the same as the amount provided in fiscal year 2017, to maximize FLETC training capacity for FFDO pilots and to procure additional equipment to support increased participation in the program. The Committee directs TSA to provide a briefing not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on FFDO enrollment, training, and recertification.

The Committee encourages TSA to continue to work with its government and industry partners to educate stakeholders and advance the deployment of an emergency-ready tracking system for highway security-sensitive materials.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$206,093,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	53,314,000
Recommended in the bill	53,314,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 152,779,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

The Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (PC&I) appropriation provides funds, above certain threshold amounts, necessary for the manufacture, purchase, or enhancement of one or more assets prior to sustainment.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$53,314,000 for PC&I, the same as the amount requested and \$152,779,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. The reduction below fiscal year 2017 is due to the transfer of funding requested for personnel and operations and sustainment activities from the PC&I appropriation to the O&S appropriation, consistent with the guidance in the DHS Financial Policy Manual and the direction in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–31.

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

	Budget request	Recommended
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements		
Aviation Screening Infrastructure		
Checkpoint Support	\$4,019,000	\$4,019,000
Checked Baggage	33,004,000	33,004,000
Infrastructure for Other Operations		
Vetting Programs	16,291,000	16,291,000
Total, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	\$53,314,000	\$53,314,000

Aviation Screening Infrastructure

As requested, the Committee recommends \$37,023,000 for Aviation Screening Infrastructure, \$133,387,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

The Committee supports TSA’s efforts to deploy next generation capabilities, such as computed tomography systems, to checkpoints. However, as existing technology in the field begins to reach the end of its useful life, TSA must ensure detection capabilities are maintained until these next generation systems are ready to be deployed. Further, any acquisition of new systems must appropriately

adhere to the Federal Acquisition Regulation guidance regarding the use of competitive procedures.

Any award by TSA to deploy explosives detection systems shall be based on risk, the airport’s current reliance on other screening solutions, lobby congestion resulting in increased security concerns, high injury rates, airport readiness, and increased cost effectiveness.

As directed in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 114–113, TSA has established a seven-step plan to solicit, review, and validate airport requests for reimbursement for the cost of in-line baggage screening systems installed prior to 2008. TSA is currently in the process of validating project cost information submitted by airports to determine allowable and allocable expenses, and anticipates having a finalized airport reimbursement list by November 2017. Upon finalization, TSA shall brief the Committee on next steps, including an anticipated date by which TSA expects to begin reimbursement of validated claims.

Infrastructure for Other Operations

As requested, the Committee recommends \$16,291,000 for Infrastructure for Other Operations, \$9,991,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

TSA is directed to provide an update on the Technology Infrastructure Modernization program not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$5,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	20,190,000
Recommended in the bill	20,190,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+15,190,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

Research and Development (R&D) funds necessary technology demonstration, prototype testing, and system development in support of TSA’s passenger, baggage, and intermodal screening functions.

Recommendation

As requested, the Committee recommends \$20,190,000 for R&D, \$15,190,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

The Committee supports TSA’s work with the Innovation Task Force to facilitate collaboration among TSA, industry stakeholders, and airports to develop, test, and deploy new screening technologies and other innovative airport security solutions. TSA is directed to brief the Committee on the status of these efforts within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

COAST GUARD

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$10,454,511,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	10,441,258,000
Recommended in the bill	10,486,258,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+31,747,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	+45,000,000

Mission

The Coast Guard is the principal federal agency charged with maritime safety, security, and stewardship. The Coast Guard is a military, multi-mission, maritime service within the Department of Homeland Security and one of the nation's five armed services. The core roles of the Coast Guard are to protect the public, the environment, and U.S. economic and security interests in any maritime region in which those interests may be at risk, including international waters and America's coasts, ports, and inland waterways. Both the Arctic and the Antarctic regions fall within the scope of Coast Guard responsibilities.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017 ¹	\$7,079,628,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018 ²	7,213,464,000
Recommended in the bill ³	7,163,464,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+83,836,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	-50,000,000

¹Includes funding for the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT)/Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

²Funding for the Coast Guard related to GWOT/OCO is requested under Navy, Operations and Maintenance.

³Does not include funding for GWOT/OCO.

The Operating Expenses (OE) appropriation funds the Coast Guard's 11 statutory missions and other activities in support of DHS and national priorities. The OE appropriation funds military and civilian Coast Guard personnel, as well as the operation and maintenance of new and existing Coast Guard fleets, equipment, facilities, and programs.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$7,163,464,000 for OE, \$50,000,000 below the amount requested and \$83,836,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

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

	Budget request	Recommended
Operating Expenses		
Military Pay and Allowances	\$3,711,095,000	\$3,711,095,000
Civilian Pay and Benefits	851,178,000	851,178,000
Training and Recruiting	190,668,000	190,668,000
Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance	895,518,000	875,518,000
Centrally Managed Accounts	142,788,000	142,788,000
Intermediate and Depot Level Maintenance	1,422,217,000	1,392,217,000
Total, Operating Expenses	\$7,213,464,000	\$7,163,464,000

The Committee notes that, unlike previous budget submissions, the Coast Guard's request for Military and Civilian Personnel reflects realistic FTE projections and cost assumptions. Nevertheless, the Committee is concerned that the Coast Guard has yet to complete a Manpower Requirements Analysis (MRA), as directed by the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2015, to determine the size of the force needed. The Coast Guard is directed to complete the MRA before it submits the fiscal year 2019 request.

Currently, the Coast Guard is the only branch of the Armed Services for which personnel health information does not reside in

the Department of Defense (DoD) health system. The Committee is very concerned that the Coast Guard has been without an electronic health record (EHR) since 2015 and understands the Coast Guard is currently conducting market research for the acquisition of a new system that will likely not be operational until 2019 at the earliest. In the meantime, Coast Guard medical records are maintained the old fashioned way—on paper. It appears the Coast Guard is simply kicking this can down the road, potentially at the expense of reducing the quality of healthcare for its service members.

The Department of Veterans Affairs' recent decision to adopt the DoD EHR was a recognition of the urgent and essential requirement to adopt a system that allows for seamless interoperability and integrated health information between these two Departments and improves health care delivery for service members and veterans. In light of this decision, the Committee directs the Coast Guard to provide, within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a business case analysis for adopting the same approach employed by the Department of Veterans Affairs to acquire the next-generation EHR system.

The Committee directs the Coast Guard to continue to provide an annual report, due within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on the number of expedited requests for transfer made by victims of sexual assault during the prior fiscal year, including the number of applications denied and a description of the rationale for each denied request. The report shall also include the number of service members served by the Special Victim Counsel program during the same period.

The Committee is aware of the extraordinary demands made on members of the Coast Guard and their families. Access to child care is critical to supporting Coast Guard families, particularly for those assigned to remote Coast Guard stations. Of the amount recommended for Operating Expenses, \$1,000,000 is to increase the child care subsidy for Coast Guard families residing in high cost-of-living areas. Within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Coast Guard shall brief the Committee on its plan to implement the increased subsidy. In addition, the Committee directs the Coast Guard to conduct and report to the Committee the results of a survey of its personnel regarding the cost and availability of child care as well as the effect of access to child care on retention.

Within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Coast Guard shall brief the Committee on its progress, working with the Department of Commerce, in implementing the Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing Enforcement Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-81). The Coast Guard should address its current capability to limit access to U.S. ports by vessels found to be in violation of fishing laws, including any related technological or resource limitations it faces.

The Committee is aware that the U.S. Navy has an ongoing program to develop and field advanced ballistic shielding on Crew Served Weapon Stations that will provide increased protection at lower weight with high durability in the marine environment. The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to assess whether this protection system is appropriate for Coast Guard vessels.

The Committee is concerned with increasing number of hoax distress calls the Coast Guard receives. These calls are not only resource intensive, but they also place Coast Guard service members at risk needlessly, and have the potential to divert search and rescue assets away from a real emergency. The Coast Guard is directed to brief the Committee on steps to reduce the number of false distress calls and what steps can be taken to investigate and prosecute the perpetrators.

The fiscal year 2017 bill included \$6,000,000 to carry out a pilot fishing safety training and research program, as authorized by section 309 of the Coast Guard Reauthorization Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–281). The Coast Guard is directed to brief the Committee on the results of this pilot not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

The Committee recognizes the Coast Guard’s current efforts to partner with communities to promote Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics education standards in nontraditional classroom settings, and encourages further expansion of the Partnership in Education Program, particularly through the increased participation of Coast Guard Academy cadets.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$13,315,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	13,397,000
Recommended in the bill	13,397,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+82,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

The Environmental Compliance and Restoration appropriation provides funding for environmental cleanup, sustainment, and restoration of current and former contaminated Coast Guard facilities. Additionally, it funds engineering remedies on Coast Guard assets for the purpose of obtaining or restoring compliance with environmental laws and preventing contamination and environmental damage.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$13,397,000 for Environmental Compliance and Restoration, the same as the amount requested and \$82,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

RESERVE TRAINING

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$112,302,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	114,875,000
Recommended in the bill	114,875,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+2,573,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

The Reserve Training appropriation facilitates training, operation, and administration of the Coast Guard Reserve Program.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$114,875,000 for Reserve Training, the same as the amount requested and \$2,573,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$1,370,007,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	1,203,745,000
Recommended in the bill	1,298,745,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 71,262,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	+95,000,000

Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements (AC&I) provides for the acquisition, procurement, construction, rehabilitation, and improvement of vessels, aircraft, shore facilities and military housing, aids to navigation (ATON) systems and facilities, and command, control, communications, and computer systems and related equipment.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$1,298,745,000 for AC&I, \$95,000,000 above the amount requested and \$71,262,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

The Committee recommends a rescission of \$95,000,000 in title V of this bill from funds provided in fiscal year 2017 for long lead time material for a tenth National Security Cutter that was neither requested by the Coast Guard nor is a requirement.

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

	Budget request	Recommended
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements		
Vessels		
Survey and Design—Vessels and Boats	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
In-Service Vessel Sustainment	60,500,000	60,500,000
National Security Cutter	54,000,000	54,000,000
Offshore Patrol Cutter	500,000,000	500,000,000
Fast Response Cutter	240,000,000	240,000,000
Cutter Boats	1,000,000	1,000,000
Polar Ice Breaking Vessel	19,000,000	19,000,000
Inland Waterways and Western Rivers Cutter	1,100,000	1,100,000
Subtotal, Vessels	877,100,000	877,100,000
Aircraft		
HC-27J Conversion/Sustainment	52,000,000	52,000,000
HC-130J Acquisition/Conversion/Sustainment	5,600,000	100,600,000
HH-65 Conversion/Sustainment	22,000,000	22,000,000
MH-60T Sustainment	2,500,000	2,500,000
Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems	500,000	500,000
Subtotal, Aircraft	82,600,000	177,600,000
Other Acquisition Programs		
Other Equipment and Systems	4,000,000	4,000,000
Program Oversight and Management	15,000,000	15,000,000
C4ISR	22,000,000	22,000,000
CG Logistics Information Management System (CG-LIMS)	9,800,000	9,800,000
Subtotal, Other Acquisition Programs	50,800,000	50,800,000
Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation		
Major Construction; Housing; ATON; and Survey and Design	10,000,000	10,000,000
Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure	60,000,000	60,000,000
Minor Shore	5,000,000	5,000,000
Subtotal, Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation	75,000,000	75,000,000
Personnel and Related Support Costs	118,245,000	118,245,000
Subtotal, Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	\$1,203,745,000	\$1,298,745,000

The Coast Guard is directed to continue to brief the Committee quarterly on all major acquisitions, consistent with the direction in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 114–4.

Vessels

Polar Ice Breaking Vessel. The Committee is concerned with the increasing Russian military presence in the Arctic region. As Russia continues to reopen Cold War era bases and conduct military exercises in the region, it is essential that the United States maintain a robust capability to operate in the region to ensure its national security and economic interests are protected, and to counter Russian aggression. The Committee acknowledges the Coast Guard’s long-term requirements for additional heavy and medium icebreakers as its current inventory reaches the end of service life. A potential capability gap may require the Coast Guard to consider unique, short-term procurement strategies. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to examine capabilities of existing vessels to operate in the Arctic as evidenced by industry-conducted ice trials to determine what Coast Guard statutory requirements could be met by such vessels. Further, the Committee encourages the Secretary of Homeland Security to work with the Secretary of Defense on a strategy for the future procurement of additional heavy icebreakers, which are essential to the maritime security interests of the United States and allies in the region.

Aircraft

HC–130J Acquisition/Conversion/Sustainment. The Committee recommends \$100,600,000 for the HC–130J aircraft program, \$95,000,000 above the request and \$11,200,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. The recommendation includes funding to procure one HC–130J aircraft. The Secretary is expected to include adequate funding in the fiscal year 2019 budget request to normalize the recapitalization of the HC–130 fleet in order to improve mission capability and avoid unnecessary and expensive service life extension upgrades for the HC–130H.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$36,319,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	18,641,000
Recommended in the bill	18,641,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	– 17,678,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	– – –

Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) funding sustains critical Coast Guard mission capabilities through applied research, testing, development, and evaluation programs. Several RDT&E programs include partnerships with other DHS components, DoD, and other federal and private research organizations.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$18,641,000 for RDT&E, the same as the amount requested and \$17,678,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

HEALTH CARE FUND CONTRIBUTION ¹

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$176,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	204,136,000
Recommended in the bill	204,136,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+28,136,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

¹This is a permanent indefinite discretionary appropriation.

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

Recommendation

While this account requires no annual action by Congress, the Committee affirms the expenditure of \$204,136,000 for the Medicare-eligible retiree health care fund contribution, \$28,136,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017 and consistent with the CBO-estimated requirement for fiscal year 2018.

RETIRED PAY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$1,666,940,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	1,673,000,000
Recommended in the bill	1,673,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+6,060,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

The Retired Pay appropriation provides payments as identified under the Retired Serviceman’s Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plans and other retired personnel entitlements identified under prior-year National Defense Authorization Acts. This appropriation also includes funding for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$1,673,000,000 for Retired Pay, the same as the amount requested and \$6,060,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. A provision in the bill allows funds to remain available until expended. The Coast Guard’s Retired Pay appropriation is a mandatory budgetary activity.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$2,045,578,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	1,943,626,000
Recommended in the bill	1,957,495,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 88,083,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	+13,869,000

Mission

The United States Secret Service (USSS) has statutory authority to carry out two primary missions: protecting the nation’s leaders and investigating financial and electronic crimes. The Secret Service protects and investigates threats against the President and Vice

President, their families, visiting heads of state, and other designated individuals; protects the White House, Vice President's Residence, foreign missions, and certain other facilities within Washington, D.C.; and coordinates the security at National Special Security Events (NSSEs). The Secret Service also investigates violations of laws relating to counterfeiting of obligations and securities of the United States; financial crimes include, but are not limited to, access device fraud, financial institution fraud, identity theft, and computer fraud; and computer-based attacks on financial, banking, and telecommunications infrastructure. In addition, the agency provides support for investigations related to missing and exploited children.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$1,879,463,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	1,879,346,000
Recommended in the bill	1,893,215,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+13,752,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	+13,869,000

The USSS Operations and Support (O&S) appropriation funds necessary operations, mission support, and associated management and administration costs, to include salaries in support of the following mission-based PPAs: Mission Support, Protective Operations, Field Operations, and Basic and In-Service Training and Professional Development.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$1,893,215,000 for O&S, \$13,869,000 above the amount requested and \$13,752,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

The Committee recommends that \$33,692,000 remain available until September 30, 2019, of which \$5,482,000 is for the James J. Rowley Training Center; \$4,710,000 is for Operational Mission Support; \$18,000,000 is for protective travel; and \$4,500,000 is for NSSEs. In the future, however, the Committee will continue to transition all O&S appropriations across the Department to a single year of availability, with very limited exceptions for sub-appropriation amounts when additional flexibility is fully justified. USSS should attempt to obligate all of its O&S funding during fiscal year 2018, and should budget for fiscal year 2019 under an assumption of a single year of funding availability.

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

	Budget request	Recommended
Operations and Support		
Protective Operations		
Protection of Persons and Facilities	\$705,566,000	\$705,566,000
Protective Countermeasures	46,862,000	46,862,000
Protective Intelligence	47,547,000	47,547,000
Presidential Campaigns and National Special Security Events	4,500,000	4,500,000
Subtotal, Protective Operations	804,475,000	804,475,000
Field Operations		
Domestic and International Field Operations	588,653,000	588,653,000
Support for Missing and Exploited Children Investigations	7,582,000	7,582,000

	Budget request	Recommended
Support for Computer Forensics Training	---	13,869,000
Subtotal, Field Operations	596,235,000	610,104,000
Basic and In-Service Training and Professional Development	64,078,000	64,078,000
Mission Support	414,558,000	414,558,000
Total, Operations and Support	\$1,879,346,000	\$1,893,215,000

Protective Operations

The Committee recommends \$804,475,000 for Protective Operations, the same as the amount requested and \$22,071,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. Within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secret Service shall brief the Committee on its protection operations, including details on protection costs for each of the mission categories; an updated assessment of whether the fiscal year 2018 funding level is sufficient to address these protection requirements; and a description of the methodology used to estimate funding levels needed for protection operations.

Field Operations

The Committee recommends \$610,104,000 for Field Operations, \$13,869,000 above the request and \$177,911,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. The amount includes \$13,869,000 for continued support of electronic crimes investigations and training through the Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program, its network of Electronic Crimes Task Forces, and the National Computer Forensics Institute.

Additionally, the recommendation includes \$7,582,000 for support of missing and exploited children investigations, including \$1,312,000 for personnel costs, \$6,000,000 for grant assistance, and \$266,000 for equipment and other related costs. The total is equal to the fiscal year 2017 level and the amount requested.

The Secret Service continues to show significant results from its efforts to stop the counterfeiting of U.S. currency in concert with its law enforcement counterparts in Colombia and Peru, and is building on this effort in its other international field offices. The Committee expects the Secret Service, in conjunction with the DHS Office of Policy, to keep it informed of developments related to counterfeiting and other international investigative mission areas.

The USSS may not obligate any funding for the purpose of opening a new permanent domestic or overseas office or location unless the Committees have been notified 15 days in advance of such obligation.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$163,615,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	64,030,000
Recommended in the bill	64,030,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	-99,585,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

The Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (PC&I) appropriation provides the funds—above certain threshold amounts—

necessary for the manufacture, purchase, or enhancement of one or more assets prior to sustainment.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$64,030,000 for PC&I, the same as the request and \$99,585,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

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

	Budget request	Recommended
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements		
Protection Assets and Infrastructure	\$39,012,000	\$39,012,000
Operational Communications/Information Technology	25,018,000	25,018,000
Total, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	\$64,030,000	\$64,030,000

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$2,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	250,000
Recommended in the bill	250,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	-2,250,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

Research and Development (R&D) funds are used to develop new technologies and products, which maintain or increase capability or capacity. The R&D appropriation funds projects through Technology Readiness Level 6 in the pursuit of enhanced technologies and products for front-line use.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$250,000 for R&D, the same as the request and \$2,250,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

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

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

Section 203. The Committee continues and modifies a provision prohibiting the transfer of aircraft and related equipment out of CBP unless certain conditions are met.

Section 204. The Committee continues a provision regarding the availability of COBRA fee revenue.

Section 205. The Committee continues a provision allowing CBP access to certain reimbursements for preclearance activities.

Section 206. The Committee continues a provision regarding the importation of prescription drugs by an individual for personal use.

Section 207. The Committee continues a provision regarding waivers of the Jones Act.

Section 208. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds from being used by DHS to approve, license, facilitate, au-

thorize, or allow the trafficking or import of property confiscated by the Cuban Government.

Section 209. The Committee continues a provision allowing the Secretary to reprogram funds within and transfer funds to “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support” to ensure the detention of aliens prioritized for removal.

Section 210. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds provided under the heading “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support” for the 287(g) program if the terms of the agreement governing the delegation of authority have been materially violated.

Section 211. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds provided under the heading “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support” to contract for detention services if the facility receives less than “adequate” ratings in two consecutive performance evaluations.

Section 212. The Committee continues and modifies a provision clarifying that certain elected and appointed officials are not exempt from federal passenger and baggage screening.

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

Section 214. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds made available by this Act under the heading “Coast Guard—Operating Expenses” for recreational vessel expenses, except to the extent fees are collected from owners of yachts and credited to this appropriation.

Section 215. The Committee continues a provision allowing up to \$10,000,000 to be reprogrammed to or from Military Pay and Allowances within “Coast Guard—Operating Expenses”.

Section 216. The Committee continues a provision allowing the Secret Service to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursement for personnel receiving training.

Section 217. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds made available to the Secret Service for the protection of the head of a federal agency other than the Secretary of Homeland Security, except where the Director has entered into a reimbursable agreement for such protection services.

Section 218. The Committee continues a provision allowing the reprogramming of funds within “United States Secret Service—Operations and Support”.

Section 219. The Committee continues a provision allowing for funds made available for “United States Secret Service—Operations and Support” to be available for travel of employees on protective missions without regard to limitations on such expenditures in this or any other Act after notification to the Committees on Appropriation.

TITLE III—PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$1,818,772,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	1,801,434,000
Recommended in the bill	1,773,221,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	– 45,551,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	– 28,213,000

Mission

The National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) is focused on enhancing the security of the nation’s physical and cyber infrastructure and interoperable communications systems; preventing terrorism and enhancing security; safeguarding and securing cyberspace; and strengthening national preparedness and resilience. Secure and resilient infrastructure is essential for national security, economic vitality, and public health and safety.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$1,372,268,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	1,455,275,000
Recommended in the bill	1,427,062,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+54,794,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	– 28,213,000

The Operations and Support (O&S) appropriation supports NPPD core operations to enhance the security and resilience of infrastructure against terrorist attacks, cyber events, natural disasters, and other large-scale incidents. The O&S appropriation funds the costs of necessary operations, mission support, and associated management and administration to execute these programs.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$1,427,062,000 for O&S, \$28,213,000 below the amount requested and \$54,794,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. The reduction to the request is due to budget constraints on funding for Defense functions.

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

	Budget Request	Recommendation
Operations and Support		
Cybersecurity		
Cyber Readiness and Response		
NCCIC Operations	116,471,000	112,977,000
(CERT)	(93,921,000)	(93,921,000)
NCCIC Planning and Exercises	84,494,000	81,959,000
(CERT)	(63,775,000)	(63,775,000)
Subtotal, Cyber Readiness and Response	\$200,965,000	\$194,936,000
Cyber Infrastructure Resilience		
Cybersecurity Advisors	14,693,000	14,252,000
Enhanced Cybersecurity Services	17,157,000	16,642,000
Cybersecurity Education and Awareness	10,093,000	9,790,000
Subtotal, Cyber Infrastructure Resilience	41,943,000	40,684,000

	Budget Request	Recommendation
Federal Cybersecurity		
Federal Network Resilience	42,766,000	41,483,000
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation	93,780,000	91,967,000
National Cybersecurity Protection System	341,103,000	333,629,000
Subtotal, Federal Cybersecurity	477,649,000	467,079,000
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	720,557,000	702,699,000
Infrastructure Protection		
Infrastructure Capacity Building		
Sector Risk Management	44,491,000	43,156,000
Protective Security Advisors	35,677,000	34,607,000
Bombing Prevention	14,739,000	14,297,000
Infrastructure Information and Sensitive Data Protection	20,608,000	19,990,000
Subtotal, Infrastructure Capacity Building	115,515,000	112,050,000
Infrastructure Security Compliance	72,440,000	70,267,000
Subtotal, Infrastructure Protection	187,955,000	182,317,000
Emergency Communications		
Emergency Communications Preparedness	49,966,000	48,467,000
Priority Telecommunications Services.		
GETS/WPS/SRAS/TSP	56,319,000	54,629,000
Next Generation Networks Priority Services	7,636,000	7,407,000
Subtotal, Priority Telecommunications Services	63,955,000	62,036,000
Subtotal, Emergency Communications	113,921,000	110,503,000
Integrated Operations		
Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis		
National Infrastructure Simulation Analysis Center (NISAC)	8,912,000	8,645,000
Infrastructure Analysis	34,410,000	33,378,000
Subtotal, Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis	43,322,000	42,023,000
Critical Infrastructure Situational Awareness	21,222,000	21,222,000
[Defense]	(19,312,000)	(19,312,000)
Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements	46,904,000	46,904,000
[Defense]	(42,214,000)	(42,214,000)
Strategy, Policy, and Plans	14,448,000	14,448,000
[Defense]	(9,536,000)	(9,536,000)
Subtotal, Integrated Operations	125,896,000	124,597,000
Office of Biometric Identity Management		
Identity and Screening Program Operations	68,826,000	68,826,000
IDENT/Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology	150,603,000	150,603,000
Subtotal, Office of Biometric Identity Management	219,429,000	219,429,000
Mission Support	87,517,000	87,517,000
[Defense]	(27,130,000)	(27,130,000)
Total, Operations and Support	\$1,455,275,000	\$1,427,062,000

Cybersecurity

The Committee recommends \$702,699,000 for Cybersecurity, \$17,858,000 below the amount requested and \$33,285,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. The Cybersecurity PPA advances computer security preparedness and the response to cyberattacks and incidents. The program includes activities to secure federal networks, respond to incidents, disseminate actionable information, and collaborate with private sector partners to secure critical infrastructure.

The fiscal year 2017 National Defense Authorization Act required DHS to provide Congress with a departmental cybersecurity strat-

egy. The Committee urges DHS to accelerate the completion of the cybersecurity strategy in light of recent cyber events and encourages the Department to continue to engage with relevant public and private stakeholders to prevent future cyber intrusions. DHS, and its relevant components, should prioritize information technology (IT) supply chain risk management in the development of the department's cyber strategy. NPPD shall brief the Committee on IT supply chain vulnerabilities not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act.

Cyber Readiness and Response. The Committee recommends \$194,936,000 for Cyber Readiness and Response, \$6,029,000 below the amount requested and \$1,968,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

This program funds efforts to ensure the security and resilience of the nation's critical infrastructure from physical and cyber threats, including the activities of the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC). The NCCIC is the federal government's civilian hub for 24x7 cyber situational awareness, incident response, coordination, information sharing, and analysis. The Committee strongly supports NPPD's plans to expand the capabilities of NCCIC.

The Committee encourages NPPD to implement measures to increase NCCIC operational efficiency and coordination, especially with regard to the activities of the United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) and the Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team (ICS-CERT), including process improvements and increased capability to support incident response, training, and risk assessments.

Cyber Infrastructure Resilience. The Committee recommends \$40,684,000 for Cyber Infrastructure Resilience, \$1,259,000 below the amount requested and \$3,369,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

The Cyber Infrastructure Resilience program funds efforts to increase the security and resilience of critical infrastructure (CI) systems and networks through partnership and information sharing efforts with owners and operators, and promotion of cybersecurity awareness, training, and education.

The Committee is aware that NPPD is currently working to integrate election infrastructure into the National Infrastructure Protection Plan. Although the primary responsibility for securing elections belongs to state and local election officials, DHS and the federal government share information and provide technical assistance on a voluntary basis to assist them with this responsibility. The Committee encourages NPPD to continue to collaborate with key stakeholders, including state and local election officials, the Election Assistance Commission, the National Association of Secretaries of State, the National Association of State Election Directors, and the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC), to identify vulnerabilities in state election infrastructure and develop strategies to prevent cyber intrusions. NPPD shall brief the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on its assessment of such vulnerabilities and its plans to work with election officials to prevent cyber intrusions.

The recommendation supports the Enhanced Cybersecurity Services (ECS) program, a voluntary information sharing program pro-

viding classified threat information to qualified employees of CI owners and operators; the Cybersecurity Advisors (CSA) initiative; and the Cyber Education and Awareness program to develop the cybersecurity workforce pipeline.

Federal Cybersecurity. The Committee recommends \$467,079,000 for Federal Cybersecurity, \$10,570,000 below the amount requested and \$38,622,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. The recommendation supports the continued deployment of Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) technology and the National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS), also known as “EINSTEIN.”

For fiscal year 2018, the Committee encourages the acceleration of Phase II of NPPD’s non-signature based intrusion detection and prevention pilot program. The pilot should prioritize technologies from commercial and open sources that rapidly analyze anomalies to automatically discover previously unidentified malware and indicators of malicious activity. NPPD is directed to brief the Committee on the pilot program’s progress within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Infrastructure Protection

The Committee recommends \$182,317,000 for Infrastructure Protection, \$5,638,000 below the amount requested and \$3,975,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. The Infrastructure Protection program leads and coordinates national programs and policies on CI and resilience, and develops strong partnerships across government and the private sector. The program conducts and facilitates vulnerability and consequence assessments to help CI owners and operators and state, local, tribal, and territorial partners understand and address risks to CI. Additionally, it provides information on emerging threats and hazards and offers tools and training to partners to help them manage such risks to critical infrastructure.

Infrastructure Capacity Building. The Committee recommends \$112,050,000 for Infrastructure Capacity Building, \$3,465,000 below the amount requested and \$4,685,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. Infrastructure Capacity Building activities include Sector Risk Management, Protective Security Advisors, Bombing Prevention, and Infrastructure Information and Sensitive Data Protection.

The Committee supports NPPD’s efforts to pursue new, innovative technologies for rapid deployment, identify projects to solve resilient design challenges, develop tools to support infrastructure investment decisions, and create products to help detect malicious activity. Accordingly, of the amount provided for National Infrastructure Protection Plan Management, \$2,000,000 is designated for the Technology Development and Deployment Program to define agency needs, identify requirements for community level critical infrastructure protection and resilience, and rapidly develop, test, and transition to use technologies that address these needs and requirements.

Infrastructure Security Compliance. The Committee recommends \$70,267,000 for Infrastructure Security Compliance, \$2,173,000 below the amount requested and \$710,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. Funding for Infrastructure Security Com-

pliance supports efforts to secure the nation's high-risk chemical facilities through systematic regulation, inspection, and enforcement under the authority of the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Act.

Emergency Communications

The Committee recommends \$110,503,000 for Emergency Communications, \$3,418,000 below the amount requested and \$8,462,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. The Emergency Communications program is responsible for advancing the nation's interoperable emergency communications capabilities to ensure first responders and government officials are able to communicate in the event of disasters.

Emergency Communications Preparedness. The Committee recommends \$48,467,000 for Emergency Communications Preparedness, \$1,499,000 below the amount requested and \$4,370,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. The recommendation supports specialized modeling and analysis to predict and mitigate the effects of communications failures during times of crisis.

Priority Telecommunications Services. The Committee recommends \$62,036,000 for Priority Telecommunications Services (PTS), \$1,919,000 below the amount requested and \$4,092,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. Funds for PTS enable National Security/Emergency Preparedness voice telecommunications for government and industry organizations to maintain essential operations and coordinate response and recovery efforts during emergencies when networks are congested or degraded. Additionally, PTS ensures new network infrastructure is capable of satisfying priority telecommunications requirements as carriers evolve to next-generation networks.

Integrated Operations

The Committee recommends \$124,597,000 for Integrated Operations, \$1,299,000 below the amount requested and \$14,913,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. The Integrated Operations program ensures domain awareness by sustaining command and control, coordination, information sharing, and situational awareness supporting multiple mission programs. This program includes various organizations that carry out functions such as consequence analysis, decision support and modeling, 24x7 critical infrastructure watch operations, emergency preparedness, stakeholder engagement, external affairs, privacy, and strategic planning.

Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis. The Committee recommends \$42,023,000 for Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis, \$1,299,000 below the amount requested and \$143,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

The Office of Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis enhances protection of the nation's critical infrastructure through an integrated analytical approach to evaluating the potential consequences of disruption from physical or cyber threats and incidents. This analysis informs decisions to strengthen infrastructure security and resilience, as well as response and recovery efforts, during natural, man-made, or cyber incidents.

Because the country’s highly integrated electrical grid is vulnerable to cyber-attacks, physical attacks, and natural disasters, it is imperative to fully understand the interdependencies among information technology, operational technology, and physical security. Of the total recommended, \$2,000,000 is for evaluating the resiliency of utility grids through real and simulated experimentation to test technologies, train operators, and quantify impacts and risks in order to prioritize response tactics and investment strategies.

Office of Biometric Identity Management

The Committee recommends \$219,429,000 for the Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM), the same as the amount requested and \$16,000,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

OBIM provides biometric identification services to help federal, state, and local government partners accurately identify individuals they encounter to determine if they pose a risk to the United States. Through the IDENT/Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology (HART) database, OBIM shares information, provides analyses, updates watchlists, and ensures the integrity of biographic and biometric data.

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$1,451,078,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	1,476,055,000
Recommended in the bill	1,476,055,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+24,977,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$1,476,055,000 for the Federal Protective Service (FPS), the same as the amount requested and \$24,977,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. This amount is fully offset by fees collected from FPS customer agencies.

The Secretary and the Director of OMB shall certify in writing to the Committees, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, that the operations of FPS will be fully funded in fiscal year 2018 through the collection of security fees. Should insufficient fee revenue be collected to fully fund operations, an expenditure plan is required describing how security risks will be adequately addressed. Within this recommended funding level, FPS shall align staffing resources with mission requirements.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$440,035,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	335,033,000
Recommended in the bill	335,033,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 105,002,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

NPPD’s Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (PC&I) appropriation supports the planning, operational development, engineering, and acquisition of assets that support the security and resilience of physical and cyber infrastructure.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$335,033,000 for PC&I, the same as the amount requested and \$105,002,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

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

	Budget request	Recommendation
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements		
Cybersecurity		
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation	\$185,180,000	\$185,180,000
National Cybersecurity Protection System	56,129,000	56,129,000
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	241,309,000	241,309,000
Emergency Communications		
Next Generation Networks Priority Services	48,905,000	48,905,000
Subtotal, Emergency Communications	48,905,000	48,905,000
Biometric Identity Management		
IDENT/Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology	40,100,000	40,100,000
Subtotal, Biometric Identity Management	40,100,000	40,100,000
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure		
Modeling Capability Transition Environment	500,000	500,000
Subtotal, Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure	500,000	500,000
Infrastructure Protection		
Infrastructure Protection (IP) Gateway	4,219,000	4,219,000
Subtotal, Infrastructure Protection	4,219,000	4,219,000
Total, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	\$335,033,000	\$335,033,000

Cybersecurity

Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation. Recognizing the ever-changing cybersecurity landscape and the increase in associated vulnerabilities, the Committee fully supports NPPD's program strategy to evolve and extend CDM protections beyond the network to include data protection. The Assistant Secretary of NPPD for Cybersecurity and Communications shall brief the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the timeline and acquisition strategy to implement Phase 4 data protection capabilities (Digital Rights Management, Data Masking, Micro-Segmentation, Enhanced Encryption, and Mobile Device Management) across all ".gov" civilian agencies.

The Committee also encourages NPPD to invest in Network Traffic Visibility solutions in Phase 3 to enhance the detection of cyber threats across federal networks.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$6,469,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	11,126,000
Recommended in the bill	11,126,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+4,657,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	--

The Research and Development (R&D) appropriation supports the search for new or refined products and processes to maintain or increase national economic productive capacity.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$11,126,000 for R&D, the same as the amount requested and \$4,657,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

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

	Budget request	Recommendation
Research and Development		
Cybersecurity	\$4,695,000	\$4,695,000
Infrastructure Protection	2,431,000	2,431,000
Integrated Operations	4,000,000	4,000,000
Total, Research and Development	\$11,126,000	\$11,126,000

OFFICE OF HEALTH AFFAIRS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$123,548,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	111,319,000
Recommended in the bill	119,319,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	-4,229,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	+8,000,000

Mission

The Office of Health Affairs (OHA) serves as the principal authority for health and medical issues at DHS. OHA provides biological and chemical defense, medical, public health, and scientific expertise to support the DHS mission to safeguard the nation.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$123,548,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	111,319,000
Recommended in the bill	119,319,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	-4,229,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	+8,000,000

The Operations and Support (O&S) appropriation funds the management of a national biodetection system; activities to advise DHS leadership about health security issues and guide DHS policies to keep its workforce safe, and coordinate with the medical first responder community and stakeholders at all levels of government to prepare for, respond to, and recover from mass casualty incidents and health consequences of terrorism and disasters; and the development of policy, plans, and exercises related to biological and chemical defense, infectious diseases, and health security to support the DHS mission.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$119,319,000 for O&S, \$8,000,000 above the amount requested and \$4,229,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

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

	Budget request	Recommendation
Operations and Support		
Chemical and Biological Readiness	\$77,380,000	\$77,380,000
Health and Medical Readiness	4,120,000	4,120,000
Integrated Operations	1,400,000	9,400,000
Mission Support	28,419,000	28,419,000
Total, Operations and Support	\$111,319,000	\$119,319,000

The budget proposes the elimination of the National Biosurveillance Integration Center (NBIC), but provides little substantive justification or assessment of the resulting impacts on the Department and on federal, state, local, and private sector partners. Absent such justification, the recommendation includes \$8,000,000 above the request to continue to support NBIC as authorized by Public Law 110–53. The Committee encourages NBIC to continue its engagement in support of a visualization tool that incorporates data from state and local entities that can serve as a bio-preparedness tool for emergency response, emergency management, and law enforcement at all levels of government.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$11,395,532,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	10,519,570,000
Recommended in the bill	11,434,207,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+38,675,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	+914,637,000

Note: Totals include funding designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Mission

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) helps build, sustain, and improve the nation’s capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards through disaster response, recovery, and grant programs supporting first responders, emergency management, mitigation activities, and preparedness.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$1,048,551,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	1,014,748,000
Recommended in the bill	1,027,135,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	– 21,416,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	+12,387,000

Operations and Support (O&S) provides core mission development and maintenance of an integrated, nationwide capability to prepare for, mitigate against, respond to, and recover from the consequences of major disasters and emergencies regardless of cause, in partnership with other federal agencies, state, local, tribal, and territorial governments, volunteer organizations, and the private sector. Activities supported by this account incorporate the essential command and control functions, mitigate long-term risks, ensure the continuity and restoration of essential services and functions, and provide leadership to build, sustain, and improve the coordination and delivery of support to citizens and state, local, tribal, and territorial governments.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$1,027,135,000 for O&S, \$12,387,000 above the amount requested and \$21,416,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

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

	Budget request	Recommendation
Operations and Support		
Regional Operations	\$156,417,000	\$156,417,000
Mitigation	36,141,000	36,141,000
Preparedness and Protection	131,981,000	131,981,000
Response and Recovery		
Response	175,226,000	182,893,000
(Urban Search and Rescue)	(27,513,000)	(35,180,000)
Recovery	46,694,000	46,694,000
Mission Support	468,289,000	473,009,000
Total, Operations and Support	\$1,014,748,000	\$1,027,135,000
(Defense)	(42,945,000)	(42,945,000)

Mitigation

As requested, the Committee recommends \$36,141,000 for Mitigation, the same as the amount requested and \$7,928,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

The Committee remains concerned about the adequacy of protective structures in tornado-prone areas of the country. Based on studies by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, model codes requiring community safe rooms for new school buildings and other facilities associated with schools where people regularly assemble have been improved in recent years. However, such changes may be insufficient in light of the devastating storms and tornadoes that have ripped through the Midwest and southern states, which have resulted in a tragic loss of human lives and caused millions of dollars in property damage. As part of its efforts to improve the resiliency of structures, the Committee recommends that FEMA consider the adoption of uniform national guidelines for safe room design and construction, as well as a requirement that safe rooms be incorporated into the design and construction of federally-funded structures located in areas prone to severe weather and hazards.

Response and Recovery

The Committee recommends \$229,587,000 for Response and Recovery, \$7,667,000 above the amount requested and \$14,345,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. Within the recommendation is \$35,180,000 for the Urban Search and Rescue Response System (USAR), \$7,667,000 above the request, to continue to support the 28 USAR Task Forces.

House Report 114-668 directed FEMA to assess the feasibility and costs of establishing national veterinary professional emergency teams, which would deploy with USAR teams to assist with veterinary care of search and rescue canines and other related response and recovery efforts, and to brief the Committee on its assessment not later than 180 days after the date of enactment. In

conducting this assessment, the Committee encourages FEMA to work with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Department of Health and Human Services with similar veterinary emergency teams to codify best practices and ensure efforts are not duplicative across agencies.

Mission Support

The Committee recommends \$473,009,000 for Mission Support, \$4,720,000 above the amount requested and \$93,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. The increase above the request reflects the transfer of funding from the Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (PC&I) appropriation for the sustainment of the existing financial management system, which is more appropriately funded within O&S.

FEMA utilizes or supports many geospatial information systems (GIS) technologies for response, planning, and mitigation. The Committee recognizes that GIS can provide critical information to first responders but also represents a vast amount of data that can complicate response efforts, particularly for federal, state, and local governments with inadequate access to GIS solutions. FEMA should work with federal, state, and local partners to integrate GIS platforms to better inform disaster response, guide government acquisition of GIS technologies, and improve the quality of GIS tools available to first responders.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$35,273,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	89,996,000
Recommended in the bill	76,578,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+41,305,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	-13,418,000

PC&I provide funds necessary for the planning, operational development, engineering, and purchase of one or more assets prior to sustainment.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$76,578,000 for PC&I, \$13,418,000 below the amount requested and \$41,305,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

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

	Budget request	Recommendation
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements		
Operational Communications/Information Technology	\$12,018,000	\$12,018,000
Construction and Facility Improvements	44,519,000	44,519,000
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	33,459,000	20,041,000
Total, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	\$89,996,000	\$76,578,000
(Defense)	(53,262,000)	(53,262,000)

Operational Communications/Information Technology

As requested, the Committee recommends \$12,018,000 for Operational Communications/Information Technology, \$9,218,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017, to support Integrated Public Alert Warning System program modernization.

Construction and Facility Improvements

As requested, the Committee recommends \$44,519,000 for Construction and Facility Improvements, \$23,469,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. The recommendation includes \$41,244,000 for the Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center facility; \$1,778,000 for facility upgrades at the Center for Domestic Preparedness; and \$1,497,000 for the National Emergency Training Center. Consistent with prior years, FEMA shall brief the Committee on an updated capital infrastructure investment plan not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure

The Committee recommends \$20,041,000 for Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure, \$13,418,000 below the amount requested and \$8,618,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. The reduction below the request is due to the delay in financial system modernization efforts.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$2,983,458,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	2,064,130,000
Recommended in the bill	3,003,798,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+20,340,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	+939,668,000

The Federal Assistance (FA) appropriation enables FEMA to provide federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial jurisdictions with grants, training, exercises, and other support to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from terrorism and natural disasters.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$3,003,798,000 for FA, \$939,668,000 above the amount requested and \$20,340,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. The recommendation restores the cuts proposed in the budget request to FEMA's grants and education, training, and exercise programs to support first responders.

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

	Budget request	Recommendation
Federal Assistance		
Grants		
State Homeland Security Grant Program	\$349,362,000	\$467,000,000
(Operation Stonegarden)	---	(55,000,000)
Urban Area Security Initiative	448,844,000	630,000,000
(Nonprofit Security)	---	(50,000,000)
Public Transportation Security Assistance	47,809,000	100,000,000
(Amtrak Security)	---	(10,000,000)

	Budget request	Recommendation
Port Security Grants	47,809,000	100,000,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	344,344,000	345,000,000
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants	344,344,000	345,000,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants	279,335,000	350,000,000
National Predisaster Mitigation Fund	39,016,000	100,000,000
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program (RiskMAP)	---	177,531,000
Emergency Food and Shelter	---	120,000,000
Subtotal, Grants	1,900,863,000	2,734,531,000
Education, Training, and Exercises Center for Domestic Preparedness	63,771,000	63,771,000
Center for Homeland Defense and Security	17,966,000	17,966,000
Emergency Management Institute	18,824,000	18,824,000
U.S. Fire Administration	41,913,000	41,913,000
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	---	98,000,000
Continuing Training Grants	---	8,000,000
National Exercise Program	20,793,000	20,793,000
Subtotal, Education, Training, and Exercises	163,267,000	269,267,000
Total, Federal Assistance	\$2,064,130,000	\$3,003,798,000

Grants

The Committee recommends \$2,734,531,000 for Grants, \$833,668,000 above the amount requested and \$25,000,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

The Committee notes that in fiscal year 2017, \$41,000,000 was provided to reimburse state and local law enforcement for extraordinary costs associated with the protection of the President in jurisdictions where the President maintains a residence. The Committee will continue to monitor the need for additional funding for this purpose in fiscal year 2018 as the bill moves through the appropriations process.

The Committee remains concerned about potential attacks on public accommodations such as sports stadiums, movie theaters, shopping centers, and 1 other social gathering sites. These targets are especially concerning because they are easy to attack and difficult to defend. Therefore, the Committee directs the DHS to brief the Committee on the major challenges we face in securing these targets and a strategy for how federal, state, local entities, or private partnerships can better secure these targets; and what resources are available to address this threat.

State Homeland Security Grant Program. The Committee recommends \$467,000,000 for the State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP), \$117,638,000 above the amount requested and the same as the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

Within the funds available for SHSGP, the Committee recommends \$55,000,000 for Operation Stonegarden grants, which should be awarded and administered consistent with direction in prior year reports. As part of the fiscal year 2019 budget request, FEMA shall include performance measures for Operation Stonegarden that clearly demonstrate the extent to which funding for the program can be tied to progress in achieving program goals, along with estimates for how proposed funding would contribute to additional progress. These performance measures should be consistent with 31 U.S.C. 1116 and should include outcome measures, as defined by 31 U.S.C. 1115(h).

State governments play an important role in protecting individuals, businesses, and state and local agencies from cyber-attacks. The Committee notes that cybersecurity is identified as a core capability gap in the annual National Preparedness Report. While FEMA does not prescribe minimum funding amounts for specific capability gaps, FEMA is urged to continue to encourage states to address critical cybersecurity vulnerabilities through existing SHSGP grant funding.

Urban Area Security Initiative. The Committee recommends \$630,000,000 for the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI), \$181,156,000 above the amount requested and \$25,000,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. The increase above fiscal year 2017 is for the Nonprofit Security Grant Program.

The Committee expects the Secretary to prioritize UASI funding towards urban areas that are subject to the greatest terrorism risk, and to allocate resources in proportion to that risk. Consistent with fiscal year 2017, the Department shall limit UASI funding to urban areas representing up to 85 percent of the national urban area risk.

Firefighter Assistance Grants. The Committee recommends \$690,000,000 for firefighter assistance grants, of which \$345,000,000 is for the Assistance to Firefighters Grant program for firefighter equipment, training, vehicles, and other resources, and \$345,000,000 is for firefighter jobs under the Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response grant program. The total amount is \$1,312,000 above the request and the same as the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

Today, crude oil-by-rail communities and their first responders lack the equipment, training, and operational support they need to meet the public safety challenges posed by derailments. FEMA is encouraged to give high priority consideration to grants providing for planning, training, and equipment to firefighters for crude oil-by-rail and ethanol-by-rail derailment and incident response to help meet the needs of our most vulnerable communities and first responders.

National Predisaster Mitigation Fund. The Committee recommends \$100,000,000 for the National Predisaster Mitigation Fund (PDM), \$60,984,000 above the amount requested and the same as the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. PDM grants are one of the only sources of federal mitigation funding for communities prior to a disaster. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that these types of investments lead to significant savings by mitigating risks, reducing damage from future disasters, and lowering flood insurance premiums.

Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis. The Committee recommends \$177,531,000 for Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis, \$177,531,000 above the amount requested and the same as the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. In lieu of discretionary funding for FEMA's Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning (Risk MAP) program, the fiscal year 2018 budget proposed to establish a new surcharge on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) policies to fund these activities. The Committee believes the Risk MAP program is critical to a wide range of users, not just flood insurance policy holders. In addition to informing flood insurance rates, flood mapping data is used to establish zoning, land use, and building standards, and to support infrastructure, transportation,

and emergency management planning and response. Therefore, the recommendation sustains funding for the program at fiscal year 2017 levels.

Accurate flood mapping data is the foundation of ensuring that communities are resilient in the face of disaster. FEMA's data collection and modeling processes must be transparent from beginning to end and involve the active participation of local jurisdictions to ensure maps accurately reflect local conditions and minimize costs to local communities. FEMA is directed to assess its existing processes to identify potential areas for improvement, including the process for reviewing and responding to appeals of preliminary Flood Insurance Rate Maps received from local communities. FEMA shall brief the Committee not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on any changes planned or implemented as a result of this assessment.

Further, FEMA is directed to allocate flood map funding to assist local governments and cooperating technical partners in acquiring the data collection tools necessary to produce accurate, local data that meet FEMA's standards for use in the agency's modeling processes to re-map local jurisdictions.

Education, Training, and Exercises

The Committee recommends \$269,267,000 for Education, Training, and Exercises, \$106,000,000 above the amount requested and \$4,660,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

The Committee recognizes that FEMA plays a unique role in raising the baseline capabilities of all first responders and is committed to maintaining unique FEMA training opportunities related to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives incidents to improve national readiness.

National Domestic Preparedness Consortium. The Committee recommends \$98,000,000 for the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (NDPC), \$98,000,000 above the amount requested and \$3,000,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. The NDPC provides critical training for the counter-terrorism preparedness needs of the nation's emergency first responders within the context of all hazards, including chemical, biological, radiological, and explosive weapons of mass destruction.

Continuing Training Grants. The Committee recommends \$8,000,000 for Continuing Training Grants, \$8,000,000 above the amount requested and the same as the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. Funding supports training related to: crisis management for school-based incidents; mass fatality planning and response; the development of emergency operations plans, including interagency communications and coordination and response planning for individuals with access and functional needs; rail car safety, particularly for the transportation of crude oil and other hazardous materials; media engagement strategies for first responders; agro-terrorism; food and animal safety; environmental health and hazardous materials incidents; and the development and delivery of cybersecurity-related training, exercises, and technical assistance. Within the total, FEMA shall prioritize funding of not less than \$3,000,000, to be competitively awarded, for FEMA-certified rural and tribal training.

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$7,328,515,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	7,351,720,000
Recommended in the bill	7,327,720,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	– 795,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	– 24,000,000

Note: Totals include funding designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEMA uses the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) appropriation to direct, coordinate, manage, and fund eligible response and recovery efforts associated with domestic major disasters and emergencies that overwhelm state and tribal resources pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, P.L. 93–288 (as amended). Specifically, the DRF supports the pre-disaster surge of personnel, equipment, and supplies; response and recovery efforts following emergency declarations and major disaster declarations; fire management assistance grants (FMAG); and Disaster Readiness and Support. Response and recovery activities include emergency protection and debris removal; the repair and replacement of qualifying disaster-damaged public infrastructure and facilities; eligible hazard mitigation initiatives; financial assistance to eligible disaster survivors; and FMAG for qualifying large wildfires on non-federal property.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends a total of \$7,327,720,000 for the DRF, including \$6,793,000,000 that is designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. Consistent with the fiscal year 2017 DHS Appropriations Act, the recommendation does not include the proposed \$24,000,000 transfer to the OIG for audits of disaster-related grant awards, and instead provides the funds directly to the OIG for better congressional oversight.

While prior year statutory requirements for annual and monthly DRF reporting are not continued, FEMA shall submit to the Committees and post to the Agency’s website such information in the same manner as directed in Public Law 114 4.

The Committee recognizes the economic stress that can be placed on rural regions of the nation following a disaster. In particular, many rural communities located in states with large population centers are often disadvantaged by the disaster declaration process. The Disaster Declaration Improvement Act (H.R. 1665), which passed the House unanimously on May 5, 2017, directs the Administrator of FEMA, in making recommendations to the President regarding a major disaster declaration, to give greater weight and consideration to severe local impact of disasters. FEMA shall brief the Committee not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on how FEMA would implement this directive if enacted in law.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$181,799,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	253,500,000
Recommended in the bill	203,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+21,701,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	-50,000,000

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is a voluntary federal program that enables property owners to purchase flood insurance when participating communities adopt and enforce floodplain management requirements that reduce the future economic impact of floods on private and public structures.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$13,573,000 for salaries and expenses associated with flood management and \$189,927,000 for flood plain management and flood mapping. Flood mitigation funds are available until September 30, 2019, and are offset by premium collections. In addition, the bill establishes obligation limitations on the use of mandatory NFIP collections, including \$175,000,000 for flood mitigation and flood mitigation assistance grants and \$5,000,000 for the Office of the Flood Insurance Advocate (OFIA). The recommendation does not include the proposals to establish a new surcharge or to increase premiums and surcharges on flood insurance policies, as the authorization of these proposals is not under the jurisdiction of this Committee.

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

	Budget Request	Recommendation
National Flood Insurance Fund		
Floodplain Management and Mapping	\$239,927,000	\$189,927,000
Mission Support	13,573,000	13,573,000
Total, National Flood Insurance Fund	\$253,500,000	\$203,500,000
Offsetting Fee Collections	-253,500,000	-203,500,000

The Committee continues to support the OFIA and encourages the Advocate to assist policy holders in accessing resources to validate applicable premium rates as FEMA establishes the rating criteria for all NFIP policies. The Advocate is required to aid potential policy holders under the NFIP in obtaining and verifying accurate and reliable flood insurance rate information when purchasing or renewing a flood insurance policy under the Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014.

Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) are the basis for establishing the floodplain management responsibilities of communities participating in the Community Rating System program and for determining which properties require flood insurance coverage as a condition of receiving a mortgage from a federally regulated or insured lender. The Committee is aware that, as FEMA updates FIRMs across the country, it requests documentation from local communities and levee sponsors to demonstrate that levees meet or continue to meet the regulatory criteria for accreditation. According to a November 2014 Memorandum of Understanding between FEMA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), levee in-

spection reports by USACE may satisfy certain criteria for FEMA accreditation. FEMA is directed to work closely with USACE to share information related to levee accreditation and avoid imposing unnecessary costs on levee sponsors or surrounding communities.

In many communities, particularly in coastal areas, there are often a relatively small number of high-value homes existing alongside far more modest homes and businesses that have been present for decades, with a commensurate disparity in household income and financial resources. The Committee is aware of concerns that the use of micro-simulation models in determining eligibility for NFIP vouchers would result in skewed assumptions regarding average home values and incomes of NFIP policy holders, resulting in the disqualification of some homeowners who truly need the vouchers. As a means to address affordability of the NFIP, it is critical that accurate data be used in determining eligibility for and distribution of vouchers. For the forthcoming statutorily mandated affordability framework in which vouchers are being considered, FEMA is directed to collaborate with the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the U.S. Census Bureau to use data on actual home values and household income instead of simply relying on micro-simulation modeling.

TITLE III—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

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

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

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

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

Section 305. The Committee continues and modifies a provision allowing reimbursements for the costs of providing humanitarian relief to unaccompanied alien children and to alien adults and their minor children to be an eligible use for certain Homeland Security grants.

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

TITLE IV—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$121,139,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	131,513,000
Recommended in the bill	131,513,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+10,374,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	--

Mission

The mission of United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) is to adjudicate and grant immigration and citizenship benefits, provide accurate and useful information to customers, and promote an awareness and understanding of citizenship in support of immigrant integration, while protecting the integrity of the nation's immigration system. Funded primarily through fees, the only discretionary spending is for the E-Verify program, an information technology system that enables employers to determine a job applicant's eligibility to work in the United States.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$103,912,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	108,856,000
Recommended in the bill	108,856,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+4,944,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

The USCIS Operations and Support (O&S) appropriation encompasses the funding for ongoing mission operations, mission support, and associated management and administration costs of the E-Verify program.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$108,856,000 in discretionary funding for O&S, the same as the amount requested and \$4,944,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

The Committee directs DHS, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to brief the Committee on changes to the vetting process for benefit programs, as directed by the Executive Order, *Protecting the Nation from Foreign Terrorist Entry into the United States*.

As in prior years, the bill makes available \$10,000,000 in fee revenue to support the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program. In addition, USCIS continues to have the authority to accept private donations to support this program. The Committee directs USCIS to provide an update on its planned use of this authority not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

The Committee directs DHS to administer the H-2B and H-2A visa programs in a manner consistent with the law and to continue to process applications as quickly as possible.

As directed in House Report 114-668, USCIS shall continue to brief the Committee on its framework for prioritizing Immigration Benefit Fraud Assessments, to include how USCIS currently applies fraud prevention and detection techniques.

The Committee encourages USCIS to maintain naturalization fees at an affordable level and expects the continued use of fee waivers for applicants who can demonstrate an inability to pay the naturalization fee. USCIS is also encouraged to consider whether the current naturalization fee is a barrier to naturalization for those earning between 150 percent and 200 percent of the federal poverty guidelines, who are not currently eligible for a fee waiver.

A recent GAO report on the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) system (GAO-17-204) found that, while the system accurately reported the status of benefit applicants 99 percent of the time, the majority of user agencies did not complete additional steps to verify an applicant's immigration status when prompted by the system to do so. In addition, the report found that USCIS's mechanisms for allowing benefit applicants to correct inaccurate personal information was inadequate, and concluded that the SAVE Monitoring and Compliance Branch lacks a documented, risk-based strategy for monitoring user agencies. The Committee expects USCIS to provide regular updates on the status of complying with the report's nine recommendations.

The Committee encourages USCIS to work with CBP to provide lawful permanent residents who arrive at ports of entry with information about the naturalization process and to encourage them to apply for U.S. citizenship. USCIS and CBP can provide this information through Automated Passport Control self-service kiosks or through naturalization videos or signage created by the Office of Citizenship for display at USCIS locations and in the passport control or customs lines where lawful permanent residents wait to re-enter the United States.

The Committee urges USCIS to dedicate additional resources to the adjudication of U visas for victims of certain crimes who have suffered mental or physical abuse and are helpful to law enforcement or government officials in the investigation or prosecution of criminal activity.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$15,227,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	22,657,000
Recommended in the bill	22,657,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	7,430,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

The USCIS Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (PC&I) appropriation funds the planning and acquisition costs for the E-Verify program, which helps U.S. employers ensure they have a legal workforce by providing employment authorization status verification of their recently hired employees. The PC&I appropriation helps ensure the integrity of the immigration system through strengthening and modernizing the infrastructure supporting the E-Verify program.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$22,657,000 in discretionary funding for PC&I, the same as the request and \$7,430,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTERS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$242,518,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	272,759,000
Recommended in the bill	260,099,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+17,581,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	-12,660,000

Mission

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) serves as an interagency law enforcement training organization for over 90 federal agencies and numerous state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement agencies.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$242,518,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	272,759,000
Recommended in the bill	260,099,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+17,581,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	-12,660,000

The Operations and Support (O&S) appropriation funds expenses in support of the Law Enforcement Training and Mission Support PPAs, including: salaries and benefits; supplies, services, and equipment; travel; basic training tuition and overhead; minor construction and maintenance; and supplies, services, and equipment, among other expenses.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$260,099,000 for O&S, \$12,660,000 below the amount requested and \$17,581,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. The reduction to the request reflects updated hiring timelines by CBP and ICE.

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

	Budget Request	Recommended
Operations and Support		
Law Enforcement Training	\$244,725,000	\$232,065,000
Mission Support	28,034,000	28,034,000
Total, Operations and Support	\$272,759,000	\$260,099,000

The Director of FLETC shall schedule basic or advanced law enforcement training, or both, at all four training facilities to ensure they are operated at the highest capacity throughout the fiscal year.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$781,746,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	627,324,000
Recommended in the bill	638,100,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	-143,646,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	+10,776,000

Mission

The mission of the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) is to conduct and support research, development, developmental and operational testing and evaluation, and the timely transition of homeland security capabilities to federal, state, and local operational end users.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$311,122,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	254,618,000
Recommended in the bill	254,618,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 56,504,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

The Operations and Support (O&S) appropriation funds the management of S&T activities to deliver advanced technology solutions to DHS components and first responders.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$254,618,000 for O&S, the same as the amount requested and \$56,504,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

Without prejudice, and due to funding limitations, the recommendation does not include support for three laboratory facilities owned and operated by S&T that the Administration proposed for closure. Although the Department has asserted that much of the work performed at these facilities is not directly tied to the DHS mission or that research and capabilities within the DHS mission space may be replicated at other facilities, it has not sufficiently justified the proposed closures or adequately planned for how their operations will be either phased out or could be realigned to other agencies. The closure of the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory and the Chemical Security Analysis Center will reduce the ability the homeland security community to prepare, protect and respond to radiological, nuclear and chemical threats. In addition, the Committee is very concerned that the closure of the National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center (NBACC) will result in a loss in capability to the federal government in the field of bio-forensics and bio-threats, which has broader implications for the safety of the American people. Therefore, the Committee directs S&T to work with other federal stakeholders which utilize the facility to determine whether NBACC should be transitioned to another agency and, if so, plan, prepare for, and implement an orderly transition during fiscal year 2018. S&T and other federal stakeholders identified by S&T, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall jointly brief the Committee not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on its transition plan and timeline for execution. If the joint determination is for S&T to maintain ownership of NBACC, the briefing shall address an appropriate plan for other federal stakeholders to reimburse S&T for their share of the costs incurred to operate the facility, conduct R&D, and perform additional activities in furtherance of those agencies missions. In the meantime, pending final dispositions on the proposed closures of the three labs in a final appropriations Act, S&T is directed to refrain from making any final decisions that would begin or require the closure of the three labs.

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

	Budget request	Recommendation
Operations and Support		
Laboratory Facilities	\$92,243,000	\$92,243,000

	Budget request	Recommendation
Acquisition and Operations Analysis	42,552,000	42,552,000
Mission Support	119,823,000	119,823,000
Total, Operations and Support	\$254,618,000	\$254,618,000

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$470,624,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	372,706,000
Recommended in the bill	383,482,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	– 87,142,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	+10,776,000

The Research and Development (R&D) appropriation funds state-of-the-art technology and solutions to meet the needs of DHS components and the first responder community, including critical homeland security-related research and education at U.S. colleges and universities to address high-priority, DHS-related challenges and to enhance homeland security capabilities over the long term.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends \$383,482,000 for R&D, \$10,776,000 above the amount requested and \$87,142,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

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

	Budget request	Recommendation
Research and Development		
Research, Development, and Innovation	\$342,982,000	\$342,982,000
University Programs	29,724,000	40,500,000
Total, Research and Development	\$372,706,000	\$383,482,000

Research, Development, and Innovation

The Committee recommends \$342,982,000 for Research, Development, and Innovation (RD&I), the same as the amount requested and \$87,142,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. S&T is directed to brief the Committee not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the proposed allocation of RD&I funds by project and thrust area, and to update the Committee on any changes from the original allocation.

The Committee supports the continued implementation of the Integrated Product Team process, which prioritizes R&D activities across the Department and directly links S&T projects to component-identified and validated technological capability gaps. Further, the Committee continues to support S&T's Apex programs, which focus on critical research areas such as developing and fielding next generation first responder technology.

The Committee recognizes the importance of the resilience and security of the nation's critical infrastructure—both physical and cyber—to national security and economic vitality. S&T is encouraged to support R&D and education initiatives to strengthen these efforts in a collaborative, interdisciplinary manner that leverages

the private sector, academic institutions, industry, and other federal government organizations.

S&T and the Coast Guard are encouraged to continue existing partnerships with museums and schools on oceanographic programs that support science, technology, engineering, and math education, and consider expanding these programs with minority-serving institutions.

The Committee encourages the continued collaboration between S&T and the Israeli Ministry of Public Security in the development of first responder and cybersecurity technologies, as authorized in Public Law 114–304.

The Committee is concerned with the security vulnerabilities of our nation's mass transit and passenger rail systems, and the ability of violent extremist organizations or individuals to exploit weaknesses in existing rail safety systems. Therefore, the Committee strongly encourages DHS to explore ways to better utilize its laboratory facilities to rapidly research, develop, prototype, and deploy cutting-edge counterterrorism technologies to close any counterterrorism gaps in our mass transit and passenger rail systems.

The Committee supports S&T's efforts to develop, promote, and transfer open source software and other open technologies, including activities conducted through the DHS Homeland Open Security Technology program and associated activities.

The Committee is aware of a recent datacasting pilot program which DHS conducted in collaboration with Houston Public Media and the Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory. The Committee is encouraged by this novel application of existing technology and use of available electromagnetic spectrum and requests a briefing on this program and the Department's plans for future deployment within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

The Committee commends DHS on issuing its *Plan to Support Increased Public Access to the Results of Research Funded by the Federal Government* on December 27, 2016. The Committee urges the Department to continue its efforts towards full implementation of the plan and directs S&T to provide an update on its progress not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

The Committee supports the new S&T Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems Demonstration Range Facility, and encourages S&T to leverage this facility to advance research on maritime UAS systems and sensors.

The Committee is aware of ongoing R&D by both S&T and the Coast Guard on promising technologies that can search wide swaths of open ocean from an aircraft and detect a person in the water. These technologies have the potential to greatly enhance the Coast Guard's search and rescue mission, as well as be used in several other homeland security applications. S&T and the Coast Guard are encouraged to continue their efforts in this field and to brief the Committees on the status not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

University Programs

The Committee recommends \$40,500,000 for University Programs, \$10,776,000 above the amount requested and the same as the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. The recommendation re-

stores the proposed cuts to University Programs to ensure S&T's ability to maintain 10 Centers of Excellence. The Committee encourages S&T to prioritize collaborations with research universities to support research in critical homeland security topics, including border security, cybersecurity, supply chain defense, biological threats, animal defense, modeling and simulation, and first responder safety.

DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$352,484,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	330,440,000
Recommended in the bill	330,440,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 22,044,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

Mission

The mission of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office is to prevent nuclear terrorism by continuously improving capabilities to deter, detect, respond to, and attribute attacks, in coordination with domestic and international partners.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$50,042,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	54,664,000
Recommended in the bill	54,664,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+4,622,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

The Operations and Support (O&S) appropriation supports the day-to-day operation and maintenance of the organization, including, but not limited to, salaries, services, supplies, utilities, travel, training, and transportation, as well as minor procurement, construction, and improvement projects.

Recommendation

As requested, the Committee recommends \$54,664,000 for O&S, \$4,622,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$101,053,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	87,096,000
Recommended in the bill	87,096,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 13,957,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (PC&I) provides funds necessary for the planning, operational development, engineering, and purchase of one or more assets prior to sustainment.

Recommendation

As requested, the Committee recommends \$87,096,000 for PC&I, \$13,957,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

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

	Budget request	Recommendation
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements		
Large Scale Detection Systems	\$62,524,000	\$62,524,000
Human Portable Radiation/Nuclear Detection Systems	24,572,000	24,572,000
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	\$87,096,000	\$87,096,000

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$155,061,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	144,161,000
Recommended in the bill	144,161,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 10,900,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	-- --

The Research and Development (R&D) appropriation supports fundamental knowledge discovery, basic and applied research, technology and systems development leading to product acquisition, test and evaluation, and associated costs.

Recommendation

As requested, the Committee recommends \$144,161,000 for R&D, \$10,900,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

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

	Budget request	Recommendation
Research and Development		
Architecture Planning and Analysis	\$15,937,000	\$15,937,000
Transformational Research and Development	60,581,000	60,581,000
Detection Capability Development	15,155,000	15,155,000
Detection Capability Assessments	34,127,000	34,127,000
Nuclear Forensics	18,361,000	18,361,000
Total, Research and Development	\$144,161,000	\$144,161,000

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$46,328,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	44,519,000
Recommended in the bill	44,519,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 1,809,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	-- --

The Federal Assistance (FA) appropriation supports integration and outreach efforts necessary to ensure that federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial (FSLTT) partners have access to and the knowledge of how to leverage available resources to support the radiological/nuclear detection mission. It also helps ensure that radiological/nuclear detection equipment deployed by FSLTT partners are accompanied by the appropriate concepts of operations, training, exercises, and radiological/nuclear alarm response protocols.

Recommendation

As requested, the Committee recommends \$44,519,000 for FA, \$1,809,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

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

	Budget request	Recommendation
Federal Assistance		
Federal, State, Local, Territorial, and Tribal Support	\$23,384,000	\$23,384,000
Securing the Cities	21,135,000	21,135,000
Total, Federal Assistance	\$44,519,000	\$44,519,000

TITLE IV—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

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

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

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

Section 404. The Committee continues a provision making immigration examination fee collections explicitly available for immigrant integration grants, not to exceed \$10,000,000, in fiscal year 2018.

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

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

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

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

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS AND RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)

Section 501. The Committee continues a provision limiting the availability of appropriations to one year unless otherwise expressly provided.

Section 502. The Committee continues a provision providing that unexpended balances of prior year appropriations may be merged with new appropriation accounts and used for the same purpose, subject to reprogramming guidelines.

Section 503. The Committee continues and modifies a provision limiting authority to reprogram funds within an appropriation above a specified threshold unless the Department provides notification to the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days in advance, and providing authority to transfer not more than 5 percent between appropriations accounts, with a requirement for a 30-day advance notification. A detailed funding table identifying each congressional control level for reprogramming purposes is included at the end of this report.

These reprogramming and transfer requirements shall be complied with by all agencies funded by the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2017. In addition, the Department shall submit reprogramming and transfer notifications on a timely basis and 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 notification submitted to the Committees should include a detailed table showing the proposed revisions at the account, program, project, and activity level to the funding and FTE levels for the current fiscal year and the levels requested in the President's budget for the following fiscal year.

The Department shall manage its programs and activities within the levels appropriated, and should only submit reprogramming or transfer notifications in cases of unforeseeable and compelling circumstances that could not have been predicted when formulating the budget request for the budget year. When the Department submits a reprogramming or transfer notification to the Committees and does not receive identical responses from the House and the Senate, it is expected to reconcile the House and the Senate differences before proceeding.

The Department is not to submit a notification for a reprogramming or transfer of funds after June 30 except in extraordinary circumstances that imminently threaten the safety of human life or the protection of property. If a reprogramming or transfer is needed after June 30, the notice should contain sufficient documentation as to why it meets this statutory exception.

Deobligated funds are also subject to the reprogramming and transfer guidelines and requirements set forth in this section.

The Secretary is permitted to transfer up to \$20,000,000 to address immigration emergencies.

Section 504. The Committee continues a provision by reference prohibiting funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department to make payment to the Working Capital Fund (WCF), except for activities and amounts allowed in the President's fiscal year 2018 budget request. Funds provided to the WCF are available until expended. The Department can only charge components for direct usage of the WCF and these funds may be used only for the purposes consistent with the WCF uses of the contributing component. Any funds paid in advance or for reimbursement must reflect the full cost of each service. The Department shall submit a notification prior to adding a new activity to the fund or eliminating an existing activity from the fund. For activities added to the fund, such notifications shall detail the source of funds by PPA. In addition, the Department shall submit quarterly WCF execution reports to the Committees that include activity-level detail.

Section 505. The Committee continues a provision providing that not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances from prior year appropriations for each Operations and Support appropriation, the Coast Guard's Operating Expenses appropriation, and amounts for salaries and expenses in the Coast Guard's Reserve Training and Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements accounts, shall remain available through fiscal year 2019, subject to section 503 reprogramming requirements.

Section 506. The Committee continues a provision that deems intelligence activities to be specifically authorized during fiscal year 2018 until the enactment of an Act authorizing intelligence activities for fiscal year 2018.

Section 507. The Committee continues a provision requiring notification to the Committees at least three days before DHS executes or announces grant allocations; grant awards; contract awards, including contracts covered by the Federal Acquisition Regulation; other transaction agreements; letters of intent; a task or delivery order on multiple award contracts totaling \$1,000,000 or more; a task or delivery order greater than \$10,000,000 from multi-year funds; or sole-source grant awards. Notifications shall include a description of projects or activities to be funded and their location, including city, county, and state.

Section 508. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting all agencies from purchasing, constructing, or leasing additional facilities for federal law enforcement training without advance notification to the Committees.

Section 509. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds for any construction, repair, alteration, or acquisition project for which a prospectus, if required under chapter 33 of title 40, United States Code, has not been approved.

Section 510. The Committee continues a provision that consolidates by reference prior-year statutory provisions related to a contracting officer's technical representative training; sensitive security information; and the use of funds in conformance with section 303 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

Section 511. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds in contravention of the Buy American Act.

Section 512. The Committee continues a provision regarding the oath of allegiance required by section 337 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Section 513. The Committee continues a provision by reference that prohibits funding for any position designated as a Principal Federal Official during a Stafford Act declared disaster or emergency.

Section 514. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds for planning, testing, piloting, or developing a national identification card.

Section 515. The Committee continues a provision directing that any official required by this Act to report or certify to the Committees on Appropriations may not delegate such authority unless expressly authorized to do so in this Act.

Section 516. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds for the transfer or release of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba into or within the United States.

Section 517. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds in this Act to be used for first-class travel.

Section 518. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to employ illegal workers as described in Section 274A(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Section 519. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act to pay for award or incentive fees for contractors with below satisfactory

performance or performance that fails to meet the basic requirements of the contract.

Section 520. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to enter into a federal contract unless the contract meets requirements of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 or chapter 137 of title 10 U.S.C., and the Federal Acquisition Regulation, unless the contract is otherwise authorized by statute without regard to this section.

Section 521. The Committee continues and modifies a provision providing \$42,233,000 for financial systems modernization activities.

Section 522. The Committee continues a provision requiring DHS computer systems to block electronic access to pornography, except for law enforcement purposes.

Section 523. The Committee continues a provision regarding the transfer of firearms by federal law enforcement personnel.

Section 524. The Committee continues a provision regarding funding restrictions and reporting requirements related to conferences occurring outside of the United States.

Section 525. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds to reimburse any federal department or agency for its participation in a National Special Security Event.

Section 526. The Committee continues a provision requiring a notification, including justification materials, prior to implementing any structural pay reform that affects more than 100 full-time positions or costs more than \$5,000,000.

Section 527. The Committee continues a provision directing the Department to post on a public website reports required by the Committees on Appropriations unless public posting compromises homeland or national security or contains proprietary information.

Section 528. The Committee continues a provision authorizing minor procurement, construction, and improvements under Operations and Support appropriations, as specified.

Section 529. The Committee continues a provision related to the Arms Trade Treaty.

Section 530. The Committee includes a new provision to authorize DHS to fund out of existing discretionary appropriations the expenses of primary and secondary schooling of eligible dependents in areas in territories where Department of Defense schools are unavailable and public schools available do not adequately meet education requirements.

Section 531. The Committee continues and modifies a provision rescinding unobligated balances from specified programs.

Section 532. The Committee continues a provision rescinding specified funds from the Treasury Forfeiture Fund.

Section 533. The Committee continues and modifies a provision rescinding unobligated balances from the FEMA DRF.

Section 534. The Committee includes a provision allowing the Department to designate ports of entry.

Section 535. The Committee includes a provision prohibiting ICE from paying for abortions except in certain circumstances.

Section 536. The Committee includes a provision prohibiting ICE from requiring any person to perform an abortion.

Section 537. The Committee includes a provision to clarify ICE's obligation to provide escort services outside the detention facility.

Section 538. The Committee includes a provision regarding the H-2A seasonal agriculture worker program.

Section 539. The Committee includes a provision granting lawful permanent resident status in the U.S. to Charlie Gard and his family for the purposes of medical treatment.

Section 540. The Committee includes a provision changing the statute of limitations for the recovery of FEMA Public Assistance Grants.

Section 541. The Committee includes a Spending Reduction Account, as required in House of Representatives Rules.

APPROPRIATIONS CAN BE USED ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH
MADE

Title 31 of the United States Code makes clear that appropriations can be used only for the purposes for which they were appropriated as follows:

Section 1301. Application.

(a) Appropriations shall be applied only to the objects for which the appropriations were made except as otherwise provided by law.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPORT REQUIREMENTS

The following items are included in accordance with various requirements of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 1

Date: July 18, 2017

Measure: Homeland Security Appropriations Bill, FY 2018

Motion by: Ms. Roybal-Allard

Description of Motion: To provide \$2,300,000,000 to the Coast Guard for acquisition of heavy polar icebreakers, offset by a cut of \$1,571,239,000 from U.S. Customs and Border Protection for Border Assets and Infrastructure and a cut of \$704,530,000 from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement for Enforcement and Removal Operations.

Results: Defeated 22 yeas to 30 nays.

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
 Mr. Bishop
 Mr. Cartwright
 Ms. Clark
 Mr. Cuellar
 Ms. DeLauro
 Ms. Kaptur
 Mr. Kilmer
 Ms. Lee
 Mrs. Lowey
 Ms. McCollum
 Ms. Meng
 Ms. Pingree
 Mr. Pocan
 Mr. Price
 Mr. Quigley
 Ms. Roybal-Allard
 Mr. Ruppertsberger
 Mr. Ryan
 Mr. Serrano
 Mr. Visclosky
 Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
 Mr. Amodei
 Mr. Calvert
 Mr. Carter
 Mr. Cole
 Mr. Culberson
 Mr. Dent
 Mr. Diaz-Balart
 Mr. Fleischmann
 Mr. Fortenberry
 Mr. Frelinghuysen
 Ms. Granger
 Mr. Graves
 Dr. Harris
 Ms. Herrera Beutler
 Mr. Jenkins
 Mr. Joyce
 Mr. Moolenaar
 Mr. Newhouse
 Mr. Palazzo
 Mrs. Roby
 Mr. Rogers
 Mr. Rooney
 Mr. Simpson
 Mr. Stewart
 Mr. Taylor
 Mr. Valadao
 Mr. Womack
 Mr. Yoder
 Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 2

Date: July 18, 2017

Measure: Homeland Security Appropriations Bill, FY 2018

Motion by: Mr. Aderholt

Description of Motion: To prohibit the use of funds for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to pay for abortions, except for cases in which the life of the mother would be endangered or in the case of rape or incest; to prohibit the use of funds to require a person to perform or facilitate an abortion; and to clarify ICE's obligation to provide escort services outside of detention facilities.

Results: Adopted 29 yeas to 21 nays.

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aderholt
 Mr. Calvert
 Mr. Carter
 Mr. Cole
 Mr. Cuellar
 Mr. Culberson
 Mr. Dent
 Mr. Diaz-Balart
 Mr. Fleischmann
 Mr. Fortenberry
 Mr. Frelinghuysen
 Ms. Granger
 Mr. Graves
 Dr. Harris
 Ms. Herrera Beutler
 Mr. Jenkins
 Mr. Joyce
 Mr. Moolenaar
 Mr. Palazzo
 Mrs. Roby
 Mr. Rogers
 Mr. Rooney
 Mr. Simpson
 Mr. Stewart
 Mr. Taylor
 Mr. Valadao
 Mr. Womack
 Mr. Yoder
 Mr. Young

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aguilar
 Mr. Bishop
 Mr. Cartwright
 Ms. Clark
 Ms. DeLauro
 Ms. Kaptur
 Mr. Kilmer
 Ms. Lee
 Mrs. Lowey
 Ms. McCollum
 Ms. Meng
 Ms. Pingree
 Mr. Pocan
 Mr. Price
 Mr. Quigley
 Ms. Roybal-Allard
 Mr. Ruppertsberger
 Mr. Ryan
 Mr. Serrano
 Mr. Visclosky
 Ms. Wasserman Schultz

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 3

Date: July 18, 2017

Measure: Homeland Security Appropriations Bill, FY 2018

Motion by: Mr. Pocan

Description of Motion: To prohibit the use of funds to administer certain requirements of Executive Order 13780 with respect to specified family relationship categories.

Results: Defeated 23 yeas to 29 nays.

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
 Mr. Bishop
 Mr. Cartwright
 Ms. Clark
 Mr. Cuellar
 Ms. DeLauro
 Mr. Dent
 Ms. Kaptur
 Mr. Kilmer
 Ms. Lee
 Mrs. Lowey
 Ms. McCollum
 Ms. Meng
 Ms. Pingree
 Mr. Pocan
 Mr. Price
 Mr. Quigley
 Ms. Roybal-Allard
 Mr. Ruppertsberger
 Mr. Ryan
 Mr. Serrano
 Mr. Visclosky
 Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
 Mr. Amodei
 Mr. Calvert
 Mr. Carter
 Mr. Cole
 Mr. Culberson
 Mr. Diaz-Balart
 Mr. Fleischmann
 Mr. Fortenberry
 Mr. Frelinghuysen
 Ms. Granger
 Mr. Graves
 Dr. Harris
 Ms. Herrera Beutler
 Mr. Jenkins
 Mr. Joyce
 Mr. Moolenaar
 Mr. Newhouse
 Mr. Palazzo
 Mrs. Roby
 Mr. Rogers
 Mr. Rooney
 Mr. Simpson
 Mr. Stewart
 Mr. Taylor
 Mr. Valadao
 Mr. Womack
 Mr. Yoder
 Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 4

Date: July 18, 2017

Measure: Homeland Security Appropriations Bill, FY 2018

Motion by: Mr. Serrano

Description of Motion: To prohibit the use of funds to detain, remove, deport, or exclude the parent of a child who is a U.S. citizen under 18 years of age.

Results: Defeated 22 yeas to 30 nays.

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
 Mr. Bishop
 Mr. Cartwright
 Ms. Clark
 Mr. Cuellar
 Ms. DeLauro
 Ms. Kaptur
 Mr. Kilmer
 Ms. Lee
 Mrs. Lowey
 Ms. McCollum
 Ms. Meng
 Ms. Pingree
 Mr. Pocan
 Mr. Price
 Mr. Quigley
 Ms. Roybal-Allard
 Mr. Ruppertsberger
 Mr. Ryan
 Mr. Serrano
 Mr. Visclosky
 Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
 Mr. Amodei
 Mr. Calvert
 Mr. Carter
 Mr. Cole
 Mr. Culberson
 Mr. Dent
 Mr. Diaz-Balart
 Mr. Fleischmann
 Mr. Fortenberry
 Mr. Frelinghuysen
 Ms. Granger
 Mr. Graves
 Dr. Harris
 Ms. Herrera Beutler
 Mr. Jenkins
 Mr. Joyce
 Mr. Moolenaar
 Mr. Newhouse
 Mr. Palazzo
 Mrs. Roby
 Mr. Rogers
 Mr. Rooney
 Mr. Simpson
 Mr. Stewart
 Mr. Taylor
 Mr. Valadao
 Mr. Womack
 Mr. Yoder
 Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 5

Date: July 18, 2017

Measure: Homeland Security Appropriations Bill, FY 2018

Motion by: Mr. Price

Description of Motion: To provide \$543,000,000 for U.S. Customs and Border Protection for officer hiring and \$161,500,000 for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) for Homeland Security Investigations, offset by a cut of \$704,500,000 from ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations.

Results: Defeated 22 yeas to 30 nays.

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
 Mr. Bishop
 Mr. Cartwright
 Ms. Clark
 Mr. Cuellar
 Ms. DeLauro
 Ms. Kaptur
 Mr. Kilmer
 Ms. Lee
 Mrs. Lowey
 Ms. McCollum
 Ms. Meng
 Ms. Pingree
 Mr. Pocan
 Mr. Price
 Mr. Quigley
 Ms. Roybal-Allard
 Mr. Ruppersberger
 Mr. Ryan
 Mr. Serrano
 Mr. Visclosky
 Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
 Mr. Amodei
 Mr. Calvert
 Mr. Carter
 Mr. Cole
 Mr. Culberson
 Mr. Dent
 Mr. Diaz-Balart
 Mr. Fleischmann
 Mr. Fortenberry
 Mr. Frelinghuysen
 Ms. Granger
 Mr. Graves
 Dr. Harris
 Ms. Herrera Beutler
 Mr. Jenkins
 Mr. Joyce
 Mr. Moolenaar
 Mr. Newhouse
 Mr. Palazzo
 Mrs. Roby
 Mr. Rogers
 Mr. Rooney
 Mr. Simpson
 Mr. Stewart
 Mr. Taylor
 Mr. Valadao
 Mr. Womack
 Mr. Yoder
 Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 6

Date: July 18, 2017

Measure: Homeland Security Appropriations Bill, FY 2018

Motion by: Ms.Roybal-Allard

Description of Motion: To authorize the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program.

Results: Defeated 22 yeas to 30 nays.

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
 Mr. Bishop
 Mr. Cartwright
 Ms. Clark
 Mr. Cuellar
 Ms. DeLauro
 Ms. Kaptur
 Mr. Kilmer
 Ms. Lee
 Mrs. Lowey
 Ms. McCollum
 Ms. Meng
 Ms. Pingree
 Mr. Pocan
 Mr. Price
 Mr. Quigley
 Ms. Roybal-Allard
 Mr. Ruppberger
 Mr. Ryan
 Mr. Serrano
 Mr. Visclosky
 Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
 Mr. Amodei
 Mr. Calvert
 Mr. Carter
 Mr. Cole
 Mr. Culberson
 Mr. Dent
 Mr. Diaz-Balart
 Mr. Fleischmann
 Mr. Fortenberry
 Mr. Frelinghuysen
 Ms. Granger
 Mr. Graves
 Dr. Harris
 Ms. Herrera Beutler
 Mr. Jenkins
 Mr. Joyce
 Mr. Moolenaar
 Mr. Newhouse
 Mr. Palazzo
 Mrs. Roby
 Mr. Rogers
 Mr. Rooney
 Mr. Simpson
 Mr. Stewart
 Mr. Taylor
 Mr. Valadao
 Mr. Womack
 Mr. Yoder
 Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 7

Date: July 18, 2017

Measure: Homeland Security Appropriations Bill, FY 2018

Motion by: Mr. Augilar

Description of Motion: To prohibit the use of any funds to end, sunset, or eliminate the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program.

Results: Defeated 25 yeas to 27 nays.

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
 Mr. Bishop
 Mr. Cartwright
 Ms. Clark
 Mr. Cuellar
 Ms. DeLauro
 Mr. Diaz-Balart
 Ms. Kaptur
 Mr. Kilmer
 Ms. Lee
 Mrs. Lowey
 Ms. McCollum
 Ms. Meng
 Mr. Newhouse
 Ms. Pingree
 Mr. Pocan
 Mr. Price
 Mr. Quigley
 Ms. Roybal-Allard
 Mr. Ruppertsberger
 Mr. Ryan
 Mr. Serrano
 Mr. Valadao
 Mr. Visclosky
 Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
 Mr. Amodei
 Mr. Calvert
 Mr. Carter
 Mr. Cole
 Mr. Culberson
 Mr. Dent
 Mr. Fleischmann
 Mr. Fortenberry
 Mr. Frelinghuysen
 Ms. Granger
 Mr. Graves
 Dr. Harris
 Ms. Herrera Beutler
 Mr. Jenkins
 Mr. Joyce
 Mr. Moolenaar
 Mr. Palazzo
 Mrs. Roby
 Mr. Rogers
 Mr. Rooney
 Mr. Simpson
 Mr. Stewart
 Mr. Taylor
 Mr. Womack
 Mr. Yoder
 Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 8

Date: July 18, 2017

Measure: Homeland Security Appropriations Bill, FY 2018

Motion by: Ms. Lee

Description of Motion: To prohibit U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and U.S. Customs and Border Protection from carrying out enforcement activities at specified sensitive locations.

Results: Defeated 22 yeas to 30 nays.

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
 Mr. Bishop
 Mr. Cartwright
 Ms. Clark
 Mr. Cuellar
 Ms. DeLauro
 Ms. Kaptur
 Mr. Kilmer
 Ms. Lee
 Mrs. Lowey
 Ms. McCollum
 Ms. Meng
 Ms. Pingree
 Mr. Pocan
 Mr. Price
 Mr. Quigley
 Ms. Roybal-Allard
 Mr. Ruppertsberger
 Mr. Ryan
 Mr. Serrano
 Mr. Visclosky
 Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
 Mr. Amodei
 Mr. Calvert
 Mr. Carter
 Mr. Cole
 Mr. Culberson
 Mr. Dent
 Mr. Diaz-Balart
 Mr. Fleischmann
 Mr. Fortenberry
 Mr. Frelinghuysen
 Ms. Granger
 Mr. Graves
 Dr. Harris
 Ms. Herrera Beutler
 Mr. Jenkins
 Mr. Joyce
 Mr. Moolenaar
 Mr. Newhouse
 Mr. Palazzo
 Mrs. Roby
 Mr. Rogers
 Mr. Rooney
 Mr. Simpson
 Mr. Stewart
 Mr. Taylor
 Mr. Valadao
 Mr. Womack
 Mr. Yoder
 Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 9

Date: July 18, 2017

Measure: Homeland Security Appropriations Bill, FY 2018

Motion by: Mr. Rogers

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

Results: Adopted 30 yeas to 22 nays.

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aderholt
 Mr. Amodei
 Mr. Calvert
 Mr. Carter
 Mr. Cole
 Mr. Culberson
 Mr. Dent
 Mr. Diaz-Balart
 Mr. Fleischmann
 Mr. Fortenberry
 Mr. Frelinghuysen
 Ms. Granger
 Mr. Graves
 Dr. Harris
 Ms. Herrera Beutler
 Mr. Jenkins
 Mr. Joyce
 Mr. Moolenaar
 Mr. Newhouse
 Mr. Palazzo
 Mrs. Roby
 Mr. Rogers
 Mr. Rooney
 Mr. Simpson
 Mr. Stewart
 Mr. Taylor
 Mr. Valadao
 Mr. Womack
 Mr. Yoder
 Mr. Young

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aguilar
 Mr. Bishop
 Mr. Cartwright
 Ms. Clark
 Mr. Cuellar
 Ms. DeLauro
 Ms. Kaptur
 Mr. Kilmer
 Ms. Lee
 Mrs. Lowey
 Ms. McCollum
 Ms. Meng
 Ms. Pingree
 Mr. Pocan
 Mr. Price
 Mr. Quigley
 Ms. Roybal-Allard
 Mr. Ruppberger
 Mr. Ryan
 Mr. Serrano
 Mr. Visclosky
 Ms. Wasserman Schultz

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII off the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is a statement of general performance goals and objectives for which this measure authorizes funding:

The Committee on Appropriations considers program performance, including a program's success in developing and attaining outcome-related goals and objectives, in developing funding recommendations.

RESCISSION OF FUNDS

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

<i>Account / Activity</i>	<i>Rescissions</i>
TSA, Operations and Support (P.L. 115-31)	\$12,928,000
Coast Guard, Alteration of Bridges (P.L. 108-334)	1,786,000
Coast Guard, Alteration of Bridges (P.L. 109-90)	1,920,000
Coast Guard, Alteration of Bridges (P.L. 109-295)	1,791,000
Coast Guard, Alteration of Bridges (P.L. 110-161)	3,222,000
Coast Guard, Alteration of Bridges (P.L. 111-83)	3,681,000
Coast Guard, AC&I (P.L. 114-113)	25,000,000
Coast Guard, AC&I (P.L. 115-31)	95,000,000
Treasury Asset Forfeiture Fund	187,000,000
FEMA, Disaster Relief Fund	875,575,000

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

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

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

Neither the bill nor the report contains any Congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CL. 3(e) (RAMSEYER RULE)

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

ROBERT T. STAFFORD DISASTER RELIEF AND EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT

* * * * *

TITLE VII—MISCELLANEOUS

* * * * *

SEC. 705. DISASTER GRANT CLOSEOUT PROCEDURES.

(a) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—**[Except]** *Notwithstanding section 3716(e) of title 31, United States Code, and except as provided in paragraph (2), no administrative action to recover any payment made to a State or local government for disaster or emergency*

assistance under this Act shall be initiated in any forum after the date that is 3 years after the date of transmission of the final expenditure **report for the disaster or emergency** *report for project completion as certified by the grantee*.

- (2) FRAUD EXCEPTION.—The limitation under paragraph (1) shall apply unless there is evidence of civil or criminal fraud.
- (b) REBUTTAL OF PRESUMPTION OF RECORD MAINTENANCE.—

- (1) IN GENERAL.—In any dispute arising under this section after the date that is 3 years after the date of transmission of the final expenditure **report for the disaster or emergency** *report for project completion as certified by the grantee*, there shall be a presumption that accounting records were maintained that adequately identify the source and application of funds provided for financially assisted activities.

- (2) AFFIRMATIVE EVIDENCE.—The presumption described in paragraph (1) may be rebutted only on production of affirmative evidence that the State or local government did not maintain documentation described in that paragraph.

- (3) INABILITY TO PRODUCE DOCUMENTATION.—The inability of the Federal, State, or local government to produce source documentation supporting expenditure reports later than 3 years after the date of transmission of the final expenditure *report for project completion as certified by the grantee* shall not constitute evidence to rebut the presumption described in paragraph (1).

- (4) RIGHT OF ACCESS.—The period during which the Federal, State, or local government has the right to access source documentation shall not be limited to the required 3-year retention period referred to in paragraph (3), but shall last as long as the records are maintained.

- (c) BINDING NATURE OF GRANT REQUIREMENTS.—A State or local government shall not be liable for reimbursement or any other penalty for any payment made under this Act if—

- (1) the payment was authorized by an approved agreement specifying the costs;
- (2) the costs were reasonable; and
- (3) the purpose of the grant was accomplished.

* * * * *

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CLAUSE 3(f)(1)(A)

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee has inserted at the appropriate place in the report a description of the effects of provisions proposed in the accompanying bill which may be considered, under certain circumstances, to change the application of existing law, either directly or indirectly.

The bill provides, in some instances, funding of agencies and activities where legislation has not yet been finalized. In addition, the bill carries language, in some instances, permitting activities not authorized by law. Additionally, the Committee includes a number of general provisions.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT, OPERATIONS,
INTELLIGENCE, AND OVERSIGHT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for executive management for operations and support, including funds for reception and representation expenses.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for operations and support, including funds for reception and representation expenses and provides two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing for funds for procurement, construction, and improvements.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee includes language providing funds for research and development.

INTELLIGENCE, ANALYSIS, AND OPERATIONS COORDINATION

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for the Office of Intelligence and Analysis and the Office of Operations Coordination, including funding for official representation expenses, and provides two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for the Office of Inspector General as well as certain confidential operational expenses, including the payment of informants.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Language requiring the Secretary to submit the Future Years Homeland Security Program at the same time as the President's budget proposal.

Language requiring the Chief Financial Officer to submit monthly budget execution and staffing reports within 30 days after the close of each month.

Language regarding grants or contracts awarded by means other than full and open competition and requires the Inspector General to review them and report the results to the Committees.

Language requiring the Secretary to link all contracts that provide award fees to successful acquisition outcomes.

Language requiring the Secretary, in conjunction with the Secretary of Treasury, to notify the Committees of any proposed transfers from the Department of Treasury Forfeiture Fund to any agency at DHS.

Language related to official costs of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary.

Language requiring the Secretary to submit reports on visa overstay data and to post border security metrics on its website.

TITLE II—SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language making funds available for operations and support including funds for the transportation of unaccompanied minor aliens; air and marine assistance to other law enforcement agencies and humanitarian efforts; purchase or lease of vehicles; maintenance, and procurement of marine vessels, aircraft, unmanned aircraft systems; contracting with individuals for personal services; Harbor Maintenance Fee collections; official reception and representation expenses; Customs User Fee collections; payment of rental space in connection with preclearance operations; and compensation of informants. The Committee provides two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, and improvements, to include procurements to buy, maintain, or operate aircraft and unmanned aircraft systems.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for operations and support, including funds for reception and representation expenses, salaries and benefits of operational and mission support personnel, and the operation and maintenance necessary to sustain the daily effectiveness of equipment and facilities. The Committee includes language making funds available for the civil enforcement of immigration and customs laws, including the detention and removal of immigration status violators; special operations; for compensation to informants; for the reimbursement of other Federal agencies for certain costs; for the purchase or lease of vehicles; for maintenance, minor construction, and minor improvements of owned and leased facilities; and for the enforcement of child labor laws. The Committee provides two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, renovation, and improvements.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for operations and support, including funds for reception and representation expenses, and establishes conditions under which security fees are collected and credited.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, and improvements.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee includes language providing funds for research and development.

COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

The Committee language providing funds for the operations and maintenance of the Coast Guard, including passenger motor vehicles; small boats; repairs and service life-replacements; purchase, lease, or improvement of other equipment; minor shore construction projects; recreation and welfare; defense-related activities; and the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund. The Committee also includes language on reception and representation expenses.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

The Committee includes language providing funds for environmental compliance and restoration of the Coast Guard.

RESERVE TRAINING

The Committee includes language providing funds for the Coast Guard Reserve, including maintenance and operation of the Reserve Program; personnel and training costs; and equipment and services.

ACQUISITIONS, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for the Coast Guard acquisition, construction, renovation, and improvement of aids to navigation, shore facilities, vessels, and aircraft.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

The Committee includes language providing funds for research, development, test, and evaluation; and for maintenance, rehabilitation, lease and operation of facilities and equipment. The Committee includes language authorizing funds to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund; and authorizing funds received from state and local governments, other public authorities, private sources, and foreign countries to be credited to this account and used for certain purposes.

RETIRED PAY

The Committee includes language providing funds for retired pay and medical care for the Coast Guard's retired personnel and their dependents and makes these funds available until expended.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language that provides funds for operations and support to include funds for the purchase and replacement of vehicles; the hire of passenger motor vehicles; aircraft; purchase of motorcycles; rental of certain buildings; improvements to buildings as may be necessary for protective missions; firearms matches; presentation of awards; research; advance payment for commercial accommodations; per diem and subsistence allowances; official reception and representation expenses; technical assistance and equipment to foreign law enforcement organizations. The Committee provides for two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, and improvement of facilities.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee includes language providing funds for research and development.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Language regarding overtime compensation.

Language allowing CBP to sustain or increase operations in Puerto Rico.

Language the transfer of aircraft and related equipment out of CBP unless certain conditions are met.

Language regarding the availability of COBRA fee revenue.

Language allowing CBP access to certain reimbursements for preclearance activities.

Language regarding the importation of prescription drugs by an individual for personal use.

Language regarding waivers of the Jones Act.

Language prohibiting funds from being used by DHS to approve, license, facilitate, authorize, or allow the trafficking or import of property confiscated by the Cuban Government.

Language allowing the Secretary to reprogram funds within and transfer funds to "U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support" to ensure the detention of aliens prioritized for removal.

Language prohibiting the use of funds provided under the heading "U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support" for the 287(g) program if the terms of the agreement governing the delegation of authority have been materially violated.

Language prohibiting the use of funds provided under the heading "U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support" to contract for detention services if the facility receives

less than “adequate” ratings in two consecutive performance evaluations.

Language clarifying that certain elected and appointed officials are not exempt from federal passenger and baggage screening.

Language authorizing TSA to use funds from the Aviation Security Capital Fund for the procurement and installation of explosives detection systems or for other purposes authorized by law.

Language prohibiting funds made available by this Act under the heading “Coast Guard—Operating Expenses” for recreational vessel expenses, except to the extent fees are collected from owners of yachts and credited to this appropriation.

Language allowing up to \$10,000,000 to be reprogrammed to or from Military Pay and Allowances within “Coast Guard—Operating Expenses”.

Language allowing the Secret Service to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursement for personnel receiving training.

Language prohibiting funds made available to the Secret Service for the protection of the head of a federal agency other than the Secretary of Homeland Security, except where the Director has entered into a reimbursable agreement for such protection services.

Language allowing the reprogramming of funds within “United States Secret Service—Operations and Support”.

Language allowing for funds made available for “United States Secret Service—Operations and Support” to be available for travel of employees on protective missions without regard to limitations on such expenditures in this or any other Act after notification to the Committees on Appropriation.

TITLE III—PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for operations and support, including funds for reception and representation expenses. The Committee provides for two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

The Committee includes language making funds available until expended for the operations of the Federal Protective Service

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, and improvements.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee includes language providing funds for research and development.

OFFICE OF HEALTH AFFAIRS

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for operations and support, including two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for operations and support.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, renovation, and improvements.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

The Committee includes language providing funds for grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other activities, including for terrorism prevention, public transportation and railroad security, port security, firefighter assistance, emergency management, predisaster mitigation, flood hazard mapping and risk analysis, emergency food and shelter, and education, training, exercises, technical assistance, and other programs.

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

The Committee includes language making funds available until expended for the Disaster Relief Fund.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

The Committee includes language making funds available for mission support associated with flood management and programs and activities under the National Flood Insurance Fund, including flood plain management and flood mapping. The Committee includes provisions limiting operating expenses, commissions and taxes of agents, interest on Treasury borrowings, and flood mitigation activities associated with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968. The Committee includes language permitting additional fees collected to be credited as an offsetting collection and available for floodplain management, and language providing that not to exceed four percent of the total appropriation is available for administrative cost and that funds are available for the Flood Insurance Advocate.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Language limiting expenses for administration of grants.

Language specifying timeframes for grant applications and awards.

Language requires five day advance notification for certain grant awards under "FEMA—Federal Assistance".

Language that addresses the availability of certain grant funds for the installation of communications towers.

Language allowing reimbursements for the costs of providing humanitarian relief to unaccompanied alien children and to alien adults and their minor children to be an eligible use for certain Homeland Security grants.

Language providing for the receipt and expenditure of fees collected for the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program, as authorized by Public Law 105–276.

TITLE IV—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES

U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language making funds available for operations and support for the E–Verify program.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language making funds available for the E–Verify program for procurement, construction, and improvements.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTERS

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language making funds available for operations and support including for official representation expenses and purchase of police-type pursuit vehicles. The Committee provides two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for operations and support for the Science and Technology Directorate. The Committee provides two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee includes language providing funds for research and development.

DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for operations and support for the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, renovation, and improvements.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee includes language providing funds for research and development.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

The Committee includes language providing funds for federal assistance through grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other activities.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Language allowing USCIS to acquire, operate, equip, and dispose of up to five vehicles under certain scenarios.

Language prohibiting USCIS from granting immigration benefits unless the results of background checks are completed prior to the granting of the benefit and the results do not preclude the granting of the benefit.

Language limiting the use of A-76 competitions by USCIS.

Language making immigration examination fee collections explicitly available for immigrant integration grants, not to exceed \$10,000,000, in fiscal year 2018.

Language authorizing FLETC to distribute funds for incurred training expenses.

Language directing the FLETC Accreditation Board to lead the federal law enforcement training accreditation process to measure and assess federal law enforcement training programs, facilities, and instructors.

Language establishing the “Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements” appropriation, and allowing for the acceptance of transfers from government agencies into this appropriation.

Language classifying FLETC instructor staff as inherently governmental for certain considerations.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Language limiting the availability of appropriations to one year unless otherwise expressly provided.

Language that unexpended balances of prior year appropriations may be merged with new appropriation accounts and used for the same purpose, subject to reprogramming guidelines.

Language limiting authority to reprogram funds within an appropriation above a specified threshold unless the Department provides notification to the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days in advance, and providing authority to transfer not more than 5 percent between appropriations accounts, with a requirement for a 30-day advance notification. A detailed funding table identifying each congressional control level for reprogramming purposes is included at the end of this report.

Language prohibiting funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department to make payment to the Working Capital Fund (WCF), except for activities and amounts allowed in the President’s fiscal year 2018 budget request. Funds provided to the WCF are available until expended. The Department can only charge components for direct usage of the WCF and these funds may be used only for the purposes consistent with the WCF uses of the contributing component. Any funds paid in advance or for reimbursement must reflect the full cost of each service. The Department shall submit a notification prior to adding a new activity to the fund or eliminating an existing activity from the fund. For ac-

tivities added to the fund, such notifications shall detail the source of funds by PPA. In addition, the Department shall submit quarterly WCF execution reports to the Committees that include activity-level detail.

Language providing that not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances from prior year appropriations for each Operations and Support appropriation, the Coast Guard's Operating Expenses appropriation, and amounts for salaries and expenses in the Coast Guard's Reserve Training and Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements accounts, shall remain available through fiscal year 2019, subject to section 503 reprogramming requirements.

Language that deems intelligence activities to be specifically authorized during fiscal year 2018 until the enactment of an Act authorizing intelligence activities for fiscal year 2018.

Language requiring notification to the Committees at least three days before DHS executes or announces grant allocations; grant awards; contract awards, including contracts covered by the Federal Acquisition Regulation; other transaction agreements; letters of intent; a task or delivery order on multiple award contracts totaling \$1,000,000 or more; a task or delivery order greater than \$10,000,000 from multi-year funds; or sole-source grant awards. Notifications shall include a description of projects or activities to be funded and their location, including city, county, and state.

Language prohibiting all agencies from purchasing, constructing, or leasing additional facilities for federal law enforcement training without advance notification to the Committees.

Language prohibiting the use of funds for any construction, repair, alteration, or acquisition project for which a prospectus, if required under chapter 33 of title 40, United States Code, has not been approved.

Language that consolidates by reference prior-year statutory provisions related to a contracting officer's technical representative training; sensitive security information; and the use of funds in conformance with section 303 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

Language prohibiting the use of funds in contravention of the Buy American Act.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to amend the oath of allegiance required by section 337 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Language that prohibits funding for any position designated as a Principal Federal Official during a Stafford Act declared disaster or emergency.

Language prohibiting funds for planning, testing, piloting, or developing a national identification card.

Language directing that any official required by this Act to report or certify to the Committees on Appropriations may not delegate such authority unless expressly authorized to do so in this Act.

Language prohibiting the use of funds for the transfer or release of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, into or within the United States.

Language prohibiting funds in this Act to be used for first-class travel.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to employ illegal workers as described in Section 274A(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Language 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.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to enter into a federal contract unless the contract meets requirements of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 or chapter 137 of title 10 U.S.C., and the Federal Acquisition Regulation, unless the contract is otherwise authorized by statute without regard to this section.

Language providing \$42,233,000 for financial systems modernization activities.

Language requiring DHS computer systems to block electronic access to pornography, except for law enforcement purposes.

Language regarding the transfer of firearms by federal law enforcement personnel.

Language regarding funding restrictions and reporting requirements related to conferences occurring outside of the United States.

Language prohibiting funds to reimburse any federal department or agency for its participation in a National Special Security Event.

Language requiring a notification, including justification materials, prior to implementing any structural pay reform that affects more than 100 full-time positions or costs more than \$5,000,000.

Language directing the Department to post on a public website reports required by the Committees on Appropriations unless public posting compromises homeland or national security or contains proprietary information.

Language authorizing minor procurement, construction, and improvements under Operations and Support appropriations.

Language related to the Arms Trade Treaty.

Language to authorize DHS to fund out of existing discretionary appropriations the expenses of primary and secondary schooling of eligible dependents in areas in territories where Department of Defense schools are unavailable and public schools available do not adequately meet education requirements.

Language rescinding unobligated balances from specified programs.

Language rescinding specified funds from the Treasury Forfeiture Fund.

Language rescinding unobligated balances from the FEMA DRF.

Language allowing the Department to designate ports of entry.

Language prohibiting ICE from paying for abortions except in certain circumstances.

Language prohibiting ICE from requiring any person to perform an abortion.

Language clarifying ICE's obligation to provide escort services outside the detention facility.

Language regarding the H-2A seasonal agriculture worker program.

Language granting lawful permanent resident status in the U.S. to Charlie Gard and his family for the purposes of medical treatment.

Language changing the statute of limitations for the recovery of FEMA Public Assistance Grants.

Language specifying the amount by which new budget authority in the bill is less than the fiscal year 2017 budget allocation.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill that are not authorized by law:

FY 2018 Schedule of Unauthorized Appropriations
(Gross Discretionary - Dollars in thousands)

Agency/Program	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in this bill	FY17/18 Authorizer Oversight Plans
Customs and Border Protection, Operations and Support	2004 ¹	\$3,083,259 ²	\$4,396,750 ³	\$1,553,315 ⁴	Oversight hearings but no plans to authorize appropriations
Customs and Border Protection, International Cargo Screening	2010 ⁵	\$153,300	\$162,000	\$39,784 ⁶	Oversight hearings but no plans to authorize appropriations
Customs and Border Protection, Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT)	2010/2012 ⁷	\$75,600/\$21,000	\$62,612/\$44,979 ⁸	\$2,883,171 ⁹	Oversight hearings but no plans to authorize appropriations
Customs and Border Protection, Automated Targeting Systems	2010 ¹⁰	\$37,485	\$34,560	\$221,572 ¹¹	Oversight hearings but no plans to authorize appropriations
Customs and Border Protection, Automated Commercial Environment	2018 ¹²	\$153,736	\$N/A	\$252,926 ¹³	Oversight hearings but no plans to authorize appropriations

¹ P. L. 107-210, Sec. 311
² P. L. 107-210 authorized what was formerly U. S. Customs Service (does not include Border Patrol).
³ U.S. Customs Service operations only (does not include Border Patrol).
⁴ Funding recommended for fiscal year 2018 is for the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Operations and Support appropriation. This is not a true comparison to the legacy "Salaries and Expenses" appropriation.
⁵ P. L. 109-347, Sec. 205(m)
⁶ This is not a true comparison to the legacy "International Cargo Screening" PPA; however, the preponderance of these funds were realigned into the "Domestic Operations, International Operations" sub-PPA within the "Trade and Travel Operations" PPA.
⁷ P. L. 109-347, Sec. 223(e) authorized operations for fiscal year 2010 and personnel through fiscal year 2012.
⁸ Funding provided for fiscal year 2010 and for fiscal year 2012 include personnel and operations.
⁹ This is not a true comparison to the legacy "Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT)" PPA. These funds have been realigned to the "Domestic Operations" sub-PPA within the "Trade and Travel Operations" PPA.
¹⁰ P. L. 109-347, Sec. 203(g)
¹¹ This is not a true comparison to the legacy "Automated Targeting Systems" PPA. These funds have been realigned to the "Targeting Operations" sub-PPA within the "Trade and Travel Operations" PPA.
¹² P. L. 114-125, Sec. 106 requires that funding shall not be less than this amount.
¹³ This is not a true comparison to the legacy "Automated Commercial Environment" PPA; however, the preponderance of these funds were realigned into the "Office of Trade" sub-PPA within the "Trade and Travel Operations" PPA.

Customs and Border Protection, Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement	2004 ¹⁴	\$175,000	\$240,200	\$301,414 ¹⁵	Oversight hearings but no plans to authorize appropriations
Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Operations and Support	2003 ¹⁶	\$4,131,000	N/A	\$7,002,043 ¹⁷	Oversight hearings but no plans to authorize appropriations
Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Angel Watch Center	2018 ¹⁸	\$6,000	N/A	\$5,000 ¹⁹	Oversight hearings but no plans to authorize appropriations
Transportation Security Administration, Aviation Security	2011 ²⁰	Such sums	\$3,119,546 ²¹	\$4,899,911 ²²	Oversight hearings but no plans to authorize appropriations
Transportation Security Administration, EDS/ETD Systems	2007 ²³	\$400,000	\$524,400	\$307,213 ²⁴	Oversight hearings but no plans to authorize appropriations
Transportation Security Administration, Surface Transportation Security Inspectors	2011 ²⁵	\$22,800	\$105,961 ²⁶	\$86,316 ²⁷	Oversight hearings but no plans to authorize appropriations
Transportation Security Administration, Surface Transportation Security, National Explosives Detection Canine Team Program	2011 ²⁸	Such sums	\$103,022	\$151,764	Oversight hearings but no plans to authorize appropriations

¹⁴ P. L. 107-210, Sec. 311

¹⁵ These funds have been realigned to the "Air and Marine Operations" sub-PPA that exists both within the "Integrated Operations" PPAs.

¹⁶ P.L. 107-273, Sec. 101-102

¹⁷ Funding recommended for fiscal year 2018 is for United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Operations and Support. This is not a true comparison to the legacy "Salaries and Expenses" appropriation.

¹⁸ P.L. 114-119, Sec. 4(a)

¹⁹ Recommended funding is part of the "Homeland Security Investigations, Domestic Investigations" sub-PPA within the "Operations and Support" appropriation. See report language within Title II, United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement for more information.

²⁰ P.L. 110-53, Sec. 1618

²¹ Net appropriations after offsetting fee collections (non-mandatory).

²² Funding recommended for fiscal year 2018 is for the "Aviation Screening Operations" PPA within the "Operations and Support" appropriation and is the gross amount before offsetting fee collections. This is not a true comparison to the legacy "Aviation Security" appropriation.

²³ P.L. 108-458, Sec. 4019

²⁴ These funds have been realigned to the "Aviation Screening Infrastructure" PPA within the "Procurement, Construction, and Improvements" appropriation and to the "Research and Development" appropriation.

²⁵ P.L. 110-53, Sec. 1304(f)

²⁶ Funding level includes surface inspectors, canines, staffing, and operations.

²⁷ These funds have been realigned to the "Other Operations and Enforcement, Surface Programs" sub-PPA within the "Operations and Support" appropriation.

²⁸ P.L. 110-53, Sec. 1307(g)

Transportation Security Administration, Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing	2005 ²⁹	Such sums	\$115,000 ³⁰	\$156,296 ³¹	Oversight hearings but no plans to authorize appropriations
Transportation Security Administration, Federal Air Marshal Service	2007 ³²	\$83,000	\$699,294	\$788,855 ³³	Oversight hearings but no plans to authorize appropriations
United States Coast Guard, Operating Expenses	2017 ³⁴	\$6,981,036 ³⁵	\$6,987,815 ³²	\$7,163,464 ³²	T&I plans to authorize appropriations for FY18-19
United States Coast Guard, Environmental Compliance and Restoration	2017 ³⁴	\$16,701	\$13,315	\$13,397	T&I plans to authorize appropriations for FY18-19
United States Coast Guard, Reserve Training	2017 ³⁴	\$140,016	\$112,302	\$114,875	T&I plans to authorize appropriations for FY18-19
United States Coast Guard, Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	2017 ³⁴	\$1,945,000	\$1,247,155	\$1,298,745	T&I plans to authorize appropriations for FY18-19
United States Coast Guard, Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation	2017 ³⁴	\$19,890	\$18,319	\$18,614	T&I plans to authorize appropriations for FY18-19
United States Coast Guard, Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements, Polar Ice Breaking, Vessel	2017 ³⁴	\$10,000	\$37,578	\$19,000	T&I plans to authorize appropriations for FY18-19
NPPD, Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	2012 ³⁶	Such sums	\$888,243	\$1,427,062 ³⁷	Oversight hearings but no plans to authorize appropriations
FEMA, Salaries and Expenses	2010 ³⁸	\$375,342	\$797,650	\$1,027,135 ³⁹	Oversight hearings but no plans to authorize appropriations

²⁹ P.L. 107-71, Sec. 101
³⁰ Includes the Maritime and Land Security PPA and Credentialing Activities PPA.
³¹ Funding recommended for fiscal year 2018 is for the "Other Operations and Enforcement, Vetting Programs" and "Other Operations and Enforcement, Intelligence and TSOIC" sub-PPAs within the "Operations and Support" appropriation, and the "Infrastructure for Other Operations, Vetting Programs" sub-PPA within the Procurement, Construction, and Improvements appropriation.
³² P.L. 108-458, Sec. 4016
³³ Funding for the Federal Air Marshals Service is in the "Other Operations and Enforcement, In-Flight Security" sub-PPA. The recommended funding level is for that sub-PPA.
³⁴ P.L. 114-120, Sec. 101
³⁵ Amounts for Coast Guard Operating Expenses excludes amounts appropriated for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terror.
³⁶ P.L. 110-53, Sec. 541
³⁷ Represents all defense categorized funding recommended for the National Protection and Programs Directorate.
³⁸ P.L. 109-295, Sec. 699
³⁹ Funding recommended for fiscal year 2018 is for Federal Emergency Management Agency, Operations and Support. This is not a true comparison to the legacy "Salaries and Expenses" appropriation.

FEMA, Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)	2018 ⁴⁰	Such sums	N/A	\$12,018	Oversight hearings but no plans to authorize appropriations
FEMA, State and Local Programs					Oversight hearings but no plans to authorize appropriations
Port Security Grants	2011 ⁴¹	\$400,000	\$250,000	\$100,000	Oversight hearings but no plans to authorize appropriations
Rail/Mass Transit Grants	2011 ⁴²	\$1,108,000	\$250,000	\$100,000	Oversight hearings but no plans to authorize appropriations
Amtrak Security	2011 ⁴³	\$175,000	\$20,000	\$10,000	Oversight hearings but no plans to authorize appropriations
Over the Road Bus Security	2011 ⁴⁴	\$25,000	\$5,000	\$0	Oversight hearings but no plans to authorize appropriations
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	2011 ⁴⁵	\$25,500	N/A	\$98,000	Oversight hearings but no plans to authorize appropriations
Center for Domestic Preparedness	2011 ⁴⁶	\$66,000	N/A	\$63,771	Oversight hearings but no plans to authorize appropriations
FEMA, Urban Search and Rescue Response System	2008 ⁴⁷	\$45,000	\$36,700	\$35,180	Oversight hearings but no plans to authorize appropriations
FEMA, Emergency Management Performance Grants	2012 ⁴⁷	\$950,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	Oversight hearings but no plans to authorize appropriations
FEMA, National Predisaster Mitigation Fund	2013 ⁴⁸	\$200,000	\$25,000	\$100,000	Oversight hearings but no plans to authorize appropriations

⁴⁰ P.L. 114-143, Sec. 2(c)

⁴¹ P.L. 109-347, Sec. 112

⁴² P.L. 110-53

⁴³ P.L. 110-53, Sec. 1514(d)

⁴⁴ 6 U.S.C. 1182

⁴⁵ P.L. 110-53, Sec. 1204

⁴⁶ P.L. 109-295, Sec. 634

⁴⁷ P.L. 110-53, Sec. 201

⁴⁸ P.L. 109-139, Sec. 2

FEMA, Emergency Food and Shelter	1994 ⁴⁹	\$188,000	N/A	\$120,000	Oversight hearings but no plans to authorize appropriations
----------------------------------	--------------------	-----------	-----	-----------	---

⁴⁹ P.L. 102-550, Sec. 1431

COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

Section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act requires the report accompanying a bill providing new budget authority to contain a statement comparing the levels in the bill to the suballocations submitted under section 302(b) of the Act for the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for the applicable fiscal year. That information is provided in the table headed "Comparison of Reported Bill to Section 302(b) Suballocation."

[In millions of dollars]

	302(b) allocation		This bill	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays
General purpose discretionary	44,328	48,500	44,328	¹ 48,347
Disaster designation ²	6,793	340	6,793	340
Mandatory	1,673	1,666	1,673	1,666

¹ Includes outlays from prior year authority.

² The bill includes amounts designated for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. Such amounts are a permissible adjustment authorized by that Act as well as allowed for by the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

FIVE YEAR OUTLAY PROJECTIONS

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill:

	<i>Millions</i>
Outlays:	
2018	131,266
2019	8,588
2020	5,777
2021	1,970
2022	4,442

¹ Excludes outlays from prior year authority.

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, the financial assistance to State and local governments is as follows:

	<i>Millions</i>
Budget Authority	3,049
Fiscal Year 2018 outlays resulting therefrom	¹ 404

¹ Excludes outlays from prior year authority.

PROGRAM DUPLICATION

No provision of this bill establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal Government known to be duplicative of another Federal program, a program that was included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111-139, or a program identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

DIRECTED RULE MAKING

Neither the bill nor report contain any provision that specifically directs the promulgation or completion of a rule.

DETAILED EXPLANATIONS IN REPORT

The following table contains detailed funding recommendations at the program, project, and activity (PPA) level.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
 (Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY					
TITLE I - DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT, OPERATIONS, INTELLIGENCE, & INSIGHT					
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management					
Operations and Support.....	137,034	130,307	138,997	+1,963	+8,690
Total, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management.....	137,034	130,307	138,997	+1,963	+8,690
Management Directorate					
Operations and Support.....	597,817	696,131	696,131	+98,314	---
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure.....	18,839	69,988	27,755	+8,916	-42,233
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	18,839	69,988	27,755	+8,916	-42,233
Research and Development.....	2,500	2,545	2,545	+45	---
Subtotal, Research and Development.....	2,500	2,545	2,545	+45	---
Total, Management Directorate.....	619,156	768,664	726,431	+107,275	-42,233
Intelligence, Analysis, and Operations Coordination					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Operations and Support.....	263,551	252,405	252,405	-11,146	---
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	263,551	252,405	252,405	-11,146	---

Total, Intelligence, Analysis, and Operations Coordination.....	263,551	252,405	252,405	-11,146	---

Office of Inspector General					
Operations and Support.....	175,000	133,974	154,830	-20,170	+20,856
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	175,000	133,974	154,830	-20,170	+20,856
(Transfer from Disaster Relief Fund).....	---	(24,000)	---	---	(-24,000)
Total, Office of Inspector General.....	175,000	133,974	154,830	-20,170	+20,856
(By transfer).....	---	(24,000)	---	---	(-24,000)

Gross Budget Authority, Office of Inspector General.....	(175,000)	(157,974)	(154,830)	(-20,170)	(-3,144)
=====					
Total, Title I, Departmental Management, Operations, Intelligence, and Oversight.....	1,194,741	1,285,350	1,272,663	+77,922	-12,687
(Discretionary Funding).....	(1,194,741)	(1,285,350)	(1,272,663)	(+77,922)	(-12,687)
By transfer.....	---	24,000	---	---	-24,000
=====					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE II - SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS					
U.S. Customs and Border Protection					
Operations and Support					
Border Security Operations					
U.S. Border Patrol					
Operations.....	3,715,004	3,787,694	3,787,694	+72,690	---
(UAC Contingency Fund).....	---	---	---	---	---
Assets and Support.....	571,218	670,895	653,895	+82,677	-17,000
Office of Training and Development.....	54,221	77,512	77,512	+23,291	---
Subtotal, Border and Security Operations.....	4,340,443	4,536,101	4,519,101	+178,658	-17,000
Trade and Travel Operations					
Office of Field Operations					
Domestic Operations.....	2,759,300	2,681,171	2,833,171	+73,871	+152,000
International Operations.....	131,425	142,272	142,272	+10,847	---
Targeting Operations.....	149,773	236,572	221,572	+71,799	-15,000
Assets and Support.....	901,981	840,315	840,315	-61,666	---
Office of Trade.....	192,330	263,301	252,926	+60,596	-10,375
Office of Training and Development.....	50,354	47,186	47,186	-3,168	---
Subtotal, Trade and Travel Operations.....	4,185,163	4,210,817	4,337,442	+152,279	+126,625

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Integrated Operations					
Air and Marine Operations					
Operations.....	266,764	311,136	301,414	+34,650	-9,722
Assets and Support.....	525,847	520,046	520,046	-5,801	---
Air and Marine Operations Center.....	45,138	46,183	46,183	+1,045	---
Office of International Affairs.....	36,513	39,784	39,784	+3,271	---
Office of Intelligence.....	58,482	50,984	50,984	-7,508	---
Office of Training and Development.....	5,807	6,534	6,534	+727	---
Operations Support.....	93,259	103,571	103,571	+10,312	---
Subtotal, Integrated Operations.....	1,031,820	1,078,238	1,068,516	+36,696	-9,722
Mission Support					
Enterprise Services.....	1,348,591	1,460,254	1,459,325	+110,734	-929
(Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund).....	(3,274)	(3,274)	(3,274)	---	---
Office of Professional Responsibility.....	175,524	204,679	201,679	+26,155	-3,000
Executive Leadership and Oversight.....	93,908	102,252	102,252	+8,344	---
Subtotal, Mission Support.....	1,618,023	1,767,185	1,763,256	+145,233	-3,929
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	11,175,449	11,592,341	11,553,315	+377,866	-39,026

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements					
Border Security Assets and Infrastructure.....	533,042	1,715,163	1,702,163	+1,169,121	-13,000
Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure.....	71,142	109,240	109,240	+38,098	---
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure					
Airframes and Sensors.....	116,058	137,335	106,335	-9,723	-31,000
Watercraft.....	---	3,573	3,573	+3,573	---
Other Systems and Assets.....	---	12,200	1,200	+1,200	-11,000
Construction and Facility Improvements.....	20,775	59,775	59,775	+39,000	---
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure.....	30,000	26,433	26,433	-3,567	---
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	771,017	2,063,719	2,008,719	+1,237,702	-55,000
CBP Services at User Fee Facilities (Small Airport) (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary).....	9,415	9,001	9,001	-414	---
Fee Funded Programs					
Immigration Inspection User Fee.....	(677,894)	(732,834)	(732,834)	(+54,940)	---
Immigration Enforcement Fines.....	(860)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(+140)	---
Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee.....	(58,301)	(219,480)	(62,480)	(+4,179)	(-157,000)
Land Border Inspection Fee.....	(46,517)	(48,476)	(48,476)	(+1,959)	---
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee.....	(523,737)	(562,151)	(562,151)	(+38,414)	---
APHIS Inspection Fee.....	(534,515)	(534,515)	(534,515)	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Global Entry Fee.....	(96,297)	(159,000)	(159,000)	(+62,703)	---
Puerto Rico Trust Fund.....	(99,551)	(92,500)	(92,500)	(-7,051)	---
Virgin Island Fee.....	(11,176)	(11,170)	(11,170)	(-6)	---
Customs Unclaimed Goods.....	(5,992)	(5,992)	(5,992)	---	---
9-11 Response and Biometric Account.....	---	(90,550)	(90,550)	(+90,550)	---
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs.....	2,054,840	2,457,668	2,300,668	+245,828	-157,000
Administrative Provisions					
Colombia Free Trade Act Collections.....	231,000	242,000	242,000	+11,000	---
Reimbursable Preclearance.....	39,000	39,000	39,000	---	---
Subtotal, Administrative Provisions (Gross).....	270,000	281,000	281,000	+11,000	---
Reimbursable Preclearance (Offsetting Collections)	-39,000	-39,000	-39,000	---	---
Subtotal, Administrative Provisions (Net).....	231,000	242,000	242,000	+11,000	---
Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.....	12,186,881	13,907,061	13,813,035	+1,626,154	-94,026
(Discretionary Funding).....	(12,186,881)	(13,907,061)	(13,813,035)	(+1,626,154)	(-94,026)
(Non-Defense).....	(12,186,881)	(13,907,061)	(13,813,035)	(+1,626,154)	(-94,026)
(Discretionary Appropriation).....	(12,225,881)	(13,946,061)	(13,852,035)	(+1,626,154)	(-94,026)
(Offsetting Collection).....	(-39,000)	(-39,000)	(-39,000)	---	---
Fee Funded Programs.....	2,054,840	2,457,668	2,300,668	+245,828	-157,000
Gross Budget Authority, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.....	14,280,721	16,403,729	16,152,703	+1,871,982	-251,026

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement					
Operations and Support					
Homeland Security Investigations					
Domestic Investigations.....	1,834,017	1,798,095	1,810,095	-23,922	+12,000
International Investigations.....	159,035	140,873	158,873	-162	+18,000
Intelligence.....	80,141	79,905	79,905	-236	---
Subtotal, Homeland Security Investigations..	2,073,193	2,018,873	2,048,873	-24,320	+30,000
Enforcement and Removal Operations					
Custody Operations.....	2,705,412	3,601,472	3,240,596	+535,184	-360,876
Fugitive Operations.....	151,795	184,668	184,668	+32,873	---
Criminal Alien Program.....	312,350	412,080	412,080	+99,730	---
Alternatives to Detention.....	183,275	177,700	177,700	-5,575	---
Transportation and Removal Program.....	355,862	484,894	398,200	+42,318	-86,694
(UAC Contingency Fund).....	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal, Enforcement and Removal Operations	3,708,714	4,860,814	4,413,244	+704,530	-447,570

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Mission Support.....	364,533	350,391	350,391	-14,142	---
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor.....	259,000	282,485	282,485	+23,485	---
Adjustment to Base Pay Reduction.....	---	---	-92,950	-92,950	-92,950
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	6,405,440	7,512,563	7,002,043	+596,603	-510,520
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements					
Operational Communications/Information Technology...	16,000	21,839	21,839	+5,839	---
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure.....	13,800	31,060	31,060	+17,260	---
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	29,800	52,899	52,899	+23,099	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Fee Funded Programs					
Immigration Inspection User Fee.....	(135,000)	(135,000)	(135,000)	---	---
Breached Bond/Detention Fund.....	(55,000)	(55,000)	(55,000)	---	---
Student Exchange and Visitor Fee.....	(171,000)	(186,610)	(186,610)	(+15,610)	---
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs.....	361,000	376,610	376,610	+15,610	---
Total, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.					
(Discretionary Funding).....	6,435,240	7,565,462	7,054,942	+619,702	-510,520
(Non-Defense).....	(6,435,240)	(7,565,462)	(7,054,942)	(+619,702)	(-510,520)
(Discretionary Appropriation).....	(6,435,240)	(7,565,462)	(7,054,942)	(+619,702)	(-510,520)
Fee Funded Programs.....	361,000	376,610	376,610	+15,610	---
Gross Budget Authority, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.....	6,796,240	7,942,072	7,431,552	+635,312	-510,520

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

Transportation Security Administration					
Operations and Support					
Aviation Screening Operations					
Screening Workforce					
Screening Partnership Program.....	177,982	175,580	175,580	-2,402	---
Screeners Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits..	3,221,124	3,128,064	3,205,064	-16,060	+77,000
Screeners Training and Other.....	239,119	233,061	233,061	-6,058	---
Airport Management.....	572,967	643,797	643,797	+70,830	---
Canines.....	153,969	151,764	151,764	-2,205	---
Screening Technology Maintenance.....	284,834	387,882	387,882	+103,048	---
Secure Flight.....	101,721	102,763	102,763	+1,042	---
Subtotal, Aviation Screening Operations.....	4,751,716	4,822,911	4,899,911	+148,195	+77,000

Other Operations and Enforcement					
Inflight Security					
Federal Air Marshals.....	802,953	803,905	788,855	-14,098	-15,050
Federal Flight Deck Officer and Crew Training...	22,273	19,514	22,273	---	+2,759

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Aviation Regulation.....	218,286	173,535	173,535	-44,761	---
Air Cargo.....	94,662	102,721	102,721	+8,039	---
Intelligence and TSOC.....	80,820	79,790	79,790	-1,030	---
Surface programs.....	122,716	86,316	86,316	-36,400	---
Vetting Programs.....	65,751	60,215	60,215	-5,536	---
Subtotal, Other Operations and Enforcement..	1,407,491	1,325,996	1,313,705	-93,786	-12,291
Mission Support.....	945,840	869,258	869,258	-76,582	---
Subtotal, Operations and Support (Gross).....	7,105,047	7,018,165	7,082,874	-22,173	+64,709
Aviation Passenger Security Fees (offsetting collections).....	-2,130,000	-2,470,000	-2,470,000	-340,000	---
Passenger Security Fee Increase (offsetting collections)(legislative proposal).....	---	-500,000	---	---	+500,000
Subtotal, Operations and Support (Net).....	4,975,047	4,048,165	4,612,874	-362,173	+564,709

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements					
Aviation Screening Infrastructure					
Checked Baggage.....	111,079	4,019	4,019	-107,060	---
Checkpoint Support.....	58,331	33,004	33,004	-26,327	---
Infrastructure for Other Operations					
Air Cargo.....	14,383	---	---	-14,383	---
Surface Programs.....	15,000	---	---	-15,000	---
Vetting Programs.....	6,300	16,291	16,291	+9,991	---
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	206,093	53,314	53,314	-152,779	---
Research and Development.....	5,000	20,190	20,190	+15,190	---
Subtotal, Research and Development.....	5,000	20,190	20,190	+15,190	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Fee Funded Programs					
TWIC Fee.....	(88,314)	(64,449)	(64,449)	(-23,865)	---
Hazardous Materials Endorsement Fee.....	(21,083)	(20,200)	(20,200)	(-883)	---
General Aviation at DCA Fee.....	(400)	(560)	(560)	(+160)	---
Commercial Aviation and Airports Fee.....	(6,500)	(8,000)	(8,000)	(+1,500)	---
Other Security Threat Assessments Fee.....	(50)	(50)	(50)	---	---
Air Cargo/Certified Cargo Screening Program Fee....	(3,500)	(5,200)	(5,200)	(+1,700)	---
TSA PreCheck Fee.....	(80,153)	(136,900)	(136,900)	(+56,747)	---
Alien Flight School Fee.....	(5,200)	(5,200)	(5,200)	---	---
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs.....	(205,200)	(240,559)	(240,559)	(+35,359)	---
Aviation Security Capital Fund (Mandatory).....	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	---	---
Total, Transportation Security Administration... (Discretionary Funding).....					
(Discretionary Appropriations).....	5,186,140	4,121,669	4,686,378	-499,762	+564,709
(Offsetting Collections).....	(5,186,140)	(4,121,669)	(4,686,378)	(-499,762)	(+564,709)
(Offsetting Collections) (Legislative Proposals).....	(7,316,140)	(7,091,669)	(7,156,378)	(-159,762)	(+64,709)
Aviation Security Capital Fund (mandatory).....	(-2,130,000)	(-2,470,000)	(-2,470,000)	(-340,000)	---
Fee Funded Programs.....	---	(-500,000)	---	---	(+500,000)
Gross Budget Authority, Transportation Security Administration.....	250,000	250,000	250,000	---	---
	205,200	240,559	240,559	+35,359	---
	7,771,340	7,582,228	7,646,937	-124,403	+64,709

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Coast Guard					
Operating Expenses					
Military Pay and Allowances.....	3,544,111	3,711,095	3,711,095	+166,984	---
Civilian Pay and Benefits.....	808,969	851,178	851,178	+42,209	---
Training and Recruiting.....	196,346	190,668	190,668	-5,678	---
Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance.....	995,519	895,518	875,518	-120,001	-20,000
Centrally Managed Accounts.....	328,746	142,788	142,788	-185,958	---
Intermediate and Depot Level Maintenance.....	1,043,245	1,422,217	1,392,217	+348,972	-30,000
Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism (Defense).....	162,692	---	---	-162,692	---
Subtotal, Operating Expenses.....	7,079,628	7,213,464	7,163,464	+83,836	-50,000
(Defense).....	(502,692)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(-162,692)	---
(Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism).....	(162,692)	---	---	(-162,692)	---
(Other Defense).....	(340,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)	---	---
Environmental Compliance and Restoration.....	13,315	13,397	13,397	+82	---
Reserve Training.....	112,302	114,875	114,875	+2,573	---
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements					
Vessels					
Survey and Design-Vessel and Boats.....	9,500	1,500	1,500	-8,000	---
In-Service Vessel Sustainment.....	94,000	60,500	60,500	-33,500	---
National Security Cutter.....	255,400	54,000	54,000	-201,400	---
Offshore Patrol Cutter.....	75,000	500,000	500,000	+425,000	---
Fast Response Cutter.....	325,000	240,000	240,000	-85,000	---
Cutter Boats.....	4,000	1,000	1,000	-3,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Polar Ice Breaking Vessel.....	25,000	19,000	19,000	-6,000	---
Inland Waterways and Western River Cutters.....	---	1,100	1,100	+1,100	---
Subtotal, Vessels.....	787,900	877,100	877,100	+89,200	---
Aircraft					
HC-144 Conversion/Sustainment.....	25,500	---	---	-25,500	---
HC-27J Conversion/Sustainment.....	130,000	52,000	52,000	-78,000	---
HC-130J Acquisition/Conversion/Sustainment.....	111,800	5,600	100,600	-11,200	+95,000
HH-65 Conversion/Sustainment Projects.....	40,000	22,000	22,000	-18,000	---
MH-602 Sustainment.....	---	2,500	2,500	+2,500	---
Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems.....	---	500	500	+500	---
Subtotal, Aircraft.....	307,300	82,600	177,600	-129,700	+95,000
Other Acquisition Programs					
Other Equipment and Systems.....	8,055	4,000	4,000	-4,055	---
Program Oversight and Management.....	20,000	15,000	15,000	-5,000	---
C4ISR.....	24,300	22,000	22,000	-2,300	---
CG-Logistics Information Management System (CG-LIMS).....	7,000	9,800	9,800	+2,800	---
Subtotal, Other Acquisition Programs.....	59,355	50,800	50,800	-8,555	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation					
Major Construction; Housing; ATOB; and Survey and Design	44,519	10,000	10,000	-34,519	---
Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure	50,000	60,000	60,000	+10,000	---
Minor Shore	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---
Subtotal, Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation	99,519	75,000	75,000	-24,519	---
Personnel and Related Support Costs	115,933	118,245	118,245	+2,312	---
Subtotal, Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	1,370,007	1,203,745	1,298,745	-71,262	+95,000
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation	36,319	18,641	18,641	-17,678	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Health Care Fund Contribution (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary).....	176,000	204,136	204,136	+28,136	---
Mandatory Retired Pay (Mandatory).....	1,666,940	1,673,000	1,673,000	+6,060	---
Subtotal, Mandatory.....	1,666,940	1,673,000	1,673,000	+6,060	---
Total, Coast Guard.....	10,454,511	10,441,258	10,486,258	+31,747	+45,000
(Discretionary Funding).....	(8,787,571)	(8,768,258)	(8,813,258)	(+25,687)	(+45,000)
(Non-Defense).....	(8,284,879)	(8,428,258)	(8,473,258)	(+188,379)	(+45,000)
(Defense).....	(502,692)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(-162,692)	---
(Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism).....	(162,692)	---	---	(-162,692)	---
(Other Defense).....	(340,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)	---	---
(Mandatory Funding).....	(1,666,940)	(1,673,000)	(1,673,000)	(+6,060)	---
United States Secret Service					
Operations and Support					
Protective Operations					
Protection of Persons and Facilities.....	627,987	705,566	705,566	+77,579	---
Protective Countermeasures.....	58,193	46,862	46,862	-11,331	---
Protective Intelligence.....	44,490	47,547	47,547	+3,057	---
Presidential Campaigns and National Spectral Security Events.....	51,734	4,500	4,500	-47,234	---
Subtotal, Protective Operations.....	782,404	804,475	804,475	+22,071	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Field Operations					
Domestic and International Field Operations.....	768,146	588,653	588,653	-179,493	---
Support for Missing and Exploited Children Investigations.....	6,000	7,582	7,582	+1,582	---
Support for Computer Forensics Training.....	13,869	---	13,869	---	+13,869
Subtotal, Field Operations.....	788,015	596,235	610,104	-177,911	+13,869
Basic and In-Service Training and Professional Development					
Development.....	59,507	64,078	64,078	+4,571	---
Mission Support.....	249,537	414,558	414,558	+165,021	---
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	1,879,463	1,879,346	1,893,215	+13,752	+13,869
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements					
Protection Assets and Infrastructure.....	53,840	39,012	39,012	-14,828	---
Operational Communications/Information Technology, Construction and Facility Improvements.....	59,775	25,018	25,018	-34,757	---
	50,000	---	---	-50,000	---
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	163,615	64,030	64,030	-99,585	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Research and Development.....	2,500	250	250	-2,250	---
Subtotal, Research and Development.....	2,500	250	250	-2,250	---
Total, United States Secret Service.....	2,045,578	1,943,626	1,957,495	-88,083	+13,869
=====					
Total, Title II, Security, Enforcement, and Investigations.....	36,308,350	37,979,076	37,998,108	+1,689,758	+19,032
(Discretionary Funding).....	(34,641,410)	(36,306,076)	(36,325,108)	(+1,683,698)	(+19,032)
(Non-Defense).....	(34,138,718)	(35,966,076)	(35,985,108)	(+1,846,390)	(+19,032)
(Discretionary Appropriation).....	(36,307,718)	(38,975,076)	(38,494,108)	(+2,186,390)	(-480,968)
(Offsetting Collections).....	(-2,169,000)	(-2,509,000)	(-2,509,000)	(-340,000)	---
(Offsetting Collections)(Legislative Proposals).....	---	(-500,000)	---	---	(+500,000)
(Defense).....	(502,692)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(-162,692)	---
(Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism).....	(162,692)	---	---	(-162,692)	---
(Other Defense).....	(340,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)	---	---
(Mandatory Funding).....	(1,666,940)	(1,673,000)	(1,673,000)	(+6,060)	---
Aviation Security Capital Fund (Mandatory).....	250,000	250,000	250,000	---	---
Fee Funded Programs.....	2,621,040	3,074,837	2,917,837	+296,797	-157,000
=====					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

Title III - PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY					

National Protection and Programs Directorate					
Operations and Support					
Cybersecurity					
Cyber Readiness and Response					
NCCIC Operations.....	108,402	116,471	112,977	+4,575	-3,494
(CERT).....	(86,368)	(93,921)	(93,921)	(+7,553)	---
NCCIC Planning and Exercises.....	88,502	84,494	81,959	-6,543	-2,535
(CERT).....	(61,607)	(63,775)	(63,775)	(+2,168)	---
Subtotal, Cyber Readiness and Response....	196,904	200,965	194,936	-1,968	-6,029
Cyber Infrastructure Resilience					
Cybersecurity Advisors.....	12,970	14,693	14,252	+1,282	-441
Enhanced Cybersecurity Services.....	16,950	17,157	16,842	-308	-515
Cybersecurity Education and Awareness.....	14,133	10,093	9,790	-4,343	-303
Subtotal, Cyber Infrastructure Resilience.	44,053	41,943	40,684	-3,369	-1,259

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Federal Cybersecurity					
Federal Network Resilience.....	35,013	42,766	41,483	+6,470	-1,283
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation.....	7,565	93,780	91,967	+84,402	-1,813
National Cybersecurity Protection System.....	385,879	341,103	333,629	-52,250	-7,474
Subtotal, Federal Cybersecurity.....	428,457	477,649	467,079	+38,622	-10,570
Subtotal, Cybersecurity.....	669,414	720,557	702,699	+33,285	-17,858
Infrastructure Protection					
Infrastructure Capacity Building					
Sector Risk Management.....	42,386	44,491	43,156	+760	-1,335
Protective Security Advisors.....	39,723	35,677	34,607	-5,116	-1,070
Bombing Prevention.....	15,070	14,739	14,297	-773	-442
Infrastructure Information and Sensitive Data Protection.....	19,546	20,608	19,990	+444	-618
Subtotal, Infrastructure Capacity Building	116,735	115,515	112,050	-4,685	-3,465
Infrastructure Security Compliance.....	69,557	72,440	70,267	+710	-2,173
Subtotal, Infrastructure Protection.....	186,292	187,955	182,317	-3,975	-5,638

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Emergency Communications					
Emergency Communications Preparedness.....	44,087	49,966	48,467	+4,370	-1,499
Priority Telecommunications Service					
GETS/WPS/SRAS/TSP.....	55,730	56,319	54,629	-1,101	-1,690
Next Generation Networks Priority Services.....	2,214	7,636	7,407	+5,193	-229
Subtotal, Priority Telecommunications Service.....	57,944	63,955	62,036	+4,092	-1,919
Subtotal, Emergency Communications.....	102,041	113,921	110,503	+8,462	-3,418
Integrated Operations					
Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis					
National Infrastructure Simulation Analysis Center (NISAC).....	18,650	8,912	8,645	-10,005	-267
Infrastructure Analysis.....	23,230	34,410	33,378	+10,148	-1,032
Subtotal, Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis.....	41,880	43,322	42,023	+143	-1,299

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Critical Infrastructure Situational Awareness..... (Defense).....	16,176 (14,720)	21,222 (19,312)	21,222 (19,312)	+5,046 (+4,592)	---
Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements..... (Defense).....	41,959 (37,763)	46,904 (42,214)	46,904 (42,214)	+4,945 (+4,451)	---
Strategy, Policy and Plans..... (Defense).....	9,669 (6,382)	14,448 (9,536)	14,448 (9,536)	+4,779 (+3,154)	---
Subtotal, Integrated Operations.....	109,684	125,896	124,597	+14,913	-1,299
Office of Biometric Identity Management Identity and Screening Program Operations..... IDENT/Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology...	71,954 163,475	68,826 150,603	68,826 150,603	-3,128 -12,872	---
Subtotal, Office of Biometric Identity Management.....	235,429	219,429	219,429	-16,000	---
Mission Support..... (Defense).....	69,408 (21,516)	87,517 (27,130)	87,517 (27,130)	+18,109 (+5,614)	---
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	1,372,268	1,455,275	1,427,062	+54,794	-28,213

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Federal Protective Service					
FPS Operations					
Operating Expenses.....	368,892	360,079	360,079	-8,813	---
Countermeasures					
Protective Security Officers.....	1,059,825	1,071,286	1,071,286	+11,461	---
Technical Countermeasures.....	22,361	44,690	44,690	+22,329	---
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service (Gross) ..	1,451,078	1,476,055	1,476,055	+24,977	---
Offsetting Collections.....	-1,451,078	-1,476,055	-1,476,055	-24,977	---
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service (Net).....	---	---	---	---	---
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements					
Cybersecurity					
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation.....	217,409	185,180	185,180	-32,229	---
National Cybersecurity Protection System.....	81,771	56,129	56,129	-25,642	---
Subtotal, Cybersecurity.....	299,180	241,309	241,309	-57,871	---
Emergency Communications					
Next Generation Networks Priority Services.....	88,055	48,905	48,905	-39,150	---
Subtotal, Emergency Communications.....	88,055	48,905	48,905	-39,150	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Biometric Identity Management					
IDENT/HomeLand Advanced Recognition Technology...	52,800	40,100	40,100	-12,700	---
Subtotal, Biometric Identity Management.....	52,800	40,100	40,100	-12,700	---
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure Modeling Capability Transition Environment.....	---	500	500	+500	---
Subtotal, Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure.....	---	500	500	+500	---
Infrastructure Protection Infrastructure Protection (IP) Gateway.....	---	4,219	4,219	+4,219	---
Subtotal, Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure.....	---	4,219	4,219	+4,219	---
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	440,035	335,033	335,033	-105,002	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Research and Development					
Cybersecurity.....	2,030	4,695	4,695	+2,665	---
Infrastructure Protection.....	4,439	2,431	2,431	-2,008	---
Integrated Operations.....	---	4,000	4,000	+4,000	---
Subtotal, Research and Development.....	6,469	11,126	11,126	+4,657	---
Total, National Protection and Programs					
Directorate.....	1,818,772	1,801,434	1,773,221	-45,551	-28,213
(Discretionary Funding).....	(1,818,772)	(1,801,434)	(1,773,221)	(-45,551)	(-28,213)
(Non-Defense).....	(345,060)	(331,428)	(331,428)	(-13,632)	---
(Discretionary Appropriations).....	(1,796,138)	(1,807,483)	(1,807,483)	(+11,345)	---
(Offsetting Collections).....	(-1,451,078)	(-1,476,055)	(-1,476,055)	(-24,977)	---
(Defense).....	(1,473,712)	(1,470,006)	(1,441,793)	(-31,919)	(-28,213)
Gross Budget Authority, National Protection and Programs Directorate.....	3,269,850	3,277,489	3,249,276	-20,574	-28,213

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Health Affairs					
Operations and Support					
Chemical and Biological Readiness.....	82,689	77,380	77,380	-5,309	---
Health and Medical Readiness.....	4,352	4,120	4,120	-232	---
Integrated Operations.....	11,809	1,400	9,400	-2,409	+8,000
Mission Support.....	24,698	28,419	28,419	+3,721	---
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	123,548	111,319	119,319	-4,229	+8,000
Total, Office of Health Affairs.....	123,548	111,319	119,319	-4,229	+8,000
Federal Emergency Management Agency					
Operations and Support					
Regional Operations.....	157,134	156,417	156,417	-717	---
Mitigation.....	28,213	36,141	36,141	+7,928	---
Preparedness and Protection.....	146,356	131,981	131,981	-14,375	---
Response and Recovery					
Response.....	187,806	175,226	182,893	-4,913	+7,667
(Urban Search and Rescue).....	(38,280)	(27,513)	(35,180)	(-3,100)	(+7,667)
Recovery.....	56,126	46,694	46,694	-9,432	---
Mission Support.....	472,916	468,289	473,009	+93	+4,720
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	1,048,551	1,014,748	1,027,135	-21,416	+12,387
(Defense).....	(46,788)	(42,945)	(42,945)	(-3,843)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements					
Operational Communications/Information Technology	2,800	12,018	12,018	+9,218	---
Construction and Facility Improvements	21,050	44,519	44,519	+23,469	---
Mission Support, Assets, and Infrastructure	11,423	33,459	20,041	+8,678	-13,418
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	35,273	89,996	76,578	+41,305	-13,418
(Defense)	(15,500)	(53,262)	(53,262)	(+37,762)	---
Federal Assistance					
Grants					
State Homeland Security Grant Program	467,000	349,362	467,000	---	+117,638
(Operation Stonegarden)	(55,000)	---	(55,000)	---	(+55,000)
Urban Area Security Initiative	605,000	448,844	630,000	+25,000	+181,156
(Nonprofit Security)	(25,000)	---	(50,000)	(+25,000)	(+50,000)
Public Transportation Security Assistance	100,000	47,809	100,000	---	+52,191
(Amtrak Security)	(10,000)	---	(10,000)	---	(+10,000)
(Over-the-Road Bus Security)	(2,000)	---	---	(-2,000)	---
Port Security Grants	100,000	47,809	100,000	---	+52,191
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	345,000	344,344	345,000	---	+656
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants	345,000	344,344	345,000	---	+656
Emergency Management Performance Grants	350,000	279,335	350,000	---	+70,665
National Predisastr Mitigation Fund	100,000	39,016	100,000	---	+60,984

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program	177,531	---	177,531	---	+177,531
Emergency Food and Shelter	120,000	---	120,000	---	+120,000
Subtotal, Grants	2,709,531	1,900,863	2,734,531	+25,000	+833,668
Education, Training, and Exercises					
Center for Domestic Preparedness	63,939	63,771	63,771	-168	---
Center for Homeland Defense and Security	18,000	17,966	17,966	-34	---
Emergency Management Institute	20,569	18,824	18,824	-1,745	---
U.S. Fire Administration	42,500	41,913	41,913	-587	---
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	101,000	---	98,000	-3,000	+98,000
Continuing Training Grants	8,000	---	8,000	---	+8,000
National Exercise Program	19,919	20,793	20,793	+874	---
Subtotal, Education, Training, and Exercises	273,927	163,267	269,267	-4,660	+106,000
Subtotal, Federal Assistance	2,983,458	2,064,130	3,003,798	+20,340	+939,668

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

Disaster Relief Fund					
Base Disaster Relief.....	615,515	558,720	534,720	-80,795	-24,000
Disaster Relief Category.....	6,713,000	6,793,000	6,793,000	+80,000	---
Subtotal, Disaster Relief Fund (Gross).....	7,328,515	7,351,720	7,327,720	-795	-24,000
(transfer to Office of Inspector General).....	---	(-24,000)	---	---	(+24,000)
Subtotal, Disaster Relief Fund (Net).....	7,328,515	7,327,720	7,327,720	-795	---

National Flood Insurance Fund					
Floodplain Management and Mapping.....	168,363	239,927	189,927	+21,564	-50,000
Mission Support.....	13,436	13,573	13,573	+137	---
Subtotal, National Flood Insurance Fund.....	181,799	253,500	203,500	+21,701	-50,000
Offsetting Fee Collections.....	-181,799	-253,500	-203,500	-21,701	+50,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Administrative Provisions					
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program.....	-265	-1,024	-1,024	-759	---

Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency.....	11,395,532	10,519,570	11,434,207	+38,675	+914,637
(Discretionary Funding).....	(11,395,532)	(10,519,570)	(11,434,207)	(+38,675)	(+914,637)
(Non-Defense).....	(11,333,244)	(10,423,363)	(11,338,000)	(+4,756)	(+914,637)
(Discretionary Appropriations).....	(4,802,043)	(3,883,863)	(4,748,500)	(-53,543)	(+864,637)
(Offsetting Collections).....	(-181,799)	(-253,500)	(-203,500)	(-21,701)	(+50,000)
(Disaster Relief Category).....	(6,713,000)	(6,793,000)	(6,793,000)	(+80,000)	---
(Defense).....	(62,288)	(96,207)	(96,207)	(+33,919)	---
Transfer Out.....	---	-24,000	---	---	+24,000
=====					
Gross Budget Authority, Federal Emergency Management Agency.....	11,577,331	10,749,070	11,637,707	+60,376	+888,637
=====					
Total, Title III, Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery.....	13,337,852	12,432,323	13,326,747	-11,105	+894,424
(Discretionary Funding).....	(13,337,852)	(12,432,323)	(13,326,747)	(-11,105)	(+894,424)
(Non-Defense).....	(11,801,852)	(10,866,110)	(11,798,747)	(-13,105)	(+922,637)
(Discretionary Appropriations).....	(6,721,729)	(5,802,665)	(6,675,302)	(-46,427)	(+872,637)
(Offsetting Collections).....	(-1,632,877)	(-1,729,555)	(-1,679,555)	(-46,678)	(+50,000)
(Disaster Relief Category).....	(6,713,000)	(6,793,000)	(6,793,000)	(+80,000)	---
(Defense).....	(1,536,000)	(1,566,213)	(1,538,000)	(+2,000)	(-28,213)
Transfer out.....	---	-24,000	---	---	+24,000
=====					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

TITLE IV - RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES					
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services					
Operations and Support	103,912	108,856	108,856	+4,944	---
Employment Status Verification.....					
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	103,912	108,856	108,856	+4,944	---
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	15,227	22,657	22,657	+7,430	---
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	15,227	22,657	22,657	+7,430	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Fee Funded Programs					
Immigration Examinations Fee Account					
Adjudication Services					
District Operations	(1,675,716)	(1,756,407)	(1,756,407)	(+80,691)	---
(Immigrant Integration Grants)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	---	---
Service Center Operations	(609,387)	(649,461)	(649,461)	(+40,094)	---
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations	(358,474)	(399,882)	(399,882)	(+41,408)	---
Records Operations	(133,509)	(135,477)	(135,477)	(+1,968)	---
Premium Processing (Including Transformation)	(573,976)	(620,829)	(620,829)	(+46,853)	---
Subtotal, Adjudication Services	(3,351,042)	(3,562,056)	(3,562,056)	(+211,014)	---
Information and Customer Services					
Operating Expenses	(103,625)	(109,445)	(109,445)	(+5,820)	---
Administration	(509,420)	(522,010)	(522,010)	(+12,590)	---
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE)	(34,410)	(34,828)	(34,828)	(+418)	---
Subtotal, Immigration Examinations Fee Account	(3,998,497)	(4,228,339)	(4,228,339)	(+229,842)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

H1-B Non-Immigrant Petitioner Account					
Adjudication Services					
Service Center Operations.....	(15,000)	(15,000)	(15,000)	---	---
Subtotal, H-1B Non-Immigrant Petitioner Account.....	(15,000)	(15,000)	(15,000)	---	---

Fraud Prevention and Detection Account					
Adjudication Services					
District Operations.....	(26,789)	(45,101)	(45,101)	(+18,312)	---
Service Center Operations.....	(19,631)	(21,778)	(21,778)	(+2,147)	---
Asylum and Refugee Operating Expenses.....	(308)	(308)	(308)	---	---
Subtotal, Fraud Prevention and Detection Account.....	(46,728)	(67,187)	(67,187)	(+20,459)	---

Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs.....	(4,060,225)	(4,310,526)	(4,310,526)	(+250,301)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
 (Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Administrative Provisions					
H2B returning worker.....	1,000	---	---	-1,000	---
Immigration Authorization Extensions.....	1,000	---	---	-1,000	---
Subtotal, Administrative Provisions.....	2,000	---	---	-2,000	---
<hr/>					
Total, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services.....	121,139	131,513	131,513	+10,374	---
(Discretionary Funding).....	(121,139)	(131,513)	(131,513)	(+10,374)	---
Fee Funded Programs.....	4,060,225	4,310,526	4,310,526	+250,301	---
Gross Budget Authority, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services.....	4,181,364	4,442,039	4,442,039	+260,675	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers					
Operations and Support					
Law Enforcement Training.....	213,804	244,725	232,065	+18,261	-12,660
Mission Support.....	28,714	28,034	28,034	-680	---
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	242,518	272,759	260,099	+17,581	-12,660
Total, Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers.....	242,518	272,759	260,099	+17,581	-12,660

Science and Technology Directorate					
Operations and Support					
Laboratory Facilities.....	133,942	92,243	92,243	-41,699	---
Acquisition and Operations Analysis.....	48,392	42,552	42,552	-5,840	---
Mission Support.....	128,788	119,823	119,823	-8,965	---
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	311,122	254,618	254,618	-56,504	---
Research and Development					
Research, Development, and Innovation.....	430,124	342,982	342,982	-87,142	---
University Programs.....	40,500	29,724	40,500	---	+10,776
Subtotal, Research and Development.....	470,624	372,706	383,482	-87,142	+10,776
Total, Science and Technology.....	781,746	627,324	638,100	-143,646	+10,776

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office					
Operations and Support					
Mission Support.....	50,042	54,664	54,664	+4,622	---
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	50,042	54,664	54,664	+4,622	---
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements					
Large Scale Detection Systems.....	53,709	62,524	62,524	+8,815	---
Human Portable Rad/Nuclear Detection Systems.....	47,344	24,572	24,572	-22,772	---
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	101,053	87,096	87,096	-13,957	---
Research and Development					
Architecture Planning and Analysis.....	15,072	15,937	15,937	+865	---
Transformational Research and Development.....	62,028	60,581	60,581	-1,447	---
Detection Capability Development.....	19,851	15,155	15,155	-4,696	---
Detection Capability Assessments.....	39,272	34,127	34,127	-5,145	---
Nuclear Forensics.....	18,838	18,361	18,361	-477	---
Subtotal, Research and Development.....	155,061	144,161	144,161	-10,900	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Federal Assistance					
Federal, State, Local, Territorial, and Tribal Support	25,193	23,384	23,384	-1,809	
Securing the Cities	21,135	21,135	21,135		
Subtotal, Federal Assistance	46,328	44,519	44,519	-1,809	
Total, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	352,484	330,440	330,440	-22,044	
Total, Title IV, Research and Development, Training, and Services (Discretionary Funding) (Non-Defense) (Defense)	1,497,887 (1,497,887) (1,497,887)	1,362,036 (1,362,036) (1,362,036)	1,360,152 (1,360,152) (1,360,152)	-137,735 (-137,735) (-137,735)	-1,884 (-1,884) (-1,884)
Fee Funded Programs	4,060,225	4,310,526	4,310,526	+250,301	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
 (Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE V - GENERAL PROVISIONS					
DHS HQ Consolidation Project.....	13,253	---	---	-13,253	---
Financial Systems Modernization.....	41,215	---	42,233	+1,018	+42,233
Presidential Residence Protection Assistance.....	41,000	---	---	-41,000	---
DoD Schools.....	---	2,000	2,000	+2,000	---
OCIO Unobligated Balances (Rescission).....	-3,000	---	---	+3,000	---
FEMA Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program Account (P.L. 109-88) (FY05) (Rescission).....	-95,000	---	---	+95,000	---
CBP Automation Modernization (Rescission).....	-31,293	---	---	+31,293	---
CBP Air and Marine Operations (Rescission).....	-21,450	---	---	+21,450	---
CBP, BSFIT (Prior Year Balances) (Rescission).....	-21,150	---	---	+21,150	---
CBP Construction and Facilities Management (Rescission).....	-20,690	---	---	+20,690	---
ICE Salaries and Expenses (P.L. 114-4) (FY 15) (Rescission).....	-13,500	---	---	+13,500	---
ICE Salaries and Expenses (P.L. 114-113) (FY16) (Rescission).....	-45,000	---	---	+45,000	---
ICE Construction (Rescission).....	-2,900	---	---	+2,900	---
TSA Operations and Support (P.L. 115-31) (FY17) (Rescission).....	---	---	-12,928	-12,928	-12,928
TSA Aviation Security (P.L. 114-113) (FY16) (Rescission).....	-104,650	---	---	+104,650	---
TSA Surface Transportation Security (P.L. 114-113) (FY16) (Rescission).....	-2,582	---	---	+2,582	---
TSA Intelligence and Vetting (P.L. 114-113) (FY16) (Rescission).....	-9,930	---	---	+9,930	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TSA Transportation Security Support (P.L. 114-113)					
(FY16) (Rescission).....	-2,518	---	---	+2,518	---
Coast Guard AC&I (P.L. 113-6) (FY13) (Rescission).....	-4,200	---	---	+4,200	---
Coast Guard AC&I (P.L. 113-76) (FY14) (Rescission).....	-19,300	---	---	+19,300	---
Coast Guard AC&I (P.L. 114-4) (FY15) (Rescission).....	-16,500	---	---	+16,500	---
Coast Guard AC&I (P.L. 114-113) (FY16) (Rescission).....	-31,000	---	-25,000	+6,000	-25,000
Coast Guard AC&I (P.L. 115-31) (FY17) (Rescission).....	---	---	-95,000	+95,000	-95,000
Coast Guard Alteration of Bridges (P.L. 108-334)					
(FY05) (Rescission).....	---	-1,786	-1,786	-1,786	---
Coast Guard Alteration of Bridges (P.L. 109-90) (FY06)					
(Rescission).....	---	-1,920	-1,920	-1,920	---
Coast Guard Alteration of Bridges (P.L. 109-295)					
(FY07) (Rescission).....	---	-1,791	-1,791	-1,791	---
Coast Guard Alteration of Bridges (P.L. 110-61) (FY08)					
(Rescission).....	---	-3,222	-3,222	-3,222	---
Coast Guard Alteration of Bridges (P.L. 111-83) (FY10)					
(Rescission).....	---	-3,681	-3,681	-3,681	---
FEMA State and Local Programs (70X0560) (Rescission).....	-11,071	---	---	+11,071	---
S&T RDA&O (PL113-76) (FY14) (Rescission).....	-977	---	---	+977	---
S&T RDA&O (PL114-4) (FY15) (Rescission).....	-5,000	---	---	+5,000	---
S&T RDA&O (PL114-113) (FY16) (Rescission).....	-1,523	---	---	+1,523	---
Legacy Funds (Rescission).....	-1,841	---	---	+1,841	---
DHS Lapsed Balances (Rescission).....	-42,343	---	---	+42,343	---
Treasury Asset Forfeiture Fund (Rescission).....	-187,000	---	-187,000	---	-187,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
FEMA Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) (Rescission).....	-789,248	-581,000	-875,575	-86,327	-294,575
Total, Title V, General Provisions.....	-1,388,198	-591,400	-1,163,670	+224,528	-572,270
(Discretionary Funding).....	(95,468)	(2,000)	(44,233)	(-51,235)	(+42,233)
(Rescissions/Cancellations).....	(-1,483,666)	(-593,400)	(-1,207,903)	(+275,763)	(-614,503)
Grand Total, Titles I-V.....	50,950,632	52,467,385	52,794,000	+1,843,368	+326,615
(Discretionary Funding).....	(49,283,692)	(50,794,385)	(51,121,000)	(+1,837,308)	(+326,615)
(Non-Defense).....	(47,245,000)	(48,888,172)	(49,243,000)	(+1,998,000)	(+354,828)
(Discretionary Appropriations).....	(45,817,543)	(47,427,127)	(47,846,458)	(+2,028,915)	(+419,331)
(Offsetting Collections).....	(-3,801,877)	(-4,238,555)	(-4,188,555)	(-386,678)	(+50,000)
(Offsetting Collections)(Legislative Proposals).....	---	(-500,000)	---	---	(+500,000)
(Disaster Relief Category).....	(6,713,000)	(6,793,000)	(6,793,000)	(+80,000)	---
(Rescissions).....	(-1,483,666)	(-593,400)	(-1,207,903)	(+275,763)	(-614,503)
(Defense).....	(2,038,692)	(1,906,213)	(1,878,000)	(-160,692)	(-28,213)
(Overseas Contingency on Operations/Global War on Terrorism).....	(162,692)	---	---	(-162,692)	---
(Other Defense).....	(1,876,000)	(1,906,213)	(1,878,000)	(+2,000)	(-28,213)
(Mandatory Funding).....	(1,666,940)	(1,673,000)	(1,673,000)	(+6,060)	---

MINORITY VIEWS

The allocation for the fiscal year 2018 Homeland Security Appropriations bill is \$44,328,000,000, an increase of \$1,920,000,000 above the fiscal year 2017 bill. This 4.5 percent increase contrasts with the cuts sustained in other Non-Defense appropriations bills. Such a large relative increase for the Homeland bill underscores the need for the Appropriations Committee to ensure that taxpayer dollars are allocated wisely, based on careful prioritization, substantive justification, and a clear nexus to the security of the nation. Unfortunately, the major funding increases in the bill fail to meet those criteria.

FUNDING PRIORITIES

On the positive side, the bill addresses several bipartisan and Democratic priorities, including maintaining the current funding levels for first responder and anti-terrorism grants; doubling the Non-profit Security Grant Program from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000; and maintaining funding for flood mapping and the Emergency Food and Shelter Program. It also provides a targeted increase for the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties for continued oversight of immigration enforcement and DHS partnerships with state and local law enforcement agencies, and for other priority oversight areas. In addition, the bill continues the Cybersecurity Internship Program; increases funding above the request for new Coast Guard assets; provides additional funding for ICE investigations into child exploitation; and restores funding for Science and Technology Centers of Excellence.

IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT

While there is much in this bill that Democrats can support, the new administration has significantly changed the dynamic on immigration enforcement. The unfortunate result is that we cannot in good conscience support this year's bill in its current form.

Alarming, the bill provides a \$705,000,000 increase for immigration enforcement in the interior of the United States, including an average daily population in detention of 44,000 detention beds, an increase of 4,676 from the current year and 10,000 above fiscal year 2016. The increase would also support the hiring of 1,000 additional U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) officers and agents who would be focused primarily on interior enforcement.

The Trump Administration has claimed that its more aggressive enforcement approach in the interior of the United States is critically important to the national security and public safety of the country. While there is certainly no disagreement we should be removing dangerous individuals, ICE is targeting the parents of unaccompanied children who cross the southern border to seek asy-

lum. It is targeting people who have lived, worked, and paid taxes in this country for years, or even decades with no criminal infractions.

The result so far has been a 157 percent increase in ICE's interior arrests of non-criminals compared to last year. These arrests are not required for national security or public safety, and have tragic consequences for individuals, families, and communities all over this country. Many in law enforcement tell us people are afraid to report serious crimes, including acts of domestic violence, and they are less willing to come forward as witnesses to crimes. Teachers tell us that immigrant and U.S. Citizen children alike are afraid to go to school, or to just go out and play, for fear their parents will be gone when they return home. The trauma that is being inflicted on entire communities throughout our country cannot be overstated.

Given that being in this country illegally is a civil violation, why would we choose to fund such excessive immigration enforcement over activities to combat real terrorist and criminal threats? Comprehensive immigration reform—combining strong enforcement with a path to legal status for many who are already living in the United States—is the only solution to this problem. For years, however, the majority in the House has blocked bipartisan efforts to fix it.

We have a moral, as well as legal, responsibility when it comes to immigration enforcement. Just as other law enforcement agencies have discretion, ICE too can utilize discretion to enforce our immigration laws fairly and justly. Existing resources, used wisely, are sufficient for addressing the threat posed by criminal aliens who are truly dangerous.

The Committee majority rejected an amendment that would have cut the \$705,000,000 increase proposed in the bill for ICE interior immigration enforcement, reallocating \$543,000,000 to hiring an additional 2,310 CBP officers and \$161,500,000 million for enhanced ICE investigations into human trafficking, child exploitation, intellectual property, financial, and narcotics violations, and national security investigations. By adopting this amendment, the Committee could have prioritized criminal investigations, border security, and the facilitation of trade and travel over civil immigration enforcement that is far more aggressive than necessary.

BORDER INFRASTRUCTURE

Another area of great concern is the \$1.6 billion in the bill for new border infrastructure. The fiscal year 2017 funding bill required the Secretary to submit a risk-based plan for improving security along the border, but we have yet to receive that plan. The Committee should not even consider such significant new investments without a comprehensive plan backed by clear justification that warrants the enormous cost.

The truth is that the President's malignant rhetoric on immigration has poisoned the waters on this issue, making it near difficult to reach practical consensus. We simply cannot support throwing scarce taxpayer dollars at one of the President's misguided campaign promises.

UNMET FUNDING PRIORITIES

Instead of unjustified investments in border infrastructure and the expansion of overly aggressive immigration enforcement, we should be investing more of our limited resources in cyber security, human trafficking investigations, and Coast Guard vessels and aircraft, because currently our drug interdiction efforts intercept only a fraction of the drugs that are being trafficked in the Caribbean Sea and Eastern Pacific Ocean. We should be investing much more in new customs officers and research and technology, and should restore funding for TSA's Law Enforcement Officer Reimbursement Program and Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response teams.

CYBERSECURITY

Unfortunately, the funding level for government-wide cybersecurity activities and acquisitions is underfunded in the bill by at least \$28 million, a direct result of the subcommittee's limited allocation for Defense function programs. To ensure that upgrades to federal cyber networks are deployed on time and that the National Protection and Programs Directorate has the capacity to respond to cyber threats, the subcommittee's Defense function will need to match the funding request, at a minimum, before the bill is enacted into law.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

While the bill restores proposed funding cuts to University Centers of Excellence, it adopts the proposed \$87,000,000 cut from Research, Development, and Innovation at the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T), along with the proposed \$42,000,000 cut to Laboratory Facilities. Fortunately, the manager's amendment adopted by the Committee includes report language directing the Department to provide better justification for the proposed elimination of three established S&T laboratories, and directs S&T to refrain from taking steps to close the labs pending the enactment of final fiscal year 2018 appropriations legislation.

COAST GUARD ICEBREAKERS

An amendment offered during Committee consideration of the bill would have redirected \$2,300,000,000 from border infrastructure and ICE immigration enforcement to the Coast Guard's polar icebreaker acquisition program. The proposed new border infrastructure has not been justified and the bill's recommended increases for ICE hiring and detention beds do not have a security focus. In contrast, the need for heavy icebreakers is very well documented and focused on national security. A draft report from the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) released just last week, warned that,

“The United States has insufficient assets to protect its interests, implement U.S. policy, execute its laws, and meet its obligations in the Arctic and Antarctic because it lacks adequate icebreaking capability.”

This is because the Coast Guard currently has only one functioning heavy icebreaker, the *Polar Star*, which was built in 1976

and is well past its 30-year expected operational life. It is no longer reliable, and the cost to maintain it will continue to rise. At this point, its primary mission is to clear a path through the ice to our research facilities in Antarctica, which means that the only icebreaking asset we have in the Arctic is the *Healy*, the Coast Guard's only medium class icebreaker. The *Polar Star* is expected to continue functioning for just three to seven years—leaving the United States with no heavy icebreaking capability.

Given that Russia has 41 icebreakers focused on the Arctic that are active or under construction, four of which are heavy icebreakers, we are falling farther and farther behind. This puts the United States at a tremendous disadvantage since we are unable to operate in parts of the Arctic Ocean for months at a time. The National Academy report goes on to recommend that,

“The United States Congress should fund the construction of four polar icebreakers of common design that would be owned and operated by the United States Coast Guard.”

The fiscal year 2017 Defense funding bill included \$150,000,000 as a down payment on what is expected to be nearly a \$1,000,000,000 price tag for the first ship. However the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2018 the House recently passed includes a provision prohibiting the Pentagon from using any fiscal year 2018 funds to acquire an icebreaker for the Coast Guard; an amendment to strike that provision failed on a recorded vote.

The solution is to fund the remaining cost of acquiring heavy icebreakers directly through the Coast Guard budget. While the Coast Guard plans to sign an acquisition contract in fiscal year 2019, it will release a Request for Proposals in fiscal year 2018. Having the funds in hand during the solicitation process would help the Coast Guard get a better deal on the cost of the needed icebreakers.

Combined with the \$150,000,000 appropriated in fiscal year 2017, this amendment would have made available a total of \$2,450,000,000, approximately enough to cover the cost of three heavy icebreakers. According to the NAS report, acquiring three ships at one time would likely save the government nearly \$160 million per vessel. With this one amendment, the Committee could have put the United States on a path to securing our sovereign interests in the Arctic region. Instead, the amendment was defeated on a party-line vote.

DHS HEADQUARTERS CONSOLIDATION

Consistent with the request, the bill fails to provide funding for the DHS headquarters consolidation project under construction on the St. Elizabeths campus in Southeast Washington, DC. In 2015, the Department revised its plan for St. Elizabeths to consolidate the footprint, reduce costs, and accelerate the construction schedule. We have passed the point of no return on this project. In fact, we are now at the phase that would lead to the most savings by allowing components to move from expensive, leased spaces to the new consolidated headquarters campus. On both fiscal grounds and to improve the cohesiveness of DHS operations, we must continue to make progress on the headquarters project.

AVAILABILITY OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES FOR WOMEN

Over strong Democratic objections, the Committee once again adopted an unnecessary amendment regarding the availability of reproductive health services for women detained by ICE. These restrictions on the use of federal funds for abortion procedures are already applicable to ICE and the Department of Homeland Security and are specifically formalized in Part 4.4 of ICE's 2011 Performance Based National Detention Standards.

While many of us believe that those restrictions are excessive and unnecessary, we fail to see the point of interjecting this divisive issue into a Homeland Security funding bill.

Before a similar amendment was offered five years ago, this bill had never touched on the topic of abortion because it is not relevant to the Department of Homeland Security and falls far outside the lines of jurisdiction of the Subcommittee. We will continue to work to remove the amendment's unnecessary provisions from the bill.

DREAMERS

We were highly disappointed by the failure of the Committee to adopt an amendment to give the Department the authority to continue the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program (DACA), which failed on a party-line vote. Although we are confident that the Secretary implicitly has such authority today, the amendment would have made it explicit.

DACA provides an official way for young people who were brought to this country as children—also known as Dreamers—to continue living here, in the only home they know or remember. It allows them to continue their studies and work legally in the economy. To be eligible, they must have clean records verified by background checks.

The President said he will be the one to decide if DACA continues, but the threat of court challenges by some states has called into question whether that will ultimately be the case. This amendment would simply make clear that the President has the authority to continue the program if he chooses to do so.

When DACA participants first signed up for the program, it was an opportunity to come out of the shadows, to put anxieties of the past behind them and focus on the future. It would be the very definition of cruelty to take that away from them now. Yet not a single member of the majority voted for this simple, straightforward amendment.

Much of the stated opposition to the amendment during Committee debate was that it intruded into the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee. Aside from the fact that the Committee readily adopted other authorizing provisions in the manager's amendment and as individual amendments, a follow-up amendment on DACA by Mr. Aguilar, offered in the form of a funding limitation and well within the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Committee, also failed to garner a majority of the votes.

The truth is that the Committee regularly agrees to include authorizing provisions that have bipartisan support in Appropriations bills when members find the justification for them compelling. We

can think of nothing more compelling than helping these Dreamers who find themselves in such dire circumstances through no fault of their own

CONCLUSION

In closing, we want to extend our appreciation for the efforts of the subcommittee Chairman and his staff to work with the minority throughout the development of this bill. Consistent with prior years, the Chairman has carried out his responsibilities honorably, fairly, and collaboratively. Even when we must disagree, we do it with respect for one another and respect for the institution in which we are honored to serve.

NITA M. LOWEY.

LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD.

