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116TH CONGRESS
2d Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT
116–720

LEGISLATIVE AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

116TH CONGRESS



JANUARY 2, 2021.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

LEGISLATIVE AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 116TH CONGRESS

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY,
Washington, DC, January 2, 2021.

Hon. CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives,
The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MS. JOHNSON: Pursuant to Rule X and clause 1(d) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, attached please find the report of the legislative and oversight activities of the Committee on Homeland Security during the 116th Congress.

Sincerely,

BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Chairman.

CONTENTS

	Page
Jurisdiction	3
Membership and Organization	5
History	7
Legislative Activities of the Committee	19
Oversight Activities	89
Full Committee	89
Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations	113
Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation	123
Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	133
Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism	141
Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability	151
Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security	157
Committee Oversight Plan	
Part A, Oversight Plan as Agreed to	165
Part B, Implementation of the Oversight Plan	173
Appendices	
Appendix I—Committee Rules	185
Appendix II—Membership Changes to the Committee	197
Appendix III—List of Public Laws	203
Appendix IV—Committee Legislative Reports	205
Appendix V—Executive Communications, Memorials, and Presidential Messages	213
Appendix VI—Committee Staff	217
Appendix VII—Witnesses	221
Appendix VIII—Printed Hearings	241
Appendix IX—Committee Prints	247
Appendix X—Summary of Community Activities	249

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LEGISLATIVE AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

JANUARY 2, 2021.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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

R E P O R T

OVERVIEW

The Committee on Homeland Security met on January 30, 2019, for an organizational meeting for the 116th Congress under the direction of Chairman Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi. The Committee Membership was set at 31 Members with 18 Democrats and 13 Republicans. Subsequently, the Committee Membership was updated to 32 Members with 18 Democrats and 14 Republicans.

The Committee established six subcommittees: The Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations; the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation; the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery; the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism; the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability; and the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security.

JURISDICTION

The Committee on Homeland Security was re-established in the 116th Congress pursuant to H. Res. 6, the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 116th Congress, agreed to on January 9, 2019. The jurisdiction of the Committee is as follows:

HOUSE RULE X

ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES

Committees and their legislative jurisdictions

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

* * * * *

(j) Committee on Homeland Security.

(1) Overall homeland security policy.

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

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

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

(B) Customs (except customs revenue).

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

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

(E) Research and development.

(F) Transportation security.

* * * * *

General oversight responsibilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(A) consult with other committees that have jurisdiction over the same or related laws, programs, or agencies within its jurisdiction with the objective of ensuring maximum coordination and cooperation among committees when conducting reviews of such laws, programs, or agencies and include in its plan an explanation of steps that have been or will be taken to ensure such coordination and cooperation;

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

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

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

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

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

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

* * * * *

Special oversight functions

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

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

MEMBERSHIP AND ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

(18–14)

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi, *Chairman*

SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
DONALD M. PAYNE, Jr., New Jersey
KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
J. LUIS CORREA, California
XOCHITL TORRES SMALL, New Mexico
MAX ROSE, New York
LAUREN UNDERWOOD, Illinois
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan
EMANUEL CLEAVER, Missouri
AL GREEN, Texas
YVETTE D. CLARKE, New York
DINA TITUS, Nevada
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California
VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Florida
VACANT

MIKE ROGERS, Alabama
PETER T. KING, New York
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas
JOHN KATKO, New York
MARK WALKER, North Carolina
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
DEBBIE LESKO, Arizona
MARK GREEN, Tennessee
JOHN JOYCE, Pennsylvania
DAN CRENSHAW, Texas
MICHAEL GUEST, Mississippi
DAN BISHOP, North Carolina
JEFFERSON VAN DREW, New Jersey
MIKE GARCIA, California

Appointment of Mr. Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi as Chair, and Mr. Mike Rogers of Alabama as Ranking Minority Member on January 3, 2017, pursuant to H. Res. 24 and H. Res. 25, respectively.

Appointment of Majority and Minority Members of the Committee on January 23, 2019, pursuant to H. Res. 67 and H. Res. 68, respectively.

Resignation of Mr. John Ratcliffe of Texas from the Committee on September 25, 2019.

Appointment of Mr. Dan Bishop of North Carolina to the Committee on September 26, 2019, pursuant to H. Res. 596.

Resignation of Mr. Van Taylor of Texas from the Committee on January 15, 2020. Appointment of Mr. Jefferson Van Drew of New Jersey to the Committee on January 16, 2020, pursuant to H. Res. 801.

Appointment of Mr. Mike Garcia of California to the Committee on July 30, 2020, pursuant to H. Res. 1072.

Resignation of Mr. Cedric Richmond of Louisiana from the Committee on September 22, 2020.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON BORDER SECURITY, FACILITATION, AND OPERATIONS

KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York, *Chairwoman*

DONALD M. PAYNE, Jr., New Jersey
J. LUIS CORREA, California
XOCHITL TORRES SMALL, New Mexico
AL GREEN, Texas
YVETTE D. CLARKE, New York
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*

CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana, *Ranking Member*
DEBBIE LESKO, Arizona
JOHN JOYCE, Pennsylvania
MICHAEL GUEST, Mississippi
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CYBERSECURITY, INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION, AND INNOVATION

LAUREN UNDERWOOD, Illinois, *Chairwoman*

SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan
VACANT
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
JOHN KATKO, New York, *Ranking Member*
MARK WALKER, North Carolina
JOHN JOYCE, Pennsylvania
MARK GREEN, Tennessee
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

DONALD M. PAYNE JR., New Jersey, *Chairman*

MAX ROSE, New York
LAUREN UNDERWOOD, Illinois
AL GREEN, Texas
YVETTE D. CLARKE, New York
VACANT
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
PETER T. KING, New York, *Ranking Member*
DAN CRENSHAW, Texas
MICHAEL GUEST, Mississippi
DAN BISHOP, North Carolina
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERTERRORISM

MAX ROSE, New York, *Chairman*

SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
MARK WALKER, North Carolina, *Ranking Member*
PETER T. KING, New York
MARK GREEN, Tennessee
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT, MANAGEMENT, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

XOCHITL TORRES SMALL, New Mexico, *Chairwoman*

DINA TITUS, Nevada
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
DAN CRENSHAW, Texas, *Ranking Member*
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
JEFFERSON VAN DREW, New Jersey
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND MARITIME SECURITY

J. LUIS CORREA, California, *Chairman*

EMANUEL CLEAVER, Missouri
DINA TITUS, Nevada
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California
VAL BUTLER DEMING, Florida
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
DEBBIE LESKO, Arizona
JOHN KATKO, New York
DAN BISHOP, North Carolina
MARK GREEN, Tennessee
JEFFERSON VAN DREW, New Jersey
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

HISTORY OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

SELECT COMMITTEES ON HOMELAND SECURITY

107th Congress

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

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

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

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

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

108th Congress

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

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

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

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

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

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

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 108–136	***National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004*** ...	H.R. 1588★
Pub. L. 108–268	To provide for the transfer of the Nebraska Avenue Naval Complex in the District of Columbia to facilitate the establishment of the headquarters for the Department of Homeland Security, to provide for the acquisition by the Department of the Navy of suitable replacement facilities.	H.R. 4322★
Pub. L. 108–276	***Project BioShield Act of 2004***	S. 15 (H.R. 2122)
Pub. L. 108–293	***Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2004***	H.R. 2443★
Pub. L. 108–330	***Department of Homeland Security Financial Accountability Act***.	H.R. 4259
Pub. L. 108–458	***Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004***	S. 2845 (H.R. 5223)

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

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

COMMITTEES ON HOMELAND SECURITY

109th Congress

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

110th Congress

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

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

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

sponse; and the Subcommittee on Management, Investigations, and Oversight.

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

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

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

111th Congress

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

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

The Committee established six subcommittees: the Subcommittee on Border, Maritime, and Global Counterterrorism; the Subcommittee on Intelligence, Information Sharing, and Terrorism Risk Assessment; the Subcommittee on Transportation Security and Infrastructure Protection; the Subcommittee on Emerging Threats, Cybersecurity, and Science and Technology; the Subcommittee on Emergency Communications, Preparedness, and Re-

sponse; and the Subcommittee on Management, Investigations, and Oversight.

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

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

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

112th Congress

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

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

The Committee Membership was set at 33 Members with 19 Republicans and 14 Democrats. The following Members were appointed to the Committee on Homeland Security for all or part of the Congress: Mr. Peter T. King of New York; Mr. Lamar Smith of Texas; Mr. Daniel E. Lungren of California; Mr. Mike Rogers of Alabama; Mr. Michael T. McCaul of Texas; Mr. Gus M. Bilirakis of Florida; Mr. Paul C. Broun of Georgia; Mrs. Candice S. Miller of Michigan; Mr. Tim Walberg of Michigan; Mr. Chip Cravaack of Minnesota; Mr. Joe Walsh of Illinois; Mr. Patrick Meehan of Pennsylvania; Mr. Benjamin Quayle of Arizona; Mr. Scott Rigell of Virginia; Mr. Billy Long of Missouri; Mr. Jeff Duncan of South Carolina; Mr. Tom Marino of Pennsylvania; Mr. Blake Farenthold of Texas; Mr. Mo Brooks of Alabama; and Mr. Robert L. Turner of New York; Mr. Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi; Ms. Loretta Sanchez of California; Ms. Jane Harman of California; Ms. Sheila Jackson Lee of Texas; Mr. Henry Cuellar of Texas; Ms. Yvette D. Clarke of New York; Ms. Laura Richardson of California; Mrs. Donna M. Christensen a Delegate from the U.S. Virgin Islands; Mr. Danny K. Davis of Illinois; Mr. Brian Higgins of New York; Ms. Jackie Speier of California; Mr. Cedric L. Richmond of Louisiana; Mr. Hansen Clarke of Michigan; Mr. William R. Keating of Massa-

chusetts; Ms. Kathleen C. Hochul of New York; Ms. Janice Hahn of California; and Mr. Ron Barber of Arizona.

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

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

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

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

113th Congress

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

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

The Committee Membership was set at 32 Members with 18 Republicans and 14 Democrats. The following Members were appointed to the Committee on Homeland Security for all or part of the Congress: Mr. Michael T. McCaul of Texas; Mr. Lamar Smith of Texas; Mr. Peter T. King of New York; Mr. Mike Rogers of Alabama; Mr. Paul C. Broun of Georgia; Mrs. Candice S. Miller of Michigan; Mr. Patrick Meehan of Pennsylvania; Mr. Jeff Duncan of South Carolina; Mr. Tom Marino of Pennsylvania; Mr. Jason Chaffetz of Utah; Mr. Steven M. Palazzo of Mississippi; Mr. Lou Barletta of Pennsylvania; Mr. Chris Stewart of Utah; Mr. Keith J. Rothfus of Pennsylvania; Mr. Richard Hudson of North Carolina; Mr. Steve Daines of Montana; Mrs. Susan W. Brooks of Indiana; Mr. Scott Perry of Pennsylvania; Mr. Mark Sanford of South Carolina; Mr. Curtis Clawson of Florida; Mr. Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi; Ms. Loretta Sanchez of California; Ms. Sheila Jackson

Lee of Texas; Ms. Yvette D. Clarke of New York; Mr. Brian Higgins of New York; Mr. Cedric L. Richmond of Louisiana; Mr. William R. Keating of Massachusetts; Mr. Ron Barber of Arizona; Mr. Donald M. Payne, Jr. of New Jersey; Mr. Beto O'Rourke of Texas; Ms. Tulsi Gabbard of Hawaii; Mr. Filemon Vela of Texas; Mr. Steven A. Horsford of Nevada; and Mr. Eric Swalwell of California.

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

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

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

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

114th Congress

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

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

The Committee Membership was set at 32 Members with 18 Republicans and 12 Democrats. The following Members were appointed to the Committee on Homeland Security for all or part of the Congress: Mr. Michael T. McCaul of Texas; Mr. Lamar Smith of Texas; Mr. Peter T. King of New York; Mr. Mike Rogers of Alabama; Mrs. Candice S. Miller of Michigan; Mr. Jeff Duncan of South Carolina; Mr. Tom Marino of Pennsylvania; Mr. Steven M. Palazzo of Mississippi; Mr. Lou Barletta of Pennsylvania; Mr. Scott Perry of Pennsylvania; Mr. Curt Clawson of Florida; Mr. John

Katko of New York; Mr. Will Hurd of Texas; Mr. Earl L. "Buddy" Carter of Georgia; Mr. Mark Walker of North Carolina; Mr. Barry Loudermilk of Georgia; Ms. Martha McSally of Arizona; Mr. John Ratcliffe of Texas; Mr. Patrick Meehan of Pennsylvania; Mr. Daniel M. Donovan, Jr. of New York; Mr. Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi; Ms. Loretta Sanchez of California; Ms. Sheila Jackson Lee of Texas; Mr. James R. Langevin of Rhode Island; Mr. Brian Higgins of New York; Mr. Cedric L. Richmond of Louisiana; Mr. William R. Keating of Massachusetts; Mr. Donald M. Payne, Jr. of New Jersey; Mr. Filemon Vela of Texas; Mrs. Bonnie Watson Coleman of New Jersey; Miss Kathleen M. Rice of New York; and Ms. Norma J. Torres of California.

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

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

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 114–22	***Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015***	S. 178 (H.R. 460)
Pub. L. 114–29	***Department of Homeland Security Interoperable Communications***.	H.R. 615
Pub. L. 114–41	***Surface Transportation and Veterans Health Care Choice Improvement Act of 2015***.	H.R. 3236
Pub. L. 114–43	***DHS IT Duplication Reduction Act of 2015***	H.R. 1626
Pub. L. 114–50	***Gerardo Hernandez Airport Security Act of 2015***	H.R. 720
Pub. L. 114–53	***Continuing Appropriations Act, 2016***	H.R. 719
Pub. L. 114–68	***Border Jobs for Veterans Act of 2015***	H.R. 2835
Pub. L. 114–80	***DHS Social Media Improvement Act of 2015***	H.R. 623
Pub. L. 114–92	***National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016***	S. 1356 (H.R. 1735)
Pub. L. 114–113	***Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016***	H.R. 2029★ (H.R. 158) (H.R. 1731) (H.R. 3305) (H.R. 3313)
Pub. L. 114–125	***Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015***	H.R. 644 (H.R. 998) (H.R. 878)
Pub. L. 114–136	***Edward "Ted" Kaufman and Michael Leavitt Presidential Transitions Improvements Act of 2015***.	S. 1172
Pub. L. 114–143	***Integrated Public Alert and Warning System Modernization Act of 2015***.	S. 1180★ H.R. 1738) (H.R. 1472)
Pub. L. 114–150	***Department of Homeland Security Headquarters Consolidation Accountability Act of 2015***.	S. 1638 (H.R. 1640)
Pub. L. 114–190	***FAA Extension, Safety, and Security Act of 2016***	H.R. 636 (H.R. 2843) (H.R. 4698) (H.R. 5388)
Pub. L. 114–267	***Northern Border Security Review Act***	S. 1808★
Pub. L. 114–268	***First Responder Anthrax Preparedness Act***	S. 1915★ (H.R. 1300)
Pub. L. 114–278	***Essential Transportation Worker Identification Credential Assessment Act***.	H.R. 710

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 114–279	***Cross-Border Trade Enhancement Act of 2016***	H.R. 875
Pub. L. 114–285	***Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers Reform and Improvement Act of 2015***.	H.R. 3842
Pub. L. 114–293	***Bottles and Breastfeeding Equipment Screening Act***	H.R. 5065
Pub. L. 114–301	***GAO Mandates Revision Act of 2016***	H.R. 5687
Pub. L. 114–304	***United States-Israel Advanced Research Partnership Act of 2016***.	H.R. 5877
Pub. L. 114–328	***National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017***	S. 2943 (H.R. 399) (H.R. 1073) (H.R. 3510) (H.R. 3572) (H.R. 3586) (H.R. 4402) (H.R. 4408) (H.R. 4509) (H.R. 4780) (H.R. 5064) (S. 2976)

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

115th Congress

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

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

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

The Committee established six subcommittees: the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence; the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security; the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection; the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency; the Subcommittee on Transportation and Pro-

tective Security; and the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The Committee had 8 measures signed into law during the 115th Congress:

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 115–38 ..	***DHS Stop Asset and Vehicle Excess Act***	H.R. 366
Pub. L. 115–43 ..	***Securing our Agriculture and Food Act***	H.R. 1238
Pub. L. 115–76 ..	***Strengthening State and Local Cyber Crime Fighting Act of 2017***.	H.R. 1616
Pub. L. 115–79 ..	***Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Business Travel Cards Act of 2017***.	S. 504 (H.R. 2805)
Pub. L. 115–112	***International Narcotics Trafficking Emergency Response by Detecting Incoming Contraband with Technology Act***.	H.R. 2142
Pub. L. 115–118	***FISA Amendments Reauthorization Act of 2017***	S. 139 (H.R. 4478)
Pub. L. 115–125	***Department of Homeland Security Blue Campaign Authorization Act***.	H.R. 4708
Pub. L. 115–790	***Transportation Worker Identification Credential Accountability Act of 2018***.	H.R. 5729

116th Congress

The Committee on Homeland Security continued as a standing Committee pursuant to the provisions of H. Res. 6, agreed to in the House on January 3, 2019, by a record vote of 234 yeas and 197 nays (Roll no. 7).

The Committee on Homeland Security met on February 1, 2017, for an organizational meeting for the 116th Congress under the direction of Chairman Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi.

The Committee Membership was set at 31 Members, with 18 Democrats and 13 Republicans. On July 30, 2020, the Committee Membership was reset to 32 Members, with 18 Democrats and 14 Republicans. The following members were appointed to the Committee on Homeland Security for all or part of the Congress: Mr. Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi; Ms. Sheila Jackson Lee of Texas; Mr. James R. Langevin of Rhode Island; Mr. Cedric L. Richmond of Louisiana; Mr. Donald M. Payne, Jr. of New Jersey; Miss Kathleen M. Rice of New York; Mr. J. Luis Correa of California; Ms. Xochitl Torres Small of New Mexico; Mr. Max Rose of New York; Ms. Lauren Underwood of Illinois; Ms. Elissa Slotkin of Michigan; Mr. Emanuel Cleaver of Missouri; Mr. Al Green of Texas; Ms. Yvette D. Clarke of New York; Ms. Dina Titus of Nevada; Mrs. Bonnie Watson Coleman of New Jersey; and Ms. Nanette Diaz Barragán of California; Mrs. Val Butler Demings of Florida; Mr. Mike Rogers of Alabama; Mr. Peter T. King of New York; Mr. Michael T. McCaul of Texas; Mr. John Katko of New York; Mr. John Ratcliffe of Texas; Mr. Mark Walker of North Carolina; Mr. Clay Higgins of Louisiana; Mrs. Debbie Lesko of Arizona; Mr. Mark Green of Tennessee; Mr. Van Taylor of Texas; Mr. John Joyce of Pennsylvania; Mr. Dan Crenshaw of Texas; Mr. Michael Guest of Mississippi; Mr. Dan Bishop of North Carolina; Mr. Jefferson Van Drew of New Jersey; and Mr. Mike Garcia of California.

The Committee established six subcommittees: the Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations; the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation; the

Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery; the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism; the Subcommittee on Oversight Management, and Accountability; the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security.

The Committee had 13 measures signed into law during the 116th Congress, consisting of provisions of 30 measures referred to the Committee:

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 116–2	***Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program Extension Act***.	H.R. 251
Pub L. 116–22 ...	***Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2019***.	H.R 269
Pub. L. 116–64 ..	***Terrorist and Foreign Fighter Travel Exercise Act of 2019***	H.R. 1590
Pub. L. 116–92 ..	***National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020*** ...	S. 1790★ (H.R. 428) (H.R. 2621) (H.R. 3106)
Pub. L. 116–93 ..	***Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020***	H.R. 1158
Pub. L. 116–94 ..	***Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020***	H.R. 1865★ (H.R. 3851)
Pub. L. 116–108	***Securing American Nonprofit Organizations Against Terrorism Act of 2019***.	H.R. 2476
Pub. L. 116–116	***DHS Field Engagement Accountability Act***	H.R. 504
Pub. L. 116–122	***Protecting America's Food and Agriculture Act of 2019***	S. 2107
Pub. L. 116–150	***A bill to extend the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes***.	S. 4148★
Pub. L. 116–XXX (At the time of publication of this report, a public law has not yet been issued.).	***National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021*** ...	H.R. 6395★ (H.R. 1975) (H.R. 3484) (H.R. 5273) (H.R. 5680) (H.R. 5780) (H.R. 7588) (H.R. 7589)
Pub. L. 116–XXX (At the time of publication of this report, a public law has not yet been issued.).	***DHS Opioid Detection Resilience Act of 2019***	H.R. 4761
Pub. L. 116–XXX (At the time of publication of this report, a public law has not yet been issued.).	***Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021***	H.R. 133★ (H.R. 769) (H.R. 2590) (H.R. 3787) (H.R. 4739) (H.R. 7944) (H.R. 8833) (H.R. 8993)

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

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

During the 116th Congress, the Committee on Homeland Security received a referral of 255 measures; was appointed as Conferees to an additional two measures. At the time of publication of this report, thirteen public laws were enacted and 30 measures referred to the Committee.

CHEMICAL FACILITY ANTI-TERRORISM STANDARDS PROGRAM EXTENSION ACT

PUBLIC LAW 116–2 H.R. 251

To extend by two years the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program of the Department of Homeland Security.

Summary

The "Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program Extension Act" (P.L. 116–2) extends authorization for the Department of Homeland Security's Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program by 15 months to ensure that this counter-terrorism program, focused on bolstering the security of high-risk chemical facilities, continues to operate.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 251

H.R. 251 was introduced in the House on January 4, 2019 by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to, the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

On January 8, 2019, H.R. 251 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by a 2/3 recorded vote of 414 yeas to 3 nays (Roll No. 14).

On January 9, 2019, H.R. 251 was received in the Senate and placed on the Legislative Calendar under read the first time.

On January 10, 2019, H.R. 251 was read a second time and placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders (Calendar No. 8).

On January 16, 2019, H.R. 251 was considered in the Senate, and passed, with an amendment and an amendment to the title, by unanimous consent.

On January 17, 2019, the Senate amendments to H.R. 251 were agreed to by the House, under suspension of the Rules, by unanimous consent.

On January 18, 2019, H.R. 251 was presented to and signed into law by the President (Public Law 116–2).

PANDEMIC AND ALL HAZARDS PREPAREDNESS AND ADVANCING INNOVATION ACT OF 2019

PUBLIC LAW 116–22 S. 1379 (H.R. 269)

To reauthorize certain programs under the Public Health Service Act and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to public health security and all-hazards preparedness and response, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2019" (P.L. 116–22) reauthorizes funding to improve bioterrorism and other public health emergency preparedness and response activities including the Hospital Preparedness Program, the Public Health Emergency Preparedness Cooperative Agreement, Project Bio Shield, and BARDA for the advanced research and development of medical countermeasures.

Legislative History

116th Congress
S. 1379

S. 1379 was introduced in the Senate on May 8, 2019 by Mr. Burr, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

On May 16, 2019, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions was discharged from further consideration of S. 1379 and measure was passed, without amendment, by unanimous consent.

On June 4, 2019, S. 1379 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by voice vote.

On June 13, 2019, S. 1379 was presented to the President and the President signed S. 1379 into law on June 24, 2019 (Public Law 116–22).

H.R. 269

H.R. 269 was introduced in the House on January 8, 2019 by Ms. Eshoo and referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to, the Committees on Homeland Security, Veterans' Affairs, and the Judiciary.

On January 8, 2019, H.R. 269 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed, as amended, by a 2/3 recorded vote of 401 yeas to 17 nays (Roll No. 13).

On January 9, 2019, H.R. 269 was received in the Senate and placed on the Legislative Calendar under read the first time.

On January 10, 2019, H.R. 269 was read a second time and placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders (Calendar No. 10).

115th Congress
H.R. 6378

H.R. 6378 was introduced in the House on July 16, 2018 by Ms. Brooks and referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to, the Committees on Homeland Security, Veterans' Affairs, and the Judiciary.

On July 17, 2018, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 6378 to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

On July 18, 2018, the Committee on Energy and Commerce considered H.R. 6378 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

On September 25, 2018, H.R. 6378 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed, as amended, by unanimous consent.

On September 26, 2018, H.R. 6378 was received in the Senate.

TERRORIST AND FOREIGN FIGHTER TRAVEL EXERCISE ACT OF 2019

PUBLIC LAW 116–64 H.R. 1590

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

Summary

The "Terrorist and Foreign Fighter Travel Exercise Act of 2019" (P.L. 116–64) requires the Department of Homeland Security to develop and conduct an exercise related to the detection and prevention of terrorist and foreign fighter travel.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 1590

H.R. 1590 was introduced in the House on March 7, 2019 by Mr. Guest and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On March 13, 2019, the Committee considered H.R. 1590 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

On March 28, 2019, the Committee reported H.R. 1590 (H. Rpt. 116–27).

On April 1, 2019, the House considered H.R. 1590 under suspension of the Rules and passed the measure, as amended, by a 2/3 recorded vote of 394 yeas to 7 nays (Roll No. 138).

On April 2, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 1590 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On May 15, 2019, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 1590 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the Senate without an amendment.

On June 5, 2019, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 1590 (S. Rpt. 116–44).

On September 24, 2019, H.R. 1590 was passed by the Senate without an amendment by unanimous consent.

On September 27, 2019, H.R. 1590 was presented to the President.

On October 9, 2019, the President signed H.R. 1590 into law (Public Law 116–64).

115th Congress
H.R. 1302

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

On March 8, 2017, the Committee considered H.R. 1302 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the House, without amendment, by voice vote.

On March 16, 2017, the Committee reported H.R. 1302 (H. Rpt. 115–40).

On March 22, 2017, H.R. 1302 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and on March 24, 2017, H.R. 1302 passed the House by voice vote.

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

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020

PUBLIC LAW 116–92 S. 1790 (SEE H.R. 428, H.R. 2621, AND H.R. 3106)

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020" (P.L. 116–92) authorizes FY2020 appropriations and sets forth policies for the Department of Defense programs and activities as well as certain homeland security-related measures that originated in the Committee on Homeland Security (See H.R. 428, H.R. 2621, and H.R. 3106).

Legislative History

116th Congress
S. 1790

S. 1790 was introduced in the Senate on June 11, 2019 by Mr. Inhofe, reported from the Committee on Armed Services (S. Rpt. 116–48), and placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders (Calendar No. 114).

On June 19, 2019, the Senate invoked cloture on a motion to proceed on consideration of S. 1790 by a roll call vote of 89 yeas to 10 nays (Record Vote No. 176).

On June 27, 2019, S. 1790 was passed in the Senate, as amended, by roll call vote of 86 yeas to 8 nays (Record Vote No. 188).

On July 2, 2019, S. 1790 was received in the House.

On September 17, 2019, the House approved, by voice vote, a motion to strike all after the enacting clause of S. 1790 and insert provisions of H.R. 2500 as passed by the House, pass S. 1790, as amended, and insist on the House amendment thereto and request a conference with the Senate thereon, Additionally, S. 1790, as

amended, was passed by the House without objection, a motion to request a conference was approved without objection, a motion to instruct conferees failed by a roll call vote of 198 yeas to 219 nays (Roll No. 531), and a motion to close portions of the conference by a roll call vote of 407 yeas to 4 nays (Roll No. 532). The Speaker appointed Conferees from the Committee on Armed Services; Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence; Committee on the Budget; Committee on Education and Labor; Committee on Energy and Commerce; Committee on Financial Services; Committee on Foreign Affairs; Committee on Homeland Security; Committee on the Judiciary; Committee on Natural Resources; Committee on Oversight and Reform; Committee on Science, Space, and Technology; Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; and Committee on Veterans Affairs.

On September 18, 2019, the Senate motion to disagree to the amendment of the House to the Senate bill, agree to a conference, and authorize the Presiding Officer to appoint conferees was invoked on September 18, 2019 and was agreed to by voice vote. The Senate appointed the following conferees: Mr. Inhofe; Mr. Wicker; Ms. Fischer; Mr. Cotton; Mr. Rounds; Ms. Ernst; Mr. Tillis; Mr. Sullivan; Mr. Perdue; Mr. Cramer; Ms. McSally; Mr. Scott of Florida; Ms. Blackburn; Mr. Hawley; Mr. Reed; Ms. Shaheen; Ms. Gillibrand; Mr. Blumenthal; Ms. Hirono; Mr. Kaine; Mr. King; Mr. Heinrich; Ms. Warren; Mr. Peters; Mr. Manchin; Ms. Duckworth; and Mr. Jones.

On September 19, 2019, the conference was held and the conferees agreed to file a conference report.

On December 9, 2019, the conference report was filed in the House (H. Rpt. 116–333).

On December 10, 2019, the Senate report and manager's statement was held at the desk in the Senate.

On December 11, 2019, the House, under the provision of H. Res. 758, considered agreeing to the conference report and agreed to the conference report by a roll call vote of 377 yeas to 48 nays (Roll No. 672).

On December 16, 2019, the Senate invoked cloture on the conference report to accompany S. 1790 by a roll call vote of 76 yeas to 6 nays (Record Vote No. 398).

On December 17, 2019, the conference report was considered in the Senate and, a point of order that the conference report to accompany S. 1790 violates section 3101(b) of S. Con. Res. 11, 114th Congress, was raised in the Senate, and a motion to waive all applicable budgetary discipline with respect to the measure was agreed to in the Senate by a roll call vote of the s 82 yeas to 12 nays (Record Vote No. 399). The Senate agreed to the conference Report by roll call vote of the s and 86 yeas to 8 nays (Record Vote No. 400).

On December 19, 2019, S. 1790 was presented to the President.

On December 20, 2019, the President signed S. 1790 into law (Public Law 116–92).

Making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "DHS Cyber Incident Response Teams Act of 2019" (H.R. 1158), as amended by the Senate, was further amended by the House to engross a package of appropriations measures which included the Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 2020; the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2020; the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act of 2020; the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act of 2020; and appropriations for other Federal Departments and independent agencies. The enacted version of H.R. 1158 was renamed the "Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020" (P.L. 116–93).

The "DHS Cyber Incident Response Teams Act of 2019" authorizes cyber incident response teams at the Department of Homeland Security to provide, upon request and as appropriate, assistance to asset owners and operators following a cyber-incident.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 1158

H.R. 1158 was introduced in the House on February 13, 2019 by Mr. McCaul and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On March 4, 2019, H.R. 1158 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation.

On March 15, 2019, the Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation from further consideration of H.R. 1158. The Full Committee considered the measure and ordered to be reported favorably to the House, without amendment, by voice vote.

On May 30, 3019, the Committee reported H.R. 1158 (H. Rpt. 116–89).

On June 10, 2019, H.R. 1158 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed, as amended, by voice vote.

On June 11, 2019, the Senate received H.R. 1158 on June 11, 2019, read it twice, and placed the measure on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders (Calendar No. 113).

On September 24, 2019, the measure was laid before the Senate and passed with an amendment in the nature of a substitute (SA 941) by unanimous consent.

On September 25, 2019, the Senate sent a message on the action to the House on September 25, 2019.

On December 17, 2019, the House, pursuant to provisions of H. Res. 765, approved a motion to agree to the Senate amendment to H.R. 1158 with an amendment consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116–43 by a roll call vote of 280 yeas to 138 nays (Roll No. 690). Additionally, on December 17, 2019, the Senate received H.R. 1158 with the House amendment to the Senate amendment and a motion to concur to the House amendment to the Senate

amendment to H.R. 1158 and a cloture motion on the motion to concur was presented., Two additional Senate amendments were proposed: —an Senate amendment to change the enactment date (SA 1263) and an amendment to perfect the measure (SA 1264). Another motion was made by the Senate to refer the measure the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report back forthwith in addition to three Senate amendments (SA 1265, SA 1266, SA 1267).

On December 19, 2019, the Senate invoked cloture on the motion to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 1158 by a roll call vote of 77 yeas to 16 nays (Record Vote No. 427), and agreed to the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 1158 by a roll call vote of 81 yeas to 11 nays (Record Vote No. 428) after pending Senate amendments failed (SA 1265, SA 1266, SA 1267) or were withdrawn (SA 1263, 1264).

On December 20, 2019, H.R. 1158 was presented to the President and the President signed H.R. 1158 into law (Public Law 116–93).

S. 315

S. 315 was introduced in the Senate on January 31, 2019 by Ms. Hassan, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On February 13, 2019, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 315 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the Senate, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

On April 8, 2019, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 315 (S. Rpt. 116–27) and the measure was placed it on the Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders (Calendar No. 62).

SECURING AMERICAN NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS AGAINST TERRORISM ACT OF 2019

PUBLIC LAW 116–108 H.R. 2476

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

Summary

The "Securing American Nonprofit Organizations Against Terrorism Act of 2019" (P.L. 116–108) formally authorizes a homeland security grant program to bolster the security of nonprofit facilities from terrorist attacks. The measure authorizes $75 million in grants annually for nonprofits to upgrade the security of their facilities, regardless of location.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 2476

H.R. 2476 was introduced in the House on May 2, 2019 by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On May 15, 2019, the Committee considered H.R. 2476 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the House, without amendment, by unanimous consent.

On May 30, 2019, the Committee reported H.R. 2476 (H. Rpt. 116–92).

On June 10, 2019, H.R. 2476 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by voice vote.

On June 11, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 2476 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On December 19, 2019, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2476 and the Senate passed the measure, without amendment, by unanimous consent.

On January 14, 2020, H.R. 2476 was presented to the President.

On January 24, 2020, the President signed H.R. 2476 into law (Public Law 116–108).

115th Congress
H.R. 1486

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

On March 22, 2017, H.R. 1486 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

On December 13, 2017, the Committee considered H.R. 1486 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

On January 9, 2018, the Committee reported H.R. 1486 (H. Rpt. 115–495).

On January 9, 2018, H.R. 1486 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed, as amended, by voice vote.

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

DHS FIELD ENGAGEMENT ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

PUBLIC LAW 116–116 H.R. 504

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Department of Homeland Security to develop an engagement strategy with fusion centers, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "DHS Field Engagement Accountability Act" (P.L. 116–116) seeks to strengthen the relationship between the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the National Network of Fusion Centers by requiring the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop a DHS-wide fusion center engagement strategy, establish metrics for field personnel from the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, and leverage the Homeland Security Information Network.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 504

H.R. 504 was introduced in the House on January 11, 2019 by Mr. Bacon and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On January 29, 2019, H.R. 504 was considered under suspension of the Rules and passed by voice vote. Additionally, on January 29, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 504 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On February 13, 2019, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 504 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the Senate, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

On March 25, 2019, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 504 (S. Rpt. 116–16) and the Senate placed the measure on the Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders on March 25, 2019 (Calendar No. 47).

On July 25, 2019, the Senate passed H.R. 504 with an amendment by unanimous consent.

On February 10, 2020, the House agreed to the Senate amendment to H.R. 504 under suspension of the Rules by voice vote.

On February 20, 2020, H.R. 504 was presented to the President.

On March 2, 2020, the President signed H.R. 504 into law (Public Law 116–116).

115th Congress
H.R. 5079

H.R. 5079 was introduced in the House on February 23, 2018 by Mr. Bacon and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On February 28, 2018, H.R. 5079 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

On March 7, 2018, the Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence from further consideration of H.R. 5079, considered by the Committee, and ordered to be reported favorably to the House, as amended, by unanimous consent.

On March 19, 2018, the Committee reported H.R. 5079 (H. Rpt. 115–606). Additionally, on March 19, 2018, H.R. 5079 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed, as amended, by voice vote.

On March 20, 2018, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 5079 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

PROTECTING AMERICA'S FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ACT OF 2019

PUBLIC LAW 116–122 S. 2107 (H.R. 4482)

To increase the number of CBP Agriculture Specialists and support staff in the Office of Field Operations of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Protecting America's Food and Agriculture Act of 2019" (P.L. 116–122) seeks to ensure the safe and secure trade of agricultural goods across our nation's borders by authorizing U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to hire additional inspectors to fully staff America's airports, seaports, and land ports of entry. The measure authorizes CBP to hire 240 Agricultural Specialists and 200 Agricultural Technicians a year to address staffing gaps and to train and assign 20 new canine teams a year to detect illicit fruits, vegetables, and animal products.

Legislative History

116th Congress
S. 2107

S. 2107 was introduced in the Senate on July 11, 2019 by Mr. Peters, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On July 24, 2019, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 2107 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the Senate, without amendment.

On September 10, 2019, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 2107 without amendment (S. Rpt. 116–94) and the measure was placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders (Calendar No. 198). On October 24, 2019, the Senate passed S. 2107 without an amendment by unanimous consent.

On October 28, 2019, S. 2107 was referred in the House to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to, the Committee on Agriculture.

On November 14, 2019, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred S. 2107 to the Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations.

On February 10, 2020, S. 2107 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by voice vote.

On February 20, 2020, S. 2107 was presented to the President.

On March 3, 2020, the President signed S. 2107 into law (Public Law 116–122).

H.R. 4482

H.R. 4482 was introduced in the House on September 24, 2019 by Mr. Vela and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to, the Committee on Agriculture.

On October 2, 2019, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 4482 to the Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations.

A BILL TO EXTEND THE CHEMICAL FACILITY ANTI-TERRORISM STANDARDS PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

PUBLIC LAW 116–150 S. 4148

To extend the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

A bill to extend the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes (P.L. 116–150) extends authorization for the Department of Homeland Security's Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program to July 27, 2023. This extension continues to ensure that the counter-terrorism program focused on bolstering the security of high-risk chemical facilities continues to operate.

Legislative History

116th Congress
S. 4148

S. 4148 was introduced in the Senate on July 1, 2020 by Mr. Johnson, read twice, considered, read a third time, and passed without amendment by unanimous consent.

On July 6, 2020, H.R. was received in the House and held at the desk.

On July 20, 2020, S. 4148 was considered by unanimous consent in the House and passed without objection.

On July 22, 2020, S. 4148 was presented to and signed into law by the President (Public Law 116–150).

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021

PUBLIC LAW 116–XXX H.R. 6395 (SEE H.R. 1975, H.R. 3484; H.R. 5273, H.R. 5680; H.R. 5780, H.R. 7588, H.R. 7589)

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021" (P.L. 116–XXX) authorizes Fiscal Year 2021 appropriations and sets forth policies for the Department of Defense programs and activities as well as certain homeland security-related measures that originated in the Committee on Homeland Security. (See H.R. 1975, H.R. 3484, H.R. 5680, H.R. 5780, H.R. 7588, H.R. 7589).

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 6395

H.R. 6395 was introduced in the House on March 26, 2020 and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

On July 9, 2020, the Committee on Armed Services reported H.R. 6395 (H. Rpt. 116–442).

On July 16, 2020, the Committee filed a supplementary report for H.R. 6395 (H. Rpt. 116–442, Part II).

On July 21, 2020, the House passed H.R. 6395, as amended, by a recorded vote of 295 yeas to 125 nays (Roll No. 152).

On December 3, 2020, the Conference Report to accompany H.R. 6395 was filed in the House (H. Rpt. 116–617).

On December 8, 2020, the House agreed to the Conference Report to accompany H.R. 6395 by a recorded vote of 335 yeas to 78 nays and one present (Roll No. 238).

On December 11, 2020, the Senate agreed to the Conference Report to accompany H.R. 6395 by a recorded vote of 84 yeas to 13 nays (Record Vote No. 264).

On December 11, 2020, H.R. 6395 was presented to the President.

On December 23, 2020, the President vetoed H.R. 6395.

On December 28, 2020, the House voted to override the President's veto by a 2/3 recorded vote of 322 yeas to 87 nays (Roll No. 253).

On January 1, 2021, the Senate voted to override the President's veto by a 2/3 recorded vote of 81 yeas to 13 nays (Record Vote No. 292).

S. 4049

On June 23, 2020, S. 4049 was introduced in the Senate, reported by the Committee on Armed Services without a written report and placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders (Calendar No. 483).

On June 24, 2020, a cloture motion on the motion to proceed to the measure was presented and the Committee on Armed Services filed a written report to accompany S. 4049 (S. Rpt. 116–236).

On June 25, 2020, the Senate invoked cloture on the motion to proceed to the measure on a recorded vote of 90 yeas to 7 nays. (Record Vote No. 127).

On June 29, 2020, the Senate agreed to, a motion to proceed in the Senate by a recorded vote of 89 yeas to 4 nays. (Record Vote No. 128). The measure was then laid before the Senate by motion.

Subsequently, S. 4049, was considered on July 1, 2, 21, and 22, 2020, and on July 23, 2020, cloture on the measure was invoked by a recorded vote of 86 yeas to 14 nays (Record Vote No. 139) and the measure was passed with an amendment by a recorded vote of 86 yeas to 14 nays (Record Vote No. 140).

On August 7, 2020, a message on Senate action was sent to the House and S. 4049 was received in the House and held at the desk.

DHS Opioid Detection Resilience Act of 2019

PUBLIC LAW 116–XXX H.R. 4761

To ensure U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers, agents, and other personnel have adequate synthetic opioid detection equipment, that the Department of Homeland Security has a process to update synthetic opioid detection capability, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "DHS Opioid Detection Resilience Act of 2019" (H.R. 4761) seeks to ensure U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officers, agents, and other personnel have adequate synthetic opioid detection equipment and that the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has a process to update synthetic opioid detection capability.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 4761

H.R. 4761 was introduced in the House on October 18, 2019 by Mr. Higgins of Louisiana and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On October 23, 2019, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 4761 and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation by unanimous consent.

On December 3, 2019, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 4761 to the House (H. Rpt. 116–319, Part I) and the Committee on Ways and Means discharged.

On November 21, 2019, the Chair of the Committee on Ways and Means sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Ways and Means would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 4761. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Ways and Means and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 4761. The letter further agreed to support the request for conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

On December 9, 2019, the House considered H.R. 4671 under suspension of the Rules and passed the measure, without amendment, by 2/3 recorded votes of 393 yeas and 1 nay (Roll No. 655).

On December 10, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 4761 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On March 11, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 4761 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the Senate.

On July 29, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 4761 as Report No. 116–244.

On December 7, 2020, the Senate approved H.R. 4761 without amendment by unanimous consent.

On December 11, 2020, H.R. 4761 was presented to the President.

On December 23, 2020, the President signed H.R. 4761 into law (Public Law 116–XXX).

CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

PUBLIC LAW 116–XXX H.R. 133 (SEE H.R. 769, H.R. 2590, H.R. 3787, H.R. 4739, H.R. 7944, H.R. 8833, H.R. 8993)

Making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021" (P.L. 116–XXX) authorizes appropriations for Fiscal Year 2021 as well as certain homeland security-related measures that originated in the Committee on Homeland Security. (See H.R. 769, H.R. 2590, H.R. 3787, H.R. 4739, H.R. 7944, H.R. 8833, H.R. 8993)

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 133

H.R. 133 was introduced in the House on January 3, 2019 and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On January 10, 2019, the House considered H.R. 133 under suspension of the Rules and passed the measure by voice vote.

On January 15, 2020, the Senate passed H.R. 133 with an amendment by Unanimous Consent.

On December 21, 2020 the House agreed to the Senate Amendment with an amendment comprising divisions B, C, E and F by a recorded vote of 327 yeas to 85 nays (Roll Vote 250); the House agreed to the Senate Amendment with an amendment (except divisions B, C, E and F) by a recorded vote of 359 yeas to 53 nays (Roll Vote 251).

On December 21, 2020, the Senate agreed, having achieved 60 votes in the affirmative, to the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 133 by a recorded vote of 92 yeas to 6 nays (Record Vote No. 289).

On December 24, 2020, H.R. 133 was presented to the President.

On December 27, 2020, the President signed H.R. 133 into law (Public Law 116–XXX).

HOMELAND SECURITY ASSESSMENT OF TERRORISTS' USE OF VIRTUAL CURRENCIES ACT

H.R. 428 (SEE SECTION 6730 OF P.L. 116–92)

To direct the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis to develop and disseminate a threat assessment regarding terrorist use of virtual currency.

Summary

The "Homeland Security Assessment of Terrorists' Use of Virtual Currencies Act" (H.R. 428) directs the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis, in coordination with other Federal partners, to develop and disseminate a threat assessment regarding the actual and potential threat posed by individuals using virtual currencies to carry out activities

in furtherance of an act of terrorism, including the provision of material support to a foreign terrorist organization. The bill requires DHS to share the assessment with relevant state and local law enforcement partners.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 428

H.R. 428 was introduced in the House on January 10, 2019 by Miss Rice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On January 29, 2019, the House considered H.R. 428 under suspension of the Rules and passed the measure by the Yeas and Nays: (2/3 required) 422 to 3 (Roll No. 56).

On January 29, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 428 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On December 20, 2019, H.R. 428 was enacted into law as section 6730 of the "National Defense Authorization Act of 2020" (P.L. 116–92).

115th Congress
H.R. 2433

H.R. 2433 was introduced in the House on May 16, 2017 by Miss Rice of New York and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On May 17, 2017, H.R. 2433 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

On May 18, 2017, the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence considered H.R. 2433 and ordered the measure to be forwarded favorably to the Full Committee ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the House as amended, by voice vote.

On September 12, 2017, H.R. 2433 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed, as amended, by voice vote.

On September 13, 2017, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 2433 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

COUNTERTERRORISM ADVISORY BOARD ACT OF 2019

H.R. 769 (S. 411) (SEE TITLE VI OF DIVISION U OF P.L. 116–XXX (CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021)

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

Summary

The "Counterterrorism Advisory Board Act of 2019" (H.R. 769) amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (P.L. 107–296) to establish a Counterterrorism Advisory Board (CTAB) within the Department of Homeland Security to coordinate and integrate Departmental intelligence, activities, and policies related to counterterrorism within the Department. Upon completion of the final report

of the Committee on Homeland Security's Task Force on Combating Terrorist and Foreign Fighter Travel in September 2015, the task force found that Congress should authorize the CTAB and ensure it is aligned with the current threat environment related to counterterrorism issues.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 769

H.R. 769 was introduced in the House on January 24, 2019 by Mr. Katko and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On January 29, 2019, the House considered H.R. 769 under suspension of the Rules and passed the measure by the Yeas and Nays: (2/3 required) 414 to 12 (Roll No. 58).

On January 29, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 769 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On December 27, 2020, legislation based on H.R. 769 was enacted into law as Title VI of Division U of the "Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021" (P.L. 116–XXX).

115th Congress
H.R. 526

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

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

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

CYBERSECURITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2019

H.R. 1975 (SEE SECTION 1718 OF DIVISION A OF P.L. 116–XXX (NDAA, 2021))

To establish in the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security a Chief Information Security Officer Advisory Committee.

Summary

H.R. 1975 establishes an advisory committee comprised of highly skilled cybersecurity professionals responsible for protecting enterprises from every major business sector. The advisory committee will provide insight and expertise to the Director of Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) and the Department of Homeland Security.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 1975

H.R. 1975 was introduced in the House on March 28, 2019 by Mr. Katko of New York and referred to the Committee on Home-

land Security, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce and Committee on Oversight and Reform.

On September 25, 2019, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 1975 and ordered the measure to be reported by unanimous consent.

On January 1, 2021, H.R. 1975 was enacted into law as section 1718 of title XVII of the Conference Report to the "National Defense Authorization Act of 2021" (P.L. 116–XXX) after Congress overrode the President's veto of this measure.

DHS Overseas Personnel Enhancement Act of 2019

H.R. 2590 (SEE TITLE II OF DIVISION U, P.L. 116–XXX (CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021)

To require a Department of Homeland Security overseas personnel enhancement plan, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "DHS Overseas Personnel Enhancement Act of 2019" (H.R. 2590) seeks to build on existing requirements for an updated strategy for the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) overseas footprint, while identifying barriers to information sharing and collaboration among DHS components and other partner entities on issues directly relating to the Department's counterterror mission. The bill also addresses how DHS trains, deploys, and utilizes personnel at overseas locations.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 2590

H.R. 2590 was introduced in the House on May 8, 2019 by Mr. Katko and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On May 15, 2019, the Committee considered H.R. 2590 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the House, as amended, by unanimous consent.

On May 30, 2019, the Committee reported H.R. 2590 (H. Rpt. 116–95).

On June 10, 2019, H.R. 2590 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by a 2/3 recorded vote of 394 yeas to 2 nays (Roll No. 244). On June 11, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 2590 the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On July 24, 2019, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 2590 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the Senate with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

On September 10, 2019, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 2590 with an amendment in the nature of a substitute (S. Rpt. 116–97).

On December 27, 2020, H.R. 2590 was enacted into law as Title II of Division U of the "Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021" (P.L. 116–XXX).

115th Congress
H.R. 4567

H.R. 4567 was introduced in the House on December 6, 2017 by Mr. Katko and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On December 13, 2017, the Committee considered H.R. 4567 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

On January 9, 2018, the Committee reported H.R. 4567 (H. Rpt. 115–490).

On January 9, 2018, H.R. 4567 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules.

On January 10, 2018, H.R. 4567 was passed in the House by a 2/3 recorded vote of 415 yeas to 0 nays (Roll No. 12).

On January 11, 2018, the Senate received read twice, and referred H.R. 4567 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On June 13, 2018, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 4567 and ordered the measure to be favorably reported to the Senate without amendment.

On July 30, 2018, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 4567 (S. Rpt. 115–308).

HOMELAND SECURITY ASSESSMENT OF TERRORISTS USE OF GHOST GUNS ACT

H.R. 2621 (SEE SECTION 5716 OF P.L. 116–92)

To direct the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security to develop and disseminate a threat assessment regarding terrorist use of ghost guns, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Homeland Security Assessment of Terrorists' Use of Ghost Guns Act" (H.R. 2621) will ensure that the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) maintains focused attention to the homeland security threat posed by ghost guns, which are unregistered, untraceable weapons that are sold and assembled without a serial number. H.R. 2621 requires the DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) to develop and disseminate an annual terrorism threat assessment regarding the availability of ghost guns in furtherance of an act of terrorism, including the provision of material support or resources to a foreign terrorist organization. H.R. 2621 also requires I&A to share this assessment with state, local, and tribal law enforcement officials.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 2621

H.R. 2621 was introduced in the House on May 9, 2019 by Mr. Rose and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On May 15, 2019, the Committee considered H.R. 2621 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the House by voice vote.

On May 28, 2019, the Committee reported H.R. 2621 (H. Rpt. 116–88).

On June 10, 2019, the House agreed, without objection, to permit the filing of a supplemental report on the bill, H.R. 2621 (H. Rpt. 116–88, Part II).

On December 20, 2019, legislation based on H.R. 2621 was enacted into law as section 5716 of the "National Defense Authorization Act of 2020" (P.L. 116–92).

DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM DOCUMENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THREATS IN AMERICA ACT

H.R. 3106 (SEE SECTION 5602 OF P.L. 116–92)

To require a joint domestic terrorism report, establish within the Department of Homeland Security a National Center for the Study of Domestic Terrorism, authorize research within the Department of Homeland Security on current trends in domestic terrorism, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Domestic and International Terrorism Documentation and Analysis of Threats in America Act" or "Domestic and International Terrorism DATA Act" (H.R. 3106) seeks to foster transparency and facilitate informed policymaking on domestic and international terrorism by, among other things, requiring the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Justice (DOJ), and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to produce an annual, unclassified joint report that provides data on domestic and international terrorist incidents; assessments, investigations, indictments, prosecutions, and convictions with a domestic or international terrorism nexus; and the number of full-time staff working on domestic terrorism employed by DOJ and DHS.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 3106

H.R. 3106 was introduced in the House on June 5, 2019 by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to, the Committee on the Judiciary.

On June 18, 2019, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 3106 to the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism.

On June 28, 2019, the Committee on the Judiciary referred H.R. 3106 to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security.

On July 17, 2019, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism from further consideration of H.R. 3106, the Full Committee considered the measure and ordered it to be reported favorably to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

On September 19, 2019, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 3106 (H. Rpt. 116–213, Part I).

On September 19, 2019, the Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 3106.

On September 26, 2019, H.R. 3106 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed, as amended, by voice vote.

On October 15, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 3106 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On December 20, 2019, legislation based on H.R. 3106 was enacted into law as section 5602 of the "National Defense Authorization Act of 2020" (P.L. 116–92).

DHS ROTATIONAL CYBERSECURITY PROGRAM ACT OF 2019

H.R. 3484 (SEE SECTION 8278 OF DIVISION A OF NDAA, 2021 (P.L. 116–XXX)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Secretary of Homeland security to establish a rotational cybersecurity research program, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Department of Homeland Security Rotational Cybersecurity Program Act of 2019" or the "DHS Rotational Cybersecurity Program Act of 2019" (H.R. 3484) authorizes the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a rotational research, development, and training program to detail to the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) Coast Guard Academy graduates and faculty, as well as to detail to the Coast Guard Academy, as faculty, employees of CISA, the Directorate of Science and Technology, or institutions that have been designated by the Department of Homeland Security as a Center of Excellence for Cyber Defense.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 3484

H.R. 3484 was introduced in the House on June 25, 2019 by Mr. Richmond and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On July 18, 2019, H.R. 3484 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security.

On January 1, 2021, H.R. 3484 was enacted into law as section 8278 of Division A of the "National Defense Authorization Act of 2021" (P.L. 116–XXX) after Congress overrode the President's veto of this measure.

DHS COUNTERING UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS COORDINATOR

H.R. 3787 (S.1867) (SEE TITLE VII OF DIVISION U OF P.L. 116–XXX (CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish in the Department of Homeland Security an Unmanned Aircraft Systems Coordinator, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "DHS Countering Unmanned Aircraft Systems Coordinator Act" (H.R. 3787) directs the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to designate a DHS official as the Countering Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) Coordinator to coordinate with relevant DHS offices and components, including the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties and the Privacy Office and other relevant federal agencies, on the development of policies and plans to counter threats associated with UAS (i.e., drones).

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 3787

H.R. 3787 was introduced in the House on July 16, 2019 by Mr. Perry and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On August 2, 2019, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 3787 to the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management and Accountability.

On October 23, 2019, the Committee considered H.R. 3787 and ordered it to be reported favorably to the House by unanimous consent.

On December 18, 2019 the Committee reported H.R. 3787 (H. Rpt. 116–356) and was placed on the Union Calendar.

On December 27, 2020, H.R. 3787 was enacted into law as Title VII of Division U of the "Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021" (P.L. 116–XXX).

115th Congress
H.R. 6438

H.R. 6438 was introduced in the House on July 19, 2018 by Mr. Perry and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On July 24, 2018, the Committee considered H.R. 6438 and ordered it to be reported favorably to the House by unanimous consent.

On August 28, 2018, the Committee reported H.R. 6438 as H. Rept. 115–908.

On September 4, 2018, H.R. 6438 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed, as amended, by voice vote.

On September 5, 2018, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 6438 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

BRAND USA EXTENSION ACT

H.R. 3851 (SEE SECTION 801 OF P.L. 116–94)

To extend funding for Brand USA through fiscal year 2027, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Brand USA Extension Act" (H.R. 3851) extends funding for Brand USA through fiscal year 2027 and increases the fee on foreign visitors used to partially fund the program. The legislation

also reduces the percentage of in-kind contributions from the private sector that can count towards public matching funds; clarifies the qualifications for the members on the board of directors for Brand USA; clarifies additional methods by which Brand USA may carry out its duties; and adds additional transparency and accountability measures.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 3851

H.R. 3851 was introduced in the House on July 18, 2019 by Mr. Welch and referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to, the Committee on Homeland Security.

On July 22, 2019, the Chair of the Committee on Energy and Commerce referred H.R. 3851 to the Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce.

On August 6, 2019, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 3851 to the Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations of the Committee on Homeland Security.

On October 24, 2019, the Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce held a hearing on H.R. 3851.

On November 14, 2019, the Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce forwarded H.R. 3851 to the Full Committee on Energy and Commerce, as amended, by voice vote.

On November 20, 2019, the Committee on Energy and Commerce considered H.R. 3851 and ordered it to be reported favorably to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

On December 20, 2019, H.R. 3851 was enacted into law as section 801 of the "Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020" (P.L. 116–94).

On January 13, 2020, the Committee on Energy and Commerce reported H.R. 3851 (H. Rpt. 116–376, Part I) and the Committee on Homeland Security was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 3851.

On December 20, 2019, H.R. 3851 was enacted into law as section 801 of "Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020" (P.L. 116–94).

115th Congress
S. 2203

S. 2203 was introduced in the Senate on July 23, 2019 by Mr. Blunt and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

On July 24, 2019, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation considered S. 2203 and order the measure to be reported favorably with amendments.

On October 1, 2020, the Committee, on Commerce, Science, and Transportation filed a report (S. Rpt. 116–275) and the measure was placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders (Calendar No. 568).

SYNTHETIC OPIOID EXPOSURE PREVENTION AND TRAINING ACT

H.R. 4739 (SEE TITLE III OF DIVISION U OF P.L. 116–XXX (CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021))

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to protect U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers, agents, other personnel, and canines against potential synthetic opioid exposure, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Synthetic Opioid Exposure Prevention and Training Act" (H.R. 4739) would amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to bolster protections for U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officers, agents, other personnel, and canines who may be exposed to synthetic opioids in the course of screening activities.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 4739

H.R. 4739 was introduced in the House on October 18, 2019 by Ms. Clarke of New York and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On October 23, 2019, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 4739 and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation by unanimous consent.

On December 3, 2019, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 4739 to the House (H. Rpt. 116–318, Part I).

On November 21, 2019, the Chair of the Committee on Ways and Means sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Ways and Means would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 4739. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Ways and Means and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 4739. The letter further agreed to support the request for conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

On December 9, 2019, the House considered H.R. 4739 under suspension of the Rules and passed the measure by a 2/3 recorded vote of 393 yeas and 0 nays (Roll No. 656).

On December 10, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 4739 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On March 11, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 4739 and reported the measure favorably to the Senate.

On June 1, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 4739 (S. Rpt. 116–229).

On December 27, 2020, H.R. 4739 was enacted into law as Title III of Division U of the "Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021" (P.L. 116–XXX).

SECURING AMERICA'S PORTS ACT

H.R. 5273 (SEE SECTION 9007 OF P.L. 116–XXX (NDAA, 2021))

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop a plan to increase to 100 percent the rates of scanning of commercial and passenger vehicles entering the United States at land ports of entry along the border using large-scale non-intrusive inspection systems to enhance border security, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Securing America's Ports Act" (H.R. 5273) seeks to improve border security at land ports of entry by increasing the inspection rate of commercial and passenger vehicles entering the U.S. with non-intrusive inspection (NII) systems or similar technology. It requires DHS to develop a plan with incremental timeframes, cost estimates, and projected impacts of increasing expeditious scanning rates of vehicles to 100 percent at each land port of entry. The measure also directs the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to conduct research and development of NII systems and refine their operational use in furtherance of the plan.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 5273

H.R. 5273 was introduced in the House on November 26, 2019 by Ms. Torres Small of New Mexico and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and was further referred to the Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operation and the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability.

On January 29, 2020, the Committee considered H.R. 5273 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably, as amended, to the House by unanimous consent.

On February 6, 2020, the Committee reported H.R. 5273 to the House (H. Rpt. 116–394, Part I).

On February 10, 2020, the House considered H.R. 5273 under suspension of the Rules and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

On February 11, 2020, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 5273 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On March 11, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 5273 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, to the Senate.

On December 7, 2020, the Senate considered H.R. 5273 and passed the measure, with an amendment and an amendment to the title, by unanimous consent.

On December 10, 2020, the House agreed to the Senates amendments to H.R. 5273 without objection.

On January 1, 2021, H.R. 5273 was enacted into law as section 9007 of the "National Defense Authorization Act of 2021" (P.L. 116–XXX) after Congress overrode the President's veto of this measure.

CYBERSECURITY VULNERABILITY IDENTIFICATION AND NOTIFICATION ACT OF 2020

H.R. 5680 (SEE SECTION 1716 OF DIVISION A OF P.L. 116–XXX (NDAA, 2021))

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to protect the United States critical infrastructure by ensuring that the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security has necessary legal tools to notify entities at risk of cybersecurity vulnerabilities in the enterprise devices or systems that control critical assets of the United States, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Cybersecurity Vulnerability Identification and Notification Act of 2020" (H.R. 5680) would authorize the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) to subpoena internet service providers (ISP) for identifying information of IP address owners to notify them of cybersecurity vulnerabilities on enterprise devices or systems. According to the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), existing cybersecurity tools are insufficient to identify the end-user of vulnerable internet-facing industrial control systems (ICS), and the Electronics Communications Privacy Act (ECPA) specifically prohibits ISPs from disclosing subscriber information absent a compulsory legal process. This legislation would empower CISA to identify and help mitigate cybersecurity threats to critical infrastructure, while protecting the privacy of end users. Further provisions extend ECPA protections to ISPs for compliance with CISA's administrative subpoenas, require CISA's privacy office to review its internal administrative subpoena procedures, direct the DHS Inspector General to produce a report of CISA's use of the subpoena authority within one year, and require CISA to issue a public report on its use of the subpoena authority.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 5680

H.R. 5680 was introduced in the House on January 27, 2020 by Mr. Langevin and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On January 29, 2020, the Committee considered H.R. 5680 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the House by unanimous consent.

On January 1, 2021, legislation based on H.R. 5680 was enacted into law as section 1716 of Division A of the "National Defense Authorization Act of 2021" (P.L. 116–XXX) after Congress overrode the President's veto of this measure.

SAFE COMMUNITIES ACT OF 2020

H.R. 5780 (SEE SECTION 1717 OF DIVISION A OF P.L. 116–XXX (NDAA, 2021))

To enhance stakeholder outreach to and operational engagement with owners and operators of critical infrastructure and other relevant stakeholders by the Cyberse-

curity and Infrastructure Security Agency to bolster security against acts of terrorism and other homeland security threats, including by maintaining a clearinghouse of security guidance, best practices, and other voluntary content developed by the Agency or aggregated from trusted sources, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Safe Communities Act of 2020" (H.R. 5780) requires the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) to increase outreach and engagement with owners and operators of critical infrastructure. Specifically, it directs CISA to maintain a clearinghouse where owners and operators of critical infrastructure and other stakeholders may access security guidance, best practices, and other voluntary content developed by CISA. Additionally, CISA is required to issue a strategy to foster stakeholder outreach and operational engagement and establish a pilot program whereby law enforcement agencies and government officials may be trained by protective security advisors on carrying out vulnerability and risk assessments of facilities.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 5780

H.R 5780 was introduced in the House on February 6, 2020 by Ms. Underwood and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On February 12, 2020, the Committee considered H.R. 5780 and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, with a favorable recommendation by unanimous consent.

On August 14, 2020, the Committee reported H.R. 5780 to the House (H. Rpt. 116–476).

On September 30, 2020, the House considered H.R. 5780 under suspension of the Rules and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

On October 1, 2020, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 5780 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On January 1, 2021, legislation based on H.R. 5680 was enacted into law as section 1717 of Division A of the "National Defense Authorization Act of 2021" (P.L. 116–XXX) after Congress overrode the President's veto of this measure.

STRENGTHENING THE CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY ACT OF 2020

H.R. 7588 (SEE SECTION 1745 OF DIVISION A OF P.L. 116–XXX (NDAA, 2021))

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a review of the ability of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security to fulfill its current mission requirements, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 7588 mandates a comprehensive review of CISA in an effort to strengthen its operations, improve coordination, and increase oversight of the agency. It requires CISA to review how additional appropriations could be used to support programs for national risk management, federal information systems management, and public-private cybersecurity and integration. It also requires a review of workforce structure and current facilities and projected needs. It mandates CISA to provide a report to the House and Senate Homeland Committees within 1-year of enactment. CISA must also provide a report and recommendations to GSA on facility needs.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 7588

H.R. 7588 was introduced in the House on July 13, 2020 by Mr. Katko of New York and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, Committee on Oversight and Reform, and Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

On January 1, 2021, H.R. 7588 was enacted into law as section 1745 of Division A of the "National Defense Authorization Act of 2021" (P.L. 116–XXX) after Congress overrode the President's veto of this measure.

CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY DIRECTOR AND ASSISTANT DIRECTOR ACT OF 2020

H.R. 7589 (SEE SEC. 9001 OF DIVISION H OF P.L. 116–XXX (NDAA, 2021))

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish term limits for the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 7589 improves guidance and long-term strategic planning by stabilizing the CISA Director and Assistant Directors positions. It creates a 5-year term for the CISA Director, with a limit of 2 terms. The term of office for the current Director begins on date the Director began to serve. In addition, it elevates the Director to the equivalent of a Deputy Secretary and Military Service Secretaries and depoliticizes the Assistant Director positions, appointed by the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), categorizing them as career public servants.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 7589

H.R. 7589 was introduced in the House on July 13, 2020 by Mr. Katko of New York and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and Committee on Oversight and Reform.

As of the date of publication of this report, legislation based on H.R. 7589 was expected to be enacted into law as section 9001 of Division H of the "National Defense Authorization Act of 2021" (P.L. 116–XXX).

SOUTHWEST BORDER SECURITY TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2020

H.R. 7944 (S.4224) (SEE TITLE XI OF DIVISION U OF P.L. 116–XXX (CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021)

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to assess technology needs along the Southern border and develop a strategy for bridging such gaps.

Summary

The "Southwest Border Security Technology Improvement Act of 2020" (H.R. 7944/S. 4224) requires the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to report to Congress an analysis of border security technology along the Southwest border. The report shall identify technology needs to (1) prevent terrorists from entering the United States, (2) reduce cross-border criminal activity such as drug smuggling, and (3) facilitate legal trade flow. The report shall also address recent technological advancements and assess whether such advancements can help achieve these goals.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 7944

H.R. 7944 was introduced in the House on August 4, 2020 by Ms. Torres Small and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On September 24, 2020, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 7944 to the Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation and Operations.

On December 27, 2020, H.R. 7944 was enacted into law as Title XI of Division U of the "Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021" (P.L. 116–XXX).

TO AMEND THE HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002 TO EXTEND BY ONE YEAR CERTAIN PORT OF ENTRY AUTHORITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

H.R. 8833 (SEE TITLE III OF DIVISION O OF P.L. 116–XXX (CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to extend by one year certain port of entry donation authority, and for other purposes.

Summary

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to extend authority for the Customs and Border Protection Commission to maintain a program for certain port of entry donation authority for one year, through December 16, 2021.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 8833

H.R. 8833 was introduced in the House on December 2, 2020 by Mr. Cuellar and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

On December 27, 2020, H.R. 8833 was enacted into law as Title II of Division O of the "Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021" (P.L. 116–XXX).

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY INTELLIGENCE AND CYBERSECURITY DIVERSITY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM ACT

H.R. 8993 (SEE SECTION 404 OF DIVISION W OF P.L. 116–XXX (CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to carry out an intelligence and cybersecurity diversity fellowship program, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Department of Homeland Security Intelligence and Cybersecurity Diversity Fellowship Program Act" (H.R. 8993) seeks to establish a new Department of Homeland Security program for students from historically Black college or university or minority-serving institutions and others to participate in a paid internship focused on cyber and/or Intelligence within DHS and, upon successful completion, an offer of employment.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 8993

H.R. 8993 was introduced in the House on December 16, 2020 by Mr. Thompson and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On December 27, 2020, H.R. 8993 was enacted into law as Section 404 of Division W of the "Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021" (P.L. 116–XXX).

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY CLEARANCE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION ACT

H.R. 424

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

Summary

The "Department of Homeland Security Clearance Management and Administration Act" (H.R. 424) amends the Homeland Security

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

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 424

H.R. 424 was introduced in the House on January 10, 2019 by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On January 29, 2019, H.R. 424 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by voice vote.

On January 29, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 424 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

115th Congress
H.R. 697

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

On January 31, 2017, H.R. 697 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by voice vote.

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

PATHWAYS TO IMPROVING HOMELAND SECURITY AT THE LOCAL LEVEL ACT

H.R. 449

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002, to direct the Assistant Secretary for State and Local Law Enforcement to produce and disseminate an annual catalog on Department of Homeland Security training, publications, programs, and services for State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Pathways to Improving Homeland Security at the Local Level Act" (H.R. 449) requires the Department of Homeland Security Office for State and Local Law Enforcement to produce and disseminate annually, a catalog of training opportunities, programs, and other services offered to State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 449

H.R. 449 was introduced in the House on January 10, 2019 by Mrs. Demings and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to, the Committee on the Judiciary.

On January 29, 2019, H.R. 449 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by a 2/3 recorded vote of quired) 412 yeas to 12 nays (Roll No. 57).

On January 29, 2019, H.R. 449 was received in the Senate, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

115th Congress
H.R. 2427

H.R. 2427 was introduced in the House on May 16, 2017 by Mrs. Demings and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to, the Committee on the Judiciary.

On May 16, 2017, the Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary referred H.R. 2427 to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations.

On May 17, 2017, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 2427 to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

On May 18, 2017, the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence considered H.R. 2427 and the Full Committee on Homeland Security ordered it to be reported favorably to the House by voice vote.

On September 12, 2017, H.R. 2427 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed, as amended, by voice vote.

On September 13, 2017, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 2427 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

FIRST State and Local Law Enforcement Act

H.R. 495

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require an annual report on the Office for State and Local Law Enforcement.

Summary

The "FIRST State and Local Law Enforcement Act" (H.R. 495) amends Section 2006(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (P.L. 107–296) to require the Office for State and Local Law Enforcement to provide an annual report on their activities for 5 years. This report must include details of: the efforts of the office to coordinate with and improve information sharing with State, local, and tribal law enforcement; a review of efforts to improve information sharing through the DHS Homeland Security Information Network; and feedback received from State, local, and tribal partners.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 495

H.R. 495 was introduced in the House on January 11, 2019 by Ms. Jackson Lee and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to, the Committee on the Judiciary.

On January 29, 2019, H.R. 495 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by voice vote.

On January 29, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 495 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs. On November 6, 2019, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 495 and ordered it to be reported favorably to the Senate without an amendment.

On February 4, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 495 (S. Rpt. 116–213) and the measure was placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders (Calendar No. 411).

115th Congress
H.R. 2442

H.R. 2442 was introduced in the House on May 16, 2017 by Ms. Jackson Lee and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to, the Committee on the Judiciary.

On May 16, 2017, the Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary referred H.R. 2442 to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations.

On May 17, 2017, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 2442 to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence of the Committee.

On May 18, 2017, the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence considered H.R. 2442 and the Full Committee on Homeland Security ordered it to be reported favorably to the House by voice vote.

On September 5, 2017, the Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration of H.R. 2442, the Committee on the Judiciary would waive further consideration of H.R. 2442. The letter further requested support for the appointment of conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

On September 6, 2017, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on the Judiciary and the agreement to waive further consideration of H.R. 2442. The letter further stated the support for the appointment of conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

On September 12, 2017, H.R. 2442 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed, as amended, by voice vote.

On September 13, 2017, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 2442 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SUPPORTING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR FIRST RESPONDERS ACT

H.R. 542

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Supporting Research and Development for First Responders Act" (H.R. 542) authorizes the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory (NUSTL) within the Department of Homeland Security's Science and Technology Directorate. NUSTL is a one-of-a-kind test and evaluation laboratory for technology for the first responder community. Additionally, NUSTL conducts radiological and nuclear research and development.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 542

H.R. 542 was introduced in the House on January 14, 2019 by Miss Rice of New York and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On February 4, 2019, H.R. 542 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation.

On May 15, 2019, the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 542.

On May 15, 2019, the Committee considered H.R. 542 and ordered it to be reported favorably to the House by unanimous consent.

On May 28, 2019, the Committee reported H.R. 542 (H. Rpt. 116–87).

On June 10, 2019, the Chair of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 542. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 542. The letter further agreed to support the request for conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

On June 10, 2019, H.R. 542 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by a 2/3 recorded vote of 395 yeas to 3 nays (Roll No. 242).

On June 11, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 542 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On July 22, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 542 and ordered it to be reported favorably to the Senate with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

On November 9, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 542 (S. Rpt. 116–285) and the measure was placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders (Calendar No. 577).

115th Congress
H.R. 4991

H.R. 4991 was introduced in the House on February 8, 2018 by Mr. Donovan and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On February 14, 2018, H.R. 4991 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response and Communications.

On June 6, 2018, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response and Communications was discharged.

On June 6, 2018, the Committee considered H.R. 4991 and ordered it to be reported favorably to the House by unanimous consent.

On June 14, 2018, the Committee reported H.R. 4991 (H. Rpt. 115–756).

On June 14, 2018, the Chair of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 4991. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 4991. The letter further agreed to support the request for conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

On June 19, 2018, H.R. 4991 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed, as amended, by voice vote.

On June 20, 2018, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 4991 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

RIGHTS FOR TRANSPORTATION SECURITY OFFICERS ACT OF 2020

H.R. 1140

To enhance the security operations of the Transportation Security Administration and stability of the transportation security workforce by applying the personnel system under title 5, United States Code, to employees of the Transportation Security Administration who provide screening of all passengers and property, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Rights for Transportation Security Officers Act of 2020" (H.R. 1140) seeks to recategorize Transportation Security Administration (TSA) employees by requiring the Secretary of Homeland Security (DHS Secretary), within 180 days of enactment of this Act, to convert its workforce from its current personnel system, to the personnel system under Title 5 of the United States Code. In carrying out the conversion to the Title 5 Federal pay scale, the DHS

Secretary would be required to ensure that no employee receives a reduction in pay. Under H.R. 1140, the DHS Secretary would be required to consult with the labor organization that serves as the exclusive representative of TSA security screening personnel within 7 days of enactment of this Act on the formulation of plans to carry out the conversion.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 1140

H.R. 1140 was introduced in the House on February 11, 2019 by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to, the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

On March 15, 2019, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 1140 to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security.

On January 29, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security from further consideration of H.R. 1140.

On January 29, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 1140 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the House, as amended.

On February 21, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 1140 (H. Rpt. 116–398, Part I).

On February 20, 2020, the Chair of the Committee on Oversight and Reform sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Oversight and Reform would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 1140. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Oversight and Reform and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 1140. The letter further agreed to support the request for conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Committee on Oversight and Reform was discharged on February 21, 2020 and the Committee on Homeland Security filed a supplemental report on February 26, 2020. On March 2, 2020, The Committee on Rules met to consider H.R. 1140 and reported H. Res 877 to the House. The rule provided for consideration of H.R. 1140 with one hour of general debate and a motion to recommit with or without instructions. H. Res 877 passed the House on March 4, 2020 by the Yeas and Nays: 220 to 192 (Roll No. 84).

On March 5, 2020, the House considered H.R. 1140 and agreed to H. Amdt. 804 offered by Mr. Rogers; H. Amdt. 805 offered by Mr. Rose; H. Amdt. 806 offered by Mr. Peters; H. Amdt. 807 offered by Mr. Brown; H. Amdt. 808 offered by Mr. Kim; and H. Amdt. 810 offered Ms. Spanberger by voice vote. H. Amdt. 809 offered by Mr. Cisneros was agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: 399 to 1 (Roll No. 87). H. Amdt. 811 offered by Ms. Mucarsel-Powell was agreed to by of the Yeas and Nays: 403 to 0 (Roll No. 88).

Mrs. Lesko moved to recommit H.R. 1140 with instructions to the Committee on Homeland Security and the motion was agreed to by a recorded vote of 227 yeas to 175 nays (Roll No. 89).

On March 5, 2020, the House passed H.R. 1140 by a recorded vote of 230 yeas to 171 nays (Roll No. 90).

On March 5, 2020, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 1140 to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

TRANSIT SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM FLEXIBILITY ACT

H.R. 1313

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

Summary

The "Transit Security Grant Program Flexibility Act" (H.R. 1313) amends the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (P.L. 110–53) to adjust the period of performance for Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP) expenditures and provide flexibility to TSGP eligible transit agencies by allowing grant recipients to use funding for security training related backfill, consistent with other homeland security grants.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 1313

H.R. 1313 was introduced in the House on February 19, 2019 by Mr. King of New York and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On March 8, 2019, H.R. 1313 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery.

On May 14, 2019, the House considered H.R. 1313 under suspension of the Rules and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

On May 15, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 1313 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On July 22, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 1313 and ordered it to be reported favorably to the Senate with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

115th Congress
H.R. 549

H.R. 549 was introduced in the House on January 13, 2017 by Mr. Donovan and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY MORALE RECOGNITION, LEARNING AND ENGAGEMENT ACT OF 2019

H.R. 1433

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to improve morale within the Department of Homeland Security workforce by conferring new responsibilities to the Chief Human Capital Officer, establishing an employee engagement steering committee, requiring action plans, and authorizing an annual employee award program, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Department of Homeland Security Morale Recognition, Learning, and Engagement Act of 2019" (H.R. 1433) amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to improve morale, employee engagement, and communications within the Department of Homeland Security workforce by conferring new responsibilities to the Chief Human Capital Officer, establishing an employee engagement steering committee, requiring action plans, authorizing an annual employee award program, and directing an independent, Department-wide review of how discipline is applied by components.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 1433

H.R. 1433 was introduced in the House on February 28, 2019 by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On March 13, 2019, the Committee considered H.R. 1433 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the House, as amended, by unanimous consent.

On March 28, 2019, the Committee reported H.R. 1433 (H. Rpt. 116–26).

On April 1, 2019, the House considered H.R. 1433 under suspension of the Rules and passed the measure by voice vote.

On April 2, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 1433 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

115th Congress
H.R. 2283

H.R. 2283 was introduced in the House on May 2, 2017 by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On May 3, 2017, the Committee considered H.R. 2283 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

On June 20, 2017, the House considered H.R. 2283 under suspension of the Rules and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

On June 21, 2017, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 2283 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SECURING DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY FIREARMS ACT OF 2019

H.R. 1437

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security to achieve security of sensitive assets among the components of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Securing Department of Homeland Security Firearms Act of 2019" (H.R. 1437) requires the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security to disseminate a Department-wide directive for achieving adequate security over firearms and other sensitive assets across the Department. H.R. 1437 requires the Under Secretary for Management to update and disseminate the Personal Property Asset Management Program Manual and requires component personnel to safeguard firearms and other sensitive assets in accordance with the directive, among other items.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 1437

H.R. 1437 was introduced in the House on February 28, 2019 by Mr. Correa and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On March 19, 2019, H.R. 1437 was referred to the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability.

On May 14, 2019, the House considered H.R. 1437 under suspension of the Rules and passed the measure by voice vote.

On May 15, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 1437 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

115th Congress
H.R. 4433

H.R. 4433 was introduced in the House on November 16, 2017 by Mr. Correa and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On November 28, 2017, H.R. 4443 was referred to the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency.

On December 13, 2017, the Committee considered H.R. 4433 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the House, as amended, by unanimous consent.

On January 9, 2018, the Committee reported H.R. 4433 (H. Rpt. 115–496).

On January 9, 2018, the House considered H.R. 4433 under suspension of the Rules and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

On January 10, 2018, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 4433 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (HBCUS) HOMELAND SECURITY PARTNERSHIP ACT

H.R. 1494

To strengthen partnerships between historically Black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions and the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) Homeland Security Partnerships Act" (H.R. 1494) would require the Department of Homeland Security (the Department or DHS) to issue a strategy with yearly goals for enhancing its partnerships with HBCUs and minority-serving institutions (MSIs). The bill also requires DHS to monitor and report on the implementation of the strategy to ensure the Department's progress in providing contracting, research and development, and internship and career opportunities to HBCUs and MSIs and their students or recent graduates. Additionally, H.R. 1494 requires the Secretary of Homeland Security, acting through the Chief Procurement Officer, to identify how to increase the participation of HBCUs and MSIs in Department acquisitions, including identifying existing opportunities for HBCUs and MSIs to participate in the contracting program of the Small Business Administration for minorities.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 1494

H.R. 1494 was introduced in the House on March 5, 2019 by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to, the Committee on Small Business.

On March 25, 2019, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 1494 to the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability.

On January 29, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 1494 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the House, as amended, by unanimous consent.

On February 6, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 1494 (H. Rpt. 116–393, Part I).

On January 30, 2020, the Chair of the Committee on Small Business sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Small Business would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 1494. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Small Business and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 1494. The letter further agreed to support the request for conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

On February 10, 2020, the House considered H.R. 1494 under suspension of the Rules and passed the measure by voice vote.

On February 11, 2020, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 1494 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

115th Congress
H.R. 6772

H.R. 6772 was introduced in the House on September 12, 2018 by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to, the Committee on Small Business.

On September 21, 2018, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 6772 to the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency.

CBRN INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SHARING ACT OF 2019

H.R. 1589

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

Summary

The "CBRN Intelligence and Information Sharing Act of 2019" (H.R. 1589) requires the Office of Intelligence and Analysis within the Department of Homeland Security to enhance intelligence analysis and information sharing on chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threats and work to ensure that State and local officials receive actionable intelligence information.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 1589

H.R. 1589 was introduced in the House on March 7, 2019 by Mr. Walker and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On March 13, 2019, the Committee considered H.R. 1589 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the House, as amended, by unanimous consent.

On March 28, 2019, the Committee reported H.R. 1589 (H. Rept. 116–24).

On April 1, 2019, H.R. 1589 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by voice vote.

On April 2, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R, 1589 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On November 6, 2019, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 1589 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the House with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

On March 2, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 1589 (Report No. 116–222).

115th Congress

H.R. 677

H.R. 677 was introduced in the House on January 24, 2017 by Ms. McSally and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On January 31, 2017, H.R. 677 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by voice vote.

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

COORDINATING AND LEVERAGING ACTIVITIES FOR SCHOOL SECURITY ACT (CLASS ACT OF 2019)

H.R. 1593

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish a school security coordinating council, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Coordinating and Leveraging Activities for School Security Act" or the "CLASS Act of 2019" (H.R. 1593) would direct DHS to establish a council to coordinate activities, plans, and policies of the Department of Homeland Security aimed at bolstering school security against acts of terrorism. Additionally, the legislation would require the Secretary of Homeland Security to provide Congress with an annual report of the council's activities during the preceding year, including information on any metrics regarding the efficacy of such activities.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 1593

H.R. 1593 was introduced in the House on March 7, 2019 by Mr. Payne and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On March 13, 2019, the Committee considered H.R. 1593 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the House by unanimous consent.

On March 28, 2019, the Committee reported H.R. 1593 (H. Rpt. 116–25).

On April 1, 2019, H.R. 1593 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by a 2/3 recorded vote of 384 yeas and 18 nays (Roll No. 137).

On April 2, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 1539 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

115th Congress
H.R. 6919

H.R. 6919 was introduced in the House on September 26, 2018 by Mr. Payne and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On October 4, 2018, H.R. 6919 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response and Communications.

FIRST RESPONDER ACCESS TO INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES ACT

H.R. 1594

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

Summary

The "First Responder Access to Innovative Technologies Act" (H.R. 1594) authorizes a review process for grantees seeking to purchase equipment or systems with the Urban Area Security Initiative or the State Homeland Security Grant Program funding when no voluntary consensus standard exists for the equipment or systems or the equipment does not meet consensus standards.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 1594

H.R. 1594 was introduced in the House on March 7, 2019 by Mr. Payne and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On May 14, 2019, H.R. 1594 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by voice vote.

On May 15, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 1594 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

115th Congress
H.R. 687

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

On January 31, 2017, H.R. 687 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by voice vote.

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

QUADRENNIAL HOMELAND SECURITY REVIEW TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 2019

H.R. 1892

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

Summary

The "Quadrennial Homeland Security Review Technical Corrections Act of 2019" (H.R. 1892) revises the requirements for the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) in the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107–296) to improve the quality and timeliness of future reviews.

Legislative History

116th Congress

H.R. 1892

H.R. 1892 was introduced in the House on March 26, 2019 by Mrs. Watson Coleman and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On April 8, 2019, H.R. 1892 was referred to the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability.

On May 14, 2019, H.R. 1892 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by a 2/3 recorded vote of 415 yeas and 0 nays (Roll No. 209).

On May 16, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 1892 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

115th Congress
H.R. 1297

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

On March 8, 2017, the Committee considered H.R. 1297 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the House, without amendment, by voice vote.

On March 16, 2017, the Committee reported H.R. 1297 (H. Rpt. 115–41).

On March 21, 2017, H.R. 1297 was considered under suspension of the Rules and passed the measure by a 2/3 recorded vote of 415 yeas and 0 nays (Roll No. 181).

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

DHS Acquisition Documentation Integrity Act of 2019

H.R. 1912

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

Summary

The "DHS Acquisition Documentation Integrity Act of 2019" (H.R. 1912) requires the Secretary of Homeland Security, acting through the Under Secretary for Management, to require relevant DHS components to maintain specific types of acquisition documentation.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 1912

H.R. 1912 was introduced on March 27, 2019 by Ms. Torres Small of New Mexico and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On April 8, 2019, H.R. 1912 was referred to the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability.

On May 14, 2019, H.R. 1912 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by voice vote.

On May 15, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 1912 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

115th Congress
H.R. 347

H.R. 347 was introduced in the House on January 5, 2017, by Mrs. Watson Coleman and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On January 31, 2017, H.R. 347 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules on January 31, 2017 and passed the measure by voice vote.

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

DHS INTELLIGENCE ROTATIONAL ASSIGNMENT PROGRAM ACT OF 2019

H.R. 2066

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Intelligence Rotational Assignment Program in the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "DHS Intelligence Rotational Assignment Program Act of 2019" (H.R. 2066) would require the Chief Human Capital Officer of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), in conjunction with the DHS Chief Intelligence Officer, to establish an intelligence rotational assignment program for employees in analyst positions within DHS' intelligence operations.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 2066

H.R. 2066 was introduced in the House on April 3, 2019 by Mr. Gallagher and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On April 23, 2019, H.R. 2066 was referred to the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism.

On May 14, 2019, H.R. 2066 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by voice vote.

On May 15, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 2066 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On November 6, 2019, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 2066 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the Senate with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

On June 1, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R 2066 (Report No. 116–228).

115th Congress

H.R. 2453

H.R. 2453 was introduced in the House on June 6, 2017, by Mr. Gallagher and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On May 17, 2017, H.R. 2453 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

On May 18, 2018, the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence considered H.R. 2453 and ordered the measure to be forwarded to the Full Committee with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

On September 12, 2017, the Chair of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence sent a letter dated September 8, 2017, to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration of H.R. 2453 on the House Floor, the Select Committee on Intelligence would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 2453. The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded on September 11, 2017, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Select Committee on Intelligence and the agreement to forego a request for a sequential referral of H.R. 2453. The letter further agreed to support the request for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

On September 12, 2017, H.R. 2453 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by voice vote.

On September 13, 2017, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 2453 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

HOMELAND PROCUREMENT REFORM ACT

H.R. 2083 (S. 3377)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 regarding the procurement of certain items related to national security interests for Department of Homeland Security frontline operational components, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Homeland Procurement Reform Act" (H.R. 2083) would reform the way the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) procures uniform and protective equipment for its components. The bill seeks to ensure that quality uniforms and equipment are issued to DHS frontline personnel and encourage the procurement of domestically sourced uniform items. Under the Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security is required to ensure, to the maximum extent possible, that at least one-third of the funds obligated for the procurement of uniforms and protective equipment be used to purchase goods manufactured or provided by entities that qualify as a U.S. small business.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 2083

H.R. 2083 was introduced in the House on April 4, 2019 by Mr. Correa and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On May 15, 2019, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 2083 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the House, as amended, by unanimous consent.

On May 30, 2019, the Committee reported H.R. 2083 (H. Rpt. 116–90).

On June 10, 2019, H.R. 2083 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by voice vote.

On June 11, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 2083 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

115th Congress
H.R. 5574

H.R. 5574 was introduced in the House on April 18, 2018 by Mr. Taylor of Virginia and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On April 27, 2018, H.R. 5574 was referred to the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency.

HOMELAND SECURITY IMPROVEMENT ACT

H.R. 2203

To increase transparency, accountability, and community engagement within the Department of Homeland Security, provide independent oversight of border security activities, improve training for agents and officers of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Homeland Security Improvement Act" (H.R. 2203) creates an independent ombudsman at the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to improve oversight as well as provide redress for harmful conditions in immigration detention facilities and other related policies carried out by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 2203

H.R. 2203 was introduced in the House on April 10, 2019 by Ms. Escobar and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and, in addition, the Committee on the Judiciary, and Ways and Means.

On April 23, 2019, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 2203 to the Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations.

On July 17, 2019, upon the discharge of H.R. 2203 from the Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 2203 and ordered to be reported favorably to the House, as amended, to the House by a recorded vote of 16 yeas and 13 nays. On July 19, 2019, H.R. 2203 was discharged from further consideration by the Committees on Judiciary and Ways and Means and was reported by the Committee on Homeland Security (H. Rpt. 116–163).

On September 24, 2019, the Committee on Rules met to consider H.R. 2203 and reported H. Res. 577 to the House that provides for consideration of H.R. 2203 one hour of general debate and a motion to recommit with or without instructions.

On September 25, 2019, the Chair of the Committee on Ways and Means sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Ways and Means would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 2203. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Ways and Means and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 2203. The letter further agreed to support the request for conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

On September 25, 2019, H.R. 2203 was considered in the House pursuant to H. Res. 577. A motion to recommit with instructions to the Committee on Homeland Security, offered by Mr. Green of Tennessee, failed by a recorded vote of 207 yeas and 216 nays (Roll No. 545) and H.R. 2203 passed the House by a recorded vote of 230 yeas and 194 nays (Roll No. 546).

On September 26, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 2203 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

STRENGTHENING LOCAL TRANSPORTATION SECURITY CAPABILITIES ACT OF 2019

H.R. 2539

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to prioritize the assignment of certain officers and intelligence analysts from the Transportation Security Administration and the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security to locations with participating State, local, and regional fusion centers in jurisdictions with a high-risk surface transportation asset in order to enhance the security of such assets, including by improving timely sharing of classified information regarding terrorist and other threats, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Strengthening Local Transportation Security Capabilities Act of 2019" (H.R. 2539) seeks to increase information sharing and improve the availability of security clearances to appropriate stakeholders involved in transportation security of high-risk surface transportation systems. The bill also authorizes the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop a training program for law enforcement agencies focused on the protection of surface transportation systems.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 2539

H.R. 2539 was introduced in the House on May 7, 2019 by Ms. Barragan and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On May 15, 2019, the Committee considered H.R. 2539 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the House by unanimous consent.

On May 30, 2019, the Committee reported H.R. 2539 (H. Rept. 116–93).

On June 10, 2019, H.R. 2539 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by a 2/3 recorded vote of 384 yeas to 13 nays (Roll No. 243).

On June 11, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 2539 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

115th Congress
H.R. 5089

H.R. 5089 was introduced in the House on February 26, 2018 by Ms. Barragán and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On March 1, 2018, the Committee referred H.R. 5089 to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security.

On March 7, 2018, upon the discharge of H.R. 5089 from the Subcommittee on Transportation and Protective Security, the Committee considered H.R. 5089 on ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the House, without amendment, by unanimous consent.

On March 19, 2018, the Committee reported H.R. 5089 (H. Rpt. 115–604) and H.R. 5089 was considered under suspension of the Rules.

On March 22, 2018, H.R. 5089 was passed in the House by a 2/3 recorded vote of 397 yeas and 1 nay (Roll No. 129). On March 22, 2018, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 5089 to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

UNIFYING DHS INTELLIGENCE ENTERPRISE ACT

H.R. 2589

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish a homeland intelligence doctrine for the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Unifying DHS Intelligence Enterprise Act" (H.R. 2589) requires the Secretary of Homeland Security, acting through the Chief Intelligence Officer and in coordination with other Department of Homeland Security entities, to develop and disseminate Department-wide guidance regarding the processing, analysis, production, and dissemination of homeland security information and terrorism information. The bill also amends the Homeland Security Act to require that an experience and qualified staff be provided to the Chief Intelligence Officer.

Legislative History

16th Congress
H.R. 2589

H.R. 2589 was introduced in the House on May 8, 2019 by Mr. Green of Tennessee and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On May 15, 2019, the Committee considered H.R. 2589 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the House, as amended, by unanimous consent.

On May 30, 2019, the Committee reported H.R. 2589 (H. Rpt. 116–94).

On September 26, 2019, H.R. 2589 was considered under suspension of the Rules and passed by voice vote.

On October 15, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 2589 the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On March 11, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs ordered H.R. 2589 to be reported favorably to the Senate with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

115th Congress
H.R. 2468

H.R. 2468 was introduced in the House on May 16, 2017 by Mr. Perry and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On May 17, 2017, H.R 2468 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

On May 18, 2017, the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence considered H.R. 2468 and ordered the measure to be forwarded favorably to the Full Committee for consideration, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Chair of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence sent a letter on September 8, 2017, to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration of H.R. 2468 on the House Floor, the Select Committee on Intelligence would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 2468. The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded on September 11, 2017, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Select Committee on Intelligence and the agreement to forego a request for a sequential referral of H.R. 2468. The letter further agreed to support the request for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

On September 12, 2017, the House considered H.R. 2468 under suspension of the Rules and passed the measure by voice vote.

On September 13, 2017, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 2468 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

DHS Acquisition Review Board Act of 2019

H.R. 2609

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

Summary

The "DHS Acquisition Review Board Act of 2019" (H.R. 2609) codifies the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Acquisition Review Board (ARB). The bill authorizes the USM to lead the Department's acquisition oversight body, the ARB, which oversees major acquisition programs, as well as establish acquisition policies to which all Department components shall comply.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 2609

H.R. 2609 was introduced in the House on May 9, 2019 by Mr. Crenshaw and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On May 15, 2019, the Committee considered H.R. 2609 and ordered it to be reported favorably to the House by unanimous consent.

On May 30, 2019, the Committee reported H.R. 2609 (H. Rpt. 116–96).

On June 10, 2019, H.R. 2609 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by a 2/3 recorded vote of 419 yeas to 0 nays (Roll No. 248).

On June 12, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 2609 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

HOMELAND SECURITY FOR CHILDREN ACT

H.R. 2932

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

Summary

The "Homeland Security for Children Act" (H.R. 2932) seeks to ensure that the needs of children are considered in homeland security planning. Specifically, the bill authorizes a technical expert at the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to identify and integrate the needs of children into preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities. The bill would also include the consideration of children's needs into Departmental policy through the Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 2932

H.R. 2932 was introduced in the House on May 22, 2019 by Mr. Payne and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

On May 23, 2019, the Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure referred H.R. 2932 to the Subcommittee on Eco-

nomic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management.

On June 11, 2019, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 2932 to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery.

On October 23, 2019, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery was discharged, and the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 2932 and ordered it to be reported favorably to the House by unanimous consent.

On January 8, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 2932 (H. Rpt. 116–370, Part I) and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure was discharged.

On January 7, 2020, the Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 2932. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 2932. The letter further agreed to support the request for conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

On February 10, 2020, H.R. 2932 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by a 2/3 recorded vote of 374 yeas to 11 nays (Roll No. 55).

On February 11, 2020, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 2932 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

115th Congress
H.R. 1372

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

On March 7, 2017, the Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure referred H.R. 1372 to the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management.

On March 8, 2017, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 1372 and ordered it to be reported favorably to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

On March 10, 2017, the Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would waive further consideration of H.R. 1372. On March 16, 2017, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded, acknowledging to the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the agreement to waive further consideration.

On April 24, 2017, the Committee reported H.R. 1372 (H. Rpt. 115–92, Part I).

On April 25, 2017, H.R. 1372 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by voice vote.

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

TRAVELING PARENTS SCREENING CONSISTENCY ACT OF 2019

H.R. 3246

To require GAO review of certain TSA screening protocols, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Traveling Parents Screening Consistency Act of 2019" (H.R. 3246) seeks to require the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to review certain Transportation Security Administration (TSA) screening protocols. This bill requires GAO to conduct a review of TSA's implementation of the "Bottles and Breastfeeding Equipment Screening Act" (P.L. 114–293), as well as TSA's effectiveness in ensuring protocol clarity and consistency relating to the screening of formula, breast milk, purified deionized water for infants, and juice. Lastly, the bill requires GAO to issue recommendations for improving TSA's overall screening practices for such items.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 3246

H.R. 3246 was introduced in the House on June 13, 2019 by Mr. Taylor and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On June 25, 2019, H.R. 3246 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security.

On July 17, 2019, the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security was discharged, and the Committee considered H.R. 3246 and ordered it to be reported favorably to the House by unanimous consent.

On August 27, 2019, the Committee reported H.R. 3246 (H. Rpt. 116–187).

On September 26, 2019, H.R. 3246 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by voice vote.

On October 15, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 3246 to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EMERGING TRANSPORTATION SECURITY THREATS ACT OF 2019

H.R. 3318

To require the Transportation Security Administration to establish a task force to conduct an analysis of emerging and potential future threats to transportation security, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Emerging Transportation Security Threats Act of 2019" (H.R. 3318) seeks to require the Transportation Security Adminis-

tration to establish a task force to analyze emerging and potential future threats to transportation security.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 3318

H.R. 3318 was introduced in the House on June 18, 2019 by Mr. Joyce of Pennsylvania and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On June 27, 2019, H.R. 3318 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security.

On July 17, 2019, the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security was discharged, and the Committee considered H.R. 3318 and ordered it to be reported favorably to the House by unanimous consent.

On August 30, 2019, the Committee reported H.R. 3318 (H. Rpt. 116–195).

On December 9, 2019, H.R. 3318 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by voice vote.

On December 10, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 3318 to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

DHS ACQUISITION REFORM ACT OF 2019

H.R. 3413

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

Summary

The "DHS Acquisition Reform Act of 2019" (H.R. 3413) will provide certain acquisition authorities for the Under Secretary of Management (USM) of the Department of Homeland Security. Specifically, H.R. 3413 designates the USM as the Department's Chief Acquisition Officer responsible for approving, pausing, modifying, or canceling major acquisition programs, as needed. The bill authorizes the USM to lead the Department's acquisition oversight body, the Acquisition Review Board, which oversees major acquisition programs, as well as establish acquisition policies to which all Department components shall comply.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 3413

H.R. 3413 was introduced in the House on June 21, 2019 by Mr. Crenshaw and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On July 2, 2019, H.R. 3413 was referred to the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability.

On July 17, 2019, the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability was discharged and the Committee considered

H.R. 3413 and ordered it to be reported favorably to the House, as amended, by unanimous consent.

On August 30, 2019, the Committee reported H.R. 3413 (H. Rpt. 116–190).

On February 10, 2020, H.R. 3413 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by a 2/3 recorded vote of 380 yeas to 4 nays (Roll No. 56).

On February 11, 2020, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 3413 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

115th Congress
H.R. 1252

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

On March 8, 2017, the Committee considered H.R. 1252 and ordered it to be reported favorably to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

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

On March 20, 2017, the Committee reported H.R. 1252 (H. Rpt. 115–47).

On March 20, 2017, H.R. 1252 was considered in the House and passed, as amended, by a 2/3 recorded vote of 407 yeas to 1 nay (Roll No. 175).

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

COVERT TESTING AND RISK MITIGATION IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2019

H.R. 3469

To direct the Transportation Security Administration to carry out covert testing and risk mitigation improvement of aviation security operations, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Covert Testing and Risk Mitigation Improvement Act of 2019" (H.R. 3469) establishes standards for the covert testing process that the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) uses to evaluate its aviation security operations. The bill also requires the Administrator of the TSA to develop a system to address and mitigate vulnerabilities identified through covert testing.

Legislative History

116th Congress

H.R. 3469

H.R. 3469 was introduced in the House on June 25, 2019 by Mr. Cummings and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On July 18, 2019, H.R. 3469 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security.

On October 23, 2019, the Committee considered H.R. 3469 and ordered it to be reported favorably to the House by unanimous consent.

On November 19, 2019, the Committee reported H.R. 3469 (H. Rpt. 116–298).

On December 9, 2019, H.R. 3469 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by voice vote.

On December 10, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 3469 to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

U.S. BORDER PATROL MEDICAL SCREENING STANDARDS ACT

H.R. 3525

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to direct the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to establish uniform processes for medical screening of individuals interdicted between ports of entry, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "U.S. Border Patrol Medical Screening Standards Act" (H.R. 3525) seeks to improve medical screenings performed by U.S. Border Patrol for migrants encountered along the southwest border. The bill requires the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to establish an electronic health records system to maintain information on all individuals in custody of DHS components operating along the borders of the United States.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 3525

H.R. 3525 was introduced in the House on June 27, 2019 by Ms. Underwood and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On July 17, 2019, the Committee considered H.R. 3525 and ordered it to be reported favorably to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

On September 18, 2019, the Committee reported H.R. 3525 (H. Rpt. 116–211).

On September 24, 2019, the Committee on Rules met to consider H.R. 3525 and approved H. Res. 577, which provided for consideration of H.R. 3525.

On September 26, 2019, H.R. 3525 was considered in the House under the prevision of H. Res. 577. A motion to recommit with instructions to the Committee on Homeland Security, offered by Mr. Green of Tennessee, failed by a recorded vote of 202 yeas to 213 nays (Roll No. 551). H.R. 3525 passed the House by a recorded vote of 230 yeas to 184 nays (Roll No. 552).

On October 15, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 3525 to the Committee on the Judiciary.

COUNTER TERRORIST NETWORK ACT

H.R. 3526

To authorize certain counter terrorist networks activities of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Counter Terrorist Network Act" (H.R. 3526) will authorize certain U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) efforts to prevent terrorists and other nefarious actors from exploiting legitimate avenues of traveling to and entering the United States by deploying analysts from CBP's National Targeting Center to participate in overseas global information sharing partnership operations.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 3526

H.R. 3526 was introduced in the House on June 27, 2019 by Ms. Underwood and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On July 17, 2019, the Committee considered H.R. 3526 and ordered it to be reported favorably to the House by unanimous consent.

On August 27, 2019, the Committee reported H.R. 3526 (H. Rpt. 116–189).

On September 26, 2019, H.R. 3526 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by voice vote.

On October 15, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 3526 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

115th Congress
H.R. 4578

H.R. 4578 was introduced in the House on December 6, 2017 by Mr. Vela and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On December 13, 2017, the Committee considered H.R. 4578 and ordered it to be reported favorably to the House by voice vote.

On January 9, 2018, the Committee reported H.R. 4578 (H. Rpt. 115–492).

On January 9, 2018, H.R. 4578 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and on January 11, 2018, it was passed, as amended, by a 2/3 recorded vote of 410 yeas to 2 nays (Roll No. 17).

WEATHERIZING INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE NORTH AND TERRORISM EMERGENCY READINESS ACT OF 2019

H.R. 3669

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a collective response to a terrorism exercise that includes the management of cascading effects on critical infrastructure during times of extreme cold weather, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Weatherizing Infrastructure in the North and Terrorism Emergency Readiness Act of 2019" or WINTER Act (H.R. 3669) would direct the Department of Homeland Security to develop and conduct a terrorism training exercise that addresses the effects of a successful terrorist attack on critical infrastructure during an extreme cold weather event. The exercise will involve a terrorist attack, an extreme cold weather event, the effects on critical infrastructure, and how the effects of a successful attack against critical infrastructure could be mitigated by emergency managers, state officials, and community stakeholders.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 3669

H.R. 3669 was introduced in the House on July 10, 2019 by Ms. Slotkin and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On July 17, 2019, the Committee considered H.R 3669 and ordered it to be reported favorably to the House by unanimous consent.

On November 22, 2019, the Committee reported H.R. 3669 (H. Rept. 116–308).

On December 9, 2019, H.R. 3669 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by voice vote.

On December 10, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 3669 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SHORT-TERM DETENTION STANDARDS ACT

H.R. 3670

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to ensure access to appropriate temporary shelter, food, and water for individuals apprehended by U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Short-Term Detention Standards Act" (H.R. 3670) amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to establish standards to provide necessities to apprehended individuals to include access to bathroom and shower facilities, appropriate nutrition, hygiene, personal grooming items, and sanitation needs.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 3670

H.R. 3670 was introduced in the House on July 10, 2019 by Ms. Slotkin and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On July 17, 2019, the Committee considered H.R. 3670 and ordered it to be reported favorably to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

On July 25, 2019, H.R. 3670 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed, as amended, by voice vote.

On July 29, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 3670 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

TRUSTED TRAVELER RECONSIDERATION AND RESTORATION ACT OF 2019

H.R. 3675

To require a review of Department of Homeland Security trusted traveler programs, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Trusted Traveler Reconsideration and Restoration Act of 2019" (H.R. 3675) would require the Comptroller General to review the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) trusted traveler programs to evaluate the process for review and redress when someone is denied enrollment in a program due to incorrect information.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 3675

H.R. 3675 was introduced in the House on July 10, 2019 by Mr. Katko and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On July 17, 2019, the Committee considered H.R. 3675 and ordered it to be reported favorably to the House by unanimous consent.

On August 30, 2019, the Committee reported H.R. 3675 (H. Rpt. 116–191).

On September 26, 2019, H.R. 3675 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by voice vote.

On October 15, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 3675 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On March 11, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 3675 and ordered it to be reported favorably to the Senate, without amendment.

On June 25, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 3675 (S. Rpt. 116–237).

TRANSLATE ACT

H.R. 3691

To require the TSA to develop a plan to ensure that TSA material disseminated in major airports can be better understood by more people accessing such airports, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Transportation Security Administration (TSA) Reaching Across Nationalities, Societies, and Languages to Advance Traveler Education Act" or "TRANSLATE Act" (H.R. 3691) requires the TSA to identify the languages that are primary to individuals that work at and travel through each major airport in the United States and to develop a plan to disseminate materials in major airports to improve communications with those populations.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 3691

H.R. 3691 was introduced in the House on July 10, 2019 by Ms. Titus and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On July 17, 2019, the Committee considered H.R. 3691 and ordered it to be reported favorably to the House by unanimous consent.

On September 11, 2019, the Committee reported H.R. 3691 (H. Rpt. 116–201).

On September 26, 2019, H.R. 3691 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by voice vote.

On October 15, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 3691 to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

HELPING FAMILIES FLY ACT OF 2019

H.R. 3694

To require the Transportation Security Administration to implement training for frontline Administration personnel regarding the screening of pregnant women and families with young children at passenger screening checkpoints, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Helping Families Fly Act of 2019" (H.R. 3694) seeks to require the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to implement training for frontline personnel regarding the screening of pregnant women and families with young children at passenger screening checkpoints.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 3694

H.R. 3694 was introduced in the House on July 11, 2019 by Mrs. Lesko and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On July 17, 2019, the Committee considered H.R. 3694 and ordered it to be reported favorably to the House by unanimous consent.

On August 30, 2019, the Committee reported H.R. 3694 (H. Rept. 116–192).

On September 26, 2019, H.R. 3694 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed by voice vote.

On October 15, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 3694 to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

CYBERSECURITY VULNERABILITY REMEDIATION ACT

H.R. 3710

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for the remediation of cybersecurity vulnerabilities, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Cybersecurity Vulnerability Remediation Act" (H.R. 3710) seeks to improve how the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) helps Federal and non-Federal entities manage known cybersecurity risks. The bill would authorize the CISA Director to identify, develop, and disseminate actionable protocols to mitigate cybersecurity vulnerabilities—including for software or hardware that is no longer supported by the vendor. Additionally, the bill would authorize the DHS Under Secretary for Science and Technology to establish an incentive-based program that allows industry, individuals, academia, and others to compete in providing remediation solutions for cybersecurity vulnerabilities.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 3710

H.R. 3710 was introduced in the House on July 11, 2019 by Ms. Jackson Lee and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On July 17, 2019, the Committee considered H.R. 3710 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the House by unanimous consent.

On August 30, 2019, the Committee reported H.R. 3710 (H. Rpt. 116–193).

On September 26, 2019, H.R. 3710 was considered in the House under suspension of the Rules and passed the measure by voice vote.

On October 15, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 3710 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

JOINT TASK FORCE TO COMBAT OPIOID TRAFFICKING ACT OF 2019

H.R. 3722

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize a Joint Task Force to enhance integration of the Department of Homeland Security's border security operations to detect, interdict, disrupt, and prevent narcotics, such as fentanyl and other synthetic opioids, from entering the United States, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Joint Task Force to Combat Opioid Trafficking Act of 2019" (H.R. 3722) provides the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) with authorization to establish a Joint Task Force (JTF) to enhance the integration of DHS's border security operations to detect, interdict, disrupt, and prevent narcotics, such as fentanyl and other synthetic opioids, from entering the United States.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 3722

H.R. 3722 was introduced on July 11, 2019 by Mr. Langevin and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On July 17, 2019, the Committee considered H.R. 3722 and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation by unanimous consent.

On August 30, 2019, the Committee reported H.R. 3722 ((H. Rpt. 116–194).

On September 26, 2019, the House considered H.R. 3722 under suspension of the Rules.

On September 27, 2019, the House passed H.R. 3722 by a 2/3 recorded vote of 403 yeas and 1 nays (Roll No. 554).

On October 15, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 3526 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

INLAND WATERS SECURITY REVIEW ACT

H.R. 4402

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct an inland waters threat analysis, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Inland Waters Security Review Act" (H.R. 4402) requires the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to submit to Congress an analysis of current and potential terrorism and criminal threats with respect to inland waters. In doing so, DHS must take into account technology, personnel, law enforcement cooperation, public-private partnerships, and challenges posed by geography.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 4402

H.R. 4402 was introduced on September 19, 2019 by Mrs. Lesko and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On October 2, 2019, H.R. 4402 was referred to the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism.

On October 23, 2019, the Committee considered H.R. 4402 and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation by unanimous consent.

On November 19, 2019, the Committee reported H.R. 4402 as H. Rept. 116–299.

On December 9, 2019, the House considered H.R. 4402 under suspension of the Rules and passed the measure by voice vote.

On December 10, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 4402 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

PROTECTING CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AGAINST DRONES AND EMERGING THREATS ACT

H.R. 4432

To require the Department of Homeland Security to prepare a terrorism threat assessment relating to unmanned aircraft systems, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Protecting Critical Infrastructure Against Drones and Emerging Threats Act" (H.R. 4432) requires the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to partner with other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and private sector entities to obtain terrorism threat information relating to unmanned aircraft systems and other emerging technologies. Additionally, the bill requires DHS to develop a threat assessment of the amassed information and create a secure information sharing platform where the agency can collect and analyze data from its partners and critical infrastructure owners and operators.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 4432

H.R. 4432 was introduced in the House on September 20, 2019 by Mr. Richmond and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On September 25, 2019, the Committee considered H.R. 4432 and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation as amended by unanimous consent.

On November 22, 2019, the Committee reported H.R. 4432 (H. Rpt. 116–309).

On February 10, 2020, the House considered H.R. 4432 under suspension of the Rules and passed the measure by voice vote.

On February 11, 2020, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 4432 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES AUTHORIZATION ACT

H.R. 4713

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make certain improvements in the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Department of Homeland Security Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Authorization Act" (H.R. 4713) seeks to strengthen the role of the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS or Department) to ensure the protection of individual rights for those affected by DHS programs and activities. This bill authorizes CRCL to integrate civil rights and civil liberties into all Department programs and activities by reviewing Departmental policies, procedures, and activities; reviewing, assessing, and investigating complaints and information indicating possible abuses of civil rights and civil liberties; conducting civil rights and civil liberties impact assessments; and providing recommendations and other technical assistance within DHS, among other functions.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 4713

H.R. 4713 was introduced in the House on October 17, 2019 by Mr. Green of Texas and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On October 23, 2019, the Committee considered H.R. 4713 and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation by unanimous consent.

On November 19, 2019, the Committee reported H.R. 4713 (H. Rpt. 116–300).

On December 9, 2019, the House considered H.R. 4713 under suspension of the Rules and passed the measure by voice vote.

On December 10, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 4713 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On March 11, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 4713 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the Senate with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

On October 19, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 4713 (S. Rpt. 116–280).

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY MENTOR PROTÉGÉ PROGRAM ACT OF 2019

H.R. 4727

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish a mentor-protégé program, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Department of Homeland Security Mentor-Protege Program Act of 2019" (H.R. 4727) seeks to encourage large business prime contractors to mentor small businesses to help position them to effectively compete for future federal government contracts. Mentor firms are encouraged to offer technical, managerial, and financial assistance to protege firms through incentives, such as additional credit when being evaluated for future DHS contracts. To ensure that Congress monitors the effectiveness of the program, the bill requires DHS to report annually to Congress on program participation, including the benefits provided to small business participants.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 4727

H.R. 4727 was introduced in the House on October 17, 2019, by Mr. McEachin and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On October 23, 2019, the Committee considered H.R. 4727 and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, with a favorable recommendation by unanimous consent.

On November 22, 2019, the Committee reported H.R. 4727 to the House (H. Rpt. 116–310).

On December 9, 2019, the House considered H.R. 4727 under suspension of the Rules and passed the measure by voice vote.

On December 10, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 4727 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On July 22, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 4727 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the House, as amended.

On November 9, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 4727 (S. Rpt. 116–287).

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH ACT

H.R. 4737

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Under Secretary for Science and Technology of the Department of Homeland Security to research and evaluate existing Federal research regarding approaches to mitigate climate change on homeland security to identify areas for further research within the Department, research and develop approaches to mitigate the consequences of climate change on homeland security, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Department of Homeland Security Climate Change Research Act" (H.R. 4737) would direct the Department of Homeland Security (the Department or DHS)'s Science and Technology Directorate to assess current Federal research regarding the connection between climate change and homeland security to identify research gaps and, to the extent practical, conduct additional research to fill

identified gaps. In addition to focusing on how climate change can result in competition for resources, economic distress, and social discontent, the research shall consider the degree to which climate change is reflected in terrorism preparedness, and whether Federal spending mechanisms are adequately structured to respond to disasters that are aggravated by climate change.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 4737

H.R. 4737 was introduced in the House on October 18, 2019 by Ms. Clarke of New York and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

On October 23, 2019, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 4737 and ordered it to be reported to the House, as amended, with a favorable recommendation by unanimous consent.

On January 10, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 4737 to the House (H. Rpt. 116–375).

On January 8, 2020, the Chair of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 4737. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 4737. The letter further agreed to support the request for conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

On February 10, 2020, the House considered H.R. 4737 under suspension of the Rules and passed the measure by voice vote.

On February 11, 2020, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 4737 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

DRONE ORIGIN SECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACT

H.R. 4753

To prohibit the Secretary of Homeland Security from operating or procuring foreign-made unmanned aircraft systems, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Drone Origin Security Enhancement Act" (H.R. 4753) would prohibit the Secretary of Homeland Security from operating, providing financial assistance for, or entering or renewing a contract for the procurement of certain unmanned aircraft systems (UAS). Specifically, the prohibition applies to UAS manufactured in or consisting of parts made in foreign countries that the Department of Defense defines as "strategic competitors" in its 2018 National Defense Strategy.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 4753

H.R. 4753 was introduced in the House on October 18, 2019 by Mr. Crenshaw and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On October 23, 2019, the Committee considered H.R. 4753 and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, with a favorable recommendation by unanimous consent.

On November 19, 2019, the Committee reported H.R. 4753 to the House (H. Rpt. 116–301).

On February 10, 2020, the House considered H.R. 4753 under suspension of the Rules and passed the measure by voice vote.

On February 11, 2020, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 4753 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

TRANSNATIONAL WHITE SUPREMACIST EXTREMISM REVIEW ACT

H.R. 5736

To direct the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security to develop and disseminate a threat assessment regarding threats to the United States associated with foreign violent white supremacist extremist organizations, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Transnational White Supremacist Extremism Review Act" (H.R. 5736) requires the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security to conduct a terrorism threat assessment regarding threats to the United States associated with foreign violent white supremacist extremist organizations.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 5736

H.R. 5736 was introduced in the House on January 30, 2020 by Mr. Rose of New York and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and was further referred to the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism.

On February 12, 2020, the Committee considered H.R. 5736 and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, with a favorable recommendation by unanimous consent.

On September 30, 2020, the House considered H.R. 5736 under suspension of the Rules and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

On October 1, 2020, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 5736 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

DHS BLUE CAMPAIGN ENHANCEMENT ACT

H.R. 5804

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance the Blue Campaign of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "DHS Blue Campaign Enhancement Act" (H.R. 5804) seeks to enhance human trafficking prevention training opportunities and the development of such trainings and materials. The legislation requires the Director of the Blue Campaign—the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) coordinated effort to address human trafficking—to develop and provide online training videos to individuals, including law enforcement officers. It also establishes an Advisory Board composed of DHS components and offices to be consulted by the Director on the development of training and materials, and awareness campaigns to prevent human trafficking.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 5804

H.R. 5804 was introduced in the House on February 7, 2020 by Mr. Crenshaw and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On February 12, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 5804 and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, with a favorable recommendation by unanimous consent.

On September 11, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 5804 to the House as (H. Rpt. 116–498, Part I) and the Committee on the Judiciary was discharged.

On September 4, 2020, the Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on the Judiciary would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 5804. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on the Judiciary and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 5804. The letter further agreed to support the request for conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

On September 30, 2020, the House considered H.R. 5804 under suspension of the Rules and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

On October 1, 2020, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 5804 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

TSA PERSONNEL WORKPLACE IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2020

H.R. 5811

To require the Transportation Security Administration to provide nursing facilities and paid parental leave for Administration personnel, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "TSA Personnel Workplace Improvement Act of 2020" (H.R. 5811) would require the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to ensure personnel have adequate access to facilities designated for use by nursing mothers in the workplace. The bill requires that such facilities be assessed for cleanliness, safety, and accessibility, provided free of charge, private and free from intrusion, and available for personnel to use with a reasonable break time. Additionally, the bill requires TSA to coordinate with the National Institutes for Health and the labor organization representing screening personnel in carrying out such requirements. This bill also provides all TSA employees at least 12 weeks of paid parental leave.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 5811

H.R. 5811 was introduced in the House on February 6, 2020 by Mr. Katko and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On February 12, 2020, the Committee considered H.R. 5811 and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, with a favorable recommendation by unanimous consent.

On September 30, 2020, the House considered H.R. 5811 under suspension of the Rules and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

On October 1, 2020, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 5811 to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Technology.

HOMELAND SECURITY ACQUISITION PROFESSIONAL CAREER PROGRAM ACT

H.R. 5822

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish an acquisition professional career program, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Homeland Security Acquisition Professional Career Program Act" (H.R. 5822) authorizes a Department of Homeland Security (DHS) program for developing a cadre of acquisition professionals within DHS. The bill outlines the requirements for the program, which includes acquisition training, on-the-job experience, Department-wide rotations, mentoring, shadowing, and other career development opportunities for participants. The bill also requires the DHS Secretary to report annually to Congress through fiscal year 2026 on various aspects of the program, including the

DHS components and offices that participated, attrition and retention rates, and DHS' recruitment efforts for the program.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 5822

H.R. 5822 was introduced in the House on February 6, 2020 by Ms. Titus and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On February 12, 2020, the Committee considered H.R. 5822 and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, with a favorable recommendation by unanimous consent.

On August 14, 2020, the Committee reported H.R. 5822 to the House (H. Rpt. 116–475).

On September 30, 2020, the House considered H.R. 5822 under suspension of the Rules and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

On October 1, 2020, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 5822 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

STATE AND LOCAL CYBERSECURITY IMPROVEMENT ACT

H.R. 5823

To establish a program to make grants to States to address cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats to information systems of State, local, Tribal, or territorial governments, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "State and Local Cybersecurity Improvement Act" (H.R. 5823) seeks to foster a stronger partnership between the Federal government and State and local governments to defend their State and local networks against the cyberattacks from sophisticated foreign adversaries or cyber criminals. It would authorize a new $400 million Department of Homeland Security (DHS) grant program to address cybersecurity vulnerabilities on State and local government networks. The bill also requires the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) to develop a strategy to improve the cybersecurity of State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, set baseline objectives for State and local cybersecurity efforts, and, among other things, identify Federal resources that could be made available to State and local governments for cybersecurity purposes. CISA would also be required to assess the feasibility of implementing a short-term rotational program for the detail of approved State, local, Tribal, and territorial government employees in cyber workforce positions at CISA. Lastly, the bill establishes a State and Local Cybersecurity Resiliency Committee comprised of representatives from State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments to advise and provide situational awareness to CISA regarding the cybersecurity needs of such governments.

Legislative History

116th Congress

H.R. 5823

H.R. 5823 was introduced in the House on February 10, 2020 by Mr. Richmond and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On February 12, 2020, the Committee considered H.R. 5823 and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, with a favorable recommendation by unanimous consent.

On August 18, 2020, the Committee reported H.R. 5823 to the House (H. Rpt. 116–478).

On September 30, 2020, the House considered H.R. 5823 under suspension of the Rules and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

On October 1, 2020, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 5823 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

TO EXTEND THE CHEMICAL FACILITY ANTI-TERRORISM STANDARDS PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

H.R. 6160

To extend the chemical facility anti-terrorism standards program of the Department of Homeland Security.

Summary

This measure extended the authorization for the Department of Homeland Security's Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program (CFATS) for a year and a half.

Legislative History

116th Congress
H.R. 6160

H.R. 6160 was introduced in the House on March 9, 2020 by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

On March 14, 2020, Mr. Thompson asked unanimous consent that H.R. 6160 be to discharged from committee and considered in the House.

On March 14, 2020, H.R. 6160 was considered in the House by unanimous consent and passed without objection.

On March 16, 2020, H.R. 6160 was received in the Senate.

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE FULL COMMITTEE

BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi, *Chairman*

SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
VACANT
DONALD M. PAYNE, Jr., New Jersey
KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
J. LUIS CORREA, California
XOCHITL TORRES SMALL, New Mexico
MAX ROSE, New York
LAUREN UNDERWOOD, Illinois
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan
EMANUEL CLEAVER, Missouri
AL GREEN, Texas
YVETTE D. CLARKE, New York
DINA TITUS, Nevada
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California
VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Florida

MIKE ROGERS, Alabama
PETER T. KING, New York
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas
JOHN KATKO, New York
MARK WALKER, North Carolina
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
DEBBIE LESKO, Arizona
MARK GREEN, Tennessee
JOHN JOYCE, Pennsylvania
DAN CRENSHAW, Texas
MICHAEL GUEST, Mississippi
DAN BISHOP, North Carolina
JEFFERSON VAN DREW, New Jersey
MIKE GARCIA, California

During the 116th Congress, the Committee on Homeland Security held 26 Full Committee hearings, receiving testimony from 79 witnesses.

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee on Homeland Security met on January 30, 2019, for an organizational meeting for the 116th Congress under the direction of Chairman Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi.

The Full Committee met pursuant to notice and adopted the Committee Rules and Committee Resolution No. 1, relating to staff hiring, by unanimous consent.

BIOMETRICS

On July 10, 2019, the Committee held a hearing entitled "About Face: Examining the Department of Homeland Security's Use of Facial Recognition and Other Biometric Technologies." Testimony was received from Mr. John Wagner, Deputy Executive Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Austin Gould, Assistant Administrator for Requirements and Capabilities Analysis, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Joseph R. Di Pietro, Chief Technology Officer, U.S. Secret Service, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. Charles H. Romine, Ph.D., Director of Information

Technology Laboratory, National Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Department of Commerce.

The Committee held "About Face: Examining the Department of Homeland Security's Use of Facial Recognition and Other Biometric Technologies, Part II," on February 6, 2020. The Committee received testimony from Mr. John Wagner, Deputy Executive Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Peter Mina, Deputy Officer for Programs and Compliance, Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. Charles H. Romine, Ph.D., Director of Information Technology Laboratory, National Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Department of Commerce.

BLACK IDENTITY EXTREMISM

On August 3, 2017, the FBI published an assessment outlining the threat from so-called "Black Identity Extremists," raising concerns among the civil rights community that the FBI was seeking to surveil and target African American activists under a new umbrella term. On December 17, 2019, Chairman Thompson and Subcommittee Chairman Cedric Richmond sent a letter to FBI Director Wray requesting the production of intelligence assessments regarding the FBI's Black Identity Extremism (BIE) classification by January 31, 2020, in addition to a briefing on the topic at the beginning of the coming year. The letter followed up on questioning by Chairman Richmond at an October 30, 2019 hearing Full Committee hearing entitled "Global Terrorism: Threats to the Homeland, Part II."

On May 29, 2020, five months after the due date to produce documents and six months after the requested briefing, the FBI responded to the December 17 letter stating that the FBI no longer uses the BIE terminology and failed to comment on the document request production or promised briefing. On June 10, 2020, the Committee wrote to Assistant Director for Congressional Affairs, Jill Tyson, requesting a videoconference on the FBI's delay for documents pertaining to the BIE classification. On June 24, 2020, the FBI responded to the June 10, 2020 letter confirmed that they would offer staff an *in-camera* review of the 2017 BIE Intelligence Assessment, and FY18, FY19, and FY20 Consolidated Strategy Guides. On July 9, 2020, FBI personnel provided documents related to BIE in an in camera review of documents requested by Chairman Thompson and Rep. Richmond in a December 17, 2019 letter addressed to Director Wray.

BORDER SECURITY

On January 4, 2019, Chairman Thompson wrote to Secretary Kirstjen Nielsen requesting the Department provide relevant documentation and records on the construction of a border wall system, metering individuals presenting themselves at land ports of entry, interdiction of families between ports of entry, and care and treatment of children in CBP custody.

From February 21, 2019, through February 23, 2019, Chairman Thompson led Members on a visit to El Paso, Texas, and southern New Mexico to examine CBP processing operations, ports of entry,

and border security technology. Members also met with local immigrant advocacy groups and borderland stakeholders.

On March 6, 2019, the Committee held a hearing entitled, "The Way Forward on Border Security." The Committee received testimony from the Honorable Kirstjen Nielsen, Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland Security. The Committee examined DHS's border security policy, programs, and activities. Members questioned the Secretary about the President's border emergency declaration, construction of barriers along the southern border, separation of families at the border, and the December 2018 deaths of children in the Department's custody.

On July 3, 2019, Chairman Thompson wrote to Mr. McAleenan to express concern about the inadequacy of the documents provided in response to the Committee's January 4, 2019 letter. On September 3, 2019, the Committee received additional documents from the Department, but significant omissions remained. These omissions included but were not limited to correspondence and other communications between leadership, staff members, and other personnel at the White House, DHS, and CBP related to ongoing and planned construction for a border wall system from January 1, 2017 to January 4, 2019; metering of individuals at land ports of entry along the U.S.-Mexico border from November 1, 2016 to January 4, 2019; and the deaths of two migrant children from November 1, 2018 to January 4, 2019.

On October 18, 2019, Chairman Thompson again wrote to Mr. McAleenan to notify the Department that if it failed to provide the Committee all remaining documents requested by October 25, 2019, the Committee would exercise its authority to compel production. The Committee met on November 20, 2019, to the authorize the issuance of a subpoena for the requested documents. DHS has not produced all of the documents demanded by the subpoena, and the documents that have been produced have had extensive and improper redactions.

On December 12, 2019, Chairman Thompson wrote to Glenn A. Fine, the Principal Deputy Inspector General of the Department of Defense, requesting a review of a $400 million contract the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) awarded to Fisher Sand and Gravel Co. on December 2, 2019, to design and build border infrastructure in Yuma County, Arizona. Prior to this award, President Trump had personally repeatedly urged USACE to award construction contracts to Fisher Sand and Gravel Co., raising concern about inappropriate influence on the contracting decision. DOD agreed to investigate this award.

BUDGET

On May 22, 2019, the Committee held a hearing entitled "A Review of the Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Request for the Department of Homeland Security." The Committee received testimony from the Hon. Kevin K. McAleenan, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

On March 3, 2020, the Committee held a hearing entitled "A Review of the Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Request for the Department of Homeland Security." The Committee received testimony from the Hon. Chad Wolf of the Department of Homeland Security.

CHILDREN IN CBP CUSTODY

In December 2018, two children died in separate incidents while in the custody of the U.S. Border Patrol, which were the first deaths of children in Border Patrol custody in more than a decade. On January 4, 2019, the Committee requested documents related to these deaths, among other issues. After DHS failed to produce the requested documents, Chairman Thompson issued a subpoena with the Committee's authorization on November 20, 2019, for records regarding CBP's treatment of children and families at the border. DHS has not yet produced all of the documents demanded by the subpoena and the documents that have been produced have had extensive and improper redactions.

The DHS OIG conducted reviews of the deaths of the two children in December 2018 and issued brief public summaries of its reviews a year later. The Committee identified significant deficiencies with both reviews. In an effort to understand more about the circumstances surrounding the children's deaths, the Committee asked a pediatrician and a pathologist to examine these children's deaths.

Following the deaths of the two children in 2018, CBP issued an interim directive in January 2019 establishing new medical screening and assessment procedures for children taken into custody. The Committee and Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations held hearings during which Members asked DHS officials about implementation of this directive. CBP issued a final directive regarding enhanced medical screening procedures in December 2019. At the Committee's request, GAO reviewed CBP's compliance with its new procedures.

In July 2019, at the Administration's request, Congress authorized an emergency appropriation to provide additional funding for the care of individuals apprehended by CBP at the Southwest Border. Funding was authorized under several line items, including "consumables and medical care" and "establishing and operating migrant care and processing facilities." In a decision released on June 11, 2020, GAO found "that CBP violated the purpose statute when it obligated the line item appropriations in the 2019 Emergency Supplemental for goods and services that were not within the purpose availability of such line items."

On July 15, 2020, the Committee held a hearing entitled "Children in CBP Custody: Examining Deaths, Medical Care Procedures, and Improper Spending." Testimony was heard from Fiona S. Danaher, MD, MPH, Pediatrician, Chelsea Pediatrics, Child Protection Team, Massachusetts General Hospital, Instructor in Pediatrics at Harvard Medical School; Roger A. Mitchell, Jr., MD, Chief Medical Examiner, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Washington, D.C., Clinical Professor of Pathology at The George Washington University, Associate Professor of Surgery at Howard University; the Honorable Joseph V. Cuffari, Inspector General, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Ms. Rebecca Gambler, Director, Homeland Security and Justice Team, U.S. Government Accountability Office.

The Committee examined the circumstances surrounding the deaths of two migrant children while in custody; the conditions of

detention facilities in which migrant children were held in 2019; CBP's implementation of its revised medical screening procedures; and CBP's improper expenditure of emergency funding appropriated by Congress for the care of migrants taken into custody.

COVID–19 PANDEMIC

On December 31, 2019, the World Health Organization (WHO) identified a media report from the Wuhan Municipal Health Commission in China regarding dozens of patients in Wuhan, China, receiving treatment for a "viral pneumonia" from an unknown source. The virus, later referred to as "severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2" (SARS-CoV-2), causes Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19). Since the initial cases, the virus has spread across the globe, including to the United States, and been designated a pandemic by the WHO.

From January 2020 to the present, President Trump and Administration officials have frequently used dismissive rhetoric about the growing threat of COVID–19. Minimizing WHO's COVID–19 global health emergency declaration on January 30, 2020, and dismissing multiple warnings, the President did not declare a national emergency concerning COVID–19 until March 13, 2020, and failed to issue social distancing guidelines until March 16, 2020, close to eight weeks after the first reported U.S. COVID–19 cases.

Since late January 2020, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has been coordinating with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) in responding to the COVID–19 pandemic. FEMA supported HHS with crisis action planning, situational awareness reporting, interagency coordination, course of action development, and logistics supply chain analysis through the Crisis Action Task Force located at the HHS Secretary's Operation Center.

On March 13, 2020, President Trump declared the ongoing COVID–19 pandemic to be of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant an emergency declaration for all states, tribes, territories, and the District of Columbia pursuant to section 501(b) of the Stafford Act. All 50 states and all territories are now under a major disaster declaration for the first time in U.S. history.

On March 19, 2020, Vice President Mike Pence announced that FEMA was responsible for coordinating the Federal outbreak response activities. FEMA would coordinate the overall response as lead Federal agency, and HHS would continue to lead the medical and public health response to the outbreak. FEMA's National Response Coordination Center became the new hub of the Federal response effort under the Unified Coordination Group, which was co-chaired by FEMA Administrator Peter T. Gaynor and HHS's Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response Dr. Robert Kadlec. Seven task forces were assembled to address key response priorities, including the Supply Chain Stabilization Task Force, which was focused on stabilizing the supply chain for PPE and medical equipment. While states generally welcomed the transition in leadership from HHS to FEMA, issues like PPE and testing supply shortages, changing guidance, and the involvement of outside volunteers in PPE acquisition required Congressional oversight.

Since the COVID–19 outbreak began, front line responders have faced a dire shortage of critical supplies, such as N95 respirators, testing supplies, protective gowns, gloves, and other types of PPE. Months after the first cases of COVID–19 were reported in the U.S., the demand for PPE and other critical supplies continued to outpace supply. Through the Federal response, PPE and other medical equipment were distributed to states using the Strategic National Stockpile, Project Airbridge, and new Federal purchases. However, the absence of a comprehensive national procurement strategy for PPE and other medical equipment led to confusion and competition between Federal agencies, states, and other entities trying to respond to the coronavirus. Additionally, the Federal government failed to properly vet vendors on multiple occasions, which led to cancelled orders or receipt of defective goods, and it did not aggressively use the Defense Production Act to help address shortages.

Since the onset of the pandemic, the Committee on Homeland Security has conducted vigorous oversight of the Federal response, focusing on the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) actions and the effects of COVID–19 on the Department and its workforce. The following is a timeline of selected Full Committee hearings, briefings, letters, and other activities during the 116th Congress.

On January 28, 2020, Chairman Bennie G. Thompson and the other Majority Members of the Committee sent a letter to the Honorable Chad Wolf of DHS requesting information on the Department's efforts in addressing the health and homeland security implications of the coronavirus outbreak.

On February 5, 2020, the Committee held a Member briefing on DHS's response to the COVID–19 outbreak, including any actions the Department took to support national outbreak response efforts, an assessment of such actions, and necessary oversight. The Committee was briefed by Gary Rasicot, Assistant Secretary, Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office (CWMD); Alex Zemek, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans; Bill Ferrara, Executive Assistant Commissioner for Operations Support, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP); Stacey Fitzmaurice, Executive Assistant Administrator for Operations Support, Transportation Security Administration (TSA); Damon Penn, Assistant Administrator of Response, and Josh Dozor, Deputy Administrator of Response, FEMA; and Captain Kailie Benson, Chief, Office of Emergency Management & Disaster Response, U.S. Coast Guard.

On March 4, 2020, the Committee held a hearing entitled, "Confronting the Coronavirus: Perspectives on the Response to a Pandemic Threat," to learn about the outbreak of COVID–19 and assess the efficacy of the Federal government's response. The Committee received testimony from Tom Inglesby, MD, Director, Johns Hopkins Center for Health Security; Ngozi O. Ezike, MD, Director, Illinois Department of Public Health; and Julie Gerberding, MD, Executive Vice President & Chief Patient Officer, Strategic Communications, Global Public Policy and Population Health, and former director for the Centers for Disease Control (CDC).

On March 11, 2020, the Committee held a hearing entitled, "Confronting the Coronavirus: The Federal Response," to conduct over-

sight of DHS's role in responding to the ongoing COVID–19 pandemic. The Committee received testimony from Kenneth T. Cuccinelli, DHS, and Stephen C. Redd, MD (RADM, USPHS), Deputy Director for Public Health Service and Implementation Science, CDC.

On March 19, 2020, Chairman Thompson and Committee Majority Members wrote President Trump requesting the Federal government not only prioritize resources towards responding to the national health emergency, but also immediately take additional specific steps to thwart the spread of the virus.

On March 19, 2020, Chairman Thompson and other Committee Majority Members wrote to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) requesting that the component take immediate steps to prevent, prepare for, and manage the spread of COVID–19 within its detention facilities. On March 24, 2020, ICE reported the first positive COVID–19 test of a detainee. On April 14, 2020, the Committee received a briefing from ICE Acting Director Matt Albence and other senior leaders about ICE's response to COVID–19.

On March 19, 2020, the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) issued the first iteration of its *Guidance on the Essential Critical Infrastructure Workforce,* which was intended to help State, local, and industry partners identify the "essential workers needed to maintain the services and functions Americans depend on daily and need to be able to operate resiliently during the COVID–19 pandemic response." This guidance has been updated numerous times, each time widening the definition of essential critical infrastructure workers (ECIWs).

On March 20, 2020, Chairman Thompson, Rep. J. Luis Correa, and other Committee Democrats wrote TSA Administrator David Pekoske regarding what actions TSA was taking to support employees and protect against the spread of the coronavirus. Since the onset of the COVID–19 pandemic, Committee Members expressed concerns that TSA employees face significant risks of contracting the coronavirus due to their intimate interactions with large numbers of travelers from all over the globe. Without appropriate protections and cleaning, security checkpoints may also serve as a location for transmission of the virus among passengers.

On March 23, 2020, Chairman Thompson sent a letter to the Honorable Chad Wolf of DHS and Secretary of Health and Human Services Alex Azar regarding the personal protective equipment (PPE) and other critical medical equipment and supplies available in the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) that FEMA was shipping to states. FEMA had been unable to provide any specific numbers regarding the availability of PPE or the schedule for distribution of this essential equipment to the states.

On March 24, 2020, the Committee held a telephonic Member briefing with TSA Administrator Pekoske regarding the agency's response to the coronavirus pandemic.

Also on March 24, 2020, Chairman Thompson, along with other relevant Committee Chairs, sent a letter to President Trump urging him to eliminate the 25 percent cost share that states typically are required to bear under emergency and major disaster declarations given the magnitude of the pandemic disaster. Under the

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, which makes Federal funds available to areas experiencing a disaster, the Federal government is required to cover at least 75% of eligible costs, with local and state governments providing matching funds to cover remaining costs. However, the Federal government has discretion to decrease the amount of local matching funds, including by increasing the Federal share of covered costs to 100%.

On March 26, 2020, Chairman Thompson wrote to CISA Director Christopher Krebs to learn how the agency, as the lead Federal coordinator for securing critical infrastructure, planned to coordinate with its health care sector partners to prepare for and respond to elevated cyber threats. In response to a disturbing rise in malicious cyber activity targeting all parts of the healthcare ecosystem during the COVID–19 pandemic, Chairman Thompson sought commitments that CISA had mechanisms to share cyber threat information and mitigation measures, among other things.

On March 31, 2020, Chairman Thompson wrote to Director Krebs to inquire about the process used to develop the ECIW guidance and the rationale for including, for instance, gun retailers and shooting ranges as essential workers.

On April 2, 2020, Chairman Thompson, along with other Committee Members, sent letters to all of the nation's governors asking them to help the Committee account for medical supplies and equipment (such as ventilators, masks, etc.) requested from the Federal government and provided to U.S. States, territories, and the District of Columbia. The Committee requested this information from DHS and HHS, but the Administration had not yet provided it.

Based on this oversight, on April 3, 2020, Chairman Thompson and Majority Members of the Committee introduced HR 6455, the COVID–19 Commission Act, which would establish an independent, bipartisan, Congressionally chartered commission to prepare and release a full and complete accounting of the nation's efforts to prepare for and respond to the COVID–19 pandemic.

On April 7, 2020, Chairman Thompson and Chairwoman Carolyn Maloney of the Committee on Oversight and Reform sent a letter to the FEMA Administrator inquiring about its efforts to acquire and distribute PPE and other essential medical supplies and equipment to states after the HHS Office of Inspector General (OIG) released a report detailing the lack of medical equipment in hospitals nationwide.

On April 9, 2020, Chairman Thompson joined House Armed Services Committee Chairman Adam Smith and other Committee Chairs in sending a letter to President Trump to express their concern about the lack of a clear, coordinated strategy to produce and acquire the medical supplies necessary to respond to the ongoing COVID–19 health crisis.

Also on April 9, 2020, Chairman Thompson and Chairwoman Kathleen Rice of the Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations Subcommittee, wrote to the Department and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) expressing grave concerns about the treatment of unaccompanied children and the circumvention of the U.S. government's responsibilities toward this vulnerable population as required by the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act

of 2008 (TVPRA). The letter was in response to CBP's implementation of the CDC's March 20, 2020 Order Suspending Introduction of Persons From A Country Where A Communicable Disease Exists.

On April 15, 2020, Chairman Thompson again wrote to CISA about new reports describing a "lobbying frenzy" by industry special interests seeking to influence CISA's designation process, and similar efforts at the State and local level.

On April 17, 2020, Chairman Thompson sent a letter to HHS Secretary Alex Azar and FEMA Administrator Gaynor regarding the provision of PPE and essential medical supplies and equipment to long-term care and nursing homes.

Also on April 17, 2020, the Committee was briefed by Peter T. Gaynor, Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency. Members asked about topics such as Project Airbridge, testing supplies, and FEMA's reimbursement cost-share related to the pandemic.

On April 23, 2020, Chairman Thompson wrote to CISA Director Krebs to understand CISA's efforts to secure Federal networks in response the increase telework associated with the COVID–19 pandemic.

On April 29, 2020, Chairman Thompson and the Majority Members of the Committee sent a letter requesting the HHS OIG examine racial, socioeconomic healthcare disparities exposed by COVID–19. On August 13, 2020, HHS OIG confirmed the initiation of two new evaluations. The first evaluation is focused on data the CDC "collects and maintains that can be used to assess racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic disparities in COVID–19 cases and outcomes, as well as how CDC uses those data as part of its activities to address the COVID–19 pandemic." The second evaluation "will aim to review the locations of hospitals that received Provider Relief Funds, with particular attention to hospitals located in communities of color and economically disadvantaged communities that were disproportionately impacted by adverse COVID–19 outcomes (i.e., rates of hospitalization or death)."

Also on April 29, 2020, as outbreaks in detention facilities continued to occur, Chairman Thompson wrote to four ICE detention contractors—CoreCivic, the GEO Group, LaSalle Corrections, and MTC—requesting information on the actions taken to prevent the spread of COVID–19 within their facilities, including information on their compliance with COVID–19 control measures recommended by CDC. The Committee also requested information on the number of facility contract personnel who had tested positive for COVID–19 since ICE failed to publicly report this information.

On May 6, 2020, Chairman Thompson sent a letter to DHS and HHS regarding the Federal government's coronavirus pandemic projections, requesting those projections be provided to the Committee, and inquiring whether adequate preparations are being made by the Departments to respond to these projected trends.

On May 1, 2020, Chairman Thompson and Transportation and Maritime Security Subcommittee Chairman J. Luis Correa wrote TSA Administration David Pekoske requesting that TSA require both employees and passengers to wear masks. Shortly thereafter,

Administrator Pekoske issued a requirement for employees to wear masks while on duty.

On May 8, 2020, Chairman Thompson; Transportation and Maritime Security Subcommittee Chairman Correa; Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations Subcommittee Chairwoman Kathleen Rice; Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure Chairman Peter DeFazio; and Aviation Subcommittee Chairman Rick Larsen wrote the Honorable Chad Wolf and Secretary of Transportation Elaine Chao calling for a comprehensive interagency working group to respond to the coronavirus' effects on the aviation sector.

Also on May 8, 2020, the Committee was briefed by the Honorable Chad Wolf about the Department's pandemic response efforts.

In addition, on May 8, 2020, Chairman Thompson joined Chairman Schiff of the Intelligence Committee and Rep. Stephanie Murphy, Co-Chair of the House Blue Dog Coalition, in sending a letter to Speaker Nancy Pelosi and Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy requesting inclusion of language in upcoming relief legislation establishing an independent bipartisan commission to examine the response to the novel coronavirus pandemic. The Members each proposed a bill to create an independent, bipartisan commission that would examine the outbreak and spread of coronavirus, the nation's preparedness and our government's collective response, and make recommendations for future pandemics.

On May 14, 2020, the Committee held a briefing for Members with CISA Director Krebs to discuss the ECIW guidance, along with other aspects of CISA's COVID–19 response efforts.

On May 19, 2020, the CDC Order Suspending Introduction Of Persons From A Country Where A Communicable Disease Exists was extended indefinitely. On June 4, 2020, Chairman Thompson and Subcommittee Chairwoman Rice once again wrote to the Department and CBP renewing their concerns about the order and the Administration's apparent use of the coronavirus pandemic as cover to pursue anti-immigrant policies.

On May 28, 2020, Chairman Thompson sent letters to DHS and HHS demanding they provide the documents and information the Committee had requested regarding the Federal response to the coronavirus pandemic.

Also on May 28, 2020, Chairman Thompson and Majority Members of the Committee requested FEMA brief the Committee on the Agency's plans for responding to natural disasters during the COVID–19 pandemic. In response, on June 9, 2020, FEMA provided Committee Members with information and a Member briefing on the actions taken to prepare for and respond to natural disasters during the COVID–19. The Committee was briefed by David Bibo, FEMA Acting Associate Administrator for Response and Recovery.

On June 2, 2020, Chairman Thompson and other Majority Committee Members again wrote to ICE about its response to COVID–19. Members expressed grave concerns about ICE's continued deportations, detainee transfers between facilities, and failure to provide detainees with sufficient personal protective equipment (PPE) and hygiene products. All of these actions likely contributed to the spread of COVID–19 across ICE's detention network and around the globe. Members urged ICE to halt deportations and transfers

of detainees as well as maximize the use of alternatives to detention throughout the course of the pandemic.

On June 11, 2020, the Committee held a second telephonic briefing with Administrator Pekoske regarding TSA's response to the coronavirus pandemic.

On June 16, 2020, Chairman Thompson wrote the Honorable Chad Wolf about concerns regarding reports that DHS was considering implementing a program for TSA to conduct checks of passengers' temperatures prior to security screening.

On July 6, 2020, Chairman Thompson and Rep. Correa wrote Administrator Pekoske again urging him to require airline passengers to wear masks.

On July 8, 2020, the Committee held a hearing entitled, "Examining the National Response to the Worsening Coronavirus Pandemic." The Committee examined State and local perspectives on the impact of COVID–19 and the failures of the Trump Administration's response to the pandemic on their communities. The Committee received testimony from the Honorable Jay Robert "J. B." Pritzker, Governor, Illinois; the Honorable Jason Shelton, Mayor, City of Tupelo, Mississippi; Umair A. Shah, M.D., M.P.H., Executive Director and Local Health Authority of Harris County Public Health, Texas; and Colonel (ret.) Brian Hastings, Director, Alabama Emergency Management Agency.

On July 14, 2020, Chairman Thompson joined Financial Services Committee Chairwoman Maxine Waters and other Committee Chairs in sending a letter to Secretary of Defense Mark Esper and Secretary of HHS Alex Azar seeking answers as to why the Administration had not used funding in the CARES Act for the Defense Production Act to boost production of critical medical supplies and equipment needed to combat COVID–19, such as personal protection equipment and diagnostic testing—both items the country desperately needed to combat COVID–19.

On July 21, 2020, Chairman Thompson, along with other relevant Committee Chairs, sent a letter to FEMA Administrator Gaynor expressing concerns over longstanding senior leadership vacancies at the Agency during the pandemic. The letter urged the Administrator to work with the Department of Homeland Security and the White House to fill these vacancies.

On July 22, 2020, the Committee held a hearing entitled "Examining the National Response to the Worsening Coronavirus Pandemic: Part II." The Committee examined FEMA's role in responding to the coronavirus outbreak and the various shortcomings that plagued the Administration's response since the pandemic's onset. The Committee received testimony from FEMA Administrator Gaynor.

On August 7, 2020, Chairman Thompson wrote to Immigration Centers for America after a major outbreak of COVID–19 occurred at the contractor's facility in Farmville, VA.

On September 24, 2020, Chairman Thompson wrote to the Honorable Chad Wolf requesting documents regarding the Department's briefings with the CDC in the beginning days of the coronavirus pandemic to investigate what the Department knew about the COVID–19 threat and when, if the Department

downplayed the threat, and what measures to stop the spread of coronavirus were being undertaken by the Department.

On December 18, 2020, Chairman Thompson wrote to the Hon. Chad Wolf regarding the concerning rise in the number of DHS employees with COVID–19 and urged the Department to ensure access to testing and vaccines as they become available.

In addition to noticed activities, Majority Members of the Committee participated in a series of virtual roundtables discussing the coronavirus and its impacts on homeland security. These roundtables provided an opportunity to discuss critical issues related to coronavirus response and the Department of Homeland Security while Congress was unable to meet Washington, D.C.:

- Coronavirus and Homeland Security Part One: A Conversation with Chairman Bennie G. Thompson and Former Homeland Security Secretary JEH Johnson, April 21, 2020
- Coronavirus and Homeland Security Part Two: TSA Employee Protections and Benefits in Response to COVID–19, April 30, 2020
- Coronavirus and Homeland Security Part Three: A Conversation with Former FEMA Administrator Craig Fugate, May 1, 2020
- Coronavirus and Homeland Security Part Four: A Conversation with Former White House Ebola Response Coordinator Ron Klain, May 1, 2020
- COronavirus And Homeland Security Part Five: A Panel Discussion on Health Disparities, May 7, 2020
- Coronavirus and Homeland Security Part Six: Long Term Impact of the Coronavirus Pandemic on DHS's Mission, May 8, 2020
- Coronavirus and Homeland Security Part Seven: Flattening the Misinformation Curve, May 11, 2020
- Coronavirus and Homeland Security Part Eight: The Role of Immigrants in COVID–19 Response & Recovery, May 13, 2020
- Coronavirus and Homeland Security Part Nine: Extremism During the Pandemic, May 20, 2020
- Coronavirus and Homeland Security Part Ten: Perspectives on Response and Recovery, May 21, 2020
- Coronavirus and Homeland Security Part Eleven: Election Security & Integrity During a Pandemic, June 1, 2020
- Coronavirus and Homeland Security Part Twelve: USPS Delivering for America, June 3, 2020

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

On March 11, 2019, the Committee received a classified Member briefing from the National Security Agency (NSA) on the counterintelligence threats when traveling outside the United States. On November 19, 2019, the Committee received a classified briefing from the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding the targeting of the Committee by a nation-state.

On December 3, 2019, the Committee received a classified briefing from the NSA regarding counterintelligence threats when traveling outside the United States.

CYBERSECURITY

On October 16, 2019, the Committee held a hearing on "*Public-Private Initiatives to Secure the Supply Chain.*" Witnesses were: Mr. Robert Kolasky, Assistant Director, National Risk Manage-

ment Center, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Robert Mayer, Senior Vice President of Cybersecurity, USTelecom; and Mr. John Miller, Vice President of Policy and Senior Counsel, IT Industry Council. Members received testimony from the Co-Chairs of the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM) Task Force about the Task Force's efforts to address risks in the supply chain and related third-party risk. The hearing served as a forum for the Co-Chairs to discuss the Task Force's *Interim Report*, support to the Federal Acquisition Security Council, and the May 2019 Executive Order, *Securing the Information and Communications Technology and Services Supply Chain* (EO 13873).

On December 18, 2020, the Committee received a classified member briefing on the SolarWinds supply chain breach.

DOMESTIC TERRORISM

On February 14, 2019, Chairman Thompson and Judiciary Committee Chairman Jerrold L. Nadler sent a letter to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Director Christopher A. Wray inquiring as to why the *Terrorism* publication was discontinued in 2005 and what, if any, plans the FBI had for documenting domestic terrorist attacks and threats. The letter also asked for a briefing no later than March 8, 2019, regarding the decision to discontinue FBI's *Terrorism* report. On March 27, 2019, FBI Assistant Director for the Counterterrorism Division Michael McGarrity responded stating that the report was terminated due to resource allocation issues.

On March 13, 2019, Chairman Thompson wrote to Attorney General Barr and Director Wray requesting a classified briefing for the Committee to answer questions regarding the Department of Justice (DOJ) and FBI's work to address domestic terrorism. The letter also served as a notice for a future hearing on domestic terrorism subsequent to the briefing.

On April 4, 2019, the Committee received a classified Member briefing from the DOJ, FBI, and DHS's, Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) on domestic terrorism matters. The briefing provided Members with background information prior to a Full Committee hearing with the same entities the following month.

On May 8, 2019, the Committee held a hearing entitled "Confronting the Rise of Domestic Terrorism in the Homeland." The Committee received testimony from Mr. Brad Wiegmann; Deputy Assistant Attorney General for National Security, U.S. Department of Justice; Mr. Michael McGarity, Assistant Director for the Counterterrorism Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice; and Mr. Brian Murphy, Principal Deputy Under Secretary for the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, U.S. Department of Homeland Security. The Committee examined the growing nature of the domestic terrorist threat, acknowledged the lethality of the threat from Racially Motivated Violent Extremists, the role of the internet in recruiting and radicalizing domestic terrorists, and the increasingly global connections possessed by domestic terrorists.

Since 2011, Committee Democrats asked the then-Republican Majority for hearings on domestic terrorism eight times. Five requests were outright denied, and three requests went unanswered. This long-overdue hearing examined how the Federal government tracks and counters domestic terrorism. The hearing also helped to inform legislation that Chairman Thompson developed to require regular reporting of government data on domestic terrorism. On June 5, 2019 Chairman Thompson introduced H.R. 3106, the *Domestic Terrorism Documentation and Analysis of Threats in America Act,* or the Domestic Terrorism DATA Act, to foster transparency surrounding domestic terrorism data and increase research on the issue. H.R. 3106 passed the House, amended, on September 26, 2019. A version of the Domestic Terrorism DATA Act was included in the Fiscal Year 2020 National Defense Authorization Act and was signed into law on December 20, 2019.

On July 10, 2020, the Committee held a Member briefing with representatives from DHS on protest-related violence. The summer of 2020 saw a significant uptick in First Amendment-protected protests following the killing of George Floyd by a police officer in Minnesota, in addition to other incidents of police-involved incidents in American cities. The briefing focused on providing the latest intelligence that DHS providing to State and local law enforcement in addition to outlining DHS operational plans immediately following the July 4th holiday.

DHS VACANCIES

On May 1, 2019, the Committee held a hearing entitled, "Trouble at the Top: Are Vacancies at the Department of Homeland Security Undermining the Mission?" The Committee received testimony from the Hon. Gene L. Dodaro, Comptroller General, U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO); and Hon. John Roth, Former Inspector General, U.S. Department of Homeland Security. The hearing focused on the void at DHS created by vacancies in permanent leadership and the resulting impact on the Department's ability to carry out its critical mission.

On November 15, 2019, Chairman Thompson, with Committee on Oversight and Reform Chairwoman Carolyn Maloney, requested that GAO conduct an emergency review of the legality of Trump Administration actions to install Chad Wolf as Acting Secretary of Homeland Security and Kenneth T. Cuccinelli as the Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security. GAO issued a legal decision on August 14, 2020, concluding that President Donald Trump's appointments to senior leadership positions at the Department of Homeland Security were invalid and circumvented both the Federal Vacancy Reform Act and the Homeland Security Act.

ELECTION SECURITY

On February 13, 2019, the Committee held a hearing entitled, "Defending our Democracy: Building Partnerships to Protect America's Elections." The Committee received testimony from the Hon. Christopher C. Krebs, Director, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Hon. Thomas Hicks, Commissioner, U.S. Election Assistance Commis-

sion (EAC); Hon. Alex Padilla, Secretary of State, California; Mr. Noah Praetz, Former Director of Election, Cook County, Illinois; Mr. Jake Braun, Executive Director, Cyber Policy Initiative; and Hon. John Merrill, Secretary of State, Alabama. Following the hearing, Chairman Thompson introduced H.R. 2660, *the Election Security Act of 2019,* to provide grants to State and local election officials over the next ten years to invest in and maintain secure election infrastructure and implement risk limiting audits.

On July 25, 2019, Chairman Thompson and Rep. Debbie Wasserman Schulz wrote to President Trump to express frustration regarding election security.

On October 15, 2019, the Committee held a field hearing in Gurnee, Illinois, entitled "Preparing for 2020: How Illinois is Securing Elections." As a case study, the Committee examined the full scope of the threat to Illinois elections systems, which were breached by Russian agents in 2016. Members learned about efforts made by the State of Illinois to secure their election infrastructure for the 2018 and 2020 elections and evaluated Federal resources to support those efforts, challenges related to securing election infrastructure, and policy recommendations to improve the cybersecurity posture on election systems. Witnesses were: Mr. Matt Masterson, Senior Cybersecurity Advisor, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Agency, Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Steve Sandvoss, Executive Director, Illinois Board of Elections; Ms. Robin O'Connor, Clerk, Lake County, Illinois; and Ms. Elizabeth Howard, Counsel, Brennan Center's Democracy Program.

On November 26, 2019, Chairman Thompson and Vice Chairwoman Underwood wrote to Twitter CEO Jack Dorsey, Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg, and LinkedIn CEO Jack Weiner to urge strong policies regarding user reporting of suspected user interference on Twitter and ask a series of questions regarding how Twitter would defend its platform from foreign influence campaigns.

On March 2, 2020, Chairman Thompson wrote to CISA Director Krebs about how CISA is combatting misinformation related to voting specifically related to the COVID–19 virus.

On April 14, 2020, Chairman Thompson wrote to Twitter CEO Jack Dorsey to express concern about an Oxford University study that found the platform did not expeditiously remove COVID–19-related misinformation. In addition to asking questions about COVID–19-specific misinformation, Chairman Thompson urged that Twitter aggressively flag misinformation from politicians who might use the platform to spread bad information for political purposes.

On April 22, 2020, Chairman Thompson wrote to CISA Director Krebs and EAC Chair Hovland to understand how CISA and EAC are helping State and local elections officials administer safe, secure, and auditable elections during the COVID–19 global pandemic. The letter followed several months of inquiries and unsatisfactory answers to Committee oversight.

On June 6, 2020, Chairman Thompson, along with several Committee Members, wrote to Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg to condemn the Facebook platform's refusal to appropriately moderate inflammatory content posted by the President in an attempt to sow

discord and spread false information—in particular about the security of vote by mail.

On June 26, 2020, Chairman Thompson wrote the National Association of Secretaries of State and the National Association of State Election Directors to understand how CISA and EAC can better assist states prepare to administer the November 2020 elections and to understand how the Senate's failure to enact the House-passed election funding in H.R. 6800 would impede election administration.

On June 26, 2020, Chairman Thompson wrote to CISA Director Krebs and EAC Chair Hovland to understand how the agencies would use lessons learned from the primaries and develop strategies to address challenges associated with vote-by-mail and insufficient numbers of polling locations, among other issues. The letter also sought clarification to answers provided in a letter received from CISA–EAC on June 15, 2020, responding to Chairman Thompson's April 22, 2020 letter.

On August 28, 2020, the Committee held a hearing entitled "Protecting America's Democracy: Ensuring Every Vote Counts." The Committee received testimony from the Honorable Jocelyn Benson, Secretary of State, Michigan; Ms. Tammy Patrick, Senior Advisor of Elections, Democracy Fund; Mr. Mark Dimondstein, President, American Postal Workers Union, AFL CIO; and the Honorable Michael Adams, Secretary of State, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Members asked witnesses about how to refute President Trump's rhetoric seeking to undermine public confidence in vote-by-mail, ensure public confidence in election results, and understand the impact of the President's politically motivated assault on the Postal Service to restrict vote by mail.

FEMA DISASTER READINESS

On June 12, 2019, the Committee held a hearing entitled, "Assessing FEMA's Readiness for Future Disasters." The Committee received testimony from Mr. Peter Gaynor, Acting Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security and Mr. Chris P. Currie, Director, Homeland Security and Justice, U.S. Government Accountability Office. The hearing examined FEMA' readiness to respond to disaster, focusing on workforce challenges and the particular demands of addressing multiple disasters simultaneously.

GLOBAL TERRORISM

On September 10, 2019, the Committee held the first of a two-part hearing on global terrorism entitled, "Global Terrorism: Threats to the Homeland, Part I." Testimony was heard from Mr. Peter Bergen, Vice President, Global Studies & Fellows, New America; Mr. Ali Soufan, Founder, The Soufan Center; Mr. Brian Levin, Director, Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism, Department of Criminal Justice, California State University, San Bernardino; and Mr. Thomas Joscelyn, Senior Fellow, Foundation for Defense of Democracies. Witnesses underscored the persistent and pervasive threat from violent white supremacist extremists. They also discussed the transnational nature of the white supremacist threat as well as how ISIS and other foreign groups are able

to radicalize vulnerable American's via digital propaganda and other online tools.

Part II of the hearing was held on October 30, 2019. The Committee received testimony from the Hon. Kevin K. McAleenan, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Hon. Christopher Wray, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice; Mr. Russell Travers, Acting Director, National Counterterrorism Center, Office of the Director of National Intelligence; and Hon. David J. Glawe, Under Secretary, Office of Intelligence and Analysis, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Witnesses discussed how the threat to the United States had evolved since the 9/11 attacks. Mr. McAleenan took a broad view of how the threat had developed from foreign terrorist organizations, but also in the cyber realm, in the illicit movement of goods and people across our borders, in domestic terrorism and from the threat of foreign espionage. Acting Director Travers focused on how a steady counterterrorism campaign had degraded significant elements of the foreign terrorist threat, but also warned of the potential revival or expansion of similar threats in the near future in the Middle East and Europe if pressure and cooperation do not continue. Director Wray painted a similar picture of a growing threat of radicalization in the United States and proclaimed that this radicalization pressed by foreign groups is the most proximate threat America faces.

On September 17, 2020, the Committee held a hearing entitled, "Worldwide Threats to the Homeland." The Committee received testimony from Hon. Christopher A. Wray, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation; and Hon. Christopher Miller, Director, National Counterterrorism Center, Office of the Director of National Intelligence. Hon. Chad Wolf, representing the Department of Homeland Security, was invited to testify but declined. Subsequently, the Committee issued a subpoena to compel Mr. Wolf's testimony, which he defied. The Committee's annual worldwide threats hearing allowed Members to question government witnesses about terrorism threats and how the Federal government is addressing those threats to protect the homeland. Members focused mainly on the threat from violent domestic extremists, including recent shootings inspired by or related to militias, conspiracy theorists, or violent extremists with transnational links to violent white supremacist groups. Members also heard from witnesses about international terrorism threats, including the threats to the homeland resulting from the resurgence of ISIS in Syria, as well as election security and cyber threats.

Director Wray described the serious threat that racially motivated violent extremists, including white supremacists, pose, and confirmed that Russia continues to meddle in United States elections. Mr. Miller confirmed that ISIS is resurgent, and that ISIS and Al Qaeda still seek to harm the U.S. even in their decentralized operational model. The hearing provided critical information for the public and for members at a time when the Administration is trying to obfuscate the effects and severity of Russia meddling in our elections and the rise of right-wing, racially motivated extremists.

On September 24, 2020, the Committee received a classified briefing on worldwide threats to the homeland, with briefers from the Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the National Counterterrorism Center. The briefing offered members the opportunity to follow up on subjects raised in the September 17, 2020, hearing in a classified session.

IMMIGRATION DETENTION

In August 2019, Chairman Thompson directed Committee staff to review the conditions of confinement at ICE detention facilities. Over the course of the ensuing year, Committee staff visited eight ICE detention centers and spoke with more than 400 individuals in ICE's custody. The ensuing report, "ICE Detention Facilities: Failing to Meet Basic Standards of Care," found that ICE failed to conduct proper oversight of migrant detention facilities, leaving deficiencies unidentified and uncorrected, and that ICE facilities frequently failed to meet basic standards of care. Specifically, inspections were too broad, too infrequent, and preannounced; and DHS rarely used the few mechanisms it had to force facilities to correct problems. Identified problems included deficient medical, dental, and mental health care; misuse and abuse of solitary confinement as a form of retaliation; challenges accessing legal and translation services; and unsanitary conditions.

In conjunction with the release of the report on September 21, 2020, the Committee held a virtual forum to discuss these issues with: Dr. Scott Allen, Expert Medical Advisor, Physicians for Human Rights; Dr. Dora Schriro, Former Senior Advisor to DHS Secretary Napolitano on ICE Detention and Removal; and Ms. Laura Rivera, Attorney, Southern Poverty Law Center Action Center.

MISSISSIPPI IMMIGRATION RAIDS

On November 7, 2019, the Committee held a field hearing in Tougaloo, Mississippi entitled, "Immigration Raids: Impacts and Aftermath on Mississippi Communities" and examined the ramifications of the largest single-state immigration raid in U.S. history conducted on August 7, 2019. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) arrested 680 undocumented workers in this operation and failed to adequately coordinate with local authorities to care for an unknown number of children separated from their parents in the aftermath of the raid.

Testimony was provided by Mr. Cliff Johnson, Director, MacArthur Justice Center, University of Mississippi, School of Law; Father Odel Medina, Pastor, St. Anne Catholic Church, Carthage Mississippi; the Honorable Constance Slaughter-Harvey, President of the Board, Legacy Education and Community Empowerment foundation Inc; Ms. Lorena Quiroz-Lewis, Lead Organizer, Working Together Mississippi, Mississippi Immigrant Coalition; Mr. Jere Miles, Special Agent in Charge, Homeland Security Investigations, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; the Honorable Mike Lee, Sheriff, Scott County, Mississippi; and the Honorable William Truly, Mayor, Canton, Mississippi.

The Committee heard firsthand accounts of how the August 2019 immigration raids impacted communities across Mississippi; local attorneys, advocates, and leaders testified about how they assisted affected families after the raids; and Members questioned ICE about the apparent lack of preparation and communication with the community and its leaders.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The DHS OIG was established to promote efficiency and effectiveness and to prevent and detect waste, fraud, and abuse within the Department. Congress frequently depends on the work of the OIG to gain insight into the activities of the Department. Unfortunately, OIG leadership has shown a lack of commitment to its founding principles and has released reports at a slower pace and of decreased quality. For example, following an investigation into the deaths of children in CBP custody, the OIG released two one-page summaries that included false and misleading information. The OIG has also declined to take up an August 2020 GAO referral to review who should be properly serving as Acting Secretary of Homeland Security and the Senior Official Performing the Duties of Deputy Secretary, and whether there were any consequences of the actions taken by the individuals improperly filling those roles. Further, OIG officials informed Committee staff in September 2020 that the agency was contemplating releasing fewer reports to Congress and the public thereby reducing transparency.

Accordingly, the Committee has conducted necessary oversight to urge the Inspector General to uphold the principles of the Office. For example, in December 2019, the Chairman requested that GAO launch a broad review to explore the root causes of challenges facing the OIG. Following the release of the OIG's summaries of its investigations into the deaths of children in CBP custody, the Committee wrote the Inspector General on March 26, 2020, calling out some of the inaccuracies, compelling the OIG to amend the document it had released. In response to the OIG's plans to amend its publication policies, on September 29, 2020, the Committee wrote the IG to urge him to reconsider such changes in the name of transparency and to establish an open and standing request to produce reports that substantiate whistleblower retaliation and misconduct among senior DHS officials.

SECURING OUR NATION'S CHEMICAL FACILITIES

On February 27, 2019, the Committee held a hearing entitled, "Securing Our Nation's Chemical Facilities: Building on the Progress of the CFATS Program." The Committee received testimony from Mr. David Wulf, Director, Infrastructure Security Compliance Division, Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and Mr. Nathan Anderson, Acting Director, Homeland Security and Justice, U.S. Government Accountability Office. The Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation held a hearing on the topic with private stakeholders in March 2019. Input from these hearings informed H.R. 3256, *the Protecting and Securing Chemical Facilities from Terrorist Attacks Act of 2019.*

SOCIAL MEDIA AND EXTREMISM

On March 18, 2019, Chairman Thompson wrote to the founding companies of the Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism (GIFCT) requesting a briefing on their responses to the dissemination of the video of the Christchurch, New Zealand terrorist attacks on their platforms and how their companies intend to prevent similar incidents from happening again.

On March 27, 2019, the Committee held a Member briefing with representatives from Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, and Microsoft representing the GIFCT. Members examined these technology companies' efforts to counter and combat terrorist content on their platforms in the wake of the Christchurch, New Zealand terrorist attacks.

On June 21, 2019, the Committee held a Member briefing with non-governmental stakeholders from the Alliance for Securing Democracy and Technology, the Center for Democracy and Technology, the Change the Terms Coalition, the Counter Extremism Project. The briefing examined how bad actors exploit social media platforms to disseminate terror content and misinformation. Stakeholders also discussed best practices for addressing this issue. This briefing helped to inform an Intelligence and Counterterrorism Subcommittee hearing and Full Committee hearing the following week.

On June 26, 2019, the Committee held a hearing entitled "Examining Social Media Companies' Efforts to Counter Online Terror Content and Misinformation." Testimony was heard from Ms. Monika Bickert, Head of Global Policy Management, Facebook; Mr. Nick Pickles, Global Senior Strategist, Public Policy, Twitter; Mr. Derek Slater, Global Director of Information Policy, Google; and Ms. Nadine Strossen, John Marshall Harlan II Professor of Law, New York Law School. Witnesses acknowledged the ability for terrorists and others to use social media platforms to spread a call to violence and that addressing the problem must include a combination of new technological tools and human review. Witnesses from industry also spoke of the GIFCT and its coordinated steps to help solve this problem. Ms. Strossen emphasized that censorship is not the answer, but rather companies should better use their technological tools like algorithms so they do not inadvertently proliferate the hate speech.

Following several white supremacist extremist attacks in March, April, and August 2019 linked to the anonymous forum-based website 8chan, Chairman Thompson subpoenaed Mr. James Watkins, the owner of 8chan, to appear before the Committee and testify about 8chan's efforts to investigate and mitigate the proliferation of extremist content, including white supremacist extremist content, on 8chan. The subpoena, dated August 14, 2019, followed an August 6th letter sent by Chairman Thompson and Ranking Member Rogers to Mr. Watkins requesting his presence to provide testimony.

On September 5, the Committee deposed Mr. Watkins in the Capitol with questions from the Majority and Minority. On September 25, the Committee received supplementary materials from Jim Watkins related to questions from the deposition.

The Committee was able to learn critical information about 8chan's operations in order to better understand the proliferation of extremist content online, including 8chan's jurisdiction and organizational structure, the number of staff and volunteers, the number of users, content moderation policies, interaction with law enforcement, interaction with other technology companies, and 8chan's response to the violent incidents linked to content on the website.

THREAT BRIEFINGS

As a matter of regular bipartisan practice for a decade, the Committee has convened monthly classified threat briefings for Committee and Subcommittee Chairs and Ranking Members with briefers from DHS, the FBI, and the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC). However, FBI and NCTC declined to participate in regular monthly briefings for the Committee at the start of the 116th Congress.

On February 28, 2019, Chairman Thompson sent a letter to FBI Director Wray, Director of National Intelligence Daniel R. Coats, and NCTC Director Joseph Maguire regarding obstruction to the decade-long practice of monthly classified briefings on threats to the homeland.

TSA PROFILING

On June 4, 2019, the Committee held a hearing entitled, "Perspectives on TSA's Policies to Prevent Unlawful Profiling." The Committee received testimony from Mr. W. William Russell, Acting Director, Homeland Security and Justice Team, U.S. Government Accountability Office; Mr. Sim J. Singh, Senior Manager of Policy & Advocacy, The Sikh Coalition; and Ms. Janai Nelson, Associate Director-Counsel, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. The Committee examined the extent to which TSA's policies, technologies, and screening processes result in disproportionate impacts on certain passenger populations, including religious and racial minorities, transgender people, and people with disabilities and medical conditions. Members discussed the need for TSA to improve technologies and procedures and ensure civil rights, civil liberties, and passenger privacy are prioritized throughout the screening process.

U.S.-IRAN TENSIONS

On January 7, 2020, the Hon. Chad Wolf provided Committee members a classified briefing on the implications for homeland security following the U.S. airstrike that killed Iranian General Qassem Soleimani on January 2, 2020.

On January 15, 2020, the Committee held a hearing entitled "U.S.-Iran Tensions: Implications for Homeland Security." Testimony was heard from the Honorable Barbara A. Leaf, Ruth and Sid Lapidus Fellow, and the Director of Geduld Program on Arab Politics, Washington Institute; Lieutenant General (Ret.) Vincent R. Stewart, Special Advisor and Chairman, Board of Advisors, Middle East Media Research Institute; Mr. Thomas S. Warrick, Non-

resident Senior Fellow, Atlantic Council; and Brig. General (Ret.) Anthony J. Tata, CEO and President, Tata Leadership Group.

At the beginning of 2020, U.S.-Iran tensions had heightened significantly. This hearing focused on the homeland security implications of the terrorism-related activities of Iran and its proxies in the region and around the world, and the homeland security implications of the recent escalation in tensions. The hearing also examined whether U.S. interests are safer today in light of actions taken by the Trump Administration, including stepping away from the multi-lateral Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action nuclear agreement. Testimony focused on the nature of Iran's use of proxies, how they may retaliate for the killing of Gen. Soleimani and their capabilities in both the cyber realm and the physical world.

On January 15, 2020, the FBI provided a classified briefing for the Committee on potential threats related to U.S.-Iran tensions following the U.S. airstrike that killed Iranian General Qassem Soleimani on January 2, 2020.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS HELD

"Defending Our Democracy: Building Partnerships to Protect America's Elections." February 13, 2019. (Serial no. 116–1)

"Securing Our Nation's Chemical Facilities: Building on the Progress of the CFATS Program." February 27, 2019. (Serial No. 116–3)

"The Way Forward on Border Security." March 6, 2019. (Serial No. 116–4)

"Trouble at the Top: Are Vacancies at the Department of Homeland Security Undermining the Mission?" May 1, 2019. (Serial No. 116–15)

"Confronting the Rise of Domestic Terrorism in the Homeland." May 8, 2019. (Serial No. 116–17)

"A Review of the Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Request for the Department of Homeland Security." May 22, 2019. (Serial No. 116–23)

"Perspectives on TSA's Policies to Prevent Unlawful Profiling." June 4, 2019. (Serial Number 116–24)

"Assessing FEMA's Readiness for Future Disasters." June 12, 2019. (Serial No. 116–26)

"Examining Social Media Companies" Efforts to Counter Online Terror Content and Misinformation." June 26, 2019. (Serial No. 116–30)

"About Face: Examining the Department of Homeland Security's Use of Facial Recognition and Other Biometric Technologies." July 10, 2019. (Serial No. 116–31)

"Global Terrorism: Threats to the Homeland, Part I." September 10, 2019. (Serial No. 116–35)

"Preparing for 2020: How Illinois is Securing Elections." October 15, 2019. (Serial No. 116–40)

"Public-Private Initiatives to Secure the Supply Chain." October 16, 2019. (Serial No. 116–41)

"Global Terrorism: Threats to the Homeland, Part II" Oct. 30, 2019. (Serial No. 116–47)

"Member Day Hearing" October 31, 2019. (Serial No. 116–48)

"Immigration Raids: Impacts and Aftermath on Mississippi Communities." November 7, 2019. (Serial No. 116–49)

"U.S.-Iran Tensions: Implications for Homeland Security." January 15, 2020. (Serial No. 116–57)

"About Face: Examining the Department of Homeland Security's Use of Facial Recognition and Other Biometric Technologies, Part II." February 6, 2020. (Serial No. 116–60)

"A Review of the Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Request for the Department of Homeland Security." March 3, 2020. (Serial No. 116–64)

"Confronting the Coronavirus: Perspectives on the Response to a Pandemic Threat." March 4, 2020. (Serial No. 116–65)

"Confronting the Coronavirus: The Federal Response." March 11, 2020. (Serial No. 116–69)

"Examining the National Response to the Worsening Coronavirus Pandemic." July 8, 2020. (Serial No. 116–73)

"Children in CBP Custody: Examining Deaths, Medical Care Procedures, and Improper Spending." July 15, 2020. (Serial No. 116–77)

"Examining the National Response to the Worsening Coronavirus Pandemic: Part II." July 22, 2020. (Serial No. 116–80)

"Protecting America's Democracy: Ensuring Every Vote Counts." August 28, 2020. (Serial No. 116–82)

"Worldwide Threats to the Homeland." September 17, 2020. (Serial No. 116–83)

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON BORDER SECURITY, FACILITATION, AND OPERATIONS

KATHLEEN RICE, New York, *Chairwoman*

DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey
J. LUIS CORREA, California
XOCHITL TORRES SMALL, New Mexico
AL GREEN, Texas
YVETTE D. CLARKE, New York
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*

CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana, *Ranking Member*
DEBBIE LESKO, Arizona
JOHN JOYCE, Pennsylvania
MICHAEL GUEST, Mississippi
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

During the 116th Congress, the Subcommittee on held 11 hearings, receiving testimony from 37 witnesses.

The Subcommittee sought to hold the Trump Administration accountable for its border security policies and use of resources. Since the 116th Congress, Democratic members sought more transparency from leaders at the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the components responsible for carrying out border security and immigration-related missions at DHS—U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). The politization of border security and immigration facilitation operations under the Trump Administration led to the mismanagement of departmental and component resources. At its worst, this mismanagement contributed to the deaths of children in CBP custody, exacerbated a humanitarian and operational crisis that unfolded on the U.S.-Mexico border in 2019, and allowed for the unchecked spread of COVID–19 in immigration detention facilities. The Subcommittee also examined the broader implications of the Trump Administration border security policies and priorities not only on border communities, private and tribal landowners, and other stakeholders, but also on operations aimed at preventing terrorist travel and the interdiction of illegal narcotics.

FAMILY SEPARATION AT THE U.S.-MEXICO BORDER

DHS conducted a family separation pilot in El Paso, Texas from July 2017 until November 2017. A leaked Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Administration for Children and Families memo from July 2017 described family separation as part of DHS's two-prong approach to deter families from migrating to the United States. The New York Times estimated over 700 children were separated from parents during the five-month pilot in 2017, but an internal DHS memo estimated the number was closer to 280. A January 2019 report from the HHS Office of Inspector General (OIG) found that family separation actually began as early as

Spring 2017, potentially affecting thousands of additional children and their families.

Five months after the end of the family separation pilot, then-Attorney General Jeff Sessions issued a memo on April 6, 2018 directing federal prosecutors to adopt a "zero tolerance policy" at the U.S.- Mexico border. Secretary Nielsen officially required compliance with the former Attorney General's memorandum on May 4, 2018. Under the policy, adults entering the country between ports of entry without authorization would be criminally prosecuted for illegal entry or illegal reentry. Since children cannot be held in criminal custody with adults, they were separated from their parents, deemed to be unaccompanied minors, and transferred to the custody of HHS' Office of Refugee Resettlement.

Under immense public pressure, on June 20, 2018, President Trump signed an Executive Order directing DHS to instead detain family units together through their immigration proceedings, except in cases where it would be detrimental to the child's welfare versus separation. Implementation of "zero tolerance" resulted in the separation of at least 2,816 children.

On March 26, 2019, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "The Department of Homeland Security's Family Separation Policy: Perspectives from the Border." The Subcommittee received testimony from Ms. Jennifer Podkul, Director of Policy, Kids in Need of Defense; Ms. Michelle Brané, Director for Migrant Rights and Justice, Women's Refugee Commission; Dr. Julie M. Linton, Co-Chair, Immigrant Health Special Interest Group, American Academy of Pediatrics; and Mr. Tim Ballard, Founder and CEO, Operation Underground Railroad.

The Committee reviewed the Department's handling of increasing numbers of families and children at the border, particularly the separation of children from their parents and the treatment of migrant families in DHS custody. Members heard from legal and medical experts and examined policy recommendations on the treatment of migrant families and children in custody, the troubling continuation of family separations, the status of family reunification efforts, and the Administration's lack of accountability for tracking of children separated from adult family members. Members also examined the health consequences of detaining families and the importance of following specific laws and guidance to preventing further harm to children.

CONDITIONS IN U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION CUSTODY

In Fiscal Year 2019, more family units and unaccompanied children began crossing the border, with apprehensions of unaccompanied children reaching their highest level. From late 2018 to mid-2019, CBP was consistently holding unaccompanied children and family units for more than the 72 hours maximum allowed under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008.

In December of 2018, Jakelin Caal Maquin (seven years old from Guatemala), and Felipe Alonzo-Gómez, (eight years old from Guatemala), passed away while in the custody of the U.S. Border Patrol. Following their deaths, CBP announced new, interim medical screening procedures for children who are detained and placed in

CBP custody. Despite these new procedures, four more migrant children passed away while in or shortly after being released from Federal custody. No child had died in CBP custody for the entire decade preceding 2018.

On July 19, 2019, Representative Kathleen Rice, Chairwoman of the Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations Subcommittee led a site visit to McAllen, Texas to examine operations and conditions at CBP detention facilities, where there reports of over-capacity facilities raised concerns about conditions in custody. Members also visited a Department of Health and Human Services-contracted shelter housing unaccompanied children taken into custody at the border and a non-profit humanitarian respite center for families released from CBP custody.

On January 14, 2020, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Assessing the Adequacy of DHS Efforts to Prevent Child Deaths in Custody." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Brian S. Hastings, Chief, Law Enforcement Operations Directorate, U.S. Border Patrol, CBP, DHS; and Alexander L. Eastman, MD, MPH, FACS, FAEMS, Senior Medical Officer—Operations, U.S. Department of Homeland Security. The Subcommittee reviewed the deaths of children in the Department's custody, the conditions in holding facilities for children and other vulnerable populations, and the adequacy of the steps being taken to prevent additional child deaths.

BORDER COMMUNITIES

From April 4 through April 8, 2019, Chairwoman Rice led a site visit to El Paso, McAllen, and Brownsville, Texas to examine CBP's policies and operations along the southern border and how they affect surrounding communities. Members also examined the use of border security technology to enhance situational awareness and reviewed the infrastructure, technology, and personnel needs at ports of entry. Members also toured ICE detention facilities to observe conditions firsthand.

On April 30, 2019, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "The Impacts of Trump Policies on Border Communities." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Jon Barela, Chief Executive Officer, The Borderplex Alliance; Mr. Efrén Olivares, Racial and Economic Justice Director, Texas Civil Rights Project; Bishop Mark Seitz, Most Reverend Bishop, Catholic Diocese of El Paso, Texas, U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops; and Sheriff Mark Napier, Pima County, Arizona, testifying on behalf of the Southwestern Border Sheriff's Coalition.

The Subcommittee received testimony from border stakeholders affected by President Trump's border security and immigration policies, such the construction of the wall along the southern border and changes to port of entry operations. Members examined the impact of these policies on people living in southern border communities.

On February 27, 2020, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Examining the Effect of the Border Wall on Private and Tribal Landowners." The Subcommittee received testimony from the Honorable Ned Norris Jr., Chairman, the Tohono O'odham Nation; Mr. Rey Anzaldua, a private landowner from Granjeno, Texas; Ms.

Nayda Alvarez, a private landowner from La Rosita, Texas; and Mr. Jim Chilton, a private landowner from Arivaca, Arizona. The witnesses testified about their experiences and interactions with the Department of Homeland Security and U.S. Customs and Border Protection about their property. The Subcommittee examined the Administration's efforts to build additional barriers along the southern border and received testimony from private landowners directly impacted by border wall construction.

BUDGET

Since 2017, the Trump Administration's proposed DHS budgets have focused on an enforcement-only approach to border security and immigration to the detriment of many other missions of CBP and ICE. The FY 2020 budgets for CBP, ICE, and USCIS disproportionately prioritized the construction of a wall along the U.S.-Mexico border, expanded immigrant detention capacity, and extreme vetting procedures above other critical operational and facilitation activities.

On May 9, 2019, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "A Review of the FY 2020 Budget Request for U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Robert E. Perez, Deputy Commissioner, CBP; Mr. Matthew T. Albence, Acting Director, ICE; and Ms. Tracy Renaud, Acting Deputy Director, USCIS.

The Subcommittee examined the proposed FY 2020 budget for CBP, ICE, and USCIS—the three components of the Department tasked with carrying out border security and immigration-related missions. Members also questioned the witnesses about the Department's emergency supplemental budget request the Department submitted to Congress to respond to the humanitarian crisis on the U.S.-Mexico border.

PREVENTING TERRORIST TRAVEL TO THE UNITED STATES

Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and in the wake of the attempted attack on Northwest Flight 253 on Christmas Day 2009, the United States' visa and passenger vetting processes have been completely revamped and strengthened to ensure that foreign nationals entering the United States do not pose a threat to the homeland, with an individualized threat assessment for each visa-based traveler to the U.S. that includes screening against all government holdings, biometrics capture, and an interview. These measures include stationing CBP officers abroad to conduct screening in certain foreign airports and the introduction of the Electronic System for Travel Authorization, which allows CBP to vet U.S.-bound travelers against databases before they ever board a plane. In addition, DHS continues to vet travelers after a visa is issued or an individual is approved to travel under the Visa Waiver Program—from when they apply to when they arrive at a U.S. port of entry.

On April 2, 2019, the Subcommittee held a joint hearing with the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism entitled "Supporting a Fact-Based Approach to Preventing Terrorist Travel to the United States." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr.

Donald Conroy, Director, National Targeting Center—Passenger Operations, Office of Field Operations, CBP; Mr. Monte B. Hawkins, Director, National Vetting Center, Department of Homeland Security; and Ms. Rebecca Gambler, Director, Homeland Security and Justice, U.S. Government Accountability Office. This hearing followed a March 7, 2019 classified briefing from the Government Accountability Office on federal efforts to prevent terrorist travel.

The Subcommittees examined how the Federal government enhances the security of America's borders by preventing terrorists from traveling to and entering the United States. Witnesses provided a fact-based overview of the threat landscape and debunked common misconceptions of relevant processes and programs. Witnesses also answered questions regarding the processes by which CBP's National Targeting Center and the newly formed National Vetting Center screen and vet travelers seeking to enter the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PRESENCE ON THE U.S.-MEXICO BORDER

On April 4, 2018, President Trump issued a memorandum directing the Secretary of Defense to support the Department of Homeland Security in securing the border by taking any action needed to halt the flow of drugs, gang members, and illegal aliens entering the country and authorizing deployment of National Guard troops to at the U.S.-Mexico border. On April 6, 2018, Secretary of Defense James Mattis approved the deployment of 4,000 National Guard troops to the U.S.-Mexico border under Title 32 authority, which has since been reauthorized through September 30, 2021. On October 26, 2018, Secretary Mattis, approved a request for assistance from DHS to provide aviation support, medical teams, temporary housing for CBP personnel, riot gear, and the deployment of approximately 5,900 active duty troops to the southern border.

On June 20, 2019, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Examining the Department of Defense's Deployment to the U.S.-Mexico Border." The Subcommittee received testimony from Chief Carla Provost, U.S. Border Patrol, CBP, DHS; Mr. Robert G. Salesses, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense Integration and Defense Support of Civil Authorities, Department of Defense; Major General Michael T. McGuire, Adjutant General for Arizona, Director, Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs. This hearing examined the use of military resources along the U.S.-Mexico border, as well as the impacts of ongoing and the Administration's future plans.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND LEGAL IMPLICATIONS OF DHS' REMAIN IN MEXICO POLICY

During the fall of 2018, large groups of migrants began presenting themselves at and between ports of entry on the U.S.-Mexico border. In response, in December 2018 DHS unilaterally announced the intent to deter people from filing asylum claims. On January 28, 2019, CBP began implementing the policy Migrant Protection Protocols (MPP) at the San Ysidro Port (CA) of Entry. The policy, which is also commonly known as "Remain in Mexico," allows CBP to send asylum applicants back to Mexican cities while their asylum claim is adjudicated. On September 27, 2019, the De-

partment announced that MPP would be implemented across all CBP field offices and sectors along the southern border.

In September 2019, the Trump Administration established temporary immigration courts at two ports of entry in the Rio Grande Valley in Texas for Remain in Mexico proceedings. These "port courts" greatly hinder migrants' ability to present their asylum claims effectively due to limited due process protections and severely restricted public access.

On, November 19, 2019, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Examining the Human Rights and Legal Implications of DHS' 'Remain in Mexico' Policy." The Subcommittee received testimony from: Ms. Laura Peña, Pro Bono Counsel, American Bar Association Commission on Immigration; Ms. Erin Thorn Vela, Staff Attorney, Racial and Economic Justice Program, Texas Civil Rights Project; Dr. Todd Schneberk, Asylum Network Clinician, Physicians for Human Rights; Mr. Michael Knowles, Special Representative, National Citizenship and Immigration Services Council 119; and Mr. Thomas Homan, Former Acting Director, ICE, DHS.

Members received testimony from legal experts and asylum practitioners about the effects of the Remain in Mexico policy as it was then operating in Texas's Rio Grande Valley and other areas along the southern border. Witnesses testified to the various ways the Trump Administration acted to limit the asylum system and pursue legally questionable practices to deter people from seeking asylum in the first place. Specific to the Remain in Mexico policy, witnesses testified to the danger facing migrants trapped in Mexico, and the serious issues raised by the operation of the temporary immigration hearing facilities in Laredo and Brownsville. The Committee received testimony on the human impact of the policy, with a particular emphasis on the suffering of children and other vulnerable populations.

IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT AND COVID–19

On March 24, 2020, ICE reported a detainee at the Bergen County Jail in Hackensack, New Jersey, had tested positive for COVID–19. This was the first positive test in an ICE detention facility.

On April 29, 2020, as outbreaks in detention facilities continued to occur, Chairman Thompson wrote to four of ICE's facility contractors—CoreCivic, the GEO Group, LaSalle Corrections, and Management and Training Corporation (MTC)—requesting information on the actions taken to prevent the spread of COVID–19 within their immigration detention facilities, including information on their compliance with COVID–19 control measures recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The Committee also requested information on the number of facility contract personnel who had tested positive for COVID–19 since ICE failed to publicly report this information. Based on a review of the documents provided, each company was only partially responsive and showed gaps in implementing the COVID–19 guidance issued by both the CDC and ICE.

On July 13, 2020, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Oversight of ICE Detention Facilities: Examining ICE Contractors" Response to COVID–19." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Damon T. Hininger, President and CEO, CoreCivic;

Mr. George C. Zoley, Chairman and CEO, The GEO Group; Mr. Scott Marquardt, President and CEO MTC; Mr. Rodney Cooper, Executive Director, LaSalle Corrections.

The Subcommittee questioned ICE contractors about actions to mitigate the spread of COVID–19 in their immigration detention facilities, among contract personnel, and in surrounding communities, based upon the contractors' responses to the Chairman's April 29, 2020 letter. Members also discussed the contractors' view of ICE's response to COVID–19 and any future plans to modify operations.

TRUSTED TRAVELERS PROGRAMS

CBP's four Trusted Traveler Programs (TTPs) allow expedited clearance for pre-approved, low-risk travelers to the United States.

On June 17, 2019, the State of New York enacted the Driver's License Access and Privacy Act, more commonly known as the "Green Light Law." Among other provisions, the Green Light Law prohibited New York Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) officials from disclosing information to any agency that primarily enforces immigration law unless a judge orders them to do so or a warrant is provided. Following enactment of this law, in December 2019 New York halted DMV database access for CBP and other DHS agencies.

On February 5, 2020, Mr. Wolf wrote to officials with the New York State DMV claiming that New York's Green Light Law "compromises CBP's ability to confirm whether an individual applying for TTP membership meets program eligibility requirements" and expelling all New York residents from the TTPs.

Subsequently, in two separate hearings convened by the Full Committee, senior DHS officials testified about why New York residents were prohibited from enrolling or re-enrolling in TTPs. This testimony was later shown to be inaccurate and/or misleading. Officials claimed that New York was the only jurisdiction to limit DHS access to DMV data, an assertion that DHS later admitted to being incorrect in subsequent court filings. On February 7, 2020, Chairman Thompson, Subcommittee Chairwoman Kathleen Rice, and other Majority Members of the Committee wrote to DHS expressing their strong opposition to the decision to exclude New York residents from the TTPs and urging that "this senseless, retaliatory decision should be immediately reversed." The Members also requested four categories of documents regarding the decision to exclude New York residents.

On July 23, 2020, DHS lifted the ban on enrolling New York residents into TTPs, claiming it was lifted due to New York's amendment of the Green Light Law. On that same day, DOJ submitted a letter to the District Court admitting that it had made inaccurate statements regarding its justifications for implementing the ban. On July 25, 2020, the Committee launched an investigation into the facts and circumstances surrounding the inaccurate and misleading testimony given to the Committee by the two senior DHS officials. That day, the Committee wrote to the Department requesting that all documents and communications regarding the decision to bar New York residents from the TTPs be produced by August 21, 2020. The Committee also requested that four Depart-

ment employees be made available to complete transcribed interviews with the Committee by September 4, 2020

On August 11, 2020, DHS replied to the Committee's letter and admitted that the claims made in testimony provided by its two officials were inaccurate but dismissed the Committee's request for documents and information. claiming that the Committee did not have a "legitimate legislative purpose" for the investigation and was engaging in "law enforcement." On August 17, 2020, the Committee responded to the Department's letter and reiterated its expectation that the Department would comply with the Committee's requests for documents, communications, and transcribed interviews.

On September 3, 2020, the Committee held a transcribed interview with Mr. John Wagner, the former Deputy Executive Assistant Commissioner of CBP's Office of Field Operations who testified before the Committee in February 2020. The purpose of the transcribed interview was to allow the Committee to gather additional information on the Department's decision to bar New York residents from the TTPs.

On September 18, 2020, the Committee offered the Department a final opportunity to comply with its renewed its document requests and asked that all documents be provided by September 25, 2020.

On September 30, 2020, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Examining DHS' Management of Trusted Traveler Programs" to investigate the decisions made by DHS regarding the expulsion of New York residents from the TTPs and received testimony from Robert Perez, Deputy Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection. The Subcommittee also sought additional information from DHS officials regarding the facts and circumstances surrounding the inaccurate and misleading testimony provided to the Committee. The Subcommittee questioned the witnesses about DHS' apparent mis-management of the TTPs, including what Departmental officials did and did not know about the availability of DMV data from U.S. jurisdictions and how such data were used to vet TTP applicants.

On October 9, 2020, following the Department's failure to provide the requested documents and information, the Committee issued a subpoena for documents and communications regarding the Department's decision to bar New York residents from the TTPs. The subpoena also demanded documents related to inaccurate or misleading information that the Administration provided to the Committee and the federal court.

On November 24, 2020, CBP provided the Subcommittee with a corrected version of the Deputy Commissioner's written testimony for the September 2020 hearing after discovering that two more U.S. jurisdictions limited CBP access to DMV data, in addition to the 11 other states and U.S. jurisdictions found to have data limits in place.

CHANGES TO U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES' MISSION

USCIS is responsible for facilitating legal immigration into the United States. U.S. businesses, the healthcare industry, the tech industry, and the agricultural industry, among others, depend on

talented immigrants to complement domestic operations. As such, USCIS has a crucial role to play in the U.S. economy. USCIS is also responsible for processing refugee and asylum claims. Since 2017, the Trump Administration has taken significant steps to change the mission of the USCIS. The Administration has steadily limited the programs focused on facilitating legal immigration and simultaneously increased enforcement-adjacent actions, such as initiating deportation actions against individuals denied visas. The result at USCIS has been a growth in backlogs and processing times and dramatically increased denials of certain visas, such as H–1B worker visas. USCIS also narrowly avoided a financial collapse during the summer of 2020 that would have necessitated furloughs of 70% of its workforce.

On September 19, 2019, the Subcommittee held a briefing on "The Changing Mission of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service under the Trump Administration." The Subcommittee heard from experts on immigration and USCIS and examined the consequences of the Trump Administration's policy changes: Mr. Jason Boyd, Policy Counsel, American Immigration Lawyers Association (AILA); Mr. Jon Baselice, Executive Director, Immigration Policy, U.S. Chamber of Commerce; and Ms. Jean Bruggeman, Executive Director, Freedom Network USA. The purpose of this briefing was for Members to learn about the numerous steps taken by the Trump Administration to alter the fundamental mission of USCIS. The panelists informed Members about the economic and humanitarian impact of administrative policy and operational processing changes, focusing in particular on the increased uncertainty facing businesses and the immigrant community.

On August 21, 2020, Chairman Thompson and Chairwoman Rice sent a letter to USCIS demanding that it cancel the planned furloughs of 70 percent of its workforce. The following week USCIS cancelled all furloughs.

OPIOIDS INTERDICTION

In 2017, the number of overdose deaths involving opioids (including prescription opioids and illegal opioids like heroin and illicitly manufactured fentanyl) was six times higher than in 1999. Estimates from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention show that, from August 2017 through August 2018, more than 48,000 people in the United States died from an opioid overdose, with synthetic opioids contributing to a record 31,900 overdose deaths.

CBP has a key role to play in stopping the crisis due to the overseas origins of synthetic opioids. China is the world's largest producer of illicit fentanyl, and fentanyl analogues, while Mexico is the primary overland transit point. From China, fentanyl and its analogues are shipped primarily by cargo ship, international mail, or shipped directly to transnational criminal organizations, often in Mexico. Some officials have estimated that China was responsible for over 90 percent of the illicit fentanyl found in the U.S. during 2019. CBP personnel play a crucial role in interdicting these shipments, as they are tasked with screening packages, parcels, and other cargo before contents can be disbursed within the United States, forming the frontline of defense against the importation of synthetic opioids.

On July 25, 2019, the Subcommittee held a joint hearing with the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism entitled "Homeland Security Implications of the Opioid Crisis," to discuss the role that DHS plays in fighting the Opioids Crisis. The Subcommittee heard testimony from: Ms. Sondra McCauley, Assistant Inspector General for Audits, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Bridget G. Brennan, Special Narcotics Prosecutor for the City of New York; Dr. Bryce Pardo, Associate Policy Researcher, RAND Corporation; and Mr. James Edward Hinson Jr., Deputy Chief, Investigative Bureau Commander, Greensboro, NC Police Department.

The Subcommittee examined the homeland security implications of the unprecedented opioid overdose epidemic fostered in recent years by regional contamination of the heroin supply with synthetic opioids such as fentanyl and its analogues. Witnesses highlighted the flow of illicit fentanyl into the United States, the role of the Department in fighting the importation of synthetic opioids, and how to best mitigate the epidemic.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS HELD

"The Department of Homeland Security's Family Separation Policy: Perspectives from the Border." March 26, 2019. (Serial No. 116–8)

"Supporting a Fact-Based Approach to Preventing Terrorist Travel to the United States." Joint Hearing with the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism. April 2, 2019. (Serial No. 116–9)

"The Impacts of Trump Policies on Border Communities." April 30, 2019. (Serial No. 116–13)

"A Review of the FY 2020 Budget Request for U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services." May 9, 2019. (Serial No. 116–19)

"Examining the Department of Defense's Deployment to the U.S.-Mexico Border." June 20, 2019. (Serial No. 116–27)

Joint Hearing with the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism. "Homeland Security Implications of the Opioid Crisis." July 25, 2019. (Serial No. 116–34)

"Examining the Human Rights and Legal Implications of DHS' 'Remain in Mexico' Policy." November 19, 2019. (Serial No. 116–50)

"Assessing the Adequacy of DHS Efforts to Prevent Child Deaths in Custody." January 14, 2020. (Serial No. 116–55)

"Examining the Effect of the Border Wall on Private and Tribal Landowners." February 27, 2020. (Serial No. 116–62)

"Oversight of ICE Detention Facilities: Examining ICE Contractors" Response to COVID–19." July 13, 2020. (Serial No. 116–75)

"Examining DHS' Management of Trusted Traveler Programs." September 30, 2020. (Serial No. 116–84)

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CYBERSECURITY, INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION, AND INNOVATION

LAUREN UNDERWOOD, Illinois, *Chairwoman*

SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*

JOHN KATKO, New York, *Ranking Member*
MARK WALKER, North Carolina
JOHN JOYCE, Pennsylvania
MARK GREEN, Tennessee
MIKE ROGERS, ALABAMA *(ex officio)*

During the 116th Congress, the Subcommittee Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation held 10 hearings, receiving testimony from 42 witnesses.

The Subcommittee sought to hold the Administration to account for its role in protecting the public from some of the most urgent threats facing the nation, including cyber attacks against State and local governments and critical infrastructure, physical attacks against soft targets, and efforts to undermine confidence in U.S. elections and democratic institutions. Toward that end, the Subcommittee has worked to ensure that the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), which became an operational component of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) at the end of the 115th Congress, is positioned to carry out its responsibilities to government and private sector stakeholders through ongoing oversight of its organizational structure, resources, and authorities. Similarly, the Subcommittee has sought to ensure that the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) is putting cutting edge technologies into the hands of the DHS workforce and State and local first responders through careful oversight of its internal organizational structure, budget, and engagement with the private sector.

CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY

As CISA has transitioned into an operational component, the Subcommittee has sought to clarify and reinforce the agency's role as the Federal government's primary civilian interface for cybersecurity. Additionally, the Committee has worked to equip CISA with the authorities it needs to secure Federal networks. As threats to the .gov domain and critical infrastructure have grown, so too have the expectations of CISA. CISA's budget requests, however, have remained relatively stagnant. The President's FY 2020 and FY 2021 budget requests were exceptions. Recognizing that CISA requires sufficient funding to perform the activities for which it has had to account, on April 10, 2019, Members of the Committee sent

a bipartisan letter to appropriators seeking additional resources for CISA's cybersecurity mission in the Homeland Security 302(b) allocation and were successful in securing a $350 million increase in CISA's funding for FY 2020.

Additionally, on April 30, 2019, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Resourcing DHS' Cybersecurity and Innovation Missions: A Review of the Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Request for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency and the Science and Technology Directorate." The Subcommittee received testimony from The Honorable Christopher C. Krebs, Director, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. William Bryan, Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Under Secretary, Science and Technology Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

On March 11, 2020, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Resourcing DHS' Cybersecurity and Innovation Missions: A Review of the Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Request for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency and the Science and Technology Directorate." The Subcommittee received testimony from The Honorable Christopher Krebs, Director, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and The Honorable André Hentz, Deputy Under Secretary for Science and Technology, Science and Technology Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

In March 2020, the Cyberspace Solarium Commission issued its report related to how the Federal government should organize itself and engage the private sector to best defend Federal networks and critical infrastructure from cyberattacks. Several recommendations pertained to the strong role CISA should play in defending government and critical infrastructure networks from cyber attack and how to position CISA to carry out that role.

To review the Solarium Commission's recommendations, on July 17, 2020, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Defending Against Future Cyberattacks: Evaluating the Cyberspace Solarium Commission Recommendations." The Subcommittee received testimony from the Honorable Angus King, Co-Chair, Cybersecurity Solarium Commission; the Honorable Suzanne Spaulding, Commissioner, Cyberspace Solarium Commission, Center for Strategic and International Studies; and Ms. Samantha Ravich, Commissioner, Cyberspace Solarium Commission, Chair of FDD's Center on Cyber and Technology Innovation. Ultimately, several Members of the panel engaged in legislative efforts to implement many of the recommendations in law.

CYBERSECURITY FOR FEDERAL NETWORKS AND CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The Subcommittee has continued its oversight of the implementation of PPD 21, which was signed by President Obama in 2013 to serve as the seminal directive on the "national policy on critical infrastructure security and resilience" and help to "refine and clarify the critical infrastructure-related functions, roles, and responsibilities across the Federal Government.

Toward that end, on February 26, 2019, the Subcommittee partnered with the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime

Security to hold a joint Subcommittee hearing titled, "Securing U.S. Surface Transportation from Cyber Attacks." Members received testimony from Ms. Sonya Proctor, Director for the Surface Division, Office of Security Policy and Industry Engagement (OSPIE), Transportation Security Administration (TSA), Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Bob Kolasky, Director of National Risk Management Center, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, Department of Homeland Security; Mr. James Lewis, Senior Vice President and Director, Technology Policy Program, Center for Strategic & International Studies; Ms. Rebecca Gagliostro, Director of Security, Reliability and Resilience, Interstate Natural Gas Association of America; Mr. Erik Robert Olson, Vice President, Rail Security Alliance; and Mr. John Hultquist, Director of Intelligence Analysis, FireEye. In addition to examining the state of cybersecurity within the surface transportation sector, Members received testimony on how CISA coordinates with sector specific agencies to secure critical infrastructure networks.

On June 14, 2019, the Subcommittee sponsored a briefing for Congressional staff entitled, "Building Critical Infrastructure Resiliency Through Physical and Cyber Security via Public/Private Partnerships." Panelists included: Josh Poster, Auto ISAC; Joe Viens, Communication ISAC; Jim Linn, Downstream Natural Gas ISAC; John Carlson, Financial Services ISAC; Sarah Baker, Healthcare Ready; Scott Algeier, Information Technology ISAC; Tom Duffy, Multi-State ISAC; Clifton E. "Chip" Rodgers, Jr., Real Estate ISAC; Kim Milford, Research and Education Networks ISAC; Carlos Kizzee, Retail & Hospitality ISAC; and John O'Connor, National Coordinating Center for Communications.

On July 25, 2019, the Subcommittee held a Member briefing on DHS' authority to issue and enforce Binding Operational Directives (BODs). Ms. Jeanette Manfra, Assistant Director, Cybersecurity Division, DHS Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, briefed Members. Assistant Director Manfra described the process CISA employs to issue, implement, and enforce compliance with BODs across Federal agencies. Additionally, Assistant Director Manfra described CISA's decision to begin publicizing BODs, describing how BODs can improve private sector cybersecurity.

On December 5, 2019, the Subcommittee held a classified Member briefing on the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency's request for Administrative Subpoena Authority, which would allow CISA, under certain circumstances, to subpoena limited contact information about IP address owners from internet service providers to alert IP address owners to enterprise vulnerabilities observed on their networks. The following briefers participated: Mr. Richard Driggers, Deputy Assistant Director, Cybersecurity Division, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency; Mr. Mark Bristow, Branch Chief, Threat Hunting, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency; Mr. Gabriel Taran, Deputy Chief Counsel for Cybersecurity, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency; and Mr. James Burd, Acting Director of Privacy, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

Following the briefing, in late January, Subcommittee Member Rep. Langevin introduced H.R. 5680, *Cybersecurity Vulnerability Identification and Notification Act of 2020,* legislation to authorize

administrative subpoena authority and later offered a modified version as an amendment to H.R. 6395, the *National Defense Authorization Act of FY 2021*.

On December 19, 2019, the Subcommittee held a Member briefing on the activities of the National Risk Management Center. Mr. Bob Kolasky, Assistant Director, National Risk Management Center (NRMC), DHS Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) briefed Members on the mission, structure, and objectives of the National Risk Management Center, which serves as a center for planning, analysis, and collaboration for identifying significant risks to the nation's critical infrastructure. In particular, Members examined the NRMC's work related to: Information Communications and Technology Supply Chain Risk Management; 5G Security and Resilience; National Critical Functions; Election Security; and Pipeline Cybersecurity.

On January 28, 2020, the Subcommittee held a Member briefing with stakeholders from a range of critical infrastructure stakeholder communities to understand how the private sector engages with CISA and sector specific agencies on security matters. Participants included Joe R. Viens, Vice Chair of the Communications ISAC and Secretary for the National Council of Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISAC); Scott C. Algeier, Executive Director, IT–ISAC; John Carlson, Chief of Staff, FS–ISAC; Mandy Misko, Americas Intelligence Officer, Public Private Partnerships, FS ISAC; Michael Arceneaux, Managing Director, Water ISAC; and Greg Garcia, Executive Director, Cyber Security, Health Sector Coordinating Council.

On February 11, 2020, the Subcommittee held a briefing with CISA Assistant Director for Cybersecurity Bryan Ware to discuss priorities for the Cybersecurity Division in 2020. Members discussed the CISA reorganization, Federal network security, and cybersecurity support for privately owned critical infrastructure. Additionally, Members discussed cyber talent recruitment and retention challenges at CISA.

CYBERSECURITY FOR STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

State and local government agencies are facing a growing array of cyber threats, stemming from greater reliance on new technologies, shared services, and the move toward 'smart cities.' DHS offers cybersecurity assistance to critical infrastructure owners and operators, including state and local governments, but some officials have been reluctant to take advantage of these services in the absence of a pre-existing trusted relationships with the Department. And recent research suggests that "underserved" populations face higher-than-average risk of falling victim to online scams and cyberattacks and are also less likely to know they have been victimized or what recourse to take. For too long, the Federal government has not been proactive enough in helping state and local governments build robust cybersecurity defenses, and cities from Albany to Atlanta have paid the price.

On Tuesday, June 25, 2019, the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation held a hearing entitled: "Cybersecurity Challenges for State and Local Governments: Assessing How the Federal Government Can Help." The following

witnesses testified: Hon. Keisha Lance Bottoms, Mayor of Atlanta, Georgia; Mr. Thomas Duffy, Senior Vice President of Operations, Center for Internet Security, and Chair of the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS–ISAC); Mr. Ahmad Sultan, Associate Director, Anti-Defamation League Center for Technology and Society, and former Fellow at the Center for Long Term Cybersecurity, University of California Berkeley; Mr. Frank J. Cilluffo, Director, McCrary Institute for Cyber and Critical Infrastructure, Auburn University.

Witnesses testified about how cyberattacks impact communities how to best deploy Federal resources to build capacity and promote strong network defenses. Additionally, Members asked witnesses about the increase in municipal ransomware attacks, challenges related to funding cybersecurity initiatives, the difficulty of hiring and retaining staff within under-resourced state and local IT departments, and how underserved communities may ultimately pay a higher price—directly or indirectly—for poor security and low digital literacy.

Following the hearing, Chairman Richmond introduced H.R. 5823, *The State and Local Cybersecurity Improvement Act*. The bipartisan legislation seeks to foster a stronger partnership between the Federal government and State and local governments to defend their State and local networks against the cyberattacks from sophisticated foreign adversaries or cyber criminals, including by establishing a $400 million grant program. The bill passed the House on October 1, 2020.

Additionally, on April 13, 2020, Subcommittee Chairman Richmond and Full Committee Chairman Thompson led a letter to House leadership seeking funding for State and local cybersecurity in future COVID–19 relief packages.

CYBERSECURITY IN THE FUTURE

The Subcommittee has also done extensive oversight to ensure that the Federal government and the private sector are prepared for the cyber threats of the future, both by facilitating a strong cyber talent pipeline and evaluating future cyber threats.

On May 21, 2019, the Subcommittee held a hearing titled "Growing and Diversifying the Cyber Talent Pipeline." The following witnesses testified: Mr. Wesley Simpson, Chief Operating Officer, International Information System Security Certification Consortium ((ISC)2); Mr. Richard "Rick" Gallot, President, Grambling State University; Dr. Amelia Estwick, National Cybersecurity Institute, Excelsior College; and Ms. Candace Worley, Vice President and Chief Technical Strategist, McAfee. Witnesses testified about the current shortage of skilled cybersecurity professionals, the lack of diversity in the field, and academic initiatives to address workforce challenges. Members asked witnesses about how the Federal government, including the Department, can support efforts to grow and diversify the cyber talent and leverage these talent streams to recruit and retain cyber experts in civil service.

On October 22, 2019, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Preparing for the Future: An Assessment of Emerging Cyber Threats." The following witnesses testified: Mr. Ken Durbin, Senior Strategist, Symantec Corporation; Mr. Robert Knake, Senior Re-

search Scientist, Global Resilience Institute, Northeastern University and Senior Fellow, Council on Foreign Relations; Ms. Niloofar Razi Howe, Senior Fellow, New America Cybersecurity Initiative; and Dr. Ben Buchanan, Senior Faculty Fellow, Center for Security and Emerging Technology, Mortara Center, Assistant Teaching Professor, Georgetown University. Witnesses testified about next generation of cyber threats and how advancements in artificial intelligence (AI), quantum computing, and other technologies will both enable and undermine national security, introduce new vulnerabilities, and change the overall threat landscape.

INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY

The Subcommittee performed legislative and oversight activities around the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security's (CISA) efforts to promote strong physical security for U.S. critical infrastructure. For example, the Subcommittee held hearings and marked up legislation to reauthorize the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) program, a regulatory program to secure high-risk chemical facilities against terrorist threats. This vital national security program was set to expire in January 2019. However, at the beginning of the Congress, the Subcommittee led efforts to extend the program for a period of 15 months to allow additional time for the House and Senate to negotiate the text of a long-term reauthorization bill. This short-term extension was signed into law on January 18, 2019.

On March 12, 2019, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Securing Our Nation's Chemical Facilities: Stakeholder Perspectives on Improving the CFATS Program." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. John Morawetz, Health and Safety Representative, International Chemical Workers Union Council; Dr. Mike Wilson, Ph.D., MPH, National Director, Occupational and Environmental Health Program, BlueGreen Alliance; Ms. Pamela Nixon, President, People Concerned About Chemical Safety; and Ms. Kirsten Meskill, Director, Corporate Security, BASF. Witnesses expressed support for CFATS while also suggesting ways to improve the existing program by, for instance, strengthening cooperation with first responders, promoting best practices for chemical security, and empowering chemical facility workers to participate in security planning.

Following that oversight, on June 13, 2019, Subcommittee Chairman Richmond introduced H.R. 3256, the *Protecting and Securing Chemical Facilities from Terrorist Attacks Act of 2019,* which was marked up and passed by the Full Committee on June 19, 2019. Consistent with the recommendations from expert witnesses, the legislation included provisions that would have boosted coordination with first responders, empowered facility workers, and protected vulnerable frontline communities, among other security improvements. Ultimately, negotiations on the long-term reauthorization stalled in the Senate, and the program was again extended until July 23, 2020, and then for a period of three years by the *Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act* (CARES Act).

Further, the Subcommittee conducted rigorous oversight of CISA's efforts to secure ammonium nitrate (AN) and other so-called "precursor chemicals" commonly used to make Improvised Explo-

sive Devices (IEDs). Since 2007, the Department has neglected its statutory responsibility to issue a final rule "[regulating] the sale and transfer of [AN] . . . to prevent the misappropriation or use of [AN] in an act of terrorism." Unfortunately, DHS never stood up this regulatory program. Instead, DHS approached Congress nearly ten years later to request funding for a study on potential frameworks to control access to multiple IED precursor chemicals. In an effort to make some progress on this important national security issue, Congress appropriated funding for such a study on December 18, 2015. In November 2017, the National Academies of Sciences issued its final report with recommendations for various voluntary and regulatory frameworks to control illicit access to IED precursor chemicals. Despite the release of the report, the Department has failed to propose a path forward, legislatively or otherwise.

The Subcommittee has initiated numerous letters to the Department urging them to rectify this important security gap. Specifically, Chairman Thompson wrote to the Department on August 27, 2019, to inquire about the status of the Department's proposal to secure IED precursor chemicals. Chairman Thompson again wrote to Mr. Wolf on April 20, 2020, the anniversary of the Oklahoma City Bombing, asking why DHS has yet to release a comprehensive strategy to control the misuse of AN and other precursors. Most recently, the Chairman wrote to the Department on August 5, 2020, following the tragic explosions in Beirut that leveled parts of the city and killed hundreds of civilians as a result of unsecured and improperly stored AN.

In addition to chemical security, the Subcommittee has also performed oversight of CISA's efforts to secure schools, houses of worship, and other "soft targets" from domestic terrorists and other threats. The Protective Security Advisor (PSA) program is a vital component of CISA's overall outreach and engagement with these nontraditional critical infrastructure owners and operators. However, CISA has historically struggled to deploy its limited cadre of PSAs strategically, and ensure they are able to engage with owners and operators evenly across all sectors. In response, the Subcommittee has encouraged CISA to take a more strategic approach to PSA outreach and, where possible, help make PSA resources available at scale.

For instance, on February 6, 2020, the Subcommittee partnered with the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Resiliency to hold a joint briefing for Members to learn more about SchoolSafety.gov, a clearinghouse of school security resources developed by CISA and interagency partners that offers security assessment tools, guided security planning, and other resources tailored to protect classrooms from active shooters and other threats. That month, the Committee marked up H.R. 5780, the *Safe Communities Act of 2020,* directing CISA to develop a similar clearinghouse for cross-sector security resources, as well as develop and implement a strategy for PSA outreach and engagement. H.R. 5780 passed the House on September 30, 2020. Further, the Subcommittee initiated a letter to CISA from the Chairman Thompson, then-Subcommittee Chairman Richmond, and Chairwoman Underwood, regarding a recent DHS Office of Inspector General report which found a number of flaws in how CISA managed PSA out-

reach to the Commercial Facilities sector, a broad sector that encompasses many "soft targets" that have recently been under heightened threats from active shooters and domestic terrorists.

ELECTION SECURITY

Russian interference in the 2016 election was a direct, deliberate on our democracy. In September of 2019, then-Acting Director of National Intelligence Joseph Maguire told Congress that "the greatest challenge that we do have is to make sure that we maintain the integrity of our election system. We know right now that there are foreign powers that are trying to get us to question the validity on whether or not . . . our elections are valid." Recognizing that secure elections are the bedrock of U.S. democracy, the Subcommittee worked to ensure the integrity and resilience of our election infrastructure and that the full range of Federal capabilities are brought to bear to support State and local election officials in the shared responsibility of election security.

Foreign threats to election infrastructure are well documented. But officials across the intelligence community have recognized that foreign influence operations are among the most concerning threats to the integrity of elections, often taking the form of coordinated disinformation campaigns or hacking and releasing material about candidates. To explore the full range of threats to election infrastructure, on November 19, 2019, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "The Road to 2020: Defending Against Election Interference." The Subcommittee received testimony from Retired General Frank Taylor, Former Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Board Member, US CyberDome; the Honorable Richard Stengel, Former Under Secretary of State, Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs, U.S. State Department; Matt Blaze, PhD, McDevitt Chair of Computer Science and Law, Georgetown University; and Ms. Ginny Badanes, Director, Strategic Projects, Defending Democracy Program, Microsoft. Members engaged witnesses on vulnerabilities to election infrastructure, online influence and disinformation campaigns, and protecting political and national campaigns from cyber-attacks.

In early 2020, the COVID–19 pandemic further complicated the secure administration of elections. To adhere to the public health community's social distancing recommendations, State and local election officials rapidly expanded vote-by-mail opportunities, drop box voting, and early voting, among other things. Regrettably, adversaries seized upon public confusion related to the expansion of voting opportunities to sow doubt into the integrity of expanded vote by mail and suppress voter turnout, and the President amplified that messaging. Moreover, the President made a series of statements suggesting he would deprive the United States Postal Service of much needed funding to restrict the ability of Americans to vote by mail. At the same time, the Postmaster General of the United States Postal Service implemented changes—which have since been suspended—that threatened the timely delivery of ballots.

To ensure that voters would not have to choose between protecting their health and casting a vote, on August 4, 2020 the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Secure, Safe, and Auditable:

Protecting the Integrity of the 2020 Elections." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. David Levine, Elections Integrity Fellow, Alliance for Securing Democracy, German Marshall Fund of the United States; Ms. Sylvia Albert, Director of Voting and Elections, Common Cause; Ms. Amber McReynolds, Chief Executive Officer, National Vote at Home Institute; and Mr. John Gilligan, President and Chief Executive Officer, Center for Internet Security, Inc. Members solicited testimony on the security of vote by mail and the need for additional Federal funding for election administration before the 2020 election.

In October, with early voting already underway, Chairwoman Underwood raised concerns to both CISA and social media companies regarding the targeting of African American voters with election-related disinformation. On October 2, 2020, Chairwoman Underwood wrote to the Chief Executive Officers of Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube to request information on the platforms' efforts to address disinformation campaigns aimed at intimidating, suppressing, or otherwise interfering with Black voter turnout.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE

The Subcommittee continued its oversight of S&T by evaluating both its budget requests and its record leveraging the capability of the private sector, particularly small businesses. For example, on April 2, 2019, the Subcommittee held a roundtable briefing on the Science and Technology Directorate's use of the Small Business Innovation Research program to develop solutions to homeland security challenges associated with spoofed phone calls. The following briefers presented: Mr. André Hentz, Deputy Under Secretary (Acting), Science and Technology Directorate, Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Richard Shockey, Chair, SIP (Session Initiation Protocol) Forum, Shockey Consulting LLC; Mr. Mark D. Collier, Chief Technology Officer (CTO), Securelogix Corporation; Mr. Milind Borkar, Founder & CEO of Illuma Labs, Inc.; and Mr. Dani Charles, AnaVation, LLC.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS HELD

"Securing U.S. Surface Transportation from Cyber Attacks." Joint with Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security. February 26, 2019. (Serial No. 116–2)

"Securing Our Nation's Chemical Facilities: Stakeholders Perspectives on Improving the CFATS Program." March 12, 2019. (Serial No. 116–6)

"Resourcing DHS' Cybersecurity and Innovation Missions: A Review of the Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Request for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency and the Science and Technology Directorate." April 30, 2019. (Serial No. 116–14)

"Growing and Diversifying the Cyber Talent Pipeline." May 21, 2019. (Serial No. 116–22)

"Cybersecurity Challenges for State and Local Governments: Assessing How the Federal Government Can Help." June 25, 2019. (Serial No. 116–29)

"Preparing for the Future: An Assessment of Emerging Cyber Threat." October 22, 2019. (Serial No. 116–44)

"The Road to 2020: Defending Against Election Interference." November 19, 2019. (Serial No. 116–51)

"Resourcing DHS' Cybersecurity and Innovation Missions: A Review of the Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Request for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency and the Science and Technology Directorate." March 11, 2020. (Serial No. 116–68)

"Defending Against Future Cyberattacks: Evaluating the Cyberspace Solarium Commission Recommendations." July 17, 2020. (Serial No. 116–79)

"Secure, Safe, and Auditable: Protecting the Integrity of the 2020 Elections." August 4, 2020. (Serial No. 116–81)

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

DONALD M. PAYNE, Jr., New Jersey, *Chairman*

MAX ROSE, New York
LAUREN UNDERWOOD, Illinois
AL GREEN, Texas
YVETTE D. CLARKE, New York
VACANT
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*

PETER T. KING, New York, *Ranking Member*
DAN CRENSHAW, Texas
MICHAEL GUEST, Mississippi
DAN BISHOP, North Carolina
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

During the 116th Congress, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery held 11 hearings, receiving testimony from 41 witnesses.

COVID–19 PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

On March 10, 2020, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Community Perspectives on Coronavirus Preparedness and Response," to hear state and local health perspectives on the ongoing COVID–19 pandemic. The Subcommittee received testimony from Ron Klain, Former White House Ebola Response Coordinator (2014 2015); J. Nadine Gracia, MD, MSCE, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, Trust for America's Health; Christopher Neuwirth, MA, MEP, CBCP, CEM, Assistant Commissioner, Division of Public Health Infrastructure, Laboratories, and Emergency Preparedness, New Jersey Department of Health; and Thomas Dobbs, MD, MPH, State Health Officer, Mississippi State Department of Health.

On April 16, 2020, Chairman Donald M. Payne, Jr. led a letter from Subcommittee Members to FEMA Administrator Peter T. Gaynor asking for an update on whether FEMA has the workforce to handle other natural disasters as well as a potential long-term coronavirus threat. The letter asked about current FEMA staff and how many reservists could be called up in case there are other events that require federal assistance, such as a major hurricane or flood, given the forecasts that were published at the time accurately predicting a very intense disaster year.

On June 26, 2020, Subcommittee Chairman Payne joined Chairwoman Torres Small of the Oversight, Management, and Accountability Subcommittee in sending a letter to the FEMA Administrator after reports that the Agency was coordinating the shipment of defective Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to nursing homes around the country to protect against the spread of COVID–19. The letter asked for information on the amount of PPE shipped to nurs-

ing homes and what FEMA was doing to rectify any defective shipments reported by nursing homes.

On July 10, 2020, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Pandemic Response: Confronting the Unequal Impacts of COVID–19," to learn more about health disparities and the COVID–19 pandemic. The Subcommittee received testimony from Georges C. Benjamin, MD, Executive Director, American Public Health Association; Leana Wen, MD, Visiting Professor of Health Policy and Management, George Washington University Milken Institute School of Public Health; and Chauncia Willis, Co-Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Institute for Diversity and Inclusion in Emergency Management.

On July 14, 2020, the Subcommittees on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery and Oversight, Management, and Accountability held a hearing entitled "Federal and State Pandemic Supply Preparedness and Response" to examine how the Federal government's contracting actions affected the COVID–19 response on the front lines. The Subcommittees received testimony from the Honorable Craig Fugate, Senior Advisor, Blue Dot Strategies and Former Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency; Mr. Mark Ghilarducci, Director, Office of Emergency Services, Governor's Office, California; and Mr. Chris Currie, Director, Homeland Security and Justice, U.S. Government Accountability Office.

On August 25, 2020, Subcommittee Chairman Donald M. Payne, Jr. and other Members of the Subcommittee sent a letter to FEMA Administrator Peter T. Gaynor regarding the White House Memorandum "Authorizing the Other Needs Assistance Program for Major Disaster Declarations Related to Coronavirus Disease 2019" issued August 8, 2020. This memorandum directed "up to $44 billion from the DRF [Disaster Relief Fund] at the statutorily mandated 75 percent Federal cost share be made available for lost wages assistance to eligible claimants, to supplement State expenditures in providing these payments." The letter requested information for the Subcommittee to conduct oversight of this new unemployment assistance program including what type of technical assistance would be offered to states, how the program would be administered, and how the expenditures for the new program would affect FEMA's fund balance for other disaster response operations.

STATE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Today's threat environment is more diverse than ever, with hurricanes, wildfires, school shootings, vehicular attacks, and other events occurring more often, requiring a coordinated approach through all levels of government and outside groups. However, preparedness has not risen to match current risk. The Subcommittee examined the state of emergency management and how to improve preparedness to the threats facing the homeland.

On March 13, 2019, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Improving the Federal Response: Perspectives on the State of Emergency Management" to hear about the state of emergency management from witnesses representing state and local stakeholders and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) workforce. The Subcommittee received testimony from Major Louis V. Bucchere, Commanding Officer, Emergency Management Sec-

tion, New Jersey State Police; Steve Reaves, FEMA Local 4060 President, American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE); Martin "Marty" Senterfitt, Fire Deputy Chief & Director of Emergency Management, Monroe County, Florida; and James Waters, Chief, Counterterrorism, NYPD.

On May 16, 2019, the Subcommittee held a briefing with private sector companies on their roles in disaster response. The Subcommittee received testimony from Bob Loeper, Vice President of Operations Support and Business Continuity/Disaster Response, Fresenius Kidney Care; Stephanie Tennyson, Government Affairs Lead, One Concern; Jason Jackson, Senior Director of Emergency Management, Walmart; Mike Goss, General Manager-Social Innovation, Toyota; Allison Hiltz, Director for Evidence Based Practice, Geospiza; Penny Neferis, Director of Business Continuity, Disaster Recovery and Emergency Response, JetBlue Airways; Carrie Johnson, Director of Strategy & Policy-FirstNet Program, with Jamie M. ("Mike") Tan, Federal Regulatory and External Affairs, AT&T; and Jeff Partin, Director of Corporate Security, The Home Depot.

On December 4, 2019, the Subcommittee held a briefing on diversity in the emergency management workforce. The Subcommittee received testimony from Walter English, Deputy Emergency Management Coordinator and Planner, City of Fairfax, Virginia, and Director of Training and Education, Institute for Diversity and Inclusion in Emergency Management; Bryan Koon, Vice President of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, IEM; Angelyn Spaulding Flowers, J.D., Ph.D., Professor and Program Coordinator, School of Urban Affairs, Social Science, and Social Work, University of the District of Columbia; Blythe Joy Patenaude, ABD, MBA, 1st VP/Acting Treasurer, International Network of Women in Emergency Management; and Charles D. Sharp, Cornell University Climate Fellow, Chairman Emeritus/CEO, Black Emergency Managers Association International.

IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Both domestic and international assessments have supported the science that greenhouse gas emissions caused by humans are accumulating in the atmosphere and increasing the acidity of the oceans. In 2018, the U.S. Global Change Research Program, a Federal program mandated by Congress to coordinate Federal climate research, published the second volume of the Fourth National Climate Assessment (NCA4). The NCA4 found that it is extremely likely that "human activities, especially emissions of greenhouse gases, are the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century. While record temperatures are one of the clearest results from climate change, scientists have also drawn connections to other weather events. The U.S. Global Change Research Program found that heavy precipitation events have been on the rise in most parts of the country since 1901. Researchers from University of California-Berkley found that "[d]roughts and famines, floods, wildfires, and other events caused at least in part by climate change lead to instability that extremist groups can take advantage of to create conflict." Parts of the world are already starting to see this dynamic play out, with implications for homeland security.

On April 9, 2019, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Assessing the Homeland Security Impacts of a Changing Climate" to hear about the effects of climate change and resulting extreme weather events on homeland security.

The Subcommittee received testimony from Astrid Caldas, Ph.D., Senior Climate Scientist, Union of Concerned Scientists; Timothy Manning, Former Deputy Administrator for Protection and National Preparedness, FEMA; Senior Advisor, Pacific Disaster Center; President and CEO, Berglind-Manning L.C.; Kristie Trousdale, MPH, Deputy Director, Children's Environmental Health Network; and Dan Eggleston, EFO, CFO, CMO, President and Chairman of the Board, International Association of Fire Chiefs.

CONTRACTING OVERSIGHT

The 2017 hurricane season was unprecedented in terms of the magnitude and cost of the storms. All told, 25.8 million people—nearly one in every 10 Americans—were affected by Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria, which struck Texas, Florida, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands over a four-week period in August and September 2017. FEMA experienced problems with all contracts during the initial response to and recovery from Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria. Multiple contracts were canceled or delayed, jeopardizing survivors' access to critical goods and services.

On May 9, 2019, the Subcommittees on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery and Oversight, Management, and Accountability held a hearing entitled "FEMA Contracting: Reviewing Lessons Learned from Past Disasters to Improve Preparedness" to examine past contracting failures and assess remaining challenges as FEMA prepares for future hurricane seasons. The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Brian Kamoie, Associate Administrator for Mission Support, Federal Emergency Management Agency; Ms. Marie Mak, Director, Contracting and National Security Acquisitions, Government Accountability Office; and Ms. Katherine Trimble, Deputy Assistant Inspector General for Audits, Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General.

HURRICANES IRMA AND MARIA OVERSIGHT

The catastrophic 2017 hurricane season resulted in record-setting destruction and damage throughout Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI). FEMA's response in the face of the 2017's destruction was inadequate. In its initial review of FEMA's performance in the 2017 hurricanes, GAO identified challenges the Agency had while conducting response activities in Puerto Rico and USVI, which included: a lack of Federal and state preparedness coordination; FEMA being unprepared to respond to a major disaster in a remote location; and FEMA struggling with workforce capacity.

In addition to external criticism, FEMA also conducted an assessment of its response, "2017 Hurricane Season FEMA After-Action Report" (AAR), which identified a number of shortcomings, including having inadequate staffing at FEMA for handling natural disasters, failing to understand the extent of the damage from Hurricane Maria, and a lack of commodity management to help disaster survivors.

On June 19, 2019, the Subcommittee held a briefing on the use and application of FEMA's Public Assistance Alternative Procedures to give Members an opportunity to assess how the program is being used in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The Subcommittee was briefed by Keith Turi, Assistant Administrator, Recovery Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

On July 11, 2019, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Road to Recovery: Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands after Hurricanes Irma and Maria" to examine the ongoing recovery in Puerto Rico and the USVI following the damage caused by Hurricanes Irma and Maria. The Subcommittee received testimony from Omar J. Marrero, Esq., Executive Director, Central Office for Recovery, Reconstruction, and Resilience (COR3), Puerto Rico; Adrienne L. Williams-Octalien, Director, Office of Disaster Recovery, U.S. Virgin Islands; and Chris P. Currie, Director, Homeland Security and Justice, GAO.

PROTECTING VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Natural disasters exacerbate the struggles of vulnerable populations. In a study conducted by George Washington University to determine the number of deaths from Hurricane Maria, the researchers found that of the 2,975 residents who died in Puerto Rico, the clear majority were those living in poverty and seniors—many of whom were likely residents with disabilities who faced deadly mobility barriers to safety.

On July 23, 2019, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Protecting Every Citizen: Assessing Emergency Preparedness for Underserved Populations" for Members to hear from researchers, emergency responders, and community groups regarding efforts to ensure the needs of underserved populations are planned for and met in emergency settings. During Panel I, the Subcommittee received testimony from Major Louis V. Bucchere, Commanding Officer, Emergency Management Section, New Jersey State Police; Kelly Boyd, Access and Functional Needs Planner, New Jersey Office of Emergency Management; Elizabeth Curda, Director, Education, Workforce and Income Security, U.S. Government Accountability Office; and Marcie Roth, Chief Executive Officer, Partnership for Inclusive Disaster Strategies. For Panel II, the Subcommittee received testimony from Dorian Herrell, Director, Office of Emergency Management and Homeland Security, City of Newark, New Jersey; Luke Koppisch, Deputy Director, Alliance Center for Independence (ACI); and Laurence Flint, MD, New Jersey Chapter Representative, American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) Disaster Preparedness Committee.

SCHOOL SECURITY

Soft targets like schools and universities have long been a security concern and addressing whether educational institutions are adequately prepared to respond to and effectively manage large-scale emergencies continues to be a challenge for communities. Although Federal, state, and local preparedness efforts have improved in recent years, in 2016 the GAO found that while about half of school districts surveyed practiced emergency exercises with

law enforcement every year, schools struggle to fund security priorities.

In 2018, after the school shooting in Parkland, Florida, the Federal government launched an effort to create a Federal school safety clearinghouse to help school staff, students, and teachers find the most up to date and relevant information when it comes to school safety—something advocates have said was difficult for schools to do in the past. The clearinghouse is housed at the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency and is a joint effort between DHS, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Education, and the Department of Justice. Content covers the entire preparedness spectrum, from mitigation to recovery and includes topics such as school climate, mental health, physical security, and more.

On September 26, 2019, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Engaging the Community: Perspectives on School Security" to hear from state and stakeholder witnesses about school security and preparedness. The Subcommittee received testimony from Lauren Hogg, Co-Founder, March for Our Lives; Parkland shooting survivor; Jared Maples, Director, New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness; Kathy Martinez-Prather, Director, Texas School Safety Center, Texas State University; and Max Schachter, Founder and CEO, Safe Schools for Alex.

On February 6, 2020, before the clearinghouse website went public, the Department of Homeland Security briefed the Subcommittee and provided a demonstration of the website. The Committee was briefed by Lina Alathari, Ph.D., Chief, National Threat Assessment Center (NTAC), U.S. Secret Service; Brian Harrell, Assistant Director, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, Department of Homeland Security; and Trent Frazier, Executive Director, Office of Academic Engagement, Department of Homeland Security.

BIOLOGICAL WEAPON PREPAREDNESS

DHS is responsible for protecting Americans from threats posed by terrorist use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons. In December 2018, Congress passed the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 2018 (P.L. 115–387), which authorized the merger of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) and the Office of Health Affairs (OHA) to form DHS's Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Office. Examining the progress of the newly formed CWMD Office is a priority for the Subcommittee.

On March 27, 2019, the Subcommittee held a briefing on the CWMD Office. The Subcommittee received testimony from James "Jim" McDonnell, Assistant Secretary, Office of Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction, Department of Homeland Security.

On October 17, 2019, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Defending the Homeland from Bioterrorism: Are We Prepared?" to hear from stakeholders about countering biological terrorism, the nation's level of preparedness, and the effectiveness of the CWMD Office. The Subcommittee received testimony from Asha George, DrPH, Executive Director of the Bipartisan Commission on Biodefense; Jennifer Rakeman, PhD, Assistant Commissioner and Di-

rector, Public Health Laboratory, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, New York, NY; and Umair Shah, MD, MPH, Executive Director of Harris County Public Health, TX; Past-President of the National Association of County and City Health Officials.

DHS PREPAREDNESS GRANTS

President Trump has consistently proposed significant funding cuts to DHS preparedness grant programs, including $900 million in FY 2018 and FY 2019 respectively, and nearly $700 million in FY 2020. If these funding cuts were enacted, it would threaten the effectiveness of important grant programs like the Department's premier suite of grant programs, the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP). HSGP is comprised of the State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSP), the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI), and Operation Stonegarden, all primarily relied upon by states and jurisdictions to build and maintain the capabilities used to make and keep this country safe. HSGP also includes the Nonprofit Security Grant Program (NSGP), a carveout of both SHSP and UASI that is reserved for nonprofit organizations at risk of terrorist attacks. Without robust, dedicated funding, already tight state and jurisdictional budgets will not be able to adequately fund efforts necessary to prepare for, respond to, recover from, or mitigate against ever-evolving homeland security threats.

To examine this issue, on January 9, 2020, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Understanding the Importance of DHS Preparedness Grants: Perspectives from the Field." The Subcommittee heard from stakeholders about how the Administration's proposed funding cuts to DHS preparedness grant programs would impact state and jurisdictional homeland security postures, assess state and jurisdictional use of DHS preparedness grants, and gauge the challenges associated with the Department's administration of DHS preparedness grant programs. The Subcommittee received testimony from W. Greg Kierce, Director, Jersey City Office of Emergency Management and Homeland Security; Michael Sprayberry, Director, North Carolina Emergency Management, Office of Recovery and Resiliency; Michael G. Masters, National Director and CEO, Secure Communities Network; and John J. Miller, Deputy Commissioner, Intelligence and Counterterrorism, New York City Police Department.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS HELD

"Improving the Federal Response: Perspectives on the State of Emergency Management." March 13, 2019. (Serial No. 116–7)

"Assessing the Homeland Security Impacts of a Changing Climate." April 9, 2019. (Serial No. 116–12)

"FEMA Contracting: Reviewing Lessons Learned from Past Disasters to Improve Preparedness." May 9, 2019. (Serial No. 116–18)

"Road to Recovery: Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands after Hurricanes Irma and Maria." July 11, 2019. (Serial No. 116–32)

"Protecting Every Citizen: Assessing Emergency Preparedness for Underserved Populations." July 23, 2019. (Serial No. 116–33)
"Engaging the Community: Perspectives on School Security." September 26, 2019. (Serial No. 116–38)
"Defending the Homeland from Bioterrorism: Are We Prepared?" October 17, 2019 (Serial No. 116–42)
"Understanding the Importance of DHS Preparedness Grants: Perspectives from the Field." January 9, 2020. (Serial No. 116–54)
"Community Perspectives on Coronavirus Preparedness and Response." March 10, 2020. (Serial No. 116–66)
"Pandemic Response: Confronting the Unequal Impacts of COVID–19." July 10, 2020. (Serial No. 116–74)
"Reviewing Federal and State Pandemic Supply Preparedness and Response." July 14, 2020 (Serial No. 116–76)

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERTERRORISM

MAX ROSE, New York, *Chairman*

SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*

MARK WALKER, North Carolina, *Ranking Member*
PETER T. KING, New York
MARK GREEN, Tennessee
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

During the 116th Congress, the Subcommittee on held 10 hearings, receiving testimony from 36 witnesses.

The Subcommittee focused on several critical nationwide and global counterterrorism and intelligence issues, including oversight of the nexus between social media and violent extremism; the rise in domestic terrorism; the growth of transnational white supremacist extremism; and oversight of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of Intelligence & Analysis (I&A).

SOCIAL MEDIA AND HOMELAND SECURITY

Throughout the 116th Congress, the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism focused on the exploitation of social media by terrorists and other violent extremists. The Subcommittee conducted hearings, held briefings, and convened meetings to gather information on current and emerging threats associated with this topic.

On April 10, 2019, after a Full Committee briefing from founding members of the Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism (GIFCT) in which representatives failed to answer questions about resourcing and personnel dedicated to countering terrorism on their respective platforms, Subcommittee Chairman Max Rose led a letter with Majority Subcommittee Members Sheila Jackson Lee, James Langevin, and Elissa Slotkin, requesting additional information on the companies' annual budgets for counterterrorism programs and staffing for such programs in order to determine the founding GIFCT members' commitment to containing and combatting terrorists and associated content online.

In the following months, Chairman Rose met with representatives from Microsoft, Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube to discuss their responses to the April 10, 2019 letter as well as each company's counterterrorism efforts and collaboration with other industry partners and the GIFCT.

On June 25, 2019, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Artificial Intelligence and Counterterrorism: Possibilities and Limitations." The Subcommittee heard testimony from Dr. Ben Buchanan, Assistant Teaching Professor, Georgetown University, Senior Fac-

ulty Fellow, Center for Security and Emerging Technology, Mortara Center; Mr. Alex Stamos, Adjunct Professor, Freeman Spogli Institute, Program Director, Stanford Internet Observatory, Encina Hall; and Mr. Julian Sanchez, Senior Fellow, Cato Institute. This hearing provided the technical foundation for a Full Committee Hearing the following day on social media companies' efforts to counter online terrorist content and misinformation.

On July 24, 2019, at Chairman Rose's direction, Committee Majority staff traveled to Menlo Park, California, to attend the annual meeting of the GIFCT. Staff were able to meet with counterterrorism policy leadership from Facebook, Twitter, Google, and other companies to learn more about these companies' efforts and to share Chairman Rose's priorities regarding combatting terrorist exploitation of social media platforms.

On September 23, 2019, representatives of the GIFCT announced their intentions for the Forum to become an independent organization. On December 11, 2019, the GIFCT formally registered as an independent 501(c)(3). These developments came on the heels of months of pressure by Chairman Rose regarding the need for the GIFCT founding companies to take their counterterrorism efforts more seriously by adequately funding GIFCT efforts and designating full-time staff to the organization.

Based on this oversight, on November 21, 2019, Chairman Rose introduced H.R. 5209, the "Raising the Bar Act." H.R. 5209 establishes an exercise program in which online terrorist content is flagged for social media companies to help test the efficacy of companies' practices to address such content on their platforms within 24 hours. Social media companies are then rated on their performance in each exercise by an independent institution, selected by the Department of Homeland Security.

On March 4, 2020, Chairman Rose met with Facebook's Policy Director on Counterterrorism and Dangerous Organizations, Brian Fishman to discuss edits to the *Raising the Bar Act* in addition to updates regarding the status of the GIFCT's hiring of an Executive Director and next steps for the organization to be successful.

On March 11, 2020, Chairman Rose met with representatives from the founding members of the GIFCT to discuss edits to the *Raising the Bar Act* in addition to updates regarding the status of the GIFCT's hiring of an Executive Director and next steps for the organization to be successful.

On June 23, 2020, Chairman Rose sent a letter to the newly announced GIFCT Executive Director, Nicholas Rasmussen, congratulating him on his new endeavor, in addition to next steps for the organization to be successful—including prioritizing the creation of an exercise program such as that detailed in the *Raising the Bar Act*.

On September 21, 2020, Chairman Rose met with GIFCT Executive Director, Nicholas Rasmussen, on issues detailed in the Chairman's June 23 letter. Mr. Rasmussen provided the Chairman with updates regarding the GIFCT.

On October 16, 2020, Chairman Rose set a letter to the GIFCT Operating Board reiterating his priorities for the growth and strengthening of the GIFCT.

COUNTERTERRORISM

Throughout the 116th Congress, the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism focused on counterterrorism efforts including the rise of anti-Semitic domestic terrorism, emerging threats such as militia extremists and anti-government movements, international terrorism, and the rising threat from violent transnational white supremacy. Members and staff conducted hearings and briefings to gather information on current and future threats associated with domestic extremist movements and foreign terrorist organizations.

Anti-Semitic Domestic Terrorism

On January 9, 2020, following a series of antisemitic attacks in New York and New Jersey, the Members of the Subcommittee received a briefing about the rise in domestic terrorism motivated by anti-Semitism. The Members were briefed by major Jewish organizations including Anti-Defamation League (ADL); American Jewish Committee (AJC); Secure Community Network; and the Wiesenthal Center. Briefers highlighted the need for an expanded Foreign Terrorist Organization list to include global white supremacist extremist groups, the importance of sufficient funding for Non-Profit Security Grants, increased intelligence sharing with State, Local, Territorial and Tribal law enforcement on these threats, and political will to tackle the problem. In addition to the policy recommendations, this briefing provided Members with additional background on the scope of the threat in advance of a two-part hearing to better understand what more the federal government can do to help counter acts of anti-Semitism in communities across the country.

On January 15, 2020, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Confronting the Rise in Anti-Semitic Domestic Terrorism." The Subcommittee heard testimony from Mr. Jonathan Greenblatt, CEO, ADL; Mr. Nathan Diament, Executive Director, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America; Mr. Eugene Kontorovich, Professor of Law, Antonin Scalia Law School, George Mason University; Mr. Clifford D. May, Founder and President, Foundation for the Defense of Democracies; Mr. John Miller, Deputy Commissioner for Intelligence & Counterterrorism, New York City Police Department; General John R. Allen, USMC, Ret., Co-Chair, HSAC Subcommittee for the Prevention of Targeted Violence Against Faith-Based Organizations, President, Brookings Institution; and Mr. Paul Goldenberg, Co-Chair, HSAC Subcommittee for the Prevention of Targeted Violence Against Faith-Based Organizations, Chairman and President, Cardinal Point Strategies.

On February 26, 2020, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Confronting the Rise in Anti-Semitic Domestic Terrorism, Part II." The Subcommittee heard testimony from Ms. Elizabeth Neumann, Assistant Secretary, Threat Prevention and Security Policy, Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Brian Harrell, Assistant Director, Infrastructure Security, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Jill Sanborn, Assistant Director, Counterterrorism Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

During the first hearing, witnesses and Members highlighted the duty of the Federal government to respond to the rise in anti-Semitic domestic terrorism and the broader rise of white supremacist extremist violence. Stakeholder groups and experts spoke to how anti-Semitic violence in the United States is often linked to transnational networks of terror and hate, including global networks of white supremacist extremists in Europe and elsewhere. The hearing addressed how anti-Semitic violence is often linked to vitriolic discourse online.

During the second hearing, government witnesses were encouraged to create meaningful and respectful partnerships with Jewish community organizations. Mindful of limitations established by the First Amendment, Members encouraged government witnesses to pressure social media companies to prioritize the removal of terrorist content, including violent anti-Semitic content and white supremacist extremist content, in order to help prevent online hate from metastasizing into real-life violence.

During both hearings, Members emphasized that the federal government must prioritize understanding these domestic and international networks to more effectively prevent violence linked to such extremists in the Homeland.

The two-part hearing series demonstrated that Congress has an important role to play in raising awareness about and encouraging federal agencies to respond comprehensively to domestic terrorism, including that inspired by anti-Semitism. It also underscored that addressing the rise in anti-Semitic domestic terrorism requires a whole-of-society approach.

Emerging Domestic Terrorism Threats

During the spring of 2020, media reporting and intelligence bulletins started identifying threats and acts of violence from a range of violent anti-government actors, movements, and organizations, highlighting violent militia extremists and accelerationists, including the Boogaloo movement.

On July 16, 2020, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Assessing the Threat from Accelerationists and Militia Extremists." The Subcommittee received testimony from Ms. JJ MacNab, Fellow, Program on Extremism, The George Washington University; Heidi Beirich, Ph.D., Co-Founder and Executive Vice President, Global Project Against Hate and Extremism; and Mr. John Donohue, Fellow, Miller Center for Community Protection and Resiliency, Rutgers University, Former Chief of Strategic Initiatives at New York City Police Department.

Throughout the hearing, witnesses underscored that some of these extremist movements stem from ideologies that are decades old, whereas others are relatively new. They also explained how the threats themselves range from decentralized and leaderless networks to more structured groups. Witnesses made clear that anti-government extremism was one of the most prominent threads of the groups and movements. Dr. Beirich highlighted the overlap with anti-immigrant, anti-Semitic, anti-Black, anti-Muslim ideologies as well, often bringing extremists into common cause with white supremacists. Witnesses identified the challenges facing law enforcement due to the decentralized structure of these extrem-

ist movements and their use of digital tools. Witnesses made clear that given the emphasis these groups and movements place on their online interactions, this problem can only be solved by coordinating with and additional action from social media platforms.

Transnational Violent White Supremacist Extremists

During the 116th Congress, Subcommittee Chairman Rose spearheaded oversight and legislative efforts concerning transnational white supremacist extremists. This oversightcontributed to the U.S. Department of State's designation of the Russian Imperial Movement and three of its leaders as Specially Designated Global Terrorist entities—the first such designation of a white supremacist group.

On September 18, 2019, the Subcommittee held a joint hearing with the Subcommittee on the Middle East, North Africa, and International Terrorism of the Committee on Foreign Affairs entitled "Meeting the Challenge of White Nationalist Terrorism at Home and Abroad." The Subcommittee heard testimony from Cynthia Miller-Idriss, Ph.D., Director, International Training and Education Program, School of Education, American University; Mr. Christian Picciolini, Founder, Free Radicals Project, Author; and Sharon Nazarian, Ph.D., Senior Vice President, International Affairs, ADL.

The hearing highlighted the international dynamics of the white nationalist terrorist movement and the threats its adherents in the United States pose to the homeland at a time when these threats are growing, exemplified by terrorist attacks in El Paso, TX, Christchurch, New Zealand, and Poway, CA. The terrorists identified as responsible for these attacks drew inspiration from one another and from other white nationalist attacks in the United States and abroad. The hearing explored the connections between the domestic and international white nationalist terrorist networks and discussed the ideology, motivations, uses of technology, as well as radicalization and de-radicalization processes of white nationalist terrorists to better inform future policy.

On November 13, 2019, the Subcommittee held a briefing on violent white supremacist extremist groups by representatives of the Soufan Center. This briefing was a follow-up from testimony by Mr. Soufan at the Full Committee hearing entitled "Global Terrorism: Threats to the Homeland, Part I." During the briefing, Members explored the granular threats from violent white supremacist extremists in the U.S. and abroad as well as how these terrorists draw inspiration from one another. The Soufan Center representatives focused on the transnational networks of white supremacist extremists showcasing ties between groups or organizations identified as violent white supremacist extremists and domestic individuals and groups. They also discussed specific acts of violence committed by such individuals/groups and cases in which U.S. nationals that have traveled to Ukraine in furtherance of such movements. The briefing underscored the similarities between transnational white supremacist movements and jihadist groups and the need to apply existing counterterrorism policies or practices to counter such groups, including by expanding the Foreign

Terrorist Organization (FTO) list to include white supremacist groups.

Based on previous oversight and other activities, on January 30, 2019 Chairman Rose introduced H.R. 5736, the "Transnational White Supremacist Extremism Review Act." Through the Chairman's oversight, a common theme that emerged was the need for law enforcement officials at all levels to be better informed of the transnational white supremacist threat. H.R. 5736 requires the Department of Homeland Security Office of Intelligence & Analysis to conduct an assessment on threats posed by foreign violent white supremacist extremist groups. The bill also authorizes the Department of Homeland Security to share these materials with online platforms, upon request, in order to help platforms identify content—such as symbols, flags, and references—used by foreign white supremacist extremist groups. Importantly, the bill builds in strong protections for civil rights, civil liberties, and privacy, including a blanket prohibition of the release of the personal information of any person or group engaged in constitutionally protected conduct in the United States. This bill was endorsed by ADL and Blue Dog Coalition. The legislation, as amended, advanced out of Committee by voice vote on February 12, 2020, and passed the House of Representatives on September 30, 2020.

Preventing Terrorist Travel to the U.S.

On March 7, 2019, the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism and the Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations hosted a Classified Member-only briefing with representatives from the U.S. Government Accountability Office on preventing terrorist travel to the U.S.

Following the briefing, on April 2, 2019, the Subcommittee held a joint hearing with the Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations, entitled "Supporting a Fact-Based Approach to Preventing Terrorist Travel to the United States." The Subcommittees received testimony from Mr. Donald Conroy, Director, National Targeting Center—Passenger Operations, Office of Field Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection; Mr. Monte B. Hawkins, Director, National Vetting Center, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Ms. Rebecca Gambler, Director, Homeland Security and Justice, U.S. Government Accountability Office. The hearing provided Members a fact-based overview of the threat landscape and debunked common misconceptions about the relevant processes and programs concerning preventing terrorist travel.

Local Efforts to Counter Terrorism

On May 6, 2019, the Subcommittee held a field hearing in New York entitled, "Local Efforts to Counter the Terror Threat in New York City: A Retrospective and a Roadmap." Testimony was heard from Mr. John J. Miller, Deputy Commissioner, Intelligence & Counterterrorism, New York City Police Department; Mr. Thomas Currao, Chief of Counterterrorism, Fire Department of the City of New York; and Mr. Edward T. Cetnar, Superintendent of Police, Director of Public Safety, Port Authority of New York and New Jer-

sey. In advance of the 20th anniversary of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, this hearing examined the holistic threats faced by New York City and local agencies' efforts to counter them.

After the release of several intelligence assessments on the threat of ghost guns by criminal actors and terrorists, on June 10, 2019, Chairman Rose introduced H.R. 2621, the "Homeland Security Assessment of Terrorists" Use of Ghost Guns Act." H.R. 2621 requires the Department of Homeland Security Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) to develop and disseminate an annual terrorism threat assessment regarding the availability of ghost guns in furtherance of an act of terrorism and share this assessment with state, local, and tribal law enforcement officials. H.R.2621 passed Committee by voice vote on May 15, 2019. Underscoring the bipartisan interest and seriousness of the threat, a version of H.R. 2621 was included in the FY20 National Defense Authorization Act as Section 5716 and signed into law on December 20, 2019. DHS disseminated the assessment on October 16, 2020.

ISIS and Al Qaeda

On June 24, 2020, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Examining the Threat from ISIS and Al Qaeda." The Subcommittee heard testimony from Mr. Michael Morell, Private Citizen, Former Acting & Deputy Director, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA); Former Ambassador Tina Kaidanow, Former Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs, Former Coordinator for Counterterrorism, U.S. Department of State; and Mr. Thomas Joscelyn, Senior Fellow, Foundation for Defense of Democracies.

While ISIS and Al Qaeda (AQ) have been dealt significant battlefield losses over the last ten years, the witnesses described how the groups still have a desire to carry out and inspire violence across the globe, including in the United States. The witnesses cited several examples of the groups' branches that operate in regions across the globe in addition to a Saudi soldier who was in contact with an AQ affiliate in Yemen prior to carrying out an attack that killed three people at the Naval Air Station in Pensacola. The witnesses also discussed the threat posed by the emergence of the Taliban as a political party in Afghanistan and the peace deal currently being negotiated between the Taliban and the Afghan government.

INTELLIGENCE OVERSIGHT

On October 15, 2020, Chairman Rose toured DHS' National Operations Coordination (NOC) and meet with Office of Operations Coordination (OPS) Director Christopher Tomney.

During the Coronavirus outbreak, the Subcommittee continued its work to ensure that DHS programs for sharing intelligence were not disrupted during the coronavirus pandemic. Through its oversight, the Subcommittee found that State actors like China concealed essential information related to coronavirus and actively spread disinformation.

On March 18, 2020, Chairman Max Rose wrote to DHS' I&A and Office of Operations Coordination to urge the Department to ensure

that information sharing programs would not be disrupted by the pandemic.

On March 24, 2020, Chairman Thompson and Chairman Rose wrote to DHS requesting details of the Department's plans to prevent extremists from exploiting the pandemic to spread disinformation and commit acts of violence.

On April 29, 2020, Chairman Thompson and Chairman Rose wrote to DHS seeking documents and information explaining whether and how DHS utilized and disseminated pandemic-related intelligence in late 2019 and early 2020 to inform operational changes intended to prepare for the possible consequences of the spread of coronavirus.

On May 13, 2020, Chairman Rose and Ranking Member Mark Walker wrote to DHS I&A seeking information on ongoing efforts to combat disruptive and harmful actions by China intended to exploit the pandemic.

Over the course of 2020, DHS engaged in law enforcement and intelligence operations in several cities that negatively impacted Americans' ability to engage in constitutionally protected protest activity. DHS' execution of these operations has undermined the Department's reputation as a partner to state and local law enforcement. Based on previous oversight and other activities, on August 3, 2020, Chairman Thompson and Chairman Rose introduced H.R. 7984, the *Strengthening Oversight of DHS Intelligence Act*, to bolster privacy, civil liberties, and civil rights protections with respect to the activities of DHS' I&A arm. Press reporting and whistleblower complaints alleged serious misconduct within I&A regarding the violation of Americans' civil rights, civil liberties, and constitutional rights. H.R. 7984 requires DHS I&A products to be vetted by the DHS Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) to ensure they do not violate constitutional and other legal protections. The legislation also codifies a requirement for CRCL to provide training to senior DHS intelligence personnel on civil rights and civil liberties protections.

OPIOID CRISIS

On July 25, 2019, the Subcommittee held a joint hearing with the Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations entitled "Homeland Security Implications of the Opioid Crisis." The Subcommittee heard testimony from Ms. Sondra McCauley, Assistant Inspector General for Audits, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Inspector General; Ms. Bridget G. Brennan, Special Narcotics Prosecutor, City of New York, Office of the Special Narcotics Prosecutor; Bryce Pardo, Ph.D., Associate Policy Researcher, RAND Corporation; and Mr. James Edward Hinson, Jr., Deputy Chief, Greensboro Police Department, Investigative Bureau Commander.

On August 27, 2019, the Chairman Rose toured the John F. Kennedy Airport International Mail Facility with bipartisan Committee Members. The Chairman received updates on the status of recommendations provided by the Office of Inspector General to Customs and Border Protection concerning a recent audit of the facility, a topic of concern at the July 25, 2019 hearing. On May 29, 2020, Chairman Rose and Border Security, Facilitation, and Oper-

ations Chairwoman Rice sent a letter to the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA), The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and the U.S. Postal Service, concerned by the prolonged timeline for construction of the new laboratory at the John F. Kennedy International Mail Facility.

ADDRESSING HUMAN TRAFFICKING

On October 28, 2019, the Subcommittee held a field hearing in Greensboro, North Carolina entitled "Tackling Human Trafficking: Assessing Federal, State and Local Information Sharing Efforts." The Subcommittee heard from Ms. Christine Shaw Long, Executive Director, North Carolina Human Trafficking Commission, North Carolina Judicial Branch; Mr. Ronnie A. Martinez, Special Agent in Charge, Homeland Security Investigations, Charlotte Field Office, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Carl L. Wall, II, Special Agent in Charge, Human Trafficking Unit, North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation; and Ms. Aundrea Azelton, Chief Deputy, Sheriff Office, Randolph County, North Carolina. Witnesses focused on information sharing efforts and collaboration between several entities at the Federal, State, and local levels to combat human trafficking.

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

On March 12, 2020, the Subcommittee was briefed by DHS regarding the Department's counterintelligence work to secure U.S. academic and scientific communities. According to the Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A), "U.S. academic and scientific communities have increasingly become common targets of hostile foreign government efforts to undermine our national security. Foreign intelligence agents and non-traditional collectors are taking advantage of our open and collaborative academic environment." Information provided led to follow-on briefings with the academic community and discussions with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement on their work to combat the problem.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS HELD

"Supporting a Fact-Based Approach to Preventing Terrorist Travel to the United States." April 2, 2019. Joint with the Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations. (Serial No. 116–9)

"Local Efforts to Counter the Terror Threat in New York City: A Retrospective and a Roadmap." May 6, 2019. (Serial No. 116–16)

"Artificial Intelligence and Counterterrorism: Possibilities and Limitations." June 25, 2019. (Serial No. 116–28)

"Homeland Security Implications of the Opioid Crisis." July 25, 2019. Joint with the Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations. (Serial No. 116–34)

"Meeting the Challenge of White Nationalist Terrorism at Home and Abroad." Joint with the Subcommittee on Middle East, North Africa, and International Terrorism of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. September 18, 2019. (Serial No. 116–36)

"Tackling Human Trafficking: Assessing Federal, State and Local Information Sharing Efforts." October 28, 2019. (Serial No. 116–45)

"Confronting the Rise in Anti-Semitic Domestic Terrorism." January 15, 2020. (Serial No. 116–58)

"Confronting the Rise in Anti-Semitic Domestic Terrorism, Part II." February 26, 2020. (Serial No. 116–61)

"Examining the Threat from ISIS and Al Qaeda." June 24, 2020. (Serial No. 116–72)

"Assessing the Threat from Accelerationists and Militia Extremists." July 16, 2020. (Serial No. 116–78)

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT, MANAGEMENT, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

XOCHITL TORRES SMALL, New Mexico, *Chairwoman*

DINA TITUS, Nevada	DAN CRENSHAW, Texas, *Ranking Member*
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey	CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California	JEFFERSON VAN DREW, New Jersey
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*	MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

During the 116th Congress, the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability held 12 hearings, receiving testimony from 38 witnesses.

The Subcommittee conducted oversight of the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) functions essential to the Department effectively and efficiently fulfilling its critical missions while supporting the men and women who execute those missions. Accordingly, the Subcommittee focused on the foundation upon which all of DHS's missions rest, a workforce of over 240,000 employees, by identifying solutions to challenges with recruitment and retention, low morale, and lack of diversity. In addition to addressing issues that directly affected the DHS workforce, the Subcommittee examined vital DHS headquarters functions, including oversight of major acquisition programs and procurement and contracting practices; policy development and coordination across the Department; and inclusion of privacy and civil rights and civil liberties considerations when implementing new programs.

HUMAN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

DHS is the third largest Department in the Federal government with over 240,000 employees. The Department requires an adequate, prepared, and well-equipped workforce to carry out its critical mission. However, DHS has struggled to hire and retain personnel and has suffered from persistently low employee morale.

On March 7, 2019, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, *"CBP Workforce Challenges: Exploring Solutions to Address Recruitment and Retention."* The Subcommittee examined the challenges U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) faces with recruiting, hiring, and retaining qualified law enforcement personnel. The hearing highlighted a contract CBP awarded to assist in the recruitment and hiring of new agents and officers that resulted in a minimal number of new hires. CBP terminated the contract the following month.

On January 14, 2020, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, *"Seventeen Years Later: Why is Morale at DHS Still Low."* Members

discussed why morale at the Department has remained low since its inception in 2003, the actions taken to improve employee morale, and further efforts needed to address low morale.

On February 27, 2020, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, *"Building a Diverse and Inclusive Workforce to Meet the Homeland Security Mission."* Subcommittee Members acknowledged the progress DHS has made increasing the representation of minorities and women across the Department but discussed the challenges with increasing such representation among the Department's senior leaders.

On June 16, 2020, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, *"Business as Usual? Assessing How DHS Can Resume Operations Safely."* The Subcommittee examined how DHS adjusted its operations in response to the coronavirus pandemic and the steps the Department and its components needed to take to resume operations in a way that protected the health and safety of its employees and the public.

During a Subcommittee Member Briefing with the Director of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC) on July 6, 2020, Members discussed the impact of a three-month suspension of in-person trainings in response to the coronavirus and FLETC's plans to protect the health and safety of its students, teachers, and staff when it resumed trainings.

ACQUISITION, PROCUREMENT, AND CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

DHS spends hundreds of billions of dollars each year to obtain goods and services to support the various mission sets across the Department. The goods and services obtained allow, for example, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to deploy relief supplies to disaster areas. However, FEMA has had longstanding contracting challenges, including inadequate use of advance contracts, and insufficient oversight of contracts awarded by state and local governments. These challenges were accentuated during the unprecedented and devastating 2017 hurricane season.

In response, on May 9, 2019, the Subcommittee held a joint hearing with the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery entitled, *"FEMA Contracting: Reviewing Lessons Learned from Past Disasters to Improve Preparedness."* The Subcommittees examined past contracting failures and assessed remaining challenges to better prepare the nation to respond to future natural disasters. FEMA continued to experience contracting challenges when it was appointed lead of the federal response effort to the novel coronavirus pandemic.

On July 14, 2020, the Subcommittee held a joint hearing with the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery entitled, *"Reviewing Federal and State Pandemic Supply Preparedness and Response."* The Subcommittee discussed the difficulties FEMA faced in procuring personal protective equipment and other supplies from reliable sources and distributing supplies to states to address critical shortages.

CBP operates 110 land Ports of Entry (POEs), consisting of a total of 167 land border crossings—120 along the northern border and 47 along the southern border. As part of its capital planning process, CBP is responsible for identifying land POE infrastructure

needs and prioritizing projects. In order to learn more about the practical implications of CBP's needs at the border, the Subcommittee conducted a Member site visit to the Santa Teresa Port of Entry, in Santa Teresa, New Mexico, on December 2, 2019. During the visit, Members witnessed how a malfunctioning scanner machine slowed vehicle traffic as the vehicle inspections had to be conducted by K–9 units. Members also learned about how the construction of a larger lane would be critical to facilitating international commerce by making it easier for trucks carrying wind power blades to pass through.

Immediately following the site visit, the Subcommittee held a field hearing, entitled *"Promoting Safe and Efficient Travel and Trade at America's Land Ports of Entry,"* during which Members heard testimony from government and business officials about how technologies that speed up the border crossing process impact the local and regional economy.

SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION AND INTEGRATION

Since 2003, when DHS was established by the merging of 22 different agencies, the Department has struggled to modernize and integrate its systems, including financial management and human capital systems. Several projects pursued by the Department since its inception have a history of delays and cost overruns and failed to deliver the intended capability. For example, DHS wasted tens of millions of dollars on various iterations of its Financial Systems Modernization (FSM) program and has yet to modernize most of its financial systems. Additionally, DHS initiated the Human Resources Information Technology (HRIT) investment to consolidate, integrate, and modernize the Department's human resources information technology infrastructure. However, both the Office of Inspector General and Government Accountability Office found limited progress had been made. On April 3, 2019, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled *"Ensuring Effective and Efficient Operations: A Review of the Fiscal Year 2020 DHS Management Directorate Budget Request"* to question DHS's budget request for these programs.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND COORDINATION

The policies and strategies implemented by the DHS are integral to its ability to successfully carry out its varying mission sets. DHS is also responsible for developing and coordinating policies for key issues across the Federal government. For example, DHS is the lead for ensuring continuity of operations preparedness across the Executive Branch. Continuity of operations is a Federal initiative, required by presidential directive, to ensure agencies are able to continue performing their essential functions during any and all hazards, including public health emergencies such as pandemics. To enable the Committee to understand the extent to which DHS was prepared to continue its essential functions in response to the novel coronavirus pandemic, the Subcommittee sent letters to DHS on April 16, 2020 and June 1, 2020 requesting copies of continuity of operations plans and other related information for the Department and its components. To date, DHS has failed to provide all of the requested documents.

DEPARTMENTAL WASTE, FRAUD, ABUSE, AND MISMANAGEMENT

DHS's mission to secure the nation from many threats requires it to operate in a dynamic environment, which can increase the risk of waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement of Federal funds. On January 13, 2019, the Subcommittee requested that the Government Accountability Office (GAO) review DHS's use of non-competitive contracts due to an unusual and compelling urgency, which has increased over fivefold from $52 million in 2014 to $349 million in 2018. While use of these types of contracts may be critical to helping DHS accomplish certain missions related to responding to natural disasters or immigration needs, the lack of competition presents risks that the Department may not be getting the best return on its investment.

In response to a surge of migrants attempting to enter the U.S. at the southern border in spring 2019, Congress enacted the In response to a surge of migrants attempting to enter the U.S. at the southern border in spring 2019, Congress enacted the *Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act, 2019.* This bill became law on July 1, 2019 and provided DHS an additional $1.3 billion to address the humanitarian crisis and provide migrant care at the southwest border. On July 24, 2019, the Subcommittee held a Member Briefing with officials from DHS, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency to discuss how the Department would use the additional funding in the most effective and efficient manner possible to care for migrants in its custody.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

When DHS implements its wide range of policies and strategies, it must abide by certain privacy and disclosure laws and rules. DHS's Office of Privacy is tasked with enforcing privacy protections and transparency in all Department activities. The Chief Privacy Officer also serves as the Department's Chief Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Officer, providing guidance on FOIA policy throughout the Department. On October 17, 2019, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, *"The Public's Right to Know: FOIA at the Department of Homeland Security."* The Subcommittee examined the FOIA backlog at the Department. Members also heard about some of the specific challenges facing DHS when processing these requests, like decentralized processes leading to duplicative and inefficient reviews.

IMMIGRATION DETENTION FACILITY OVERSIGHT

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is responsible for the detention of more than 50,000 migrants. When ICE contracts for facilities to house its detainees, it stipulates the conditions under which the detainees must be held. During a September 26, 2019 hearing entitled, *"Oversight of ICE Detention Facilities: Is DHS Doing Enough?"* Subcommittee Members heard testimony about the tools available to DHS to ensure that those conditions are met. The hearing included questions by Members regarding whether ICE inspection processes are ineffective and whether ICE's

contract inspector, The Nakamoto Group, is adequately staffed to complete the work. Following the hearing, the Subcommittee submitted a letter to ICE encouraging it to update its Statement of Work for its inspection contract.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS HELD

"CBP Workforce Challenges: Exploring Solutions to Address Recruitment and Retention." March 7, 2019. (Serial No. 116–5)

"Ensuring Effective and Efficient Operations: A Review of the Fiscal Year 2020 DHS Management Directorate Budget Request." April 3, 2019. (Serial No. 116–10)

"FEMA Contracting: Reviewing Lessons Learned from Past Disasters to Improve Preparedness." Joint with the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery. May 9, 2019. (Serial No. 116–18)

"Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers: Preparing America's Law Enforcement to Protect the Homeland." May 16, 2019. (Serial No. 116–20)

"Federal Protective Service: Ensuring the Mission Is Not Lost in Transition." June 11, 2019. (Serial No. 116–25)

"Oversight of ICE Detention Facilities: Is DHS Doing Enough?" September 26, 2019. (Serial No. 116–39)

"The Public's Right to Know: FOIA at the Department of Homeland Security." October 17, 2019. (Serial No. 116–43)

"Promoting Safe and Efficient Travel and Trade at America's Land Ports of Entry." December 2, 2019. (Serial No. 116–52)

"Seventeen Years Later: Why is Morale at DHS Still Low." January 14, 2020. (Serial No. 116–56)

"Building a Diverse and Inclusive Workforce to Meet the Homeland Security Mission." February 27, 2020. (Serial No. 116–63)

"Business as Usual? Assessing How DHS Can Resume Operations Safely." June 16, 2020. (Serial No. 116–70)

"Reviewing Federal and State Pandemic Supply Preparedness and Response." Joint with the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery. July 14, 2020. (Serial No. 116–76)

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND MARITIME SECURITY

J. LUIS CORREA, California, *Chairman*

EMANUEL CLEAVER, Missouri
DINA TITUS, Nevada
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California
VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Florida
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
DEBBIE LESKO, Arizona
JOHN KATKO, New York
DAN BISHOP, North Carolina
JEFFERSON VAN DREW, New Jersey
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

During the 116th Congress, the Subcommittee on held 9 hearings, receiving testimony from 30 witnesses.

Throughout the 116th Congress, the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security conducted oversight of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) and the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG). Created in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, TSA is responsible for securing all modes of transportation. The USCG is a branch of the Armed Forces housed within the Department of Homeland Security during peacetime, with multiple statutorily directed homeland security missions including ports, waterways, and coastal security; drug and migrant interdiction; defense readiness; and other law enforcement. Both agencies face increasingly complex security threats as well as significant challenges with large workforces and limited resources.

THREATS TO THE TRANSPORTATION AND MARITIME SECTORS

The transportation and maritime sectors are critical to the United States economy and the daily lives of the American people. International terrorist groups continue to target transportation, with a primary goal of taking a plane out of the sky over U.S. soil. Additionally, airports and surface transportation systems face threats from active shooters given their open infrastructure. In order to understand threats facing the transportation and maritime sectors, on March 14, 2019, the Subcommittee held a classified briefing with representatives from the TSA and the USCG. Agency representatives provided Members an overview of pertinent groups and threat streams, which informed Members' interests and activities throughout the remainder of the Congress.

TSA AND USCG BUDGET REQUESTS

To review the President's budget request for the TSA for Fiscal Year 2020, the Subcommittee held a hearing on April 9, 2019, entitled, "Securing America's Transportation and Maritime Systems: A Review of the Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Requests for the Transpor-

tation Security Administration and the U.S. Coast Guard." The Subcommittee received testimony from the Honorable David Pekoske, Administrator, TSA, and Admiral Karl Schultz, Commandant, USCG. Nearly a year later, to review the President's budget request for the TSA for Fiscal Year 2021, on March 11, 2020, the Subcommittee held a follow-up hearing entitled, "Securing America's Transportation and Maritime Systems: A Review of the Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Requests for the Transportation Security Administration and the U.S. Coast Guard." The Subcommittee again received testimony from the Honorable David Pekoske, Administrator, TSA, and Admiral Karl Schultz, Commandant, USCG.

At each of these hearings, Members expressed concerns with the Administration's budget requests for the TSA and the USCG. Both budget requests called for cuts to critical TSA programs such as the Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response Program, the Law Enforcement Officer Reimbursement Program, and the Federal Flight Deck Officer Program which support Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies' efforts to secure critical transportation systems. Members also questioned the Administration's decision to cut health care benefits for part-time TSA employees who were beginning to face increased health risks due to the spread of COVID–19. Members also expressed praise towards increases in budgetary resources for new Coast Guard cutter assets and cybersecurity efforts.

TSA MODERNIZATION ACT IMPLEMENTATION

In October 2018, Congress passed the *TSA Modernization Act*, a significant bill with extensive provisions intended to reauthorize and reform TSA and drive improvements to transportation security. Throughout the 116th Congress, the Subcommittee conducted oversight of the TSA's efforts to implement provisions of the Act. On October 29, 2019, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "One Year Later: Implementation of the TSA Modernization Act." The Subcommittee heard testimony from Ms. Patricia Cogswell, Acting Deputy Administrator, TSA, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. William Russell, Director, Homeland Security and Justice, Government Accountability Office on a number of actions TSA had taken to enhance transportation security as a result of the *TSA Modernization Act*, such as improvements to air cargo security, security technology, acquisition processes, and personnel management reforms. Members questioned the witnesses regarding ongoing challenges on these topics and the need for further reforms.

TSA WORKFORCE

TSA struggles with low morale and high attrition among its workforce. Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) are among the lowest-paid Federal workers, and they lack basic civil service protections afforded to most other Federal employees. The 116th Congress began amid an extended lapse of appropriations that left TSOs and other TSA employees working without pay, and it concluded amid an extended public health crisis that has put TSA's workforce in harm's way without hazard pay or other necessary protections.

On January 7, 2019, Chairman Thompson wrote TSA Administrator David Pekoske regarding the effects of the government shutdown on the TSA workforce as well as TSA's efforts to ensure staffing shortages would not impact transportation security. On May 2, 2019, Chairman Thompson, Rep. J. Luis Correa, and Committee Democrats wrote Administrator Pekoske regarding his refusal to commit to continuing to allow union activities among the TSA workforce, urging him to immediately commit to continued collective bargaining at TSA. Administrator Pekoske subsequently agreed to work towards a new collective bargaining agreement.

To discuss the challenges faced by the TSA workforce and the agency's efforts to address them, on May 21, 2019, the Subcommittee held a hearing titled, "The TSA Workforce Crisis: A Homeland Security Risk." Members heard testimony from Mr. John V. Kelly, Acting Inspector General, DHS; Mr. J. David Cox, National President, American Federation of Government Employees, AFL–CIO; Mr. Lance Lyttle, Managing Director, Aviation Division, Port of Seattle; and Mr. Jeffrey Neal, Senior Vice President, ICF. The Subcommittee examined the causes of low morale and high attrition among the TSA workforce as well as their impacts on transportation security. Members questioned the witnesses regarding proposed solutions to TSA's workforce challenges, including proposals to transition TSA's workforce from the current personnel management system developed and maintained by TSA to the system used by most other Federal agencies under Title 5 of the U.S. Code.

On September 30, 2020, Chairman Thompson and Subcommittee Chairman Correa wrote TSA Administrator David Pekoske regarding the ratification process for a new collective bargaining agreement, urging him to suspend ratification activities until worker safety could be ensured amid the COVID–19 pandemic. Administrator Pekoske subsequently worked with the Chairmen to implement additional safety measures to proceed with the ratification vote.

AVIATION SECURITY

Terrorist groups and lone actors continue to target the aviation system, posing complex and evolving threats to TSA's security mission. TSA works to counter such threats through training and deployment of personnel, developing and procuring advanced screening technologies, and coordinating with airport authorities, air carriers, foreign governments and international partners, and other aviation industry stakeholders. During the 116th Congress, the Subcommittee conducted stringent oversight of TSA's efforts on a variety of topics related to aviation security.

On April 4, 2019, the Subcommittee hosted a Member briefing with representatives from the TSA regarding the agency's initiatives to assist the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in creating an air marshal program. Members examined the appropriateness of TSA's international training efforts and agreements allowing foreign agents to fly armed on flights inbound to the United States.

On May 10, 2019, the Subcommittee conducted a site visit to the TSA Systems Integration Facility (TSIF) at the Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport in Arlington, Virginia. Members ex-

amined TSA's technology testing protocols and viewed demonstrations of technologies installed at the facility.

On June 5, 2019, the Subcommittee held a classified Member briefing on the security of international airports serving as last points of departure to the United States. TSA works with foreign governments, airport authorities, and air carriers to ensure the security of international inbound flights to the United States, including through the issuance of emergency amendments and security directives to air carriers that carry the full force of regulatory rulemakings. TSA briefed Members on its efforts to enhance security in locations where foreign governments struggle to meet international security standards.

On November 13, 2019, the Subcommittee held a Member briefing with aviation industry stakeholders to discuss the state of aviation security ahead of expected record-breaking travel volumes during the holiday season. Members were briefed by representatives of the American Federation of Government Employees, AFL–CIO; the American Association of Airport Executives; Airports Council International-North America; Airlines for America; and the U.S. Travel Association. Members examined concerns regarding TSA's staffing levels, coordination and information sharing, and DHS's plans to require air passengers to REAL ID-compliant identification to enter TSA security checkpoints.

COVID–19 RESPONSE

Since the onset of the coronavirus, Subcommittee Members have worked to examine TSA's response to the pandemic. On April 1, 2020, Subcommittee Chairman Correa and Subcommittee Democrats wrote TSA Administrator David Pekoske regarding changes TSA had made to reduce the government's cost share of health care insurance premiums for part-time employees. Administrator Pekoske subsequently restored the government's contributions to their previous levels.

On June 18, 2020, the Subcommittee held a hearing titled, "Climbing Again: Stakeholder Views on Resuming Air Travel in the COVID–19 Era." The Subcommittee heard testimony from Mr. Kevin M. Burke, President and Chief Executive Officer, Airports Council International-North America; Ms. Sara Nelson, International President, Association of Flight Attendants-Communication Workers of America; Ms. Neema Singh Guliani, Senior Legislative Counsel, American Civil Liberties Union; and Ms. Victoria Emerson Barnes, Executive Vice President for Public Affairs and Policy, U.S. Travel Association. The Subcommittee examined challenges facing the aviation industry in general and aviation security in particular during the COVID–19 pandemic.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

Surface transportation systems, including mass transit, passenger and freight rail, buses and highways, and pipelines, are vulnerable to attacks due to their open and accessible nature. TSA works to secure these systems through close collaboration and cooperation with State, local, and private sector partners. TSA dedicates only a small fraction of its resources to securing surface transportation security, however, and the agency has struggled to

finalize rulemakings that were due by law more than a decade ago. The Subcommittee continues to push TSA to ensure surface transportation systems are secure from ongoing and emerging threats, including active shooter and cyber threats.

On February 26, 2019, the Subcommittee held a joint hearing with the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation entitled, "Securing U.S. Surface Transportation from Cyber Attacks." Members heard testimony from Ms. Sonya Proctor, Director for the Surface Division, Office of Security Policy and Industry Engagement, TSA; Mr. Bob Kolasky, Director of National Risk Management Center, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA); Mr. James Lewis, Senior Vice President and Director, Technology Policy Program, Center for Strategic & International Studies; Ms. Rebecca Gagliostro, Director of Security, Reliability and Resilience, Interstate Natural Gas Association of America; Mr. Erik Robert Olson, Vice President, Rail Security Alliance; and Mr. John Hultquist, Director of Intelligence Analysis, FireEye. Members questioned TSA and CISA officials as well as stakeholders about the state of cybersecurity within the Nation's surface transportation systems including mass transit, freight and passenger rail, highways, and pipelines.

MARITIME SECURITY IN THE ARCTIC

The USCG works to secure the maritime sector at ports, waterways, and coasts through a range of activities, including by interdicting illegal drugs and migrants and protecting the sovereignty of U.S. territorial waters. In the 116th Congress, the Subcommittee identified U.S. maritime security interests in the Arctic as a topic posing exceptional and concerning challenges to the USCG. Melting ice coverage has led to increased commercial and military activity in the region, and the USCG's inadequate and aging fleet of icebreakers has left the service without the necessary capabilities to respond to emerging threats. The strategic importance of the Arctic continues to increase as the United States and other countries, including China and Russia, recognize the military significance of the region and explore possibilities for power projection from the Arctic.

The Subcommittee held two classified briefings and two hearings to examine homeland security priorities in the Arctic region, including the USCG's role and strategy in the region. On July 12, 2019, and again on February 5, 2020, the Subcommittee received a classified briefing from the USCG on securing the interests of the United States in the Arctic. On September 19, 2019, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "The Northern Northern Border: Homeland Security Priorities in the Arctic, Part I." The Subcommittee received testimony from Dr. Michael Sfraga, Director, of Global Risk and Resilience Program and Director of Polar Institute at the Wilson Center; Dr. Abbie Tingstad, Senior Physical Scientist at Rand Corporation; Dr. Victoria Herrmann, President and Managing Director of The Arctic Institute; and Mr. Luke Coffey, Director of the Douglas and Sarah Allison Center for Foreign Policy, Heritage Foundation.

On February 5, 2020, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "The Northern Northern Border: Homeland Security Priorities in

the Arctic, Part II." The Subcommittee received testimony from Admiral Charles Ray, Vice Commandant, USCG; Mr. Michael Murphy, Deputy Assistant Secretary for European and Eurasian Affairs, Department of State; and Ms. Marie Mak, Director for Contracting and National Security Acquisitions, Government Accountability Office. These hearings provided opportunities for Subcommittee Members to question policy experts about the Federal government's Arctic Strategy and how the United States should be situated in an area that is changing rapidly.

ALLEGATIONS OF HARASSMENT, BULLYING, AND RETALIATION AT THE USCG

In the 116th Congress, the Committee on Homeland Security, through its Subcommittees on Transportation and Maritime Security and on Oversight, Management, and Accountability and in collaboration with the Committee on Oversight and Reform, continued an investigation that began in the 115th Congress into allegations of harassment, bullying, and retaliation at the USCG. The investigation began in response to a Coast Guard Academy faculty member's allegations of harassment and bullying due to her race, gender, and sexual orientation, and retaliation due to her allegations. The Committees examined the processes by which the USCG investigated—or in many ways, failed to investigate—this whistleblower's allegations, using her experiences as a case study of the service's policies and processes. The Committees also examined additional allegations of harassment and bullying contributing to cultural problems at the Coast Guard Academy. The Committees requested and reviewed thousands of pages of documents and conducted several briefings and transcribed interviews of officials involved in the USCG's response to the allegations.

On December 11, 2019, the Committees released a joint Majority staff report titled *Righting the Ship: The Coast Guard Must Improve its Processes for Addressing Harassment, Bullying, and Retaliation.* The report outlined deficiencies in USCG investigative policies and processes and made several recommendations for improvements.

Also on December 11, 2019, the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security, jointly with the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform's Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, held a hearing titled, "Righting the Ship: The Coast Guard Must Improve its Processes for Addressing Harassment, Bullying, and Retaliation." The Subcommittees invited Admiral Karl Schultz, Commandant, USCG, to testify, but he declined. The Subcommittees heard testimony from Vice Admiral Michael McAllister, Deputy Commandant for Mission Support, USCG; Mr. Jackson Eaton, Deputy Assistant Inspector General for Special Reviews and Evaluations, Office of Inspector General, DHS; and the whistleblower who made the initial allegations, Lieutenant Commander Kimberly Young-McLear, Permanent Commissioned Teaching Staff, U.S. Coast Guard Academy. The hearing examined the findings of the Committees' investigation. Following the release of the staff report and the hearing, the USCG accepted and implemented all of the recommendations put forth in the staff report.

The Committees continue to examine additional allegations of harassment, bullying, and retaliation within the USCG.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS HELD

"Securing U.S. Surface Transportation from Cyber Attacks." February 26, 2019. (Serial No. 116–2)

"Securing America's Transportation and Maritime Systems: A Review of the Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Requests for the Transportation Security Administration and the U.S. Coast Guard." April 9, 2019. (Serial No. 116–11)

"The TSA Workforce Crisis: A Homeland Security Risk." May 21, 2019. (Serial No. 116–21)

"The Northern Northern Border: Homeland Security Priorities in the Artic, Part I." September 19, 2019. (Serial No. 116–37)

"One Year Later: Implementation of the TSA Modernization Act." October 29, 2019. (Serial No. 116–46)

"Righting the Ship: The Coast Guard Must Improve its Processes for Addressing Harassment, Bullying, and Retaliation." Joint with Committee on Oversight and Reform Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Civil Liberties. December 11, 2019. (Serial No. 116–53)

"The Northern Northern Border: Homeland Security Priorities in the Arctic, Part II." February 5, 2020. (Serial No. 116–59)

"Securing America's Transportation and Maritime Systems: A Review of the Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Requests for the Transportation Security Administration and the U.S. Coast Guard." March 11, 2020. (Serial No. 116–67)

"Climbing Again: Stakeholder Views on Resuming Air Travel in the COVID–19 Era." June 18, 2020. (Serial No. 116–71)

OVERSIGHT PLAN OF COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY FOR THE 116TH CONGRESS

Clause 2(d), Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 116th Congress requires each standing Committee to adopt an oversight plan for the two-year period of the Congress and to submit the plan to the Committees on Oversight and Reform and House Administration not later than March 1 of the first session of the Congress. Rule XI, clause 1(d)(1) requires each Committee to submit to the House of Representatives not later than January 2 of each odd-numbered year a report on the activities of that during the Congress. Clause 1(d)(2) of Rule XI also requires that such report include a summary of the action taken and recommendations made with respect to each such plan, a summary of any additional oversight activities undertaken by the Committee, and any recommendations made or actions taken thereon.

Part A of this section contains the Committee on Homeland Security Oversight Plan for the 116th Congress. Part B of this section contains a summary of the actions taken by the Committee on Homeland Security to implement the Oversight Plan for the 116th Congress and the recommendations made with respect to this plan. Part B also contains a summary of the additional oversight activities undertaken by the Committee and the recommendations made or actions taken thereon.

PART A—COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY OVERSIGHT PLAN

OVERSIGHT PLAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

116TH CONGRESS

Pursuant to Rule X, Clause 2(d) of the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 116th Congress, each standing Committee of the House of Representatives is required to submit an oversight plan to the Committee on Oversight and Reform and the Committee on House Administration by March 1 of the first session of the Congress. This is the oversight plan of the Committee on Homeland Security for the 116th Congress. The oversight plan includes the areas in which the Committee expects to conduct oversight this Congress but does not preclude oversight or investigation of additional matters.

OVERSIGHT, MANAGEMENT, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

During the 116th Congress, the Committee will conduct oversight of the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) activities re-

lating to human capital recruitment and retention, acquisitions, systems modernizations and other departmental functions essential to the Department effectively and efficiently fulfilling its critical missions. The Committee will also examine the Department's ongoing efforts to consolidate its headquarters at St. Elizabeths. Additionally, the Committee plans to conduct oversight of the Department's capstone strategy document, the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR), which was required by law to be published in December 2017 but has not yet been released. Finally, the Committee will investigate homeland security programs and practices, as warranted.

HUMAN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Committee will monitor the Department's efforts to plan and implement strategic human capital management programs that address current and emerging human capital challenges, including persistent low morale among the Department's workforce and ongoing problems with retention and hiring at U.S. Customs and Border Protection as well as other components within the department. Additionally, the Committee will examine the authorities and activities of the Chief Human Capital Officer (CHCO) and the coordination of policy between and among the Department's CHCOs.

ACQUISITION, PROCUREMENT, AND CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

The Committee will review the Department's major acquisition programs and procurement and contracting practices to promote efficiency and effectiveness and prevent waste, fraud, and abuse. The Committee will also examine the Department's oversight of acquisitions and procurement, including components' compliance with policy and guidance. Further, the Committee will review the activities and authorities of the Under Secretary for Management and the Chief Procurement Officer to ensure the effective management of these key functions.

SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION AND INTEGRATION

The Committee will examine the Department's efforts to modernize and integrate its systems, including information technology and financial management systems. The Committee will monitor the development, implementation, and integration of new systems across components as well as management of the Department-wide portfolio of systems. Additionally, the Committee will review the authorities and activities of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and the coordination of information technology policy among the Department's CIOs.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND COORDINATION

The Committee will monitor the efforts of the Department's Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans to ensure coordination and integration of policy among components. The Committee will review the Department's efforts to establish clearer roles and responsibilities for the Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans to enhance its ability to promote consistency and strengthen Departmental unity of effort. Additionally, the Committee will examine the Depart-

ment's efforts to take a longer-term, strategic view of threats and hazards to the homeland, including through the publication of the QHSR.

DEPARTMENTAL WASTE, FRAUD, ABUSE, AND MISMANAGEMENT

Pursuant to Rule X, clause 2(n)(1) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee will work to identify waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in the Department's programs that may undermine its vital missions.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

The Committee will continue to monitor the Department's efforts under Section 222 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107–296), which created a Privacy Officer for the Department of Homeland Security, and Section 705 of the Act which established an Officer for Civil Rights and Liberties.

BORDER SECURITY, FACILITATION, AND OPERATIONS

In the 116th Congress, the Committee will examine how the Department can continue to enhance the security of America's borders by preventing the entry of terrorists and their weapons, stemming the flow of illegal drugs, and addressing unauthorized entries while also facilitating legitimate trade and travel to this country. Additionally, the Committee will review the Department's handling increasing numbers of families and children at the border, particularly the separation of children from their parents, conditions in holding facilities for children and other vulnerable populations, and the deaths of children in the Department's custody.

BORDER SECURITY INFRASTRUCTURE, TECHNOLOGY, AND PERSONNEL

The Committee will examine the Administration's efforts to deploy additional barriers along the southern border, including the President's national emergency declaration, the Department's Border Security Improvement Plan, metrics to assess effectiveness, costs to the taxpayers, the use of eminent domain to acquire private property, impacts on affected communities. The Committee will also examine the use of border security technology to enhance situational awareness. Furthermore, the Committee will review the infrastructure, technology and personnel needs at ports of entry, which currently limit the Department's ability to detect illegal narcotics and contraband entering the country and may slow the processing of individuals and goods.

BORDER SCREENING PROGRAMS

The Committee intends to review efforts to assist border and consular officials in identifying, intercepting, and disrupting terrorists attempting to enter the United States. The Committee will examine the continued integration, security, and reliability of criminal, immigration, and terrorist databases used to screen persons seeking to enter this country, as well as operations at the Department's National Vetting Center. The Committee will also monitor the Department's progress toward completing a biometric entry and exit system at ports of entry.

TRANSPORTATION AND MARITIME SECURITY

During the 116th Congress, the Committee plans to examine the Department's efforts to develop and implement strategies to address terrorist threats in varied transportation environments, including both air and surface transportation. The Committee will review the effectiveness of the Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) passenger, baggage, and cargo screening programs and operations. The Committee will also examine the challenges facing the TSA workforce, including limited protections for TSA agents and persistent low morale. Additionally, the Committee will examine the use of transportation security grants to better secure America's transportation system.

AVIATION SECURITY

The Committee intends to review TSA's progress in developing and deploying passenger and baggage screening technologies, including the accuracy and cost-effectiveness of such technologies. The Committee will examine TSA's use of explosives detection canines to ensure that canine teams are utilized effectively. The Committee will also look at management of the agency's Screening Partnership Program. Additionally, the Committee also will review TSA's passenger search policies and practices, passenger prescreening programs including the use of no-fly and selectee lists, and protocols for ensuring that passengers designated high-risk are receiving enhanced screening at the checkpoint. The Committee will assess whether there are additional ways for TSA to enhance security and improve risk-based strategies throughout the aviation system.

As part of this oversight, the Committee plans to examine TSA's staffing needs and related matters affecting the TSA workforce, such as continued low morale and high attrition among transportation security officers. The Committee will also examine privacy and civil rights protections for the traveling public. Additionally, the Committee will examine the threats to aviation and other targets posed by unmanned aircraft or "drones."

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

The Committee will review TSA's efforts to secure surface transit systems, including the highest-risk mass transit and rail systems. The Committee's oversight will include a review of the Transit Security Grant Program to determine if it is supporting surface transportation security adequately. The Committee will also review the extent to which TSA effectively coordinates with its Federal, State, local, and private sector partners to secure our Nation's transportation systems. Additionally, the Committee will also assess the effectiveness of TSA's efforts to secure the Nation's pipeline systems through TSA's oversight and inspection activities.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The Committee will help ensure that TSA works appropriately with transportation sector stakeholders and labor through the Aviation Security Advisory Committee, the Surface Transportation Security Advisory Committee, collective bargaining, or other

means. The Committee will also encourage TSA to find new ways to leverage private sector expertise, innovation, and technologies, including from small businesses, in its mission to secure the Nation's critical transportation systems in the most effective and efficient manner possible.

MARITIME SECURITY

The Committee will examine various aspects of maritime security, including the security of port facilities and the screening of vessels, passengers, cargo, and crew, for potential terrorists, terrorist weapons, and contraband. The Committee plans to review the Coast Guard's statutorily defined homeland security missions, to include ports, waterways, and coastal security; drug interdiction; migrant interdiction; law enforcement; and defense readiness. The Committee will also review resource and asset needs within the Coast Guard to determine whether the service is operationally ready to address the varied threats to America's ports and waterways while pursuing a long-term sustainable path of fleet recapitalization. Additionally, the Committee will analyze and conduct oversight on the statutorily required security assessment of the Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) program.

INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERTERRORISM

During the 116th Congress, the Committee will examine the capabilities and efforts of the Department, along with its Federal, state, and local partners, to identify, prevent, deter, and respond to threats to the homeland. The Committee will examine worldwide threats to the homeland from foreign terrorist groups, including the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), al Qaeda, and other groups that seek to carry out attacks against the U.S. and its interests. The Committee will also examine the threats from homegrown violent extremists and terrorist networks in this country. Additionally, the Committee will review the growing threats to the U.S. from domestic terrorism movements.

HOMELAND SECURITY INTELLIGENCE ENTERPRISE

The Committee will conduct oversight of the Department's Intelligence Enterprise, including intelligence activities throughout the Department and component agencies. This will include a focus on the coordination and collaboration across intelligence offices and personnel within the Headquarters and component agencies. Additionally, the Committee will review efforts to build the intelligence, analytical, and assessment capabilities of the Department and to ensure its full participation in the Intelligence Community as part of its homeland security mission. The Committee will also examine the Department's role in managing, distributing, and using terrorist intelligence and threat information in furtherance of its homeland security mission. Furthermore, the Committee will monitor the extent to which DHS effectively coordinates and collaborates with other Federal, State, and local agencies to mitigate threats to the homeland. The Committee will also review how DHS agencies collect and share information, including through vital security vetting programs.

The Committee will continue to assess the development of DHS counterintelligence and insider threat programs, including Departmental organizational changes, resources, monitoring programs, and training initiatives. DHS's counterintelligence efforts are intended to prevent adversaries from penetrating the Department to exploit sensitive information, operations, programs, personnel, and resources.

INFORMATION SHARING

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 mandated routine sharing of homeland security-related information between and among Federal, State and local officials to assess the nature and scope of terrorist threats to the United States and to evaluate and act on that information. The Committee will examine information sharing among Federal, State and local governments, law enforcement entities, first responders, and emergency management personnel. The Committee will also examine the Department's initiatives to coordinate information sharing to and from state and local fusion centers throughout the country and will continue to evaluate the National Network of Fusion Centers to determine their impact on securing the homeland. The Committee will review coordination and information sharing procedures between state and local fusion centers and Joint Terrorism Task Forces as well. Additionally, the Committee will review U.S. counterterrorism cooperation with foreign partners, with the goal of improving the effectiveness of international information sharing, training and best practices, and coordination.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

During the 116th Congress, the Committee will monitor the Department's efforts to ensure appropriate privacy and civil liberties protections in its intelligence and information sharing programs and activities.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

The Committee will examine the homeland security operations of the United States Secret Service, including protecting the President of the United States and other Executive branch officials and investigating financial and cybercrime, and review the agency's staffing model to determine whether it has adequate resources to meet its current and projected needs. The Committee will also examine the Secret Service's lead role in planning and executing security operations for National Special Security Events. Additionally, the Committee will conduct oversight into whether the agency is taking steps to address persistent concerns about hiring practices, promotion policies, and morale.

CYBERSECURITY, INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION, AND INNOVATION

During the 116th Congress, the Committee will conduct oversight of the cybersecurity, infrastructure protection, and science and technology activities of the Department.

CYBERSECURITY

The Committee will examine implementation of H.R. 3359, the *Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency Act*, which operationalized the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA). The Committee will also conduct oversight of activities related to Executive Order 13800, *Strengthening the Cybersecurity of Federal Networks and Critical Infrastructure,* Presidential Policy Directive 41 (PPD–41), *United States Cyber Incident Coordination,* and implementation of the *National Cyber Strategy*. Toward that end, the Committee will continue to its oversight of CISA's EINSTEIN and Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) programs for securing Federal networks, as well as strategic initiatives carried out by the new National Risk Management Center to identify interdependencies and mitigate vulnerabilities across critical infrastructure sectors. The Committee will also examine ways to further build the Department's cybersecurity capability and capacity to implement its cyber statutory authorities.

Additionally, the Committee will continue its work examining the implementation of cybersecurity legislation, including the National Cybersecurity Protection Act of 2014, (Pub. L. 113–282) (authorizing the National Cybersecurity Communications and Integration Center, or NCCIC); the Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014, (Pub. L. 113–283 (authorizing DHS to carry out Federal information security activities); the Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2014, (Pub. L. 113–274) (providing for improvements to cybersecurity through public-private partnerships, education, awareness, and development of standards and best practices); and the Cybersecurity Workforce Assessment Act, (Pub. L. 113–246) (calling for a comprehensive cyber workforce strategy with workforce assessments every three years). The Committee will also examine CISA's election security activities.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

The Committee will examine CISA's programs to protect critical infrastructure, with key focus on internal coordination mechanisms to ensure that expertise can be leveraged efficiently and effectively and encourage CISA to proactively respond to new and emerging threats, such as the threat of unmanned aerial vehicles detected in sensitive airspace. The Committee will also review how DHS, through CISA, works with the various critical infrastructure sectors pursuant to Presidential Policy Directive 21, *Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience* (PPD–21). During the 116th Congress the Committee will examine and work to reauthorize the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standard (CFATS) program, which requires high risk chemical facility owners and operators to report chemical holdings, perform vulnerability assessments, and adopt risk-based security measures to protect against the threat of a terrorist attack. Further, the Committee will continue to monitor the Department's efforts to establish a program to secure the sale and transfer of ammonium nitrate, as required by the Secure Handling of Ammonium Nitrate Act of 2008, and potentially develop new access controls to prevent the illicit flow of other precursor chemicals commonly used in Improved Explosive Devices (IEDs).

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

The Committee will continue to monitor the security of Federal buildings and facilities, including the role and effectiveness of the Federal Protective Service (FPS) and will review the Secretary's recommendation regarding the appropriate placement for FPS pursuant to H.R. 3359. The Committee will also continue to examine the general management of FPS, including its personnel policies, training program, and oversight and management of Federal facility contract guard personnel.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE

The Committee will conduct oversight of the coordination of homeland security-related research, development, testing, and evaluation (RDT&E) within the Department and the adequacy of mission support provided by the Directorate to operational elements of the Department, state and local authorities, and the private sector. The Committee will also review the Department's efforts to attract the Nation's most talented scientists and build partnerships with the academic community through its Homeland Security Centers of Excellence and University Programs.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

In the 116th Congress, the Committee will continue to conduct oversight of the Department's efforts to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism, natural disasters, and other major emergencies.

PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

The Committee will examine the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) response and recovery efforts for declared disasters to ensure capabilities incorporate lessons learned and Federal resources are used appropriately. Focus will include lessons learned from the 2017 disaster season, including Hurricanes Maria, Irma, and Harvey, ongoing recovery efforts in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, addressing the needs of underserved and vulnerable populations, and the impact of global warming on disasters. The Committee will also review the Department's training and exercise programs, including awareness of these resources among first responders and state and local governments. Further, the Committee will monitor the extent to which FEMA is incorporating information from national exercises into future training, planning, and response, recovery, and mitigation activities. Additionally, the Committee will conduct oversight of the Department's Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office efforts to counter threats from chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons.

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND FIRST RESPONDERS

The Committee will examine FEMA's allocation and administration of grants to enhance the ability of state and local governments and emergency response providers to prevent, prepare for, respond

to, mitigate, and recover from a terrorist attack or other disaster. The Committee will review the coordination of grant programs within the Department in developing guidance and administering grants; the ability of state and local governments to access, obligate, and expend funds; the strength of regional partnerships developed through grants; and the risk-based distribution and expenditure of such grants at the state and local levels. Additionally, the Committee will examine the Department's work with state and local partners to support school safety and security and preparedness.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

The Committee will examine the coordination of various communications programs and offices within the Department, including the achievement and maintenance of interoperable communications capabilities among the Department's components, as required by the Department of Homeland Security Interoperable Communications Act (Pub. Law 114—29). The Committee will monitor activities of the First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet) and the development of the public safety interoperable wireless broadband network. In addition, the Committee will review the Department's Integrated Public Alert and Warning System to ensure timely and effective alerts and warnings are provided to the public in the event of an emergency.

PART B—IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY OVERSIGHT PLAN FOR THE 116TH CONGRESS

Part B of this section contains a summary of the actions taken by the Committee on Homeland Security to implement the Oversight Plan for the 116th Congress and the recommendations made with respect to this plan. Part B also contains a summary of the additional oversight activities undertaken by the Committee, and the recommendations made or actions taken thereon.

OVERSIGHT, MANAGEMENT, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

HUMAN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Committee organized several hearings and briefings to examine DHS's human capital challenges. Through these activities, the Committee conducted oversight of the ongoing difficulties with recruitment, retention, and hiring of critical positions; persistently low employee morale; need for greater diversity; and protecting the DHS workforce during the coronavirus pandemic. The Committee passed legislation to improve the Department's ability to hire in rural and remote areas, enhance employee morale, and increase diversity.

ACQUISITION, PROCUREMENT, AND CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

The Committee reviewed the Department's major acquisition programs and procurement and contracting practices to help promote efficiency and effectiveness. For example, the Committee held hearings on FEMA's troubled contracting practices to obtain good and

services to respond to hurricanes and the coronavirus pandemic. The Committee also examined the Department's oversight of acquisitions and procurements, including components' compliance with policy and guidance. Specifically, the Committee expressed concerns in letters to DHS leadership about programs lacking long-term strategies, including the border wall and cargo scanning technologies. Further, the Committee reviewed the activities and authorities of the Under Secretary for Management and the Chief Procurement Officer and passed legislation to enhance the management of these key functions.

SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION AND INTEGRATION

The Committee closely monitored DHS's efforts to modernize and integrate its systems, including information technology and financial management systems. Specifically, the Committee obtained regular briefings on such systems the Department has historically struggled to implement, notably Financial Systems Modernization (FSM) and the Human Resources Information Technology (HRIT) investment. Further, the Committee closely scrutinized the Department's budget requests for these systems and questioned those requests at budget hearings.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND COORDINATION

The Committee intended to examine the Department's efforts to take a longer-term, strategic view of threats and hazards to the homeland, including through the publication of the QHSR required every four years. After DHS failed to provide Congress with the 2018 QHSR due by December 31, 2017, the Committee lead two bipartisan, bicameral letters to DHS leadership emphasizing the importance of the QHSR and expressed disappointment at the significant delay. The Committee also organized briefings on the Department's *Strategic Framework for Countering Terrorism and Targeted Violence* to monitor's the Department's implementation of the goals in the strategic framework.

DEPARTMENTAL WASTE, FRAUD, ABUSE, AND MISMANAGEMENT

Pursuant to Rule X, clause 2(n)(1) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee worked to identify waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in the Department's programs that may undermine its vital missions. The Committee held a Member Briefing with officials across DHS to discuss how the Department would use the additional $1.3 billion in funding provided through the *Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act, 2019* in the most effective and efficient manner possible to care for migrants in its custody. The Committee also requested that GAO review how U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) was spending the supplemental funds, which resulted in GAO finding that CBP violated the law when it didn't spend the money as Congress intended.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

The Committee reviewed the Department's efforts to consider privacy and civil right and liberties concerns when developing and

implementing programs and activities, such as DHS's biometrics programs. The Committee passed legislation to assign new responsibilities and functions to the Chief Privacy Officer of the Department and to strengthen the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties by enhancing its authority. The Committee also monitored the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) backlog at the Department and through a hearing addressed challenges facing DHS when processing these requests, like decentralized processes leading to duplicative and inefficient reviews.

BORDER SECURITY, FACILITATION, AND OPERATIONS

In the 116th Congress, the Committee exercised rigorous oversight of the Department's handling of a record number of families and children in its custody at the U.S.-Mexico border. The Committee reviewed the Department's policies that led to the separation of children from their parents and contributed to overcrowded conditions in holding facilities that threatened the health and safety of children and other vulnerable populations as well as Department personnel. The Committee also investigated the deaths of children in the Department's custody. Additionally, the Committee reviewed through hearings and reinforced in bipartisan legislation the Department's efforts to enhance the security of America's borders by preventing the entry of terrorists and stemming the flow of illegal drugs.

BORDER SECURITY INFRASTRUCTURE, TECHNOLOGY, AND PERSONNEL

The Committee conducted oversight of the Administration's efforts to deploy additional barriers along the southern border, including the President's national emergency declaration; the Department's Border Security Improvement Plan; costs to the taxpayers; the use of eminent domain to acquire private property; and impacts on affected communities. The Committee also examined the Department's years-long reliance on Department of Defense resources and personnel to facilitate border barrier construction and to maintain operational control and situational awareness along the U.S.-Mexico border. Furthermore, the Committee examined how U.S. Customs and Border Protection used significant appropriated funds to enhance its large-scale Non-Intrusive Inspection capabilities at ports of entry, which are intended to improve the Department's ability to detect illegal narcotics and contraband entering the country. The Committee also pursued in a bipartisan manner legislation to enhance the Department's capabilities and operations to detect synthetic opioids as well as prevent personnel's accidental exposure to these life-threatening chemicals.

BORDER SCREENING PROGRAMS

The Committee examined the continued integration, security, and reliability of law enforcement and intelligence-based databases used to screen persons seeking to enter this country, as well as operations at the Department's National Vetting Center. The Committee also held hearings on the Department's progress toward completing a biometric entry and exit system at ports of entry. Additionally, the Committee examined the human rights and legal im-

plications of the Department's implementation of the Migrant Protection Protocols both as part of Member field visits and in hearings. Lastly, the Committee sought information on the decision-making process and management of the Department's Trusted Travel Programs after the Administration excluded residents from the State of New York.

IMMIGRATION DETENTION

The Committee investigated the policies that govern and contribute to deficiencies in the conditions in immigration detention facilities managed by Immigration and Customs Enforcement and its private contractors. The management of these facilities became of greater concern to the Committee in light the COVID–19 pandemic and how quickly outbreaks spread throughout the Department's immigration detention network. The Committee produced a report that was informed by document requests, hearings, as well as staff and Member site visits to various facilities across the country. The report's findings may be used for future proposed reforms to the Department's management of these facilities and other related programs.

TRANSPORTATION AND MARITIME SECURITY

During the 116th Congress, the Committee conducted oversight of the Department's efforts to secure the transportation and maritime sectors.

AVIATION SECURITY

The Committee reviewed the activities of the TSA to secure aviation, including its screening of passengers and property. The Committee held hearings on annual budget requests and assessed their effectiveness in addressing the TSA's needs for developing and deploying passenger and baggage screening technologies, as well as its staffing needs. The Committee also conducted oversight related to the TSA's implementation of the *TSA Modernization Act*, including its provisions driving improvements to air cargo security, security technology acquisition processes, passenger vetting, and personnel management. Additionally, the Committee conducted oversight of the Department's counterdrone security activities, and it assessed the impacts of TSA's screening policies and processes on passenger populations to address concerns related to civil rights and privacy. Finally, the Committee held several hearings and briefings to address challenges facing the TSA workforce, including those presented by government shutdowns and the COVID–19 pandemic.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

The Committee reviewed TSA's efforts to secure surface transit systems, including the highest-risk mass transit and rail systems. The Committee held a hearing on the cybersecurity of surface transportation systems, including pipeline systems. The Committee also conducted oversight of TSA's implementation of provisions of the TSA Modernization Act related to surface transportation secu-

rity, including assessments of the security challenges facing State, local, and private sector stakeholders.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The Committee held several hearings and briefings with transportation sector stakeholders to examine TSA's activities, including its efforts to address security challenges with partners in a collaborative manner. The Committee examined TSA's efforts to work with partners and stakeholders to respond to the COVID–19 pandemic, address workforce challenges, plan for enforcement of the requirements of the *REAL ID Act of 2005*, and address inequitable impacts of screening procedures. The Committee also assessed TSA's work with private sector companies and civil rights and privacy groups to develop facial recognition and other biometric screening technologies.

MARITIME SECURITY

The Committee conducted oversight of the Department's efforts to secure the maritime environment, including ensuring the security of port facilities and the screening of vessels, passengers, cargo, and crew. The Committee held hearings on the President's annual budget requests and assessed their effectiveness in addressing the U.S. Coast Guard's (USCG) requirements for carrying out its homeland security missions. The Committee held two hearings and two classified briefings to review the USCG's capabilities and readiness in addressing security threats in the Arctic region, including reviewing its plans to acquire increased heavy icebreaking capabilities.

COAST GUARD HARASSMENT POLICIES

The Committee examined the USCG's processes for investigating allegations of harassment, bullying, and retaliation in order to ensure the service operates fairly and equitably for service members and effectively for the security of our Nation.

INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERTERRORISM

During the 116th Congress, the Committee examined the capabilities and efforts of the Department, along with its Federal, state, and local partners, to identify, prevent, deter, and respond to threats to the homeland. The Committee convened several hearings and received several briefings examining worldwide threats to the homeland from foreign terrorist groups, including the ISIS, al Qaeda, and other groups that seek to carry out attacks against the U.S. and its interests. The Committee also examined threats from homegrown violent extremists and terrorist networks in this country. The Committee also held several hearings and briefings reviewing the growing threats to the U.S. from domestic terrorist movements and, in certain instances, their links abroad.

HOMELAND SECURITY INTELLIGENCE ENTERPRISE

The Committee conducted oversight of the Department's Intelligence Enterprise, including intelligence activities throughout the Department and component agencies. The Committee also exam-

ined the Department's role in managing, distributing, and using terrorist intelligence and threat information in furtherance of its homeland security mission. Furthermore, the Committee will monitor the extent to which DHS effectively coordinates and collaborates with other Federal, State, and local agencies to mitigate threats to the homeland. The Committee will also review how DHS agencies collect and share information, including through vital security vetting programs. In particular, the Committee held several briefings and hearings examining the following: security vetting programs intended to prevent terrorist travel; the Federal response to domestic terrorism, including anti-Semitic extremism, militia extremism, and transnational white supremacist extremism; and the Federal response to jihadist extremism, including Al Qaeda and ISIS.

The Committee also continued to assess the development of DHS counterintelligence and insider threat programs, including Departmental organizational changes, resources, monitoring programs, and training initiatives. In particular, the Committee received briefings on DHS counterintelligence and insider threat programs.

INFORMATION SHARING

The Committee examined information sharing among Federal, State, and local governments, law enforcement entities, first responders, and emergency management personnel. In particular, the Committee held several hearings examining information sharing with regard to human trafficking, opioid trafficking, and local efforts to counter terrorist threats in New York City.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

During the 116th Congress, the Committee monitored the Department's efforts to ensure appropriate privacy and civil liberties protections in its intelligence and information sharing programs and activities. The Committee received briefings from the Department regarding intelligence and information sharing activities and programs related to constitutionally protected protest activity in Washington, D.C., Portland, Oregon, and other cities across the country in the summer of 2020. Based on the Committee's oversight of allegations of serious misconduct within I&A regarding the violation of Americans' civil rights, civil liberties, and constitutional rights, Mr. Rose and Mr. Thompson introduced H.R. 7984, the *Strengthening Oversight of DHS Intelligence Act*, intended to bolster privacy, civil liberties, and civil rights protections with respect to the activities of DHS's Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) arm.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

The Committee examined the homeland security operations of the United States Secret Service and reviewed the agency's staffing model to determine whether it has adequate resources to meet its current and projected needs. The Committee also examined the Secret Service's lead role in planning and executing security operations for National Special Security Events, including the examining preparations for the 2019 United Nations General Assembly. Additionally, the Committee conducted oversight into whether the

agency is taking steps to address persistent concerns about hiring practices, promotion policies, and morale. In particular, the Committee examined and opposed the proposed transfer of the Secret Service to the Department of the Treasury based on concerns regarding the potential undermining of homeland security operations. In addition, the Committee examined the Secret Service's role in responding to constitutionally protected protest activity in Washington, D.C., in the summer of 2020. Finally, the Committee attempted to examine the costs incurred by the Secret Service to protect President Trump and his family members, but the Department failed to provide documents requested by the Committee.

EXTREMIST EXPLOITATION OF ONLINE PLATFORMS

The Committee examined extremist content on online platforms. In particular, the Committee examined the links between the website 8chan and acts of right-wing extremist violence; the role of artificial intelligence in conducting moderation of online extremist content; the efforts of large technology companies, including Facebook, YouTube, and Twitter, in moderating online extremist content on their platforms; and the growth and maturation of the Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism, an organization focused on combating online extremist content. In addition, Mr. Thompson introduced H.R. 4782, the *National Commission on Online Platforms and Homeland Security Act,* to address the proliferation of terrorist content on social media and other online platforms; and Mr. Rose introduced H.R. 5209, the Raising the Bar Act, to help hold social media companies accountable and stop the spread of terrorist content online.

CYBERSECURITY, INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION, AND INNOVATION

During the 116th Congress, the Committee conducted oversight of the cybersecurity, infrastructure protection, and science and technology activities of the Department.

CYBERSECURITY

Throughout the 116th Congress, the Subcommittee held a series of hearings and briefings to assess CISA's maturation into an operational component, as authorized the *Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency Act* (P.L. 115–278), and to examine the cybersecurity support CISA provides to both Federal agencies, State and local governments, and private sector critical infrastructure owners and operators. Notably, Committee Members worked in a bipartisan manner to secure a significant funding increase for CISA in FY2020, which marked an important step forward in right-sizing CISA's budget and supported increased deployment of the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation program, among other things. Additionally, the Committee held official activities on the cybersecurity of the transportation sector, emerging cyber threats, supply chain security, cyber workforce challenges, the cybersecurity posture of State and local governments, and the recommendations issued by the Cyberspace Solarium Commission. Committee Members worked in a bipartisan manner to enact into law many Cyber-

space Solarium Commission recommendations and to advocate for additional resources to support State and local cybersecurity efforts. The Committee held a series of hearings on election integrity.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

During the 116th Congress, the Committee considered multiple pieces of legislation and conducted rigorous oversight of CISA's efforts to protect critical infrastructure. In particular, the Committee held hearings on and extended the authorization of the Chemical Facility Antiterrorism Standards Program and sent numerous oversight letters pushing CISA to address the threats posed by precursor chemicals, as required by law. Additionally, the Committee held official activity to assess CISA's efforts to secure soft targets, including schools, and passed legislation to help CISA effectively leverage its Protective Security Advisors to secure critical infrastructure.

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

The Committee reviewed the Secretary of Homeland Security's determination regarding the appropriate placement for the FPS pursuant to H.R. 3359. The Committee held a hearing to discuss DHS's plans to transition FPS from CISA to the Management Directorate of the Department. In addition, the Committee requested two GAO reviews to examine the general management of FPS, including its personnel policies, training program, and oversight and management of Federal facility contract guard personnel.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE

The Committee conducted oversight of the coordination of homeland RDT&E within the Department and the adequacy of mission support provided by the Directorate to operational elements of the Department, state and local authorities, and the private sector. In particular, the Committee evaluated the Science and Technology Directorate's ability to identify and leverage small business capabilities to address homeland security and emergency response challenges, such as Telephoy Denial of Service attacks.

In the 116th Congress, the Committee conducted oversight of the Department's efforts to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism, natural disasters, and other major emergencies. In particular, the Committee focused on the ongoing COVID–19 pandemic national emergency.

PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

The Committee held hearings on FEMA's response and recovery efforts for declared disasters, including lessons learned from Hurricanes Maria, Irma, and Harvey, recovery efforts in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, effects on minority and underserved populations, and the impact of global warming on disasters. The Committee also reviewed first responders and state and local governments. The Committee also held hearings and sent oversight letters on the state of emergency management and improving FEMA's ability to respond to multiple disasters simultaneously, as well as giving scrutiny to FEMA's disaster preparedness and response con-

tracting in the wake of significant issues in past disasters. Additionally, the Committee conducted oversight of the Department's Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office's efforts through briefings and letters.

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND FIRST RESPONDERS

The Committee held hearings examining issues facing first responders, including FEMA's allocation and administration of grants to enhance the ability of state and local governments and emergency response providers to prevent, prepare for, respond to, mitigate, and recover from a terrorist attack or other disaster. The Committee continues to advocate for coordination of grant programs, facilitating state and local access to and obligation of funds, and ensuring appropriate distribution of grants at the state and local levels. Finally, the Committee received testimony and briefings on the Department's work with partners to support school safety.

COVID–19

The Committee conducted extensive oversight of the Federal response to the COVID–19 pandemic, particularly the role of FEMA in responding to the disaster and the effect of the outbreak on Department operations. Oversight occurred at Full Committee and Subcommittee, with 10 hearings, 11 Member briefings, and dozens of oversight letters. The Committee held some of the first congressional hearings on the matter and continued to conduct oversight as outlined in this report even while Congress unable to meet in person and ongoing to the present day.

DIVERSITY

In implementing the Oversight Plan, the Committee consistently examined how DHS' policies, programs, and actions affect diverse communities and people of varied backgrounds across our Nation. For example, the Committee examined the adequacy of Federal disaster programs for underserved communities; the effects of border wall construction on communities along the U.S.-Mexico border; TSA's treatment of transgendered individuals; the disparate outcomes of facial recognition technology on people of color; targeted violence against certain religious, racial, and ethnic groups; and the disproportionate effects of COVID–19 on people of color and economically disadvantaged individuals.

Understanding that homeland security affects all Americans, the Committee also endeavored to receive testimony from a diverse array of stakeholders in its oversight. Hearing from witnesses of various racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic backgrounds brings new perspectives to the Committee too often not heard in Washington, DC and is essential to the Committee's oversight of DHS and the Department's impacts on every American.

ADMINISTRATION REFUSAL TO COMPLY WITH COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT

It should be noted that the Committee fulfilled its oversight plan despite DHS repeatedly and willfully failing to comply with the Committee's requests and subpoenas, which impeded legitimate, Constitutionally mandated congressional oversight. In a letter dated December 21, 2019, Mr. Chad Wolf, who purportedly served as Acting Secretary of the Department for the last year of the Trump Administration, wrote to the Committee that he was committed "to be fully cooperative, open and transparent" with the Committee on Homeland Security. Unfortunately, throughout the 116th Congress, including during the entirety of Mr. Wolf's purported tenure, DHS was anything but cooperative, open, transparent, or responsive.

Instead, the Department repeatedly failed to comply with Committee subpoenas, and ignored the Committee's document requests, including requests for documents related to the coronavirus pandemic. In fact, Mr. Wolf failed to comply with a subpoena issued for his testimony to discuss worldwide threats facing the homeland.

In the absence of the information requested by the Committee, the Committee and indeed the Congress have little insight into the many troubling and apparently improper actions taken by the Department, both during Mr. Wolf's tenure and during that of prior Trump Administration officials. Key unanswered subpoenas and document requests are discussed in brief below.

Failure to Comply with Committee Subpoena for Documents Regarding Family Separations and Child Deaths

On November 20, 2019, following the Department's failure to produce all documents the Committee had first requested almost a year earlier, the Committee issued a subpoena requiring the production by noon on December 11, 2019, of documents pertaining to the separation of children from their parents and the care of children in the custody of CBP, including the treatment of two children who died in CBP custody.

During the 116th Congress, the Department failed to produce all documents responsive to this subpoena. The Committee's many questions about the Department's immoral family separation policies—among other issues—were left unanswered, particularly those surrounding the status of all separated children.

On March 3, 2020, the DHS Inspector General issued a report finding that "DHS estimated that Border Patrol agents separated 3,014 children from their families while the policy was in place," and "DHS also estimated it had completed 2,155 reunifications'" among this group of children—meaning that at the time the Inspector General's report was issued, 859 children had not been reunified with their parents.

Regarding DHS's estimate of the number of children separated from their parents by the Border Patrol, the Inspector General's report states: "We tried, but could not confirm the accuracy of Border Patrol's reported estimate that 3,014 children were separated during the policy period." After conducting its own review, the Inspector General found an additional 1,369 children "with potential fam-

ily relationships that were not accurately recorded by CBP, which could result in unrecorded family separations."

During a hearing at which Mr. Wolf appeared on March 3, 2020, Congresswoman Bonnie Watson Coleman asked numerous questions about the status of both the 859 children who remained separated from their families at the time the Inspector General's report was issued, as well as the additional 1,369 children that the Inspector General indicated may have been separated from their families. Although Mr. Wolf asserted that, "The Department has not lost any children," Mr. Wolf was unable to indicate the number of children from among either the group of 859 or the group of 1,369 who had not been reunified with their families, including the number who could not be reunified due to health and safety concerns.

Following the March 3 hearing, the Committee wrote to the Department seeking a status update on each child whose location was uncertain, but the Department never provided the information the Committee sought. Instead, the Department sent a letter in which it asserted that "the Committee's request for unique written updates of 859 children allegedly not reunited at the time of the Office of Inspector General's (OIG) report as well as another 1,369 children who were 'potentially separated from their families' cannot be accommodated at this time." The Department's letter further asserted that "even assuming the OIG's estimates were accurate, it would be unreasonable to expect DHS to be able to provide up to 2,228 unique current updates so expeditiously."

Failure to Comply with Subpoena for Documents Related to Exclusion of New York Residents from Trusted Traveler Programs

On October 9, 2020, the Committee issued a subpoena for documents pertaining to the inaccurate and misleading testimony that Department officials gave to the Committee regarding the Department's arbitrary, capricious, and politically motivated decision to bar New York residents from the Trusted Traveler programs. The subpoena required the production of all responsive documents by October 23, 2020, but the Department did not comply this subpoena—even though it was obvious from court filings that numerous documents responsive to this subpoena were in the Department's possession.

Requests for Documents Regarding Coronavirus Pandemic Were Ignored

During the 116th Congress, the United States faced an unprecedented global pandemic that killed hundreds of thousands of Americans. Recognizing that the pandemic severely strained Federal resources, the Committee sought only the most essential information regarding our nation's response—including state requests for and Federal distributions of personal protective equipment (PPE) and testing supplies—and yet the Committee received only cursory information and a handful of documents from DHS in reply to its correspondence.

For example, on March 23, 2020, the Committee sent a letter requesting basic information on the supplies and distribution of PPE, including copies of solicitations and contracts for masks and other

forms of PPE, medical supplies, and equipment. On April 28, the Committee received a letter from the Administrator of the FEMA that conveyed only nine contracts. This letter admitted that these contracts "do not represent the entirety of contracts that FEMA has issued for PPE." In fact, publicly available databases indicate that FEMA had issued nearly 200 contracts by April 27 that are coded as being related to COVID–19. Many of these contracts would presumably have been responsive to the Committee's request.

Separately, the Committee did not receive the documents requested in a letter sent jointly by the Chairman and Oversight and Reform Chairwoman Carolyn Maloney, on April 7, 2020, to Administrator Gaynor. This letter sought documents regarding requests from U.S. states, territories, and the District of Columbia for PPE, the distribution by the Federal government of PPE, and the role of Senior Advisor to the President Jared Kushner in FEMA's supply acquisition and distribution processes. The Committees wrote again on May 8 to renew the request that FEMA provide responsive documents by May 12. No documents were provided.

Additional Document Requests Were Ignored

Among other requests, the Department failed to provide documents requested by the Committee to enable Committee Members to conduct oversight of the:

- construction at the expense of U.S. taxpayers of an ineffective wall along the Southwest border;
- creation and deployment of the "Protecting American Communities Task Force" and the Department's true understanding of extremist involvement in protest activity;
- deployment of DHS personnel to Portland, Oregon;
- issuance by CBP of contracts for the construction of segments of wall along the Southwest border;
- the alleged abuse of detainees at the Irwin County Detention Center; and
- costs incurred by the Secret Service to protect President Trump and his family members.

Mr. Wolf Failed to Comply with Subpoena for His Testimony

In September 2020, the Committee issued a subpoena for Mr. Wolf's testimony at the Committee on Homeland Security's annual worldwide threats hearing after he reneged on his commitment to testify. It has been the long-standing practice of the Committee to convene this hearing, meant to inform Members about global terrorism threats to the homeland. Past Secretaries of Homeland Security, regardless of political party affiliation, have regularly participated in this hearing. The Committee also hoped to question Mr. Wolf about many of the outstanding document requests enumerated in this report. However, in an unprecedented rejection of the Committee's legitimate oversight, Mr. Wolf defied the Committee's subpoena and failed to appear at the hearing.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

COMMITTEE RULES COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

116TH CONGRESS

RULE I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(A) *Applicability of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives*.—The Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives (the "House") are the rules of the Committee on Homeland Security (the "Committee") and its subcommittees insofar as applicable.

(B) *Applicability to Subcommittees*.—Except where the terms "Full Committee" and "subcommittee" are specifically mentioned, the following rules shall apply to the Committee's subcommittees and their respective Chairmen and Ranking Minority Members to the same extent as they apply to the Full Committee and its Chairman and Ranking Minority Member.

(C) *Appointments by the Chairman*.—Clause 2(d) of Rule XI of the House shall govern the designation of a Vice Chairman of the Full Committee.

(D) *Conferences*.—The Chairman is authorized to offer a motion under clause 1 of Rule XXII of the Rules of the House whenever the Chairman considers it appropriate.

(E) *Committee Website*.—The Chairman shall maintain an official Committee web site for the purposes of furthering the Committee's legislative and oversight responsibilities, including communicating information about the Committee's activities to Committee Members, other Members, and the public at large. The Ranking Minority Member may maintain a similar web site for the same purposes. The official Committee web site shall display a link on its home page to the web site maintained by the Ranking Minority Member.

(F) *Activity Report*.— The Committee shall submit a report to the House on the activities of the Committee in accordance with House rule XI 1(d).

RULE II.—SUBCOMMITTEES.

(A) *Generally*.—The Full Committee shall be organized into the following six standing subcommittees and each shall have specific responsibility for such measures or matters as the Chairman refers to it:

(1) Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations

(2) Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation
(3) Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery
(4) Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism
(5) Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability
(6) Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security

(B) *Selection and Ratio of Subcommittee Members*.—The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee shall select their respective Members of each subcommittee. The ratio of Majority to Minority Members shall be comparable to the Full Committee, consistent with the party ratios established by the Majority party, except that each subcommittee shall have at least two more Majority Members than Minority Members.

(C) *Ex Officio Members*.—The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee shall be ex officio members of each subcommittee but are not authorized to vote on matters that arise before each subcommittee. The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee shall only be counted to satisfy the quorum requirement for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

(D) *Powers and Duties of Subcommittees*.—Except as otherwise directed by the Chairman of the Full Committee, each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive testimony, mark up legislation, and report to the Full Committee on all matters within its purview. Subcommittee Chairmen shall set hearing and meeting dates only with the approval of the Chairman of the Full Committee. To the greatest extent practicable, no more than one meeting and hearing should be scheduled for a given time.

RULE III.— SPECIAL COMMITTEE PANELS.

(A) *Designation*.—The Chairman of the Full Committee may designate a special panel of the Committee consisting of Members of the Committee to inquire into and take testimony on a matter or matters that warrant enhanced consideration, and to report to the Committee.

(B) *Party Ratios and Appointment*.—The chairman of a special panel shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Full Committee. The Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee may select a ranking minority member for a special panel and may appoint additional minority members, consistent with the ratio of the full committee. The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member may serve as ex officio members.

(C) *Duration*.—No special panel shall continue in existence for more than six months.

(D) *Jurisdiction*.—No panel shall have legislative jurisdiction.

RULE IV.—REGULAR MEETINGS.

(A) *Regular Meeting Date.*—The regular meeting date and time for the transaction of business of the Full Committee shall be at 10:00 a.m. on the first Wednesday that the House is in Session each month, unless otherwise directed by the Chairman.

(B) *Additional Meetings*.—At the discretion of the Chairman, additional meetings of the Committee may be scheduled for the consideration of any legislation or other matters pending before the Committee, or to conduct other Committee business. The Committee shall meet for such purposes pursuant to the call of the Chairman.

(C) *Consideration*.—Except in the case of a special meeting held under clause 2(c)(2) of House Rule XI, the determination of the business to be considered at each meeting of the Committee shall be made by the Chairman.

RULE V.—NOTICE AND PUBLICATION.

(A) *Notice*.—

(1) Hearings.—

(a) Pursuant to clause 2(g)(3) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Chairman of the Committee shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing before the Full Committee or subcommittee, which may not commence earlier than one week after such notice.

(b) However, a hearing may begin sooner than specified in (a) if the Chairman of the Committee, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, determines that there is good cause to begin such hearing sooner, or if the Committee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business. If such a determination is made, the Chairman shall make the announcement required under (a) at the earliest possible date. To the extent practicable, the names of all witnesses scheduled to appear at such hearing shall be provided to Members no later than 48 hours prior to the commencement of such hearing.

(2) Meetings.—

(a) The Chair shall announce the date, time, place and subject matter of any meeting, which may not commence earlier than the third calendar day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) on which Members have notice thereof except in the case of a special meeting called under clause 2(c)(2) of House Rule XI. These notice requirements may be waived if the Chairman with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, determines that there is good cause to begin the meeting sooner or if the Committee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business.

(b) At least 48 hours prior to the commencement of a meeting for the markup of legislation, or at the time of announcement of the meeting, if less than 48 hours under Rule V(A)(2), the text of such legislation to be marked up shall be provided to the Members, made publicly available in electronic form, and posted on the official Committee web site.

(c) Not later than 24 hours after concluding a meeting to consider legislation, the text of such legislation as ordered forwarded or reported, including any amendments adopted or defeated, shall be made publicly available in electronic form and posted on the official Committee web site.

(3) Briefings.—The Chairman shall provide notice of the date, time, place, and subject matter of a Member briefing. To the extent

practicable, a Member briefing shall not commence earlier than the third day on which Members have notice thereof.

(B) *Publication*.—House Rule XI 2(g)(3)(C) is hereby incorporated by reference.

RULE VI.—OPEN MEETINGS AND HEARINGS; BROADCASTING.

(A) *Open Meetings*.—

(1) All meetings and hearings of the Committee shall be open to the public including to radio, television, and still photography coverage, except as provided by Rule XI of the Rules of the House or when the Committee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by recorded vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security, compromise sensitive law enforcement information, tend to defame, degrade or incriminate a witness, or violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives.

(2) The Committee or Subcommittee may meet in executive session for up to five additional consecutive days of hearings if agreed to by the same procedure.

(B) *Broadcasting*.—Whenever any hearing or meeting conducted by the Committee is open to the public, the Committee shall permit that hearing or meeting to be covered by television broadcast, internet broadcast, print media, and still photography, or by any of such methods of coverage, in accordance with the provisions of clause 4 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House. Operation and use of any Committee operated broadcast system shall be fair and nonpartisan and in accordance with clause 4(b) of Rule XI and all other applicable rules of the Committee and the House. Priority shall be given by the Committee to members of the Press Galleries. Pursuant to clause 2(e) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee shall, to the greatest extent practicable, provide audio and video coverage of each hearing or meeting in a manner that allows the public to easily listen to and view the proceedings and shall maintain the recordings of such coverage in a manner that is easily accessible to the public.

(C) *Transcripts*.—A transcript shall be made of the testimony of each witness appearing before the Committee during a Committee hearing. All transcripts of meetings or hearings that are open to the public shall be made available.

RULE VII.—PROCEDURES FOR MEETINGS AND HEARINGS.

(A) *Opening Statements*.—At any meeting of the Committee, the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member shall be entitled to present oral opening statements of five minutes each. Other Members may submit written opening statements for the record. The Chairman presiding over the meeting may permit additional opening statements by other Members of the Full Committee or of that subcommittee, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member.

(B) *The Five-Minute Rule.*—The time any one Member may address the Committee on any bill, motion, or other matter under consideration by the Committee shall not exceed five minutes, and then only when the Member has been recognized by the Chairman, except that this time limit may be extended when permitted by unanimous consent.

(C) *Postponement of Vote*.—The Chairman may postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving any measure or matter or adopting an amendment and may resume proceedings on a postponed vote at any time after reasonable notice to Members by the Clerk or other designee of the Chairman. When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

(D) *Record*.—Members may have 10 business days to submit to the Chief Clerk of the Committee their statements for the record, and, in the case of a hearing, additional questions for the hearing record to be directed towards a witness at the hearing.

RULE VIII.—WITNESSES.

(A) *Questioning of Witnesses.*—

(1) Questioning of witnesses by Members will be conducted under the five-minute rule unless the Committee adopts a motion permitted by clause 2(j)(2) of House Rule XI.

(2) In questioning witnesses under the five-minute rule, the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member shall first be recognized. In a subcommittee meeting or hearing, the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee are then recognized. All other Members who are present before the commencement of the meeting or hearing will be recognized in the order of seniority on the Committee, alternating between Majority and Minority Members. Committee Members arriving after the commencement of the hearing shall be recognized in order of appearance, alternating between Majority and Minority Members, after all Members present at the beginning of the hearing have been recognized. To the extent practicable, each Member shall be recognized at least once before any Member is given a second opportunity to question a witness.

(3) The Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, or the Committee by motion, may permit a specified number of Members to question a witness for a period longer than five minutes, but the time allotted must be equally apportioned to the Majority party and the Minority and may not exceed one hour in the aggregate.

(4) The Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, or the Committee by motion, may permit Committee staff of the Majority and Minority to question a witness for a specified period of time, but the time allotted must be equally apportioned to the Majority and Minority staff and may not exceed one hour in the aggregate.

(B) *Minority Witnesses.*—House Rule XI 2 (j)(1) is hereby incorporated by reference.

(C) *Oath or Affirmation*.—The Chairman of the Committee or any Member designated by the Chairman, may administer an oath to any witness.

(D) *Statements by Witnesses*.—

(1) Consistent with the notice given, and to the greatest extent practicable, each witness shall submit a prepared or written statement for the record of the proceedings (including, where practicable, an electronic copy) with the Clerk of the Committee no less than 48 hours in advance of the witness's appearance before the Committee.

(2) In the case of a witness appearing in a non-governmental capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall include a curriculum vita and a disclosure of any Federal grants or contracts, or contracts or payments originating with a foreign government, received during the current calendar year or either of the two preceding calendar years by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness and related to the subject matter of the hearing. Such disclosures shall include the amount and source of each Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) related to the subject matter of the hearing, and the amount and country of origin of any payment or contract related to the subject matter jurisdiction of the hearing originating with a foreign government. Such statements, with the appropriate redactions to protect the privacy or security of the witness, shall be made publicly available in electronic form not later than one day after the witness appears.

RULE IX.—QUORUM.

Quorum Requirements.—Two Members shall constitute a quorum for purposes of taking testimony and receiving evidence. One-third of the Members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for conducting business, except for (1) reporting a measure or recommendation; (2) closing Committee meetings to the public, pursuant to Committee Rule IV; (3) any other action for which an actual majority quorum is required by any rule of the House of Representatives or by law. The Chairman's staff shall consult with the Ranking Minority Member's staff when scheduling meetings and hearings, to ensure that a quorum for any purpose will include at least one Minority Member of the Committee.

RULE X.—DECORUM.

(A) *Breaches of Decorum*.—The Chairman may punish breaches of order and decorum, by censure and exclusion from a hearing or meeting; and the Committee may cite the offender to the House for contempt.

(B) *Access to Dais*.—Access to the dais before, during, and after a hearing, markup, or other meeting of the Committee shall be limited to Members and staff of the Committee. Subject to availability of space on the dais, Committee Members' personal staff may be present on the dais during a hearing if their employing Member is seated on the dais and during a markup or other meeting if their employing Member is the author of a measure or amendment under consideration by the Committee, but only during the time

that the measure or amendment is under active consideration by the Committee, or otherwise at the discretion of the Chairman, or of the Ranking Minority Member for personal staff employed by a Minority Member.

(C) *Wireless Communications Use Prohibited*.—During a hearing, mark-up, or other meeting of the Committee, ringing or audible sounds or conversational use of cellular telephones or other electronic devices is prohibited in the Committee room.

RULE XI.—REFERRALS TO SUBCOMMITTEES.

Referral of Bills and Other Matters by Chairman.—Except for bills and other matters retained by the Chairman for Full Committee consideration, each bill or other matter referred to the Full Committee shall be referred by the Chairman to one or more subcommittees within two weeks of receipt by the Committee. In referring any measure or matter to a subcommittee, the Chair may specify a date by which the subcommittee shall report thereon to the Full Committee. Bills or other matters referred to subcommittees may be reassigned or discharged by the Chairman.

RULE XII.—SUBPOENAS; COUNSEL.

(A) *Authorization*.—The power to authorize and issue subpoenas is delegated to the Chairman of the Full Committee, as provided for under clause 2(m)(3)(A)(i) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member prior to issuing any subpoena under such authority. To the extent practicable, the Chairman shall consult with the Ranking Minority Member at least 24 hours in advance of a subpoena being issued under such authority, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and Federal holidays. The Chairman of the Full Committee shall notify Members of the Committee of the authorization and issuance of a subpoena under this rule as soon as practicable, but in no event later than one week after service of such subpoena.

(B) *Disclosure*.—Provisions may be included in a subpoena with the concurrence of the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee, or by the Committee, to prevent the disclosure of the Full Committee's demands for information when deemed necessary for the security of information or the progress of an investigation, including but not limited to prohibiting the revelation by witnesses and their counsel of Full Committee's inquiries.

(C) *Subpoena duces tecum*.—A subpoena duces tecum may be issued whose return to the Committee Clerk shall occur at a time and place other than that of a regularly scheduled meeting.

(D) *Counsel*.—When representing a witness or entity before the Committee in response to a document request, request for transcribed interview, or subpoena from the Committee, or in connection with testimony before the Committee at a hearing, counsel for the witness or entity must promptly submit to the Committee a notice of appearance specifying the following: (a) counsel's name, firm or organization, and contact information; and (b) each client represented by the counsel in connection with the proceeding. Submission of a notice of appearance constitutes acknowledgement that

counsel is authorized to accept service of process by the Committee on behalf of such client(s), and that counsel is bound by and agrees to comply with all applicable House and Committee rules and regulations.

(E) *Deposition Authority*.—Section 103 of H. Res 6 is hereby incorporated by reference.

RULE XIII.—COMMITTEE STAFF.

(A) *Generally*.—Committee staff members are subject to the provisions of clause 9 of House Rule X and must be eligible to be considered for routine access to classified information.

(B) *Staff Assignments*.—For purposes of these rules, Committee staff means the employees of the Committee, detailees, fellows, interns, or any other person engaged by contract or otherwise to perform services for, or at the request of, the Committee. All such persons shall be either Majority, Minority, or shared staff. The Chairman shall appoint, supervise, where applicable determine remuneration of, and may remove Majority staff. The Ranking Minority Member shall appoint, supervise, where applicable determine remuneration of, and may remove Minority staff. In consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, the Chairman may appoint, supervise, determine remuneration of and may remove shared staff that is assigned to service of the Committee. The Chairman shall certify Committee staff appointments, including appointments by the Ranking Minority Member, as required.

(C) *Divulgence of Information*.—Prior to the public acknowledgement by the Chairman or the Committee of a decision to initiate an investigation of a particular person, entity, or subject, no member of the Committee staff shall knowingly divulge to any person any information, including non-classified information, which comes into his or her possession by virtue of his or her status as a member of the Committee staff, if the member of the Committee staff has a reasonable expectation that such information may alert the subject of a Committee investigation to the existence, nature, or substance of such investigation, unless authorized to do so by the Chairman or the Committee.

RULE XIV.—CLASSIFIED AND CONTROLLED UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(A) *Security Precautions*.—Committee staff offices, including Majority and Minority offices, shall operate under strict security precautions administered by the Security Officer of the Committee. A security officer shall be on duty at all times during normal office hours. Classified documents and controlled unclassified information (CUI)—formerly known as sensitive but unclassified (SBU) information—may be destroyed, discussed, examined, handled, reviewed, stored, transported and used only in an appropriately secure manner in accordance with all applicable laws, executive orders, and other governing authorities. Such documents may be removed from the Committee's offices only in furtherance of official Committee business. Appropriate security procedures, as determined by the Chairman in consultation with the Ranking Minority

Member, shall govern the handling of such documents removed from the Committee's offices.

(B) *Temporary Custody of Executive Branch Material*.—Executive branch documents or other materials containing classified information in any form that were not made part of the record of a Committee hearing, did not originate in the Committee or the House, and are not otherwise records of the Committee shall, while in the custody of the Committee, be segregated and maintained by the Committee in the same manner as Committee records that are classified. Such documents and other materials shall be returned to the Executive branch agency from which they were obtained at the earliest practicable time.

(C) *Access by Committee Staff*.—Access to classified information supplied to the Committee shall be limited to Committee staff members with appropriate security clearances and a need-to-know, as determined by the Chairman or Ranking Minority Member, and under the direction of the Majority or Minority Staff Directors.

(D) *Maintaining Confidentiality*.—No Committee Member or Committee staff shall disclose, in whole or in part or by way of summary, to any person who is not a Committee Member or authorized Committee staff for any purpose or in connection with any proceeding, judicial or otherwise, any testimony given before the Committee in executive session except for purposes of obtaining an official classification of such testimony. Classified information and controlled unclassified information (CUI) shall be handled in accordance with all applicable laws, executive orders, and other governing authorities and consistently with the provisions of these rules and Committee procedures.

(E) *Oath*.—Before a Committee Member or Committee staff may have access to classified information, the following oath (or affirmation) shall be executed: I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will not disclose any classified information received in the course of my service on the Committee on Homeland Security, except as authorized by the Committee or the House of Representatives or in accordance with the Rules of such Committee or the Rules of the House. Copies of the executed oath (or affirmation) shall be retained by the Clerk of the Committee as part of the records of the Committee.

(F) *Disciplinary Action*.—The Chairman shall immediately consider disciplinary action in the event any Committee Member or Committee staff member fails to conform to the provisions of these rules governing the disclosure of classified or unclassified information. Such disciplinary action may include, but shall not be limited to, immediate dismissal from the Committee staff, criminal referral to the Justice Department, and notification of the Speaker of the House. With respect to Minority staff, the Chairman shall consider such disciplinary action in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member.

RULE XV.—COMMITTEE RECORDS.

(A) *Committee Records*.—House Rule XI 2(e) is hereby incorporated by reference.

(B) *Legislative Calendar*.—The Clerk of the Committee shall maintain a printed calendar for the information of each Committee

Member showing any procedural or legislative measures considered or scheduled to be considered by the Committee, and the status of such measures and such other matters as the Committee determines shall be included. The calendar shall be revised from time to time to show pertinent changes. A copy of such revisions shall be made available to each Member of the Committee upon request.

(C) *Members Right To Access*.—Members of the Committee and of the House shall have access to all official Committee Records. Access to Committee files shall be limited to examination within the Committee offices at reasonable times. Access to Committee Records that contain classified information shall be provided in a manner consistent with these rules.

(D) *Removal of Committee Records.*—Files and records of the Committee are not to be removed from the Committee offices. No Committee files or records that are not made publicly available shall be photocopied by any Member.

(E) *Executive Session Records*.—Evidence or testimony received by the Committee in executive session shall not be released or made available to the public unless authorized by the Committee, a majority being present. Such information may be made available to appropriate government personnel for purposes of classification. Members may examine the Committee's executive session records, but may not make copies of, or take personal notes from, such records.

(F) *Availability of Committee Records*.—The Committee shall keep a complete record of all Committee action including recorded votes and attendance at hearings and meetings. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of each amendment, motion, order, or other proposition, including the name of the Member who offered the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition, and the name of each Member voting for and each Member voting against each such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, as well as the names of those Members present but not voting. Such record shall be made available to the public at reasonable times within the Committee offices and also made publicly available in electronic form and posted on the official Committee web site within 48 hours of such record vote.

(G) *Separate and Distinct*.—All Committee records and files must be kept separate and distinct from the office records of the Members serving as Chairman and Ranking Minority Member. Records and files of Members' personal offices shall not be considered records or files of the Committee.

(H) *Disposition of Committee Records*.—At the conclusion of each Congress, non-current records of the Committee shall be delivered to the Archivist of the United States in accordance with Rule VII of the Rules of the House.

(I) *Archived Records*.—The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with Rule VII of the Rules of the House. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the Rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any member of the Committee. The Chairman

shall consult with the Ranking Minority Member on any communication from the Archivist of the United States or the Clerk of the House concerning the disposition of noncurrent records pursuant to clause 3(b) of the Rule.

RULE XVI.—COMMITTEE RULES.

(A) *Availability of Committee Rules in Electronic Form*.—House Rule XI 2(a) is hereby incorporated by reference.

(B) *Changes to Committee Rules*.—These rules may be modified, amended, or repealed by the Full Committee provided that a notice in writing of the proposed change has been given to each Member at least 48 hours prior to the meeting at which action thereon is to be taken and such changes are not inconsistent with the Rules of the House of Representatives.

APPENDIX II

Membership Changes

On January 4, 2019 Mr. Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi was elected as Chair and Mr. Mike Rogers of Alabama as Ranking Member pursuant to H. Res. 24 and 25, respectively.

Majority Members and Minority Members were elected to the Committee on January 23, 2019, pursuant to H. Res 67 and Res. 68, respectively.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi, *Chairman*

SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
DONALD M. PAYNE, Jr., New Jersey
KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
J. LUIS CORREA, California
XOCHITL TORRES SMALL, New Mexico
MAX ROSE, New York
LAUREN UNDERWOOD, Illinois
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan
EMANUEL CLEAVER, Missouri
AL GREEN, Texas
YVETTE D. CLARKE, New York
DINA TITUS, Nevada
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California
VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Florida

MIKE ROGERS, Alabama, *Ranking Member*
PETER T. KING, New York
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas
JOHN KATKO, New York
JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas
MARK WALKER, North Carolina
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
DEBBIE LESKO, Arizona
MARK GREEN, Tennessee
VAN TAYLOR, Texas
JOHN JOYCE, Pennsylvania
DAN CRENSHAW, Texas
MICHAEL GUEST, Mississippi

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CYBERSECURITY, INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION, AND INNOVATION HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE

CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana, *Chairman*

SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
LAUREN UNDERWOOD, Illinois
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*

JOHN KATKO, New York, *Ranking Member*
JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas
MARK WALKER, North Carolina
VAN TAYLOR, Texas
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND MARITIME SECURITY

J. LUIS CORREA, California, *Chairman*

EMANUEL CLEAVER, Missouri
DINA TITUS, Nevada
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California
VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Florida
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*

DEBBIE LESKO, Arizona, *Ranking Member*
JOHN KATKO, New York
JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas
MARK GREEN, Tennessee
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

DONALD M. PAYNE, New Jersey, *Chairman*

CEDRIC RICHMOND, Louisiana
MAX ROSE, New York
LAUREN UNDERWOOD, Illinois
AL GREEN, Texas
YVETTE D. CLARKE, New York
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
PETER T. KING, New York *Ranking Member*
JOHN JOYCE, Pennsylvania
DAN CRENSHAW, Texas
MICHAEL GUEST, Mississippi
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT, MANAGEMENT, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

XOCHITL TORRES SMALL, New Mexico, *Chairwoman*

DINA TITUS, Nevada
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
DAN CRENSHAW, Texas, *Ranking Member*
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
VAN TAYLOR, Texas
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERTERRORISM

MAX ROSE, New York, *Chairman*

SHELIA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
MARK WALKER, North Carolina, *Ranking Member*
PETER T. KING, New York
MARK GREENE, Tennessee
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON BORDER SECURITY, FACILITATION, AND OPERATIONS

KATHLEEN RICE, New York, *Chairwoman*

DONALD PAYNE, New Jersey
LOU CORREA, California
XOCHITL TORRES SMALL, New Mexico
AL GREEN, Texas
YVETTE CLARKE, New York
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana, *Ranking Member*
DEBBIE LESKO, Arizona
JOHN JOYCE, Pennsylvania
MICHAEL GUEST, Mississippi
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

On September 25, 2019, Mr. John Ratcliffe of Texas resigned as a Member of the Committee on Homeland Security. Mr. Dan Bishop of North Carolina was elected to the Committee on September 26, 2019, pursuant to H. Res. 598. The Membership was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi, *Chairman*

SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
DONALD M. PAYNE, Jr., New Jersey
KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
J. LUIS CORREA, California
XOCHITL TORRES SMALL, New Mexico
MAX ROSE, New York
LAUREN UNDERWOOD, Illinois
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan
EMANUEL CLEAVER, Missouri
AL GREEN, Texas
YVETTE D. CLARKE, New York
DINA TITUS, Nevada
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California
VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Florida
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama, *Ranking Member*
PETER T. KING, New York
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas
JOHN KATKO, New York
MARK WALKER, North Carolina
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
DEBBIE LESKO, Arizona
MARK GREEN, Tennessee
VAN TAYLOR, Texas
JOHN JOYCE, Pennsylvania
DAN CRENSHAW, Texas
MICHAEL GUEST, Mississippi
DAN BISHOP, North Carolina

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CYBERSECURITY, INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION, AND INNOVATION HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE

CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana, *Chairman*

SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
LAUREN UNDERWOOD, Illinois
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
JOHN KATKO, New York, *Ranking Member*
MARK WALKER, North Carolina
VAN TAYLOR, Texas
JOHN JOYCE, Pennsylvania
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND MARITIME SECURITY

J. LUIS CORREA, California, *Chairman*

EMANUEL CLEAVER, Missouri
DINA TITUS, Nevada
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California
VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Florida
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
DEBBIE LESKO, Arizona, Ranking Member
JOHN KATKO, New York
MARK GREEN, Tennessee
DAN BISHOP, North Carolina
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

DONALD M. PAYNE, New Jersey, *Chairman*

CEDRIC RICHMOND, Louisiana
MAX ROSE, New York
LAUREN UNDERWOOD, Illinois
AL GREEN, Texas
YVETTE D. CLARKE, New York
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
PETER T. KING, *Ranking Member*
JOHN JOYCE, Pennsylvania
DAN CRENSHAW, Texas
MICHAEL GUEST, Mississippi
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT, MANAGEMENT, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

XOCHITL TORRES SMALL, New Mexico, *Chairwoman*

DINA TITUS, Nevada
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
DAN CRENSHAW, Texas, *Ranking Member*
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
VAN TAYLOR, Texas
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERTERRORISM

MAX ROSE, New York, *Chairman*

SHELIA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
MARK WALKER, North Carolina, *Ranking Member*
PETER T. KING, New York
MARK GREENE, Tennessee
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON BORDER SECURITY, FACILITATION, AND OPERATIONS

KATHLEEN RICE, New York, *Chairwoman*

DONALD PAYNE, New Jersey
J. LOU CORREA, CALIFORNIA
XOCHITL TORRES SMALL, New Mexico
AL GREEN, Texas
YVETTE CLARKE, New York
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana, *Ranking Member*
DEBBIE LESKO, Arizona
JOHN JOYCE, Pennsylvania
MICHAEL GUEST, Mississippi
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

On January 15, 2020, Mr. Van Taylor of Texas resigned as a Member of the Committee on Homeland Security. Mr. Jefferson Van Drew of New Jersey was elected

to the Committee on January 16, 2020, pursuant to H. Res. 801. The Membership was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi, *Chairman*

SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode
CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
DONALD M. PAYNE, Jr., New Jersey
KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
J. LUIS CORREA, California
XOCHITL TORRES SMALL, New Mexico
MAX ROSE, New York
LAUREN UNDERWOOD, Illinois
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan
EMANUEL CLEAVER, Missouri
AL GREEN, Texas
YVETTE D. CLARKE, New York
DINA TITUS, Nevada
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California
VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Florida

MIKE ROGERS, Alabama, *Ranking Member*
PETER T. KING, New York
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas
JOHN KATKO, New York
MARK WALKER, North Carolina
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
DEBBIE LESKO, Arizona
MARK GREEN, Tennessee
JOHN JOYCE, Pennsylvania
DAN CRENSHAW, Texas
MICHAEL GUEST, Mississippi
DAN BISHOP, North Carolina
JEFFERSON VAN DREW, New Jersey

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CYBERSECURITY, INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION, AND INNOVATION HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE

CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana, *Chairman*

SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode
KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
LAUREN UNDERWOOD, Illinois
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*

JOHN KATKO, New York, *Ranking Member*
MARK WALKER, North Carolina
MARK GREEN, Tennessee
JOHN JOYCE, Pennsylvania
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND MARITIME SECURITY

J. LUIS CORREA, California, *Chairman*

EMANUEL CLEAVER, Missouri
DINA TITUS, Nevada
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California
VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Florida
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*

DEBBIE LESKO, Arizona, *Ranking Member*
JOHN KATKO, New York
DAN BISHOP, North Carolina
JEFFERSON VAN DREW, New Jersey
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

DONALD M. PAYNE, New Jersey, *Chairman*

CEDRIC RICHMOND, Louisiana
MAX ROSE, New York
LAUREN UNDERWOOD, Illinois
AL GREEN, Texas
YVETTE D. CLARKE, New York
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*

PETER T. KING, *Ranking Member*
DAN CRENSHAW, Texas
MICHAEL GUEST, Mississippi
DAN BISHOP, North Carolina
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT, MANAGEMENT, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

XOCHITL TORRES SMALL, New Mexico, *Chairwoman*

DINA TITUS, Nevada
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
DAN CRENSHAW, Texas, *Ranking Member*
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
JEFFERSON VAN DREW, New Jersey
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERTERRORISM

MAX ROSE, New York, *Chairman*

SHELIA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
MARK WALKER, North Carolina, *Ranking Member*
PETER T. KING, New York
MARK GREENE, Tennessee
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON BORDER SECURITY, FACILITATION, AND OPERATIONS

KATHLEEN RICE, New York, *Chairwoman*

DONALD PAYNE, New Jersey
J. LOU CORREA, California
XOCHITL TORRES SMALL, New Mexico
AL GREEN, Texas
YVETTE CLARKE, New York
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana, *Ranking Member*
DEBBIE LESKO, Arizona
JOHN JOYCE, Pennsylvania
MICHAEL GUEST, Mississippi
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

Mr. Mike Garcia of California was elected to the Committee on July 30, 2020, pursuant to H. Res. 1102. The Membership was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi, *Chairman*

SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
DONALD M. PAYNE, Jr., New Jersey
KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
J. LUIS CORREA, California
XOCHITL TORRES SMALL, New Mexico
MAX ROSE, New York
LAUREN UNDERWOOD, Illinois
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan
EMANUEL CLEAVER, Missouri
AL GREEN, Texas
YVETTE D. CLARKE, New York
DINA TITUS, Nevada
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Florida
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama, *Ranking Member*
PETER T. KING, New York
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas
JOHN KATKO, New York
MARK WALKER, North Carolina
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
DEBBIE LESKO, Arizona
MARK GREEN, Tennessee
JOHN JOYCE, Pennsylvania
DAN CRENSHAW, Texas
MICHAEL GUEST, Mississippi
DAN BISHOP, North Carolina
JEFFERSON VAN DREW, New Jersey
MIKE GARCIA, California
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CYBERSECURITY, INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION, AND INNOVATION HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE

LAUREN UNDERWOOD, Illinois, *Chairwoman*

SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
JOHN KATKO, New York, Ranking Member
MARK WALKER, North Carolina
MARK GREEN, Tennessee
JOHN JOYCE, Pennsylvania
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND MARITIME SECURITY

J. LUIS CORREA, California, *Chairman*

EMANUEL CLEAVER, Missouri
DINA TITUS, Nevada
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California
VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Florida
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
DEBBIE LESKO, Arizona, *Ranking Member*
JOHN KATKO, New York
DAN BISHOP, North Carolina
JEFFERSON VAN DREW, New Jersey
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

DONALD M. PAYNE, New Jersey, *Chairman*

MAX ROSE, New York
LAUREN UNDERWOOD, Illinois
AL GREEN, Texas
YVETTE D. CLARKE, New York
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
PETER T. KING, *Ranking Member*
DAN CRENSHAW, Texas
MICHAEL GUEST, Mississippi
DAN BISHOP, North Carolina
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT, MANAGEMENT, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

XOCHITL TORRES SMALL, New Mexico, *Chairwoman*

DINA TITUS, Nevada
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
DAN CRENSHAW, Texas, *Ranking Member*
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
JEFFERSON VAN DREW, New Jersey
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERTERRORISM

MAX ROSE, New York, *Chairman*

SHELIA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
MARK WALKER, North Carolina, *Ranking Member*
PETER T. KING, New York
MARK GREENE, Tennessee
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON BORDER SECURITY, FACILITATION, AND OPERATIONS

KATHLEEN RICE, New York, *Chairwoman*

DONALD PAYNE, New Jersey
LOU CORREA, California
XOCHITL TORRES SMALL, New Mexico
AL GREEN, Texas
YVETTE CLARKE, New York
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana, *Ranking Member*
DEBBIE LESKO, Arizona
JOHN JOYCE, Pennsylvania
MICHAEL GUEST, Mississippi
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama *(ex officio)*

APPENDIX III

List of Public Laws

Public Law	Date Approved	Bill	Title
116–2	Jan. 18, 2019	H.R. 251	*Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program Extension Act* To extend by 15 months the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.
116–22	June 24, 2019	S. 1379	*Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2019* Toreauthorize certain programs under the Public Health Service Act and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to public health security and all-hazards preparedness and response, and for other purposes.
116–64	Oct. 9, 2019	H.R. 1590	*Terrorist and Foreign Fighter Travel Exercise Act of 2019* To require an exercise related to terrorist and foreign fighter travel, and for other purposes.
116–92	Dec. 20, 2019	S. 1790	*National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020* To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.
116–93	Dec. 20, 2019	H.R. 1158	*Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020/DHS Cyber Incident Response Teams Act 0f 2019* Making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.
116–94	Dec. 20, 2019	H.R. 1865	*Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020* Making further consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.
116–108 ..	Jan. 24, 2020	H.R. 2476	*Securing American Nonprofit Organizations Against Terrorism Act of 2019* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide funding to secure nonprofit facilities from terrorist attacks, and for other purposes.
116–116 ..	Mar. 2, 2020	H.R. 504	*DHS Field Engagement Accountability Act* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Department of Homeland Security to develop an engagement strategy with fusion centers, and for other purposes.
116–122 ..	Mar. 3, 2020	S.2107 (H.R. 4482).	*Protecting America's Food and Agriculture Act of 2019* To increase the number of CBP Agriculture Specialists and support staff in the Office of Field Operations of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and for other purposes.
116–150 ..	July 22, 2020	S.4148	*A bill to extend the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes* To extend the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Public Law	Date Approved	Bill	Title
116–XXX ..	Dec. 23, 2020	H.R. 4761	*DHS Opioid Detection Resilience Act of 2019* To ensure U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers, agents, and other personnel have adequate synthetic opioid detection equipment, that the Department of Homeland Security has a process to update synthetic opioid detection capability, and for other purposes.
116–XXX ..	Dec. 27, 2020	H.R. 133	*Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021* Making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021, providing coronavirus emergency response and relief, and for other purposes.
116–XXX ..	Jan. 1, 2021	H.R. 6395	*National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021* To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

APPENDIX IV

Legislative Reports

H. Rpt. 116–22
H.R. 1598

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Rural and Remote Hiring and Retention Strategy Act Of 2019

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to issue a strategy to improve hiring and retention of U.S. Customs and Border Protection personnel in rural or remote areas, and for other purposes, with an amendment.

Filed March 28, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–23
H.R. 1639

CBP Workload Staffing Model Act

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to improve U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) identification of staffing needs, and for other purposes, with an amendment.

Filed March 28, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–24
H.R. 1589

CBRN Intelligence and Information Sharing Act of 2019

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

Filed March 28, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–25
H.R. 1593

Coordinating and Leveraging Activities for School Security Act

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish a school security coordinating council, and for other purposes, with an amendment.

Filed March 28, 2019.

H. Rpt. 116–26
H.R. 1433

Department of Homeland Security Morale, Recognition, Learning and Engagement Act of 2019

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to improve morale within the Department of Homeland Security workforce by conferring new responsibilities to the Chief Human Capital Officer, establishing an employee engagement steering committee, requiring action plans, and authorizing an annual employee award program, and for other purposes, with an amendment.

Filed March 28, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–27
H.R. 1590

Terrorist and Foreign Fighter Travel Exercise Act of 2019

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

Filed March 28, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–45
H.R. 1232

Rescinding DHS' Waiver Authority for Border Wall Act

To amend the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 to repeal certain waiver authority relating to the construction of new border barriers, and for other purposes.

Filed May 2, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–87
H.R. 542
Supporting Research and Development for First Responders Act
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory, and for other purposes.
Filed May 28, 2019

H. Rpt. 116 88
H.R. 2621
Homeland Security Assessment of Terrorists' Use of Ghost Guns Act
To direct the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security to develop and disseminate a threat assessment regarding terrorist use of ghost guns, and for other purposes.
Filed May 28, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–88, Pt. II
H.R. 2621
Homeland Security Assessment of Terrorists' Use of Ghost Guns Act
To direct the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security to develop and disseminate a threat assessment regarding terrorist use of ghost guns, and for other purposes.
Minority Report
Filed June 10, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–89
H.R. 1158
DHS Cyber Incident Response Teams Act of 2019
To authorize cyber incident response teams at the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.
Filed May 30, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–90
H.R. 2083
Homeland Procurement Reform Act
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 regarding the procurement of certain items related to national security interests for Department of Homeland Security frontline operational components, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
Filed May 30, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–91
H.R. 2383
Secure Communities and Safe Schools Act
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to prohibit the expenditure of certain grant funds to purchase firearms, and for other purposes.
Filed May 30, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–92
H.R. 2476
Securing American Nonprofit Organizations Against Terrorism Act of 2019
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide funding to secure nonprofit facilities from terrorist attacks, and for other purposes.
Filed May 30, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–93
H.R. 2539
Strengthening Local Transportation Security Capabilities Act of 2019
To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to prioritize the assignment of certain officers and intelligence analysts from the Transportation Security Administration and the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security to locations with participating State, local, and regional fusion centers in jurisdictions with a high-risk surface transportation asset in order to enhance the security of such assets, including by improving timely sharing of classified information regarding terrorist and other threats, and for other purposes.
Filed May 30, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–94
H.R. 2589
Unifying DHS Intelligence Enterprise Act
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish a homeland intelligence doctrine for the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
Filed May 30, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–95 H.R. 2590	*DHS Overseas Personnel Enhancement Act of 2019* To require a Department of Homeland Security overseas personnel enhancement plan, and for other purpose, with an amendment. Filed May 30, 2019.
H. Rpt. 116–96 H.R. 2609	*DHS Acquisition Review Board Act of 2019* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Acquisition Review Board in the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes. Filed May 30, 2019
H. Rpt. 116–163, Pt. 1 H.R. 2203	*Homeland Security Improvement Act* To increase transparency, accountability, and community engagement within the Department of Homeland Security, provide independent oversight of border security activities, improve training for agents and officers of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and for other purposes, with an amendment. Filed July 19, 2019
H. Rpt. 116–187 H.R. 3246	*Traveling Parents Screening Consistency Act of 2019* To require GAO review of certain TSA screening protocols, and for other purposes. Filed August 27, 2019
H. Rpt. 116–188 H.R. 3320	*Securing the Homeland Security Supply Chain Act of 2019* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to implement certain requirements for information relating to supply chain risk, and for other purposes, with an amendment. Filed August 27, 2019
H. Rpt. 116–189 H.R. 3526	*Counter Terrorist Network Act* To authorize certain counter terrorist networks activities of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and for other purposes. Filed August 27, 2019
H. Rpt. 116–190 H.R. 3413	*DHS Acquisition Reform Act of 2019* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for certain acquisition authorities for the Under Secretary of Management of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, with an amendment. Filed August 30, 2019
H. Rpt. 116–191 H.R. 3675	*Trusted Traveler Reconsideration and Restoration Act of 2019* To require a review of Department of Homeland Security trusted traveler programs, and for other purposes. Filed August 30, 2019.
H. Rpt. 116–192 H.R. 3694	*Helping Families Fly Act of 2019* To require the Transportation Security Administration to implement training for frontline Administration personnel regarding the screening of pregnant women and families with young children at passenger screening checkpoints, and for other purposes. Filed August 30, 2019
H. Rpt. 116–193 H.R. 3710	*Cybersecurity Vulnerability Remediation Act* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for the remediation of cybersecurity vulnerabilities, and for other purposes. Filed August 30, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–194
H.R. 3722

Joint Task Force to Combat Opioid Trafficking Act of 2019

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize a Joint Task Force to enhance integration of the Department of Homeland Security's border security operations to detect, interdict, disrupt, and prevent narcotics, such as fentanyl and other synthetic opioids, from entering the United States, and for other purposes.

Filed August 30, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–195
H.R. 3318

Emerging Transportation Security Threats Act of 2019

To require the Transportation Security Administration to establish a task force to conduct an analysis of emerging and potential future threats to transportation security, and for other purposes, with an amendment.

Filed August 30, 2019.

H. Rpt. 116–201
H.R. 3691

TSA Reaching Across Nationalities, Societies, and Languages to Advance Traveler Education Act

To require the TSA to develop a plan to ensure that TSA material disseminated in major airports can be better understood by more people accessing such airports, and for other purposes.

Filed September 11, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–203
H.R. 3356

Veterans Expedited TSA Screening Safe Travel Act

To provide PreCheck to certain severely injured or disabled veterans, and for other purposes,

Filed September 12, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–213
H.R. 3016

Domestic and International Terrorism Documentation and Analysis of Threats in America Act

To require a joint domestic terrorism report, establish within the Department of Homeland Security a National Center for the Study of Domestic Terrorism, authorize research within the Department of Homeland Security on current trends in domestic terrorism, with an amendment.

Filed September 19, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–211
H.R. 3525

U.S. Border Patrol Medical Screening Standards Act

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to direct the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to establish uniform processes for medical screening of individuals interdicted between ports of entry, and for other purposes, with an amendment.

Filed September 28, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–279
H.R. 3699

Pipelines Security Act

To codify the Transportation Security Administration's responsibility relating to securing pipelines against cybersecurity threats, acts of terrorism, and other nefarious acts that jeopardize the physical security or cybersecurity of pipelines.

Filed November 12, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–298
H.R. 3469

Covert Testing and Risk Mitigation Improvement Act of 2019

To direct the Transportation Security Administration to carry out covert testing and risk mitigation improvement of aviation security operations, and for other purposes.

Filed November 19, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–299
H.R. 4402

Inland Waters Security Review Act

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct an inland waters threat analysis, and for other purposes.

Filed November 19, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–300
H.R. 4713
Department of Homeland Security Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Act
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make certain improvements in the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
Filed November 19, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–301
H.R. 4753
Drone Origin Security Enhancement Act
To prohibit the Secretary of Homeland Security from operating or procuring foreign-made unmanned aircraft systems, and for other purposes.
Filed November 19, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–308
H.R. 3669
Weatherizing Infrastructure in the North and Terrorism Emergency Readiness Act of 2019
To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a collective response to a terrorism exercise that includes the management of cascading effects on critical infrastructure during times of extreme cold weather, and for other purposes.
Filed November 22, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–309
H.R. 4432
Protecting Critical Infrastructure Against Drones and Emerging Threats Act
To require the Department of Homeland Security to prepare a terrorism threat assessment relating to unmanned aircraft systems, and for other purposes.
Filed November 22, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–310
H.R. 4727
Department of Homeland Security Mentor-Protégé Program Act of 2019
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish a mentor-protégé program, and for other purposes.
Filed November 22, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–318, Pt. I
H.R. 4739
Synthetic Opioid Exposure Prevention and Training Act
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to protect U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers, agents, other personnel, and canines against potential synthetic opioid exposure, and for other purposes.
Filed December 3, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–319, Pt. I
H.R. 4761
DHS Opioid Detection Resilience Act of 2019
To ensure U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers, agents, and other personnel have adequate synthetic opioid detection equipment, that the Department of Homeland Security has a process to update synthetic opioid detection capability, and for other purposes.
Filed December 3, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–341, Pt. I
H.R. 3256
Protecting and Securing Chemical Facilities from Terrorist Attacks Act of 2019
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to re-authorize and improve the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
Filed December 12, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–356
H.R. 3787
DHS Countering Unmanned Aircraft Systems Coordinator Act
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish in the Department of Homeland Security an Unmanned Aircraft Systems Coordinator, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
Filed December 18, 2019

H. Rpt. 116–370
H.R. 2932
Homeland Security for Children Act
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to ensure that the needs of children are considered in homeland security planning, and for other purposes.
Filed January 8, 2020.

H. Rpt. 116–375
H.R. 4737

Department of Homeland Security Climate Change Research Act

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Under Secretary for Science and Technology of the Department of Homeland Security to research and evaluate existing Federal research regarding approaches to mitigate climate change on homeland security to identify areas for further research within the Department, research and develop approaches to mitigate the consequences of climate change on homeland security, and for other purposes, with an amendment.

Filed January 10, 2020

H. Rpt. 116–393, Pt. I
H.R. 1494

Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUS) Homeland Security Partnerships Act

To strengthen partnerships between historically Black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions and the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, with an amendment.

Filed February 6, 2020

H. Rpt. 116–394
H.R. 5273

Securing America's Ports Act

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop a plan to increase to 100 percent the rates of scanning of commercial and passenger vehicles entering the United States at land ports of entry along the border using large-scale non-intrusive inspection systems to enhance border security, and for other purposes, with an amendment.

Filed February 6, 2020

H. Rpt. 116–398, Pt. I
H.R. 1140

Rights for Transportation Security Officers Act of 2020

To enhance the security operations of the Transportation Security Administration and stability of the transportation security workforce by applying the personnel system under title 5, United States Code, to employees of the Transportation Security Administration who provide screening of all passengers and property, with an amendment.

Filed February 21, 2020

H. Rpt. 116–398, Pt. II
H.R. 1140

Rights for Transportation Security Officers Act of 2020

This supplemental report shows changes in existing law made by the bill (H.R. 1140), as reported, which was not included in part 1 of the report submitted by the Committee on Homeland Security on February 21, 2020

Filed February 26, 2020

H. Rpt. 116–471, Part I
H.R. 5828

DHS Illicit Cross-Border Tunnel Defense Act

To support remediation of illicit cross-border tunnels, and for other purposes, with an amendment.

Filed August 7, 2020

H. Rpt. 116–475
H.R. 5822

Homeland Security Acquisition Professional Career Program Act

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish an acquisition professional career program, and for other purposes, with an amendment.

Filed August 14, 2020

H. Rpt. 116–476 H.R. 5780	*Safe Communities Act of 2020* To enhance stakeholder outreach to and operational engagement with owners and operators of critical infrastructure and other relevant stakeholders by the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to bolster security against acts of terrorism and other homeland security threats, including by maintaining a clearinghouse of security guidance, best practices, and other voluntary content developed by the Agency or aggregated from trusted sources, and for other purposes, with an amendment. Filed August 14, 2020
H. Rpt. 116–478 H.R. 5823	*State and Local Cybersecurity Improvement Act* To establish a program to make grants to States to address cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats to information systems of State, local, Tribal, or territorial governments, and for other purposes, with an amendment. Filed August 18, 2020
H. Rpt. 116–498, Pt. I H.R. 5804	*DHS Blue Campaign Enhancement Act* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance the Blue Campaign of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, with an amendment. Filed September 11, 2020
H. Rpt. 116–471, Pt. II H.R. 5828	*DHS Illicit Cross-Border Tunnel Defense Act* This supplemental report shows the adopted legislative text (as amended) with respect to the bill (H.R.5828), as reported, that was incorrectly included in part 1 of the report submitted on August 7, 2020. Filed December 10, 2020
H. Rpt. 116–683, Pt. I H.R. 4782	*National Commission on Online Platforms and Homeland Security Act* To establish a national commission on online platforms and homeland security, and for other purposes. Filed December 21, 2020

APPENDIX V

Presidential Messages, Executive Communications, Memorials, and Petitions

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

Executive Communication 819

April 29, 2019—Letter from Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Final Emergency Interim Report CBP Families and Children Care Panel, April 16, 2019.

Executive Communication 942

May 8, 2019—Letter from Assistant for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting twelve legislative proposals that support the President's Fiscal Year 2020 Budget request for the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Executive Communication 1294

June 12, 2019—Letter from Chief, Border Security Regulations Branch, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland, transmitting the Department's final rule—Conforming Amendments to the U.S. Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Business Travel Card Program Regulations [CBP Dec. 19–05] (RIN: 1651–AB24) received June 6, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Pub L. 104–121{ 251; (110 Stat. 868).

Executive Communication 1419

June 24, 2019—Letter from Chief, Border Security Regulations Branch, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland, transmitting the Department's final rule—Flights to and from Cuba [Docket No.: USCBP–2016–0015] (RIN: 1651–AB10) received June 20, 2019, pursuant 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Pub L. 104–121{ 251; (110 Stat. 868).

Executive Communication 1467

June 27, 2019—Letter from Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties: Semiannual Report to Congress, Third and Fourth Quarters, FY 2018 (April 1, 2018—September 30, 2018), pursuant to 6 U.S.C. 345(b); and 42 U.S.C. 2000ee–1.

Executive Communication 1512

July 12, 2019—Letter from Assistant for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting draft legislation to provide the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Agency with the authority it needs to identify and mitigate cybersecurity vulnerabilities within our nation's critical infrastructure.

Executive Communication 1964

August 27, 2019—Letter from Acting Deputy Assistant Director, Office of Policy and Planning, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Major final rule—Apprehension, Processing, Care, and Custody of Alien Minors and Unaccompanied Alien Children (RIN: 1653–AA75; 0970–AC42] received August 20, 2019, pursuant 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Pub L. 104–121{ 251; (110 Stat. 868).

Executive Communication 2878

November 8, 2019—Letter from Chief Privacy Officer, Acting, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Privacy Office 2019 Annual Report to Congress, pursuant to 6 U.S.C. 142(a)(6); Pub. L. 107–296, Sec. 222(a)(6) (as amended by Pub. L. 108–458,} 8305); (118 Stat. 3868).

Executive Communication 3050

November 20, 2019—Letter from Chief Privacy Officer, Acting, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Privacy Office 2018 Data Mining Report to Congress, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2000ee–3(c)(1); Pub. L. 110–53, {804(c)(1); (121 Stat. 363).

Executive Communication 3686

February 2, 2020—Letter from Chief Privacy Officer, Acting, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Privacy Office Fiscal Year 2019 Second Semiannual Report to Congress for the period April 1, through September 30, 2019.

Executive Communication 4161

March 19, 2020—Letter from Deputy Chief Counsel for Regulations and Security Standards, Office of the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Major final rule—Security Training for Surface Transportation Employees [Docket No.: TSA–2015–0001] (RIN: 1652–AA55) received March 12, 2020, pursuant 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Pub L. 104–121{ 251; (110 Stat. 868).

Executive Communication 4531

June 18, 2020—Letter from Chief, Trade and Commercial Regulations Branch, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Announcement of Vessel Manifest Confidentiality Online Application and Update of Mailing and Email Addresses for Submission of Vessel Manifest Confidentiality Certifications (RIN: 1651–AB36) received May 28, 2020, pursuant 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Pub L. 104–121{ 251; (110 Stat. 868).

Executive Communication 4615

June 29, 2020—Letter from Deputy Chief of Staff, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Disclosure of Information in Litigation received June 12, 2020, pursuant 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Pub L. 104–121{ 251; (110 Stat. 868).

Executive Communication 5269

September 14, 2020—Letter from Chief Privacy Officer and Chief FOIA Officer, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Privacy Office Fiscal Year 2020 Semiannual Report to Congress for the period October 1, through March 31, 2020.

Executive Communication 5407

October 2, 2020—Letter from Chief Privacy Officer and Chief FOIA Officer, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Privacy Office's Social Security Number Fraud Prevention Act Report to Congress for 2020.

MEMORIALS

Memorial 8

March 14, 2019—Memorial of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, relative to House Resolution No. 122, commending and supporting the President of the United States and his decision to secure our borders by declaring a national emergency and commending and thanking the men and women of the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

Memorial 28

April 18, 2019—Memorial of the Senate of the State of Texas, relative to Senate Resolution No. 535, expressing dissatisfaction with the United States Congress' inadequate efforts to fully fund the operational security of the Texas-Mexico international border.

Memorial 56

May 20, 2019—Memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, relative to Senate Resolution 114, urging Congress to pass funding legislation that will secure the southern border of the United States.

Memorial 120

July 23, 2019—Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah, relative to House Resolution 3, urging a humane response to the humanitarian crises at the U.S.-Mexico border.

PETITIONS

Petition 35

August 2, 2019—Petition of Mr. Gregory D. Watson, a citizen of Austin, TX, relative to urging Congress to enact legislation that would earmark for the construction and maintenance of physical barriers between the United States, and nations with which the United States shares land borders, the monetary proceeds generated

from the disposition of seized or forfeited assets once used as accessories in the commission of crimes which were in violation of Federal law.

APPENDIX VI

Committee Staff

MAJORITY STAFF

Hope E. Goins, *Staff Director*
Melissa Alvarado, *Professional Staff Member*
Brooke Barker, *Digital Director*
Moira Bergin, *Subcommittee Director and Counsel, Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation*
Lisa Canini, *Subcommittee Director, Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability*
Alexandra Carnes, *Subcommittee Director, Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations*
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Marcus Clark, *Security Director*
Rosaline Cohen, *Chief Counsel*
Kenyatta Collins, *Staff Assistant*
Adam Comis, *Communications Director*
Lydia Dennett, *Professional Staff Member*
Aryn C. Ehlow, *Professional Staff Member*
Alice Hayes, *Research Assistant*
Claytrice Henderson, *Research Assistant*
Leon Horton, IV, *Legislative Counsel*
Christian M. Hollowell, *Legislative and Executive Assistant*
Jenna Hopkins, *Professional Staff Member*
Nzinga Dyson, *Legislative Counsel*
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Camisha Johnson, *Professional Staff Member*
Laura Kupe, *Counsel*
Andrea Lee, *Policy Advisor*
Lucinda Lessley, *Senior Advisor*
Geremiah Lofton, *Subcommittee Clerk*
Devin Lynch, *Professional Staff Member*
Alex Marston, *Subcommittee Director, Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security*
Brieana Marticorena, *Professional Staff Member*
Lauren McClain, *Subcommittee Director, Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response and Recovery*
Ethan McClelland, *Parliamentarian*
Earvin Miers, *Scheduler*
Jessica Myers, *Deputy Press Secretary*
Alison Northrop, *Oversight Director*
Jonathan Parnes, *Counsel*
Sandeep Avinash Prasanna, *Subcommittee Director and Counsel, Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism*

Charles Shaw, *Professional Staff*
Alicia Smith, *Counsel*
Jack Solano, *Counsel*
Stephen Williams, *Professional Staff Member*
Matthew Wein, *Professional Staff Member*

MINORITY STAFF

Chris Vieson, *Staff Director*
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Kathleen Crooks Flynn, *Deputy General Counsel/Subcommittee Director, Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Accountability*
Geoffrey Gosselin, *Deputy Staff Director*
Michael Kirlin, *Deputy Staff Director*
Kyle Klein, *Subcommittee Director, Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security*
Kathleen Loden, *Deputy Staff Director*
Forrest McConnell, IV, *General Counsel*
Sarah Moxley, *Subcommittee Director, Subcommittee on Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation*
Kyle Noyes, *Professional Staff Member*
Katherine Pointer, *Director of Member Services*
Michaela Sundermann, *Press Secretary*
Emily Trapani, *Subcommittee Director, Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations*
Sydney White, *Counsel*

SHARED COMMITTEE STAFF

Natalie Nixon, *Chief Administrative Officer*
Ashleigh Phillips, *Clerk*

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Charles Carithers, *Professional Staff Member*
Wendy Clerinx, *Professional Staff Member*
Ike Hajinazarian, *Deputy Press Secretary*
Brandon Jones, *Professional Staff Member*
Taylor Jones, *Subcommittee Clerk*
Kyle McFarland, *Security Director*
Amanda Mims, *Office Manager*
Nicole Tisdale, *Subcommittee Director and Counsel, Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism*
Emmanuel Vega, *Digital Director*
Joel Walsh, *Professional Staff Member*

FORMER MINORITY STAFF

Mandy Bowers, *Subcommittee Director, Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism*

Nicole Hager, *Press Secretary*
Colin Meehan, *Professional Staff Member*
Joshua Ronk, *Professional Staff Member*

FORMER SHARED COMMITTEE STAFF

Marc Johnson, *Clerk*
Nick Johnson, *Clerk*

APPENDIX VII

Witnesses

—A—

ADAMS, MICHAEL, Secretary of State, Commonwealth of Kentucky.
- FULL, Aug. 28, 2020, "Protecting America's Democracy: Ensuring Every Vote Counts."

ALBENCE, MATTHEW T., Acting Director, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- BSFO, May 9, 2019, "A Review of the FY 2020 Budget Request for U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services."

ALBERT, SYLVIA, Director of Voting and Elections, Common Cause.
- CIPI, Aug. 4, 2020, "Secure, Safe, and Auditable: Protecting the Integrity of the 2020 Elections."

ALLEN, JOHN R., General (USMC-Ret.), Sub-Chair, Subcommittee on the Prevention of Targeted Violence Against Faith-based Communities, Homeland Security Advisory Council, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- IC, Jan. 15, 2020, "Confronting the Rise in Anti-Semitic Domestic Terrorism."

ALVAREZ, NAYDA, Private Landowner, La Rosita, Texas.
- BSFO, Feb. 27, 2020, "Examining the Effect of the Border Wall on Private and Tribal Landowners."

ANDERSON, NATHAN, Acting Director, Homeland Security & Justice, U.S. Government Accountability Office.
- FULL, Feb. 27, 2019, "Securing Our Nation's Chemical Facilities: Building on the Progress of the CFATS Program."

ANZALDUA, REY, Private Landowner, Granjeno, Texas.
- BSFO, Feb. 27, 2020, "Examining the Effect of the Border Wall on Private and Tribal Landowners."

AZELTON, AUNDREA, Chief Deputy, Randolph County Sheriff's Office, Asheboro, North Carolina.
- IC, Oct. 28, 2019, field hearing in Greensboro, North Carolina, "Tackling Human Trafficking: Assessing Federal, State and Local Information Sharing Efforts."

—B—

BADANES, GINNY, Director, Strategic Projects, Defending Democracy Program, Microsoft.
- CIPI, Nov. 19, 2019, "The Road to 2020: Defending Against Election Interference."

BAILEY, ANGELA, Chief Human Capital Officer, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- OMA, Jan. 14, 2020, "Seventeen Years Later: Why is Morale at DHS Still Low."

- OMA, Feb. 27, 2020, "Building a Diverse and Inclusive Workforce to Meet the Homeland Security Mission."

BALLARD, TIM, Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Operation Underground Railroad.
- BSFO, Mar. 26, 2019, "The Department of Homeland Security's Family Separation Policy: Perspectives from the Border."

BARELA, JOHN, Chief Executive Officer, The Borderplex Alliance.
- BSFO, Apr. 30, 2019, "The Impacts of Trump Policies on Border Communities."

BARNES, VICTORIA EMERSON, Executive Vice President for Public Affairs and Policy, U.S. Travel Association.
- TMS, Jun. 18, 2020, "Climbing Again: Stakeholder Views on Resuming Air Travel in the COVID–19 Era."

BEIRICH, HEIDI, Ph.D., Co-Founder and Executive Vice President, Global Project Against Hate and Extremism.
- IC, Jul. 16, 2020, "Assessing the Threat from Accelerationists and Militia Extremists."

BENJAMIN, GEORGES C., MD, Executive Director, American Public Health Association.
- EPRR, Jul. 10, 2020, "Management Pandemic Response: Confronting the Unequal Impacts of COVID–19."

BENSON, JOCELYN, Secretary of State, State of Michigan.
- FULL, Aug. 28, 2020, "Protecting America's Democracy: Ensuring Every Vote Counts."

BERGEN, PETER, Vice President, Global Strategies & Fellows, New America.
- FULL, Sep. 10, 2019, "Global Terrorism: Threats to the Homeland, Part I."

BICKERT, MONIKA, Head of Global Policy Management, Facebook.
- FULL, Jun. 26, 2019, "Examining Social Media Companies" Efforts to Counter Online Terror Content and Misinformation."

BLAZE, MATT, McDevitt Chair of Computer Science and Law, Georgetown University.
- CIPI, Nov. 19, 2019, "The Road to 2020: Defending Against Election Interference."

BOTTOMS, KEISHA LANCE, Mayor, Atlanta, Georgia.
- CIPI, Jun. 25, 2019, "Cybersecurity Challenges for State and Local Governments: Assessing How the Federal Government Can Help."

BOYD, KELLY, Access and Functional Needs Planner, Preparedness Bureau/Emergency Management Section, New Jersey Office of Emergency Management.
- EPRR, Jul. 23, 2019, field hearing in Jersey City, New Jersey, "Protecting Every Citizen: Assessing Emergency Preparedness for Underserved Populations."

BRANÉ, MICHELLE, Director for Migrant Rights and Justice, Women's Refugee Commission.
- BSFO, Mar. 26, 2019, "The Department of Homeland Security's Family Separation Policy: Perspectives from the Border."

BRAUN, JAKE, Executive Director, Cyber Policy Initiative.
- FULL, Feb. 13, 2019, "Defending Our Democracy: Building Partnerships to Protect America's Elections."

BRENNAN, BRIDGET G., Special Narcotics Prosecutor, Office of the Special Narcotics Prosecutor, New York, New York.
- IC & BSFO, Jul. 25, 2019, "Homeland Security Implications of the Opioid Crisis."

BRYAN, WILLIAM, Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Under Secretary, Science and Technology Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- CIPI, Apr. 30, 2019, "Resourcing DHS' Cybersecurity and Innovation Missions: A Review of the Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Request for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency and the Science and Technology Directorate."

BUCCHERE, LOUIS V., Commanding Officer, Emergency Management Section, New Jersey State Police.
- EPRR, Mar. 13, 2019, "Improving the Federal Response: Perspectives on the State of Emergency Management."
- EPRR, Jul. 23, 2019, field hearing in Jersey City, New Jersey, "Protecting Every Citizen: Assessing Emergency Preparedness for Underserved Populations."

BUCHANAN, BEN, Senior Faculty Fellow, Assistant Teaching Professor, Center for Security and Emerging Technology, Mortara Center, Georgetown University.
- I&C, Jun. 25, 2019, "Artificial Intelligence and Counterterrorism: Possibilities and Limitations."
- CIPI, Oct. 22, 2019, "Preparing for the Future: An Assessment of Emerging Cyber Threats."

BURKE, KEVIN, President and Chief Executive Officer, Airports Council International-North America.
- TMS, Jun. 18, 2020, "Climbing Again: Stakeholder Views on Resuming Air Travel in the COVID–19 Era."

—C—

CALDAS, ASTRID, Senior Climate Scientist, Union of Concerned Scientists.
- EPRR, Apr. 9, 2019, "Assessing the Homeland Security Impacts of a Changing Climate."

CHILTON, JIM, Private Landowner, Arivaca, Arizona.
- BSFO, Feb. 27, 2020, "Examining the Effect of the Border Wall on Private and Tribal Landowners."

CILLUFO, FRANK J., Director, McCrary Institute for Cyber and Critical Infrastructure, Auburn University.
- CIPI, Jun. 25, 2019, "Cybersecurity Challenges for State and Local Governments: Assessing How the Federal Government Can Help."

COFFEY, LUKE, Director, Douglas and Sarah Allison Center for Foreign Policy, The Heritage Foundation.
- TMS, Sep. 19, 2019, "The Northern Northern Border: Homeland Security Priorities in the Arctic, Part I."

COGSWELL, PATRICIA F.S., Acting Deputy Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- TMS, Oct. 29, 2019, "One Year Later: Implementation of the TSA Modernization Act."

CONROY, DONALD, Director, National Targeting Center, Passenger Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.
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DAVIS, GREG, Academy Training Coordinator, Texas Department of Public Safety.
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DI PIETRO, JOSEPH R. Chief Technology Officer, U.S. Secret Service, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
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HULTQUIST, JOHN, Director, Intelligence Analysis, FireEye.
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JOHNSON, CLIFF, Director, MacArthur Justice Center.
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KLAIN, RON, Former White House Ebola Response Coordinator.
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KLOCK, LOUIS P., Deputy Superintendent of Police, Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.
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KNOWLES, MICHAEL, President, Local 1924, Special Representative, National Citizenship and Immigration Services Council 119, American Federation of Government Employees.
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KOLASKY, BOB, Director, National Risk Management Center, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
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KOPPISCH, LUKE, Deputy Director, Alliance Center for Independence.

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LEE, MIKE, Sheriff, Scott County, Mississippi.
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LEVINE, DAVID, Elections Integrity Fellow, Alliance for Securing Democracy.
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LYTTLE, LANCE, Managing Director, Aviation Division, Port of Seattle.
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MAK, MARIE, Director for Contracting and National Security Acquisitions, Government Accountability Office.
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MEDINA, ODEL, Pastor, St. Anne Catholic Church, Carthage, Mississippi.
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MERRILL, JOHN, Secretary of State, State of Alabama.
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MILES, JERE, Special Agent in Charge, Homeland Security Investigations, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
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NEUMANN, ELIZABETH, Assistant Secretary, Threat Prevention and Security Policy, Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
• IC, Feb. 26, 2020, "Confronting the Rise in Anti-Semitic Domestic Terrorism, Part II."

NEUWIRTH, CHRISTOPHER, Assistant Commissioner, Division of Public Health Infrastructure, Laboratories, and Emergency Preparedness, New Jersey Department of Health, State of New Jersey.
• EPRR, Mar. 10, 2020, "Community Perspectives on Coronavirus Preparedness and Response."

NIELSEN, KIRSTJEN, Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- FULL, Mar. 6, 2019, "The Way Forward on Border Security Committee on Homeland Security."

NIXON, PAMELA, President, People Concerned About Chemical Safety.
- CIPI, Mar. 12, 2019, "Securing Our Nation's Chemical Facilities: Stakeholders Perspectives on Improving the CFATS Program."

NORRIS, NED JR., Chairman, The Tohono O'odham Nation.
- BSFO, Feb. 27, 2020, "Examining the Effect of the Border Wall on Private and Tribal Landowners."

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O'CONNOR, ROBIN, Clerk, Office of the County Clerk, Lake County, Illinois.
- FULL, Oct. 15, 2019, field hearing in Gurnee, Illinois, "Preparing for 2020: How Illinois is Securing Elections."

OLIVARES, EFRÉN, Director, Racial and Economic Justice, Texas Civil Rights Project.
- BSFO, Apr. 30, 2019, "The Impacts of Trump Policies on Border Communities."

OLSON, ERIK ROBERT, Vice President, Rail Security Alliance.
- TMS & CIPI, Feb. 26, 2019, "Securing U.S. Surface Transportation from Cyber Attacks."

OTERO, FELIPE, Logistics Manager, TPI Composites.
- OMA, Dec. 2, 2019, field hearing in Santa Teresa, New Mexico, "Promoting Safe and Efficient Travel and Trade at America's Land Ports of Entry."

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PACHECO, JERRY, President, Border Industrial Association.
- OMA, Dec. 2, 2019, field hearing in Santa Teresa, New Mexico, "Promoting Safe and Efficient Travel and Trade at America's Land Ports of Entry."

PADILLA, ALEX, Secretary of State, State of California.
- FULL, Feb. 13, 2019, "Defending Our Democracy: Building Partnerships to Protect America's Elections."

PARDO, BRYCE, Ph.D., Associate Policy Researcher, RAND Corporation.
- IC & BSFO, Jul. 25, 2019, "Homeland Security Implications of the Opioid Crisis."

PATRICK, TAMMY, Senior Advisor of Elections, Democracy Fund.
- FULL, Aug. 28, 2020, "Protecting America's Democracy: Ensuring Every Vote Counts."

PATTERSON, L. ERIC, Director, Federal Protective Service, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- OMA, Jun. 11, 2019, "Federal Protective Service: Ensuring the Mission Is Not Lost in Transition."

PEKOSKE, DAVID P., Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- TMS, Apr. 9, 2019, "Securing America's Transportation and Maritime Systems: A Review of the Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Requests for the Transportation Security Administration and the U.S. Coast Guard."
- TMS, Mar. 11, 2020, "Securing America's Transportation and Maritime Systems: A Review of the Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Requests for the Transportation Security Administration and the U.S. Coast Guard."

PEÑA, LAURA, Pro Bono Counsel, Commission on Immigration, American Bar Association.

• BSFO, Nov. 19, 2019, "Examining the Human Rights and Legal Implications of DHS' 'Remain in Mexico' Policy."

PEREZ, ROBERT E., Deputy Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
• BSFO, May 9, 2019, "A Review of the FY 2020 Budget Request for U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services."
• BSFO, Sep. 30, 2020, "Examining DHS' Management of Trusted Traveler Programs."

PICCIOLINI, CHRISTIAN, Founder, Free Radicals Project.
• IC & the Subcommittee on Middle East, North Africa and International Terrorism of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Sep. 18, 2019, "Meeting the Challenge of White Nationalist Terrorism at Home and Abroad."

PICKLES, NICK, Senior Public Policy Strategist, Twitter, Inc.
• FULL, Jun. 26, 2019, "Examining Social Media Companies' Efforts to Counter Online Terror Content and Misinformation."

PODKUL, JENNIFER, Director of Policy, Kids in Need of Defense.
• BSFO, Mar. 26, 2019, "The Department of Homeland Security's Family Separation Policy: Perspectives from the Border."

PRAETZ, NOAH, Former Director of Elections, Cook County, Illinois.
• FULL, Feb. 13, 2019, "Defending Our Democracy: Building Partnerships to Protect America's Elections."

PRITZKER, JAY ROBERT "J.B.", Governor, State of Illinois.
• FULL, Jul. 8, 2020, "Examining the National Response to the Worsening Coronavirus Pandemic."

PROCTOR, SONYA T., Director, Surface Division, Office of Security Policy and Industry Engagement, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
• TMS & CIPI, Feb. 26, 2019, "Securing U.S. Surface Transportation from Cyber Attacks."

PROVOST, CARLA, Chief, U.S. Border Patrol, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
• BSFO, Jun. 20, 2019, "Examining the Department of Defense's Deployment to the U.S.-Mexico Border."

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QUIROZ-LEWIS, LORENA, Lead Organizer, Working Together Mississippi, Mississippi Immigration Coalition.
• FULL, Nov. 7, 2019, field hearing in Tougaloo, Mississippi, "Immigration Raids: Impacts and Aftermath on Mississippi Communities."

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RAKEMAN, JENNIFER, Ph.D., Assistant Commissioner and Laboratory Director, New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.
• EPRR, Oct. 17, 2019, "Defending the Homeland from Bioterrorism: Are We Prepared?"

RAVICH, SAMANTHA, Commissioner, Cyberspace Solarium.
• CIPI, Jul. 17, 2020, "Defending Against Future Cyberattacks: Evaluating the Cyberspace Solarium Commission Recommendations."

RAY, CHARLES, Admiral, Vice Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard.
• TMS, Feb. 5, 2020, "The Northern Northern Border: Homeland Security Priorities in the Arctic, Part II."

REARDON, ANTHONY, National President, National Treasury Employees Union.
• OMA, Mar. 7, 2019, "CBP Workforce Challenges: Exploring Solutions to Address Recruitment and Retention."

• OMA, Jun. 16, 2020, "Business as Usual? Assessing How DHS Can Resume Operations Safely."

REAVES, STEVE, President, FEMA Local 4060, The American Federation of Government Employees.
• EPRR, Mar. 13, 2019, "Improving the Federal Response: Perspectives on the State of Emergency Management."

REDD, STEPHEN C., MD, Deputy Director, Public Health Service and Implementation Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
• FULL, Mar. 11, 2020, "Confronting the Coronavirus: The Federal Response."

RECTANUS, LORI, Director, Physical Infrastructure Team, U.S. Government Accountability Office.
• OMA, Jun. 11, 2019, "Federal Protective Service: Ensuring the Mission Is Not Lost in Transition."

RENAUD, TRACY, Acting Deputy Director, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
• BSFO, May 9, 2019, "A Review of the FY 2020 Budget Request for U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services."

ROMINE, CHARLES H., Ph.D., Director, Information Technology Laboratory, National Institute of Standards and Technology.
• FULL, Jul. 10, 2019, "About Face: Examining the Department of Homeland Security's Use of Facial Recognition and Other Biometric Technologies, Part I."
• FULL, Feb. 6, 2020, "About Face: Examining the Department of Homeland Security's Use of Facial Recognition and Other Biometric Technologies, Part II."

ROTH, JOHN, Former Inspector General, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
• FULL, May 1, 2019, "Trouble at the Top: Are Vacancies at the Department of Homeland Security Undermining the Mission?"

ROTH, MARCIE, Chief Executive Officer, Partnership for Inclusive Disaster Strategies.
• EPRR, Jul. 23, 2019, field hearing in Jersey City, New Jersey, "Protecting Every Citizen: Assessing Emergency Preparedness for Underserved Populations."

RUSSELL, W. WILLIAM, Acting Director, Homeland Security and Justice Team, U.S. Government Accountability Office.
• FULL, Jun. 4, 2019, "Perspectives on TSA's Policies to Prevent Unlawful Profiling."

Director, Homeland Security & Justice Team, U.S. Government Accountability Office.
• TMS, Oct. 29, 2019, "One Year Later: Implementation of the TSA Modernization Act."

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SALESSES, ROBERT G., Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Homeland Defense Integration and Defense Support of Civil Authorities, U.S. Department of Defense.
• BSFO, Jun. 20, 2019, "Examining the Department of Defense's Deployment to the U.S.-Mexico Border."

SANBORN, JILL, Assistant Director, Counterterrorism Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation.
• IC, Feb. 26, 2020, "Confronting the Rise in Anti-Semitic Domestic Terrorism, Part II."

SANCHEZ, JULIAN, Senior Fellow, Cato Institute.
• IC, Jun. 25, 2019, "Artificial Intelligence and Counterterrorism: Possibilities and Limitations."

SANDVOSS, STEVE, Executive Director, Illinois Board of Elections.

- FULL, Oct. 15, 2019, field hearing in Gurnee, Illinois, "Preparing for 2020: How Illinois is Securing Elections."

SCHACHTER, MAX, Founder and CEO, Safe Schools for Alex.
- EPRR, Sep. 26, 2019, "Engaging the Community: Perspectives on School Security."

SCHNEBERK, TODD (Dr.) Assistant Professor of Emergency Medicine, Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, on behalf of Physicians for Human Rights.
- BSFO, Nov. 19, 2019, "Examining the Human Rights and Legal Implications of DHS' 'Remain in Mexico' Policy."

SCHULTZ, KARL L., Admiral, Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard.
- TMS, Apr. 9, 2019, "Securing America's Transportation and Maritime Systems: A Review of the Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Requests for the Transportation Security Administration and the U.S. Coast Guard."
- TMS, Mar. 11, 2020, "Securing America's Transportation and Maritime Systems: A Review of the Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Requests for the Transportation Security Administration and the U.S. Coast Guard."

SEITZ, MARK, Bishop, Catholic Diocese of El Paso, Texas, U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops.
- BSFO, Apr. 30, 2019, "The Impacts of Trump Policies on Border Communities."

SEMO, ALINA M., Director, Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration.
- OMA, Oct. 17, 2019, "The Public's Right to Know: FOIA at the Department of Homeland Security."

SENTERFITT, MARTIN, Deputy Fire Chief, Director of Emergency Management, Monroe County, Florida.
- EPRR, Mar. 13, 2019, "Improving the Federal Response: Perspectives on the State of Emergency Management."

SFRAGA, MICHAEL, Director, Global Risk and Resilience, Polar Institute, Wilson Center.
- TMS, Sep. 19, 2019, "The Northern Northern Border: Homeland Security Priorities in the Arctic, Part I."

SHAH, UMAIR A., MD, Executive Director, Public Health, Harris County, Texas.
- EPRR, Oct. 17, 2019, "Defending the Homeland from Bioterrorism: Are We Prepared?" on behalf of the National Association of County and City Health Officials.
- FULL, Jul. 8, 2020, "Examining the National Response to the Worsening Coronavirus Pandemic."

SHAW, DIANA, Assistant Inspector General, Special Reviews and Evaluations, Office of Inspector General, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- OMA, Sep. 26, 2019, "Oversight of ICE Detention Facilities: Is DHS Doing Enough?"

SHELTON, JASON, Mayor, Tupelo, Mississippi.
- FULL, Jul. 8, 2020, "Examining the National Response to the Worsening Coronavirus Pandemic."

SIMPSON, WESLEY, Chief Operating Officer, International Information System Security Certification Consortium, Inc.
- CIPI, May 21, 2020, "Growing and Diversifying the Cyber Talent Pipeline."

SINGH, SIM J., Senior Manager of Policy & Advocacy, The Sikh Coalition.
- FULL, Jun. 4, 2019, "Perspectives on TSA's Policies to Prevent Unlawful Profiling."

SLATER, DEREK, Global Director, Information Policy, Google.
- FULL, Jun. 26, 2019, "Examining Social Media Companies' Efforts to Counter Online Terror Content and Misinformation."

SLAUGHTER-HARVEY, CONSTANCE, President of the Board, Legacy Education and Community Empowerment Foundation.

- FULL, Nov. 7, 2019, field hearing in Tougaloo, Mississippi, "Immigration Raids: Impacts and Aftermath on Mississippi Communities."

SOUFAN, ALI, Founder, The Soufan Group.
- FULL, Sep. 10, 2019, "Global Terrorism: Threats to the Homeland, Part I."

SPAULDING, SUZANNE, Commissioner, Cyberspace Solarium Commission.
- CIPI, Jul. 17, 2020, "Defending Against Future Cyberattacks: Evaluating the Cyberspace Solarium Commission Recommendations."

SPRAYBERRY, MICHAEL A., Director, North Carolina Emergency Management, North Carolina Office of Recovery and Resiliency, State of North Carolina.
- EPRR, Jan. 9, 2020, "Understanding the Importance of DHS Preparedness Grants: Perspectives from the Field."

STAMOS, ALEX, Adjunct Professor, Freeman Spogli Institute, Program Director, Stanford Internet Observatory.
- IC, Jun. 25, 2019, "Artificial Intelligence and Counterterrorism: Possibilities and Limitations."

STENGEL, RICHARD, Former Under Secretary of State, Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs, U.S. Department of State.
- CIPI, Nov. 19, 2019, "The Road to 2020: Defending Against Election Interference."

STEWART, VINCENT, Special Advisor, Middle East Media Research Institute.
- FULL, Jan. 15, 2020, "U.S.-Iran Tensions: Implications for Homeland Security."

STIER, MAX, President and CEO, Partnership for Public Service.
- OMA, Jan. 14, 2020, "Seventeen Years Later: Why is Morale at DHS Still Low."

STROSSEN, NADINE, John Marshall Harlan II Professor of Law, New York Law School.
- FULL, Jun. 26, 2019, "Examining Social Media Companies' Efforts to Counter Online Terror Content and Misinformation Committee on Homeland Security."

SULTAN, AHMAD, Affiliated Researcher, Center for Long Term Cybersecurity, School of Information, University of California, Berkeley.
- CIPI, Jun. 25, 2019, "Cybersecurity Challenges for State and Local Governments: Assessing How the Federal Government Can Help."

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TATA, ANTHONY J., Brigadier General, (Ret.-USA), Chief Executive Officer and President, Tata Leadership Group.
- FULL, Jan. 15, 2020, "U.S.-Iran Tensions: Implications for Homeland Security."

TAYLOR, FRANK, General, (Ret.-USAF), Board Member, US CyberDome, Former Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- CIPI, Nov. 19, 2019, "The Road to 2020: Defending Against Election Interference."

TINGSTAD ABBIE, Senior Physical Scientist, RAND Corporation.
- TMS, Sep. 19, 2019, "The Northern Northern Border: Homeland Security Priorities in the Arctic, Part I."

TRAVERS, RUSSELL, Acting Director, National Counterterrorism Center, Office of the Director of National Intelligence.
- FULL, Oct. 30, 2019, "Global Terrorism: Threats to the Homeland, Part II."

TRIMBLE, KATHERINE, Deputy Assistant Inspector General for Audits, Office of the Inspector General, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

• OMA, May 9, 2019, "FEMA Contracting: Reviewing Lessons Learned from Past Disasters to Improve Preparedness."

TROUSDALE, KRISTIE, Deputy Director, Children's Environmental Health Network.
• EPRR, Apr. 9, 2019, "Assessing the Homeland Security Impacts of a Changing Climate."

TRULY, WILLIAM, Mayor, Canton, Mississippi.
• FULL, Nov. 7, 2019, field hearing in Tougaloo, Mississippi, "Immigration Raids: Impacts and Aftermath on Mississippi Communities."

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VELA, ERIN THORN, Staff Attorney, Racial and Economic Justice Program, Texas Civil Rights Project.
• BSFO, Nov. 19, 2019, "Examining the Human Rights and Legal Implications of DHS' 'Remain in Mexico' Policy."

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WAGNER, JOHN, Deputy Executive Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
• FULL, Jul. 10, 2019, "About Face: Examining the Department of Homeland Security's Use of Facial Recognition and Other Biometric Technologies, Part I."
• FULL, Feb. 6, 2020, "About Face: Examining the Department of Homeland Security's Use of Facial Recognition and Other Biometric Technologies, Part II."

WALL, CARL L. II, Special Agent in Charge, Human Trafficking Unit, North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation.
• IC, Oct. 28, 2019, field hearing in Greensboro, North Carolina, "Tackling Human Trafficking: Assessing Federal, State and Local Information Sharing Efforts."

WALTERS, THOMAS J., Director, Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
• OMA, May 16, 2019, "Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers: Preparing America's Law Enforcement to Protect the Homeland."

WARRICK, THOMAS S., Nonresident Senior Fellow, Atlantic Council.
• FULL, Jan. 15, 2020, "U.S.-Iran Tensions: Implications for Homeland Security."

WATERS, JAMES R. Chief-Counterterrorism Bureau, New York City Police Department.
• EPRR, Mar. 13, 2019, "Improving the Federal Response: Perspectives on the State of Emergency Management."

WEN, LEANA, MD, Visiting Professor of Health Policy and Management, Milken Institute School of Public Health Management, George Washington University.
• EPRR, Jul. 10, 2020, "Pandemic Response: Confronting the Unequal Impacts of COVID–19."

WIEGMANN, BRAD, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, National Security, U.S. Department of Justice.
• FULL, May 8, 2019, "Confronting the Rise of Domestic Terrorism in the Homeland."

WILLIAMS-OCTALIEN, ADRIENNE L., Director, Office of Disaster Recovery, Public Finance Authority, U.S. Virgin Islands.
• EPRR, Jul. 11, 2019, "Road to Recovery: Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands after Hurricanes Irma and Maria."

WILLIS, CHAUNCIA, Co-Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Institute for Diversity and Inclusion in Emergency Management.

- EPRR, Jul. 10, 2020, "Pandemic Response: Confronting the Unequal Impacts of COVID–19."

WILSON, MIKE, PHD, National Director, Occupational and Environmental Health Program, BlueGreen Alliance.
- CIPI, Mar. 12, 2019, "Securing Our Nation's Chemical Facilities: Stakeholders Perspectives on Improving the CFATS Program."

WOLF, CHAD F., U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- FULL, Mar. 3, 2020, "A Review of the Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Request for the Department of Homeland Security."
- FULL, Sep. 17, 2020, "Worldwide Threats to the Homeland."

WORLEY, CANDACE, Vice President, Chief Technical Strategist, McAfee.
- CIPI, May 21, 2020, "Growing and Diversifying the Cyber Talent Pipeline."

WRAY, CHRISTOPHER A., Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice.
- FULL, Oct. 30, 2019, "Global Terrorism: Threats to the Homeland, Part II."
- FULL, Sep. 17, 2020, "Worldwide Threats to the Homeland."

WULF, DAVID, Director, Infrastructure Security Compliance Division, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- FULL, Feb. 27, 2019, "Securing Our Nation's Chemical Facilities: Building on the Progress of the CFATS Program."

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YOUNG-MCLEAR, KIMBERLY, Lieutenant Commander, Permanent Commissioned Teaching Staff, U.S. Coast Guard.
- TMS & the Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the Committee on Oversight and Reform, Dec. 11, 2019, "Righting the Ship: The Coast Guard Must Improve its Processes for Addressing Harassment, Bullying, and Retaliation."

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ZOLEY, GEORGE C., Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, The GEO Group.
- BSFO, Jul. 13, 2020, "Oversight of ICE Detention Facilities: Examining ICE Contractors" Response to COVID–19."

APPENDIX VIII

Printed Hearings

Number	Title	Date
116–1	"Defending Our Democracy: Building Partnerships to Protect America's Elections." FULL	Feb. 13, 2019
116–2	"Securing U.S. Surface Transportation from Cyber Attack." TMS & CIPI	Feb. 26, 2019
116–3	"Securing Our Nation's Chemical Facilities: Building on the Progress of the CFATS Program." FULL	Feb. 27, 2019
116–4	"The Way Forward on Border Security." FULL	Mar. 6, 2019
116–5	"CBP Workforce Challenges: Exploring Solutions to Address Recruitment and Retention." OMA	Mar. 7, 2019
116–6	"Securing Our Nation's Chemical Facilities: Stakeholders Perspectives on Improving the CFATS Program." CIPI	Mar. 12, 2019
116–7	"Improving the Federal Response: Perspectives on the State of Emergency Management." EPRR	Mar. 13, 2019
116–8	"The Department of Homeland Security's Family Separation Policy: Perspectives from the Border." BFSO	Mar. 26, 2019
116–9	"Supporting a Fact-Based Approach to Preventing Terrorist Travel to the United States." IC & BSFO	Apr. 2, 2019
116–10	"Ensuring Effective and Efficient Operations: A Review of the Fiscal Year 2020 DHS Management Directorate Budget Request." OMA	Apr. 3, 2019
116–11	"Securing America's Transportation and Maritime Systems: A Review of the Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Requests for the Transportation Security Administration and the U.S. Coast Guard." TMS	Apr. 9, 2019
116–12	"Assessing the Homeland Security Impacts of a Changing Climate." EPRR	Apr. 9, 2019
116–13	"The Impacts of Trump Policies on Border Communities." BFSO	Apr. 30, 2019
116–14	"Resourcing DHS' Cybersecurity and Innovation Missions: A Review of the Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Request for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency and the Science and Technology Directorate." CIPI	Apr. 30, 2019

Number	Title	Date
116–15	"Trouble at the Top: Are Vacancies at the Department of Homeland Security Undermining the Mission?" FULL	May 1, 2019
116–16	"Local Efforts to Counter the Terror Threat in New York City: A Retrospective and a Roadmap." IC	May 6, 2019 Staten Island, New York
116–17	"Confronting the Rise of Domestic Terrorism in the Homeland." FULL	May 8, 2019
116–18	"FEMA Contracting: Reviewing Lessons Learned from Past Disasters to Improve Preparedness." EPRR & OMA	May 9, 2019
116–19	"A Review of the FY 2020 Budget Request for U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services." BFSO	May 9, 2019
116–20	"Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers: Preparing America's Law Enforcement to Protect the Homeland." OMA	May 16, 2019
116–21	"The TSA Workforce Crisis: A Homeland Security Risk." TMS	May 21, 2019
116–22	"Growing and Diversifying the Cyber Talent Pipeline." CIPI	May 21, 2019
116–23	"A Review of the Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Request for the Department of Homeland Security." FULL	May 22, 2019
116–24	"Perspectives on TSA's Policies to Prevent Unlawful Profiling." FULL	Jun. 4, 2019
116–25	"Federal Protective Service: Ensuring the Mission Is Not Lost in Transition." OMA	Jun. 11, 2019
116–26	"Assessing FEMA's Readiness for Future Disasters." FULL	Jun. 12, 2019
116–27	"Examining the Department of Defense's Deployment to the U.S.-Mexico Border." BSFO	Jun. 20, 2019
116–28	"Artificial Intelligence and Counterterrorism: Possibilities and Limitations." IC	Jun. 25, 2019
116–29	"Cybersecurity Challenges for State and Local Governments: Assessing How the Federal Government Can Help." CIPI	Jun. 25, 2019
116–30	"Examining Social Media Companies" Efforts to Counter Online Terror Content and Misinformation." FULL	Jun. 26, 2019
116–31	"About Face: Examining the Department of Homeland Security's Use of Facial Recognition and Other Biometric Technologies." FULL	Jul. 10, 2019
116–32	"Road to Recovery: Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands after Hurricanes Irma and Maria." EPRR	Jul. 11, 2019
116–33	"Protecting Every Citizen: Assessing Emergency Preparedness for Underserved Populations." EPRR	Jul. 23, 2019 Jersey City, New Jersey

Number	Title	Date
116–34	"Homeland Security Implications of the Opioid Crisis." IC	Jul. 25, 2019
116–35	"Global Terrorism: Threats to the Homeland, Part I." FULL	Sep. 10, 2019
116–36	"The Challenge of White Nationalist Terrorism at Home and Abroad." FULL & Committee on Foreign Affairs' Subcommittee on Middle East, North Africa and International Terrorism	Sep. 18, 2019
116–37	"The Northern Northern Border: Homeland Security Priorities in the Arctic, Part I." TMS	Sep. 19, 2019
116–38	"Engaging the Community: Perspectives on School Security." EPRR	Sep. 26, 2019
116–39	"Oversight of ICE Detention Facilities: Is DHS Doing Enough?" OMA	Sep. 26, 2019
116–40	"Preparing for 2020: How Illinois is Securing Elections." FULL	Oct. 15, 2019 Gurnee, Illinois
116–41	"Public-Private Initiatives to Secure the Supply Chain." FULL	Oct. 16, 2019
116–42	"Defending the Homeland from Bioterrorism: Are We Prepared?" EPRR	Oct. 17, 2019
116–43	"The Public's Right to Know: FOIA at the Department of Homeland Security." OMA	Oct. 17, 2019
116–44	"Preparing for the Future: An Assessment of Emerging Cyber Threats." CIPI	Oct. 22, 2019
116–45	"Tackling Human Trafficking: Assessing Federal, State and Local Information Sharing Efforts." IC	Oct. 28, 2019 Greensboro, North Carolina
116–46	"One Year Later: Implementation of the TSA Modernization Act." TMS	Oct. 29, 2019
116–47	"Global Terrorism: Threats to the Homeland, Part II." FULL	Oct. 30, 2019
116–48	Member Day Hearing FULL	Oct. 31, 2019
116–49	"Immigration Raids: Impacts and Aftermath on Mississippi Communities." FULL	Nov. 7, 2019 Tougaloo, Mississippi
116–50	"Examining the Human Rights and Legal Implications of DHS' "Remain in Mexico" Policy." BSFO, Nov. 19, 2019	
116–51	"The Road to 2020: Defending Against Election Interference." CIPI	Nov. 19, 2019
116–52	"Promoting Safe and Efficient Travel and Trade at America's Land Ports of Entry." OMA	Dec. 2, 2019 Santa Teresa, New Mexico
116–53	"Righting the Ship: The Coast Guard Must Improve its Processes for Addressing, Harassment, Bullying, and Retaliation." TMS & Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the Committee on Oversight and Reform	Dec. 11, 2019

Number	Title	Date
116–54	"Understanding the Importance of DHS Preparedness Grants: Perspectives from the Field." EPRR	Jan. 9, 2020
116–55	"Assessing the Adequacy of DHS Efforts to Prevent Child Deaths in Custody." BSFO	Jan. 14, 2020
116–56	"Seventeen Years Later: Why is Morale at DHS Still Low." OMA	Jan. 14, 2020
116–57	"U.S.-Iran Tensions: Implications for Homeland Security." FULL	Jan. 15, 2020
116–58	"Confronting the Rise in Anti-Semitic Domestic Terrorism." IC	Jan. 15, 2020
116–59	"The Northern Northern Border: Homeland Security Priorities in the Arctic, Part II." TMS	Feb. 5, 2020
116–60	"About Face: Examining the Department of Homeland Security's Use of Facial Recognition and Other Biometric Technologies, Part II." FULL	Feb. 6, 2020
116–61	"Confronting the Rise in Anti-Semitic Domestic Terrorism Part II." IC	Feb. 26, 2020
116–62	"Examining the Effect of the Border Wall on Private and Tribal Landowners." BSFO	Feb. 27, 2020
116–63	"Building a Diverse and Inclusive Workforce to Meet the Homeland Security Mission." OMA	Feb. 27, 2020
116–64	"A Review of the Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Request for the Department of Homeland Security." FULL	Mar. 3, 2020
116–65	"Confronting the Coronavirus: Perspectives on the Response to a Pandemic Threat." FULL	Mar. 4, 2020
116–66	"Community Perspectives on Coronavirus Preparedness and Response." EPRR	Mar. 10, 2020
116–67	"Securing America's Transportation and Maritime Systems: A Review of the Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Requests for the Transportation Security Administration and the U.S. Coast Guard." TMS	Mar. 11, 2020
116–68	"Resourcing DHS' Cybersecurity and Innovation Missions: A Review of the Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Request for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency and the Science and Technology Directorate." CIPI	Mar. 11, 2020
116–69	"Confronting the Coronavirus: The Federal Response." FULL	Mar. 11, 2020
116–70	"Business as Usual? Assessing How DHS Can Resume Operations Safely." OMA	Jun. 16, 2020 Remote
116–71	"Climbing Again: Stakeholder Views on Resuming Air Travel in the COVID–19 Era." TMS	Jun. 18, 2020 Remote
116–72	"Examining the Threat from ISIS and Al Qaeda." IC	Jun. 24, 2020 Remote
116–73	"Examining the National Response to the Worsening Coronavirus Pandemic." FULL	Jul. 8, 2020 Remote

Number	Title	Date
116–74	"Pandemic Response: Confronting the Unequal Impacts of COVID–19." EPRR	Jul. 10, 2020 Remote
116–75	"Oversight of ICE Detention Facilities: Examining ICE Contractors" Response to COVID–19." BFSO	Jul. 13, 2020 Remote
116–76	"Reviewing Federal and State Pandemic Supply Preparedness and Response." OMA	Jul. 14, 2020 Remote
116–77	"Children in CBP Custody: Examining Deaths, Medical Care Procedures, and Improper Spending." FULL	Jul. 15, 2020 Remote
116–78	"Assessing the Threat from Accelerationists and Militia Extremists." IC	Jul. 16, 2020 Remote
116–79	"Defending Against Future Cyberattacks: Evaluating the Cyberspace Solarium Commission Recommendations." CIPI	Jul. 17, 2020 Remote
116–80	"Examining the National Response to the Worsening Coronavirus Pandemic: Part II." FULL	Jul. 22, 2020 Remotely attended
116–81	"Secure, Safe, and Auditable: Protecting the Integrity of the 2020 Elections." CIPI	Aug. 4, 2020 Remote
116–82	"Protecting America's Democracy: Ensuring Every Vote Counts." FULL	Aug. 28, 2020 Remotely attended
116–83	"Worldwide Threats to the Homeland." FULL	Sep. 17, 2020 Remotely attended
116–84	"Examining DHS' Management of Trusted Traveler Programs." BSFO	Sep. 30, 2020 Remotely attended

APPENDIX IX

Committee Prints

Number	Title
116–A	Rules of the Committee on Homeland Security for the 116th Congress.
116–B	Compilation of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Updated through Pub. L. 115–387 (December 21, 2018)).

APPENDIX X

Summary of Committee Activities

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

Total Bills Referred to Committee	255
Public Laws	13
Measures Signed Into Law	30
Measures Passed the House	67
Measures Failed House Passage	0
Measures Reported to the House	
Hearings Held:	
Days of Hearings	89
Full Committee	26
Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism	10
Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability	12
Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security	9
Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations	11
Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation	10
Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	11
Witnesses:	
Full Committee	79
Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism	36
Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability	38
Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security	30
Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations	37
Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation	42
Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	41
Total Persons Testifying	303
Markups and Business Meetings Held (Days)/Measures Considered:	
Full Committee	10/68
Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism	0/0
Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability	0/0
Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security	0/0
Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations	0/0
Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation	0/0
Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	0/0

