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117TH CONGRESS
2d Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT
117–691

LEGISLATIVE AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

117TH CONGRESS



DECEMBER 30, 2022.—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 117TH CONGRESS

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY,
Washington, DC, December 30, 2022.

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

DEAR MS. JOHNSON: Pursuant to rule X and clause 1(d) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I hereby transmit the report on the legislative and oversight activities of the Committee on Homeland Security during the 117th Congress.

Sincerely,

BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Chairman.

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117TH CONGRESS *2d Session* | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES | REPORT 117–691

LEGISLATIVE AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

DECEMBER 30, 2022.—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 February 2, 2021, for an organizational meeting for the 117th Congress under the direction of Chairman Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi. The Committee Membership was set at 35 Members with 19 Democrats and 16 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

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 March 1 of the first session of a Congress, the chair of each standing committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Ethics, and the Committee on Rules) shall—

(A) prepare, in consultation with the ranking minority member, an oversight plan for that Congress;

(B) provide a copy of that plan to each member of the committee for at least seven calendar days before its submission; and

(C) submit that plan (including any supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views submitted by a member of the committee) simultaneously to the Committee on Oversight and Reform and the Committee on House Administration.

(2) In developing the plan, the chair of 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 with the objective of ensuring maximum coordination and cooperation among committees when conducting reviews of such laws, programs, or agencies and include in the 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 the 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 the committee's jurisdiction are subject to review every 10 years;

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

(F) give priority consideration to including in the plan a discussion of how the committee's work will address issues of inequities on the basis of race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, age, or national origin.

(3) Not later than April 15 in the first session of a Congress, after consultation with the Speaker, the Majority Leader, and the Minority Leader, the Committee on Oversight and Reform shall report to the House the oversight plans submitted under subparagraph (1) 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

(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

(19–16)

BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi, *Chairman*

SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
DONALD M. PAYNE, Jr., New Jersey
J. LUIS CORREA, California
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan
EMANUEL CLEAVER, Missouri
AL GREEN, Texas
YVETTE D. CLARKE, New York
ERIC SWALWELL, California
DINA TITUS, Nevada
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
KATHLEEN RICE, New York
VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Florida
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California
JOSH GOTTHEIMER, New Jersey
ELAINE G. LURIA, Virginia
TOM MALINOWSKI, New Jersey
RITCHIE TORRES, New York

JOHN KATKO, New York, *Ranking Member*
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
MICHAEL GUEST, Mississippi
DAN BISHOP, North Carolina
JEFFERSON VAN DREW, New Jersey
RALPH NORMAN, South Carolina
MARIANNETTE MILLER-MEEKS, Iowa
DIANA HARSHBARGER, Tennessee
ANDREW S. CLYDE, Georgia
CARLOS GIMENEZ, Florida
JAKE LATURNER, Kansas
PETER MEIJER, Michigan
KAT CAMMACK, Florida
AUGUST PFLUGER, Texas
ANDREW R. GARBARINO, New York
MAYRA FLORES, Texas

Appointment of Mr. Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi as Chair, and Mr. John Katko of New York as Ranking Minority Member on January 4, 2021, pursuant to H. Res. 9 and H. Res. 10, respectively.
Appointment of Majority and Minority Members of the Committee on January 28, 2021, pursuant to H.Res. 62 and H.Res. 63, respectively.
Resignation of Mr. Ralph Norman of South Carolina from the Committee on June 8, 2022.
Appointment of Mrs. Mayra Flores of Texas to the Committee on June 22, 2022, pursuant to H.R. 1197.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON BORDER SECURITY, FACILITATION, AND OPERATIONS

NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, CA, *Chairwoman*

J. LUIS CORREA,
EMANUEL CLEAVER, Missouri
AL GREEN, Texas
YVETTE D. CLARKE, New York
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*

CALIFORNIA CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
ANDREWS S. CLYDE, Georgia
MAYRA FLORES, Texas
JOHN KATKO, New York, *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CYBERSECURITY, INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION, AND INNOVATION

YVETTE D. CLARKE, New York, *Chairwoman*

SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan
KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
RITCHIE TORRES, New York
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
ANDREW R. GARBARINO, New York
DIANA HARSHBARGER, Tennessee
ANDREWS S. CLYDE, Georgia
JAKE LATURNER, Kansas
JOHN KATKO, NEW YORK *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Florida, *Chairwoman*

SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
DONALD M. PAYNE, Jr., New Jersey
AL GREEN, Texas
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi, *(ex officio)*
KAT CAMMACK, Florida
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
MARIANNETTE MILLER-MEEKS, Iowa
ANDREW R. GARBARINO, New York
JOHN KATKO, New York *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERTERRORISM

ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan, *Chairwoman*

SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
ERIC SWALWELL, California
JOSH GOTTHEIMER, New Jersey
TOM MALINOWSKI, New Jersey
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
AUGUST PFLUGER, Texas
MICHAEL GUEST, Mississippi
JEFFERSON VAN DREW, New Jersey
JAKE LATURNER, Kansas
PETER MEIJER, Michigan
JOHN KATKO, New York *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT, MANAGEMENT, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

J. LUIS CORREA, California, *Chairman*

DONALD M. PAYNE, Jr., New Jersey
DINA TITUS, Nevada
RITCHIE TORRES, New York
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
PETER MEIJER, Michigan
DAN BISHOP, North Carolina
DIANA HARSHBARGER, Tennessee
JOHN KATKO, New York *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND MARITIME SECURITY

BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey, *Chairwoman*

DONALD M. PAYNE, Jr., New Jersey
DINA TITUS, Nevada
JOSH GOTTHEIMER, New Jersey
ELAINE LURIA, Virginia
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
CARLOS GIMENEZ, Florida
MARIANNETTE MILLER-MEEKS, Iowa
MAYRA FLORES, Texas
JOHN KATKO, New York *(ex officio)*

HISTORY OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

SELECT COMMITTEES ON HOMELAND SECURITY

107th Congress

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

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

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

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

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

108th Congress

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Law	Title	Bill
		(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.

COMMITTEE 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 (DHS), 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:

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

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

110th Congress

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

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

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

committee on Emergency Communications, Preparedness, and Response; and the Subcommittee on Management, Investigations, and Oversight.

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

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

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

111th Congress

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

112th Congress

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

113th Congress

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

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

The Committee Membership was set at 32 Members with 18 Republicans and 14 Democrats. The following Members were appointed to the Committee on Homeland Security for all or part of the Congress: Mr. Michael T. McCaul of Texas; Mr. Lamar Smith of Texas; Mr. Peter T. King of New York; Mr. Mike Rogers of Alabama; Mr. Paul C. Broun of Georgia; Mrs. Candice S. Miller of Michigan; Mr. Patrick Meehan of Pennsylvania; Mr. Jeff Duncan of South Carolina; Mr. Tom Marino of Pennsylvania; Mr. Jason Chaffetz of Utah; Mr. Steven M. Palazzo of Mississippi; Mr. Lou Barletta of Pennsylvania; Mr. Chris Stewart of Utah; Mr. Keith J. Rothfus of Pennsylvania; Mr. Richard Hudson of North Carolina; Mr. Steve Daines of Montana; Mrs. Susan W. Brooks of Indiana; Mr. Scott Perry of Pennsylvania; Mr. Mark Sanford of South Carolina; Mr. Curtis Clawson of Florida; Mr. Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi; Ms. Loretta Sanchez of California; Ms. Sheila Jackson Lee of Texas; Ms. Yvette D. Clarke of New York; Mr. Brian Higgins of New York; Mr. Cedric L.Richmond of Louisiana; Mr. William R. Keating of Massachusetts; Mr. Ron Barber of Arizona; Mr. Donald M. Payne, Jr. of New Jersey; Mr. Beto O'Rourke of Texas; Ms.

Tulsi Gabbard of Hawaii; Mr. Filemon Vela of Texas; Mr. Steven A. Horsford of Nevada; and Mr. Eric Swalwell of California.

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

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

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 113–027	*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 Mis-

sissippi; Ms. Loretta Sanchez of California; Ms. Sheila Jackson Lee of Texas; Mr. James R. Langevin of Rhode Island; Mr. Brian Higgins of New York; Mr. Cedric L. Richmond of Louisiana; Mr. William R. Keating of Massachusetts; Mr. Donald M. Payne, Jr. of New Jersey; Mr. Filemon Vela of Texas; Mrs. Bonnie Watson Coleman of New Jersey; Miss Kathleen M. Rice of New York; and Ms. Norma J. Torres of California.

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

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

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 114–22 ..	*Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015*	S. 178 (H.R. 460)
Pub. L. 114–29 ..	*Department of Homeland Security Interoperable Communications*	H.R. 615
Pub. L. 114–41 ..	*Surface Transportation and Veterans Health Care Choice Improvement Act of 2015*	H.R. 3236
Pub. L. 114–43 ..	*DHS IT Duplication Reduction Act of 2015*	H.R. 1626
Pub. L. 114–50 ..	*Gerardo Hernandez Airport Security Act of 2015*	H.R. 720
Pub. L. 114–53 ..	*Continuing Appropriations Act, 2016*	H.R. 719
Pub. L. 114–68 ..	*Border Jobs for Veterans Act of 2015*	H.R. 2835
Pub. L. 114–80 ..	*DHS Social Media Improvement Act of 2015*	H.R. 623
Pub. L. 114–92 ..	*National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016*	S. 1356 (H.R. 1735)
Pub. L. 114–113	*Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016*	H.R. 2029★ (H.R. 158) (H.R. 1731) (H.R. 3305) (H.R. 3313)
Pub. L. 114–125	*Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015*	H.R. 644 (H.R. 998) (H.R. 878)
Pub. L. 114–136	*Edward ''Ted'' Kaufman and Michael Leavitt Presidential Transitions Improvements Act of 2015.*	S. 1172
Pub. L. 114–143	*Integrated Public Alert and Warning System Modernization Act of 2015*	S. 1180★ (H.R. 1738) (H.R. 1472)
Pub. L. 114–150	*Department of Homeland Security Headquarters Consolidation Accountability Act of 2015.*	S. 1638 (H.R. 1640)
Pub. L. 114–190	*FAA Extension, Safety, and Security Act of 2016*	H.R. 636 (H.R. 2843) (H.R. 4698) (H.R. 5388)
Pub. L. 114–267	*Northern Border Security Review Act*	S. 1808★
Pub. L. 114–268	*First Responder Anthrax Preparedness Act*	S. 1915★ (H.R. 1300)
Pub. L. 114–278	*Essential Transportation Worker Identification Credential Assessment Act*	H.R. 710
Pub. L. 114–279	*Cross-Border Trade Enhancement Act of 2016*	H.R. 875
Pub. L. 114–285	*Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers Reform and Improvement Act of 2015*	H.R. 3842
Pub. L. 114–293	*Bottles and Breastfeeding Equipment Screening Act*	H.R. 5065
Pub. L. 114–301	*GAO Mandates Revision Act of 2016*	H.R. 5687
Pub. L. 114–304	*United States-Israel Advanced Research Partnership Act of 2016*	H.R. 5877
Pub. L. 114–328	*National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017*	S. 2943 (H.R. 399) (H.R. 1073)

Law	Title	Bill
		(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. Debbie Lesko of Arizona; Mr. Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi; Ms. Sheila Jackson Lee, of Texas; Mr. James R. Langevin, of Rhode Island; Mr. Cedric L. Richmond, of Louisiana; Mr. William R. Keating, of Massachusetts; Mr. Donald M. Payne, Jr., of New Jersey; Mr. Filemon Vela, of Texas; Mrs. Bonnie Watson Coleman, of New Jersey; Miss Kathleen M. Rice, of New York; Mr. J. Luis Correa, of California; Mrs. Val Butler Demings, of Florida; and Ms. Nanette Diaz Barragán, of California.

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

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

Law	Title	Bill
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. 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. 116–283	*National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021*	H.R. 6395* (H.R. 1975) (H.R. 3484) (H.R. 5273) (H.R. 5658) (H.R. 5780) (H.R. 7588) (H.R. 7589)
Pub. L. 116–254	*DHS Opioid Detection Resilience Act of 2019*	H.R. 4761
Pub. L. 116–260	*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

117th Congress

The Committee on Homeland Security continued as a standing Committee pursuant to the provisions of H. Res. 8, agreed in the House on January 4, 2021, by a roll call vote of 217 Yeas and 206 Nays (Roll No. 8).

The Committee on Homeland Security met on February 3, 2021, for an organizational meeting for the 117th Congress under the direction of Chairman Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi.

The Committee Membership was set at 35 Members, with 19 democrats and 16 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. Donald M. Payne, Jr. of New Jersey; Mr. J. Luis Correa of California; Ms. Elissa Slotkin of Michigan; Mr. Emanuel Cleaver of Missouri; Mr. Al Green of Texas; Ms. Yvette D. Clarke of New York; Mr. Eric Swalwell of California; Ms. Dina Titus of Nevada; Mrs. Bonnie Watson Coleman of New Jersey; Miss Kathleen M. Rice of New York; Mrs. Val Butler Demings of Florida; Ms. Nanette Diaz Barragán of California; Mr. Josh Gottheimer of New Jersey; Mrs. Elaine Luria of Virginia; Mr. Tom Malinowski of New Jersey; Mr. Ritchie Torres of New York; Mr. John Katko of New York; Mr.

Michael T. McCaul of Texas; Mr. Clay Higgins of Louisiana; Mr. Michael Guest of Mississippi; Mr. Dan Bishop of North Carolina; Mr. Jefferson Van Drew of New Jersey; Mr. Ralph Norman of South Carolina; Mrs. Mariannette Miller-Meeks of Iowa; Mrs. Diana Harshbarger of Tennessee; Mr. Andrew Clyde of Georgia; Mr. Carlos Gimenez of Florida; Mr. Jake LaTurner; Mr. Peter Meijer of Michigan; Mrs. Kat Cammack of Florida; Mr. August Pfluger of Texas; Mr. Andrew Garbarino of New York; Mrs. Mayra Flores of Texas.

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 10 measures signed into law during the 117th Congress, consisting of provisions of 47 measures referred to the Committee:

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 117–47 ..	*K–12 Cybersecurity Act of 2021*	S. 1917* (H.R. 4691)
Pub. L. 117–58 ..	*Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act*	H.R. 3684* (H.R. 3138)
Pub. L. 117–81 ..	*National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022*	S. 1605* (H.R. 367) (H.R. 396) (H.R. 473) (H.R. 490) (H.R. 1833) (H.R. 1850) (H.R. 1871) (H.R. 1877) (H.R. 1893) (H.R. 1895) (H.R. 2659) (H.R. 2795) (H.R. 2980) (H.R. 3223) (H.R. 3263) (H.R. 3264) (H.R. 4350) (H.R. 5146) (H.R. 5682)
Pub. L. 117–103	*Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022*	S. 2471* (H.R. 5440)
Pub. L. 117–113	*Shadow Wolves Enhancement Act*	H.R. 5681
Pub. L. 117–122	*National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium Act of 2021*	S. 658
Pub. L. 117–130	*Homeland Security for Children Act*	H.R. 4426
Pub. L. 117–150	*State and Local Government Cybersecurity Act of 2021*	S. 2520 (H.R. 5960)

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 117–263	*James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023*	H.R. 7776* (H.R. 370) (H.R. 408) (H.R. 2915) (H.R. 4089) (H.R. 4094) (H.R. 4209) (H.R. 4363) (H.R. 4476) (H.R. 5274) (H.R. 5574) (H.R. 5615) (H.R. 5658) (H.R. 6387) (H.R. 6824) (H.R. 6825) (H.R. 6868) (H.R. 7174) (H.R. 7777) (H.R. 8316) (H.R. 8801)
Pub. L. 117–322	*Countering Human Trafficking Act of 2021*	S. 2991* (H.R. 6736)

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

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

During the 117th Congress, the Committee on Homeland Security received a referral of 285 measures. 10 measures were signed into law that included provisions of 47 measures referred to the Committee.

K–12 CYBERSECURITY ACT OF 2021

PUBLIC LAW 117–47 S. 1917 (H.R. 4691)

To establish a K–12 education cybersecurity initiative, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "K–12 Cybersecurity Act of 2021" requires the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) to study the cybersecurity risks facing elementary and secondary schools and develop recommendations that include cybersecurity guidelines designed to assist schools in facing those risks. The use of such recommendations shall be voluntary. The study is required to evaluate the challenges that schools face in securing (1) information systems owned, leased, or relied upon by those schools; and (2) sensitive student and employee records. Further, the bill requires CISA to (1) develop an online training toolkit designed for school officials; and (2) make available on the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) website the study's findings, the cybersecurity guidelines, and the toolkit.

Legislative History

117th Congress
S. 1917

S. 1917 was introduced in the Senate on May 27, 2021, by Mr. Peters, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On July 14, 2021, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 1917 and ordered the measure reported favorably by voice vote.

On July 26, 2021, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 1917 to the Senate (S. Rept. 117–32).

On August 9, 2021, the Senate considered and agreed to pass S. 1917 by unanimous consent.

On August 13, 2021, the House received and held S. 1917 at the desk.

On September 29, 2021, the House considered and agreed to pass S. 1917 under suspension of the rules by voice vote.

On October 5, 2021, S. 1917 was presented to the President.

On October 8, 2021, S. 1917 was approved and signed by the President (Pub. L. 117–47).

H.R. 4691

H.R. 4691 was introduced in the House on July 26, 2021, by Mr. Langevin and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On July 27, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 4691 to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation.

On July 28, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation from further consideration of H.R. 4691.

On July 28, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 4691 and ordered the measure reported favorably by voice vote.

On September 14, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 4691 to the House (H. Rept. 117–122).

116th Congress
S. 3033

S. 3033 was introduced in the Senate on December 12, 2019, by Mr. Peters, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT

PUBLIC LAW 117–58 H.R. 3684 (SEE H.R. 3138)

To authorize funds for Federal-aid highways, highway safety programs, and transit programs, and for other purposes.

Summary

Among other provisions, the "Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act" provides new funding for infrastructure projects, including for roads, bridges, and major projects; passenger and freight rail; highway and pedestrian safety; public transit; broadband; ports and waterways; airports; water infrastructure; power and grid reliability and resiliency; resiliency programs, including funding for coastal resiliency, ecosystem restoration, and weatherization; clean school

buses and ferries; electric vehicle charging; addressing legacy pollution by cleaning up Brownfield and Superfund sites and reclaiming abandoned mines; and Western Water Infrastructure, as well as a homeland security measure that originated in the Committee on Homeland Security (See H.R. 3138).

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 3684

H.R. 3684 was introduced in the House on June 4, 2021, by Mr. DeFazio and referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

On June 7, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure referred H.R. 3684 to the Subcommittees on Highways and Transit and Railroads, Pipelines, and Hazardous Materials.

On June 9, 2021, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure discharged the Subcommittees on Highways and Transit and Railroads, Pipelines, and Hazardous Materials from further consideration of H.R. 3681.

On June 9, 2021, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure began consideration of H.R. 3684.

On June 10, 2021, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure completed consideration of H.R. 3684 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by a roll call vote of 38 Yeas and 26 Nays.

On June 22, 2021, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure reported H.R. 3684 to the House (H. Rept. 117–70).

On June 30, 2021, the House began consideration of H.R. 3684.

On July 1, 2021, the House completed consideration and passed H.R. 3684 by a roll call vote of 221 Yeas and 201 Nays (Roll No. 208).

On July 12, 2021, the Senate received H.R. 3684, read the measure once, and placed the measure on the Senate Legislative Calendar under Read the First Time.

On July 13, 2021, the Senate read H.R. 3684 the second time and placed the measure on the Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

On July 19, 2021, Mr. Schumer moved to proceed to H.R. 3684 and filed a cloture motion on the same.

On July 21, 2021, the Senate did not invoke cloture on the motion to proceed by a roll call vote of 49 Yeas and 51 Nays (Record Vote No. 276), and Mr. Schumer entered a motion to reconsider the failed cloture vote.

On July 28, 2021, the Senate agreed to reconsider the vote by which cloture was not invoked on the motion to proceed to H.R. 3684 by voice vote. Upon reconsideration, the Senate invoked cloture on the motion to proceed to H.R. 3684 by a roll call vote of 67 Yeas and 32 Nays (Recorded Vote Number 285).

On July 30, 2021, the Senate voted to proceed to consideration of H.R. 3684 by a roll call vote of 66 yeas and 28 nays (Recorded Vote Number 288).

On August 1, 2021, the Senate began consideration of H.R. 3684, and Mr. Schumer offered Senate Amendment 2137, which contained the comparable text of H.R. 3138.

On August 7, 2021, the Senate invoked cloture on Senate Amendment 2137, as amended, by a roll call vote of 67 Yeas and 27 Nays (Recorded Vote Number 309).

On August 8, 2021, the Senate agreed to waive all applicable budgetary discipline with respect to Senate Amendment 2137 by a roll call vote of 64 Yeas and 33 Nays (Recorded Vote Number 311), and the Senate agreed to Senate Amendment 2137, as amended, by a roll call vote of 69 Yeas and 28 Nays (Recorded Vote Number 312). Further, the Senate invoked cloture on H.R. 3684 by a roll call vote of 68 Yeas and 29 Nays (Recorded Vote Number 313).

On August 10, 2021, the Senate passed H.R. 3684 with an amendment by a roll call vote of 69 Yeas to 30 Nays (Recorded Vote Number 314).

On August 16, 2021, the message on Senate action on H.R. 3684 was sent to the House.

On September 27, 2021, the House began consideration of the Senate amendment to H.R. 3684.

On September 28, 2021, the House resumed proceedings on H.R. 3684 pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX. And at the conclusion of debate, the Yeas and Nays were ordered on the question of adoption of the motion to concur in the Senate amendment, and further proceedings were postponed.

On November 5, 2021, the House agreed to the motion that the House concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 3684 by a roll call vote of 228 Yeas and 206 Nays (Roll No. 369). Further, the House agreed to table the motion to reconsider by a roll call vote of 228 Yeas and 205 Nays (Roll No. 370).

On November 8, 2021, H.R. 3684 was presented to the President.

On November 15, 2021, H.R. 3684 was approved and signed by the President (Pub. L. 117–58).

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022

PUBLIC LAW 117–81 S. 1605 (SEE H.R. 367, H.R. 396, H.R. 473, H.R. 490, H.R. 1833, H.R. 1850, H.R. 1871, H.R. 1877, H.R. 1893, H.R. 1895, H.R. 2659, H.R. 2795, H.R. 2980, H.R. 3223, H.R. 3263, H.R. 3264, H.R. 4350, H.R. 5146, H.R. 5682)

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 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 2022" authorizes Department of Defense (DOD) activities and programs for FY 2022 and addresses various other issues, as well as certain homeland security related measures that originated in the Committee on Homeland Security (See H.R. 367, H.R. 396, H.R. 473, H.R. 490, H.R. 1833, H.R. 1850, H.R. 1871, H.R. 1877, H.R. 1893,

H.R. 1895, H.R. 2659, H.R. 2795, H.R. 2980, H.R. 3223, H.R. 3263, H.R. 3264, H.R. 4350, H.R. 5146, and H.R. 5682).

Legislative History

117th Congress
S. 1605

S. 1605 was introduced in the Senate on May 13, 2021, by Mr. Scott of Florida, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

On June 9, 2021, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources was discharged from further consideration of S. 1605, and the Senate passed the measure by unanimous consent.

On June 11, 2021, S. 1605 was received in the House and held at the desk.

On December 7, 2021, the House considered S. 1605 and passed the bill, with an amendment, by a roll call vote of 363 Yeas and 70 Nays (Roll No. 405).

On December 8, 2021, the House amendment to S. 1605 was laid before the Senate by unanimous consent, and Mr. Schumer moved to concur in the House amendment.

On December 14, 2021, the Senate considered S. 1605 and invoked cloture on the motion to concur in the House amendment to S. 1605 by a roll call vote of 86 Yeas and 13 Nays (Record Vote No. 496).

On December 15, 2021, the Senate concurred in the House amendment to S. 1605 by a roll call vote of 88 Yeas and 11 Nays (Record Vote No. 499).

On December 23, 2021, S. 1605 was presented to the President.

On December 27, 2021, S. 1605 was approved and signed by the President (Pub. L. 117–81).

CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

PUBLIC LAW 117–103 H.R. 2471 (SEE H.R. 5440)

Making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for providing emergency assistance for the situation in Ukraine, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022" provides appropriations to Federal agencies for the remainder of FY 2022, provides supplemental appropriations for activities to support Ukraine, and modifies or establishes various programs that address a wide range of policy areas, including H.R. 5440, the "Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure Act of 2021," requiring reporting and other actions to address cybersecurity incidents, including ransomware attacks (See H.R. 5440).

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

117th Congress
H.R. 2471

H.R. 2471 was introduced in the House on April 13, 2021, by Mr. Jeffries and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On April 21, 2021, the Committee on Foreign Affairs considered H.R. 2471 and ordered the measure reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute by voice vote.

On June 28, 2021, the House began consideration of H.R. 2471.

On June 29, 2021, the House considered H.R. 2471, as amended, under suspension of the rules.

On June 29, 2021, Mr. McGovern moved to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 2471, as amended, and other measures pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 504, and the original motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was considered as withdrawn. The motion offered by Mr. McGovern was agreed to by a 2/3ds roll call vote of 366 Yeas and 46 Nays (Roll No. 191), so the House passed the bill, as amended.

On July 12, 2021, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 2471 to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

On January 13, 2022, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2471, and the measure was laid before the Senate by unanimous consent.

On January 13, 2022, the Senate agreed to S. Amdt. 4902, an amendment in the nature of a substitute proposed by Mr. Schumer for Mr. Cardin, by unanimous consent.

On January 13, 2022, the Senate passed H.R. 2471, as amended, by voice vote.

On March 9, 2022, Ms. DeLauro moved that the House concur in Senate amendment with an amendment. The question was divided pursuant to House Resolution 973. The first portion of the divided question concerning Divisions B, C, F, X, Z, and titles 2 and 3 of division N was agreed to by a roll call vote of 361 Yeas and 69 Nays (Roll No. 65). The second portion of the divided question concerning the remaining divisions was agreed to by a roll call vote of 260 Yeas and 171 Nays, with 1 Member recorded as present (Roll No. 66).

On March 9, 2022, the House agreed to a motion to table the motion to reconsider the first portion of the divided question by a roll call vote of 270 Yeas and 157 Nays (Roll No. 67). And further, the House agreed to a motion to table the motion to reconsider the second portion of the divided question by a roll call vote of 249 Yeas and 180 Nays (Roll No. 68).

On March 10, 2022, the House sent a message on the action to the Senate, and the measure was laid before the Senate by unanimous consent.

On March 10, 2022, the Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 2471, under the order of March 10, 2022, having achieved 60 votes in the affirmative by a roll call vote of 68 Yeas and 31 Nays (Record Vote Number 78).

On March 14, 2022, H.R. 2471 was presented to the President.

On March 15, 2022, H.R. 2471 was approved and signed by the President (Pub. L. 117–103).

SHADOW WOLVES ENHANCEMENT ACT

PUBLIC LAW 117–113 H.R. 5681

To authorize the reclassification of the tactical enforcement officers (commonly known as the "Shadow Wolves") in the Homeland Security Investigations tactical patrol unit operating on the lands of the Tohono O'odham Nation as special agents, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Shadow Wolves Enhancement Act" authorizes U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to reclassify officers assigned to the tactical patrol unit on Tohono O'odham Nation land, commonly known as "Shadow Wolves," as ICE special agents upon completing certain required training. Certain officers assigned to a comparable unit, regardless of location, may also be reclassified as ICE special agents upon completing the training. The Department of Homeland Security and the Government Accountability Office are also directed to study and report on the best processes for expanding the Shadow Wolves program.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 5681

H.R. 5681 was introduced in the House on October 22, 2021, by Mr. Katko and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On October 25, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 5681 to the Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations.

On October 26, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations from further consideration of H.R. 5681.

On October 26, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 5681 and ordered the measure reported favorably by voice vote.

On February 11, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 5681 (H. Rept. 117–246).

On March 8, 2022, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 5681 under suspension of the rules by a 2/3ds roll call vote of 387 Yeas and 33 Nays (Roll No. 60).

On March 10, 2022, the Senate received and read twice H.R. 5681.

On April 5, 2022, the Senate passed H.R. 5681 by unanimous consent.

On April 7, 2022, H.R. 5681 was presented to the President.

On April 19, 2022, H.R. 5681 was approved and signed by the President (Pub. L. 117–113).

NATIONAL CYBERSECURITY PREPAREDNESS CONSORTIUM ACT OF 2021

PUBLIC LAW 117–122 S. 658

To authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to work with cybersecurity consortia for training, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium Act of 2021" authorizes the Department of Homeland Security to work with one or more consortia composed of nonprofit entities to develop, update, and deliver cybersecurity training to State, Tribal, and local first responders and officials. Participating entities are required to develop and update a curriculum utilizing existing training and educational programs and models; provide technical assistance services, training, and educational programs; and conduct cross-sector cybersecurity training, education, and simulation exercises. The bill sets forth considerations to be taken into account by the Secretary when identifying entities to participate in the consortia that include (1) prior experience providing cybersecurity training, education, and exercises; (2) geographic diversity of the members of the consortia; (3) the participation by one or more historically Black colleges and universities, Hispanic-serving institutions, Tribal Colleges and Universities, other minority-serving institutions, and community colleges that participate in the National Centers of Excellence in Cybersecurity program, as administered by the Department of Homeland Security. It also directs the DHS Secretary to measure the effectiveness of the consortia and to conduct outreach to entities regarding opportunities to participate in the consortia.

Legislative History

117th Congress
S. 658

S. 658 was introduced in the Senate on March 3, 2021, by Mr. Cornyn, read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On March 17, 2021, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 658 and ordered the measure reported favorably by voice vote.

On June 14, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 658 (S. Rept. 117–24).

On July 15, 2021, the Senate passed S. 658 by unanimous consent.

On July 16, 2021, S. 658 was received in the House and held at the desk.

On August 6, 2021, S. 658 was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On August 7, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred S. 658 to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation.

On October 26, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered S. 658 and ordered the measure reported, as amended, by voice vote.

On March 7, 2022, the House considered and agreed to pass S. 658, as amended, under suspension of the rules by a 2/3ds roll call vote of 403 Yeas and 19 Nays (Roll No. 59).

On April 7, 2022, the Senate concurred in the House amendment to S. 658 by unanimous consent.

On May 3, 2022, S. 658 was presented to the President.

On May 12, 2022, S. 658 was approved and signed by the President (Pub. L. 117–122).

HOMELAND SECURITY FOR CHILDREN ACT

P.L. 117–130 H.R. 4426

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" requires DHS to ensure that the needs of children are considered in homeland security planning. Specifically, each DHS office and component is required to consider the needs of children, including children within underserved communities, in mission planning and execution. The Secretary of Homeland Security is directed to require the head of each DHS office and component to seek, to the extent practicable, advice and feedback from organizations representing the needs of children. The bill directs the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to identify and integrate the needs of children into activities to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against the risk of natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other disasters, including by appointing a technical expert to coordinate such integration. It requires the Secretary to report to Congress on the efforts DHS has undertaken to review and incorporate feedback from organizations representing the needs of children and the implementation of the requirements of this Act.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 4426

H.R. 4426 was introduced in the House on July 13, 2021, by Mr. Payne and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition, to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

On July 14, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 4426 to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery, and the Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure referred H.R. 4426 to the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management.

On July 28, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery from further consideration of H.R. 4426.

On July 28, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 4426 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

On September 23, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would agree to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4426. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the agreement to waive further consideration. The letter further acknowledged the agreement to support a request for conferees in the event of a House-Senate conference.

On September 29, 2021, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 4426 under suspension of the rules by voice vote.

On September 30, 2021, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 4426 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On November 3, 2021, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 4426 and ordered the measure reported favorably by voice vote.

On April 27, 2022, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 4426 (S. Rept. 117–100).

On May 16, 2022, the Senate considered and passed H.R. 4426 by unanimous consent.

On May 26, 2022, H.R. 4426 was presented to the President.

On June 6, 2022, H.R. 4426 was approved and signed by the President (Pub. L. 117–130).

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 Economic 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, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 2932, and ordered it to be reported favorably to the House by unanimous consent.

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 in the event of a House-Senate conference.

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

On February 10, 2020, H.R. 2932 was considered in the House under suspension of the rules and passed by a 2/3ds roll call vote of 374 Yeas and 11 Nays (Roll No. 55).

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

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT CYBERSECURITY ACT OF 2021

PUBLIC LAW 117–150 S. 2520 (H.R. 5960)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for engagements with State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "State and Local Government Cybersecurity Act of 2021" provides for collaboration between DHS and State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, as well as corporations, associations, and the general public, regarding cybersecurity. The bill expands DHS responsibilities through grants and cooperative agreements, including provision of assistance and education related to cyber threat indicators, proactive and defensive measures and cybersecurity technologies, cybersecurity risks and vulnerabilities, incident response and management, analysis, and warnings. The bill requires the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center, upon request, to coordinate with entities such as the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center to engage in specified activities, including to (1) conduct exercises with State, local, Tribal, or territorial government entities; (2) provide operational and technical cybersecurity training to such entities; and (3) promote cybersecurity education and awareness.

Legislative History

117th Congress
S. 2520

S. 2520 was introduced in the Senate on July 28, 2021, by Mr. Peters and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On August 4, 2021, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 2520 and ordered the measure to be reported, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, by voice vote.

On October 21, 2021, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 2520 with an amendment in the nature of a substitute (S. Rept. 117–42).

On January 11, 2022, the Senate agreed to an amendment in the nature of a substitute (S. Amdt. 4898) proposed by Mr. Peters by

unanimous consent. On the same date, the Senate passed S. 2520, as amended, by unanimous consent.

On January 13, 2022, S. 2520 was received in the House and held at the desk.

On January 18, 2022, S. 2520 was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On May 16, 2022, S. 2520 was considered in the House under suspension of the rules.

On May 17, 2022, the House continued consideration of S. 2520, and agreed to suspend the rules and pass the measure by a 2/3ds roll call vote of 404 Yeas and 14 Nays (Roll No. 194).

On June 9, 2022, S. 2520 was presented to the President.

On June 21, 2022, S. 2520 was approved and signed by the President (Pub. L. 117–150).

H.R. 5960

H.R. 5960 was introduced in the House on November 12, 2021, by Mr. Neguse and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On November 15, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 5960 to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation.

JAMES M. INHOFE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023

PUBLIC LAW 117–263 H.R. 7776 (SEE H.R. 370, H.R. 408, H.R. 2915, H.R. 4089, H.R. 4094, H.R. 4209, H.R. 4363, H.R. 4476, H.R. 5274, H.R. 5574, H.R. 5615, H.R. 5658, H.R. 6387, H.R. 6824, H.R. 6825, H.R. 6868, H.R. 7174, H.R. 7777, H.R. 7900, H.R. 8316, H.R. 8801)

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense and 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 "James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023" authorizes the Department of Defense activities for FY 2023 and addresses other issues, such as various homeland security measures that originated in the Committee on Homeland Security (See H.R. 370, H.R. 408, H.R. 2915, H.R. 4089, H.R. 4094, H.R. 4209, H.R. 4363, H.R. 4476, H.R. 5274, H.R. 5574, H.R. 5615, H.R. 5658, H.R. 6387, H.R. 6824, H.R. 6825, H.R. 6868, H.R. 7174, H.R. 7777, H.R. 7900, H.R. 8316, and H.R. 8801).

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 7776

H.R. 7776 was introduced in the House on May 16, 2022, by Mr. DeFazio and referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

On May 17, 2022, the Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure referred H.R. 7776 to the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment.

On May 18, 2022, the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 7776.

On May 18, 2022, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure considered H.R. 7776 and ordered the measure reported, as amended, by voice vote.

On June 7, 2022, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure reported the measure (H. Rept. 117–347).

On June 7, 2022, the House began consideration of H.R. 7776, as amended, under suspension of the rules.

On June 8, 2022, the House continued consideration of H.R. 7776, and agreed to suspend the rules and pass the measure, as amended, by a 2/3ds roll call vote of 384 Yeas and 37 Nays (Roll No. 253).

On June 9, 2022, the Senate received, read twice, and placed H.R. 7776 on the Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

On July 28, 2022, H.R. 7776 was laid before the Senate by unanimous consent.

On July 28, 2022, the Senate agreed to S. Amdt. 5140, proposed by Mr. Carper, by unanimous consent.

On July 28, 2022, the Senate passed H.R. 7776, as amended, under the order of July 20, 2022, having achieved 60 votes in the affirmative by a roll call vote of 93 Yeas and 1 Nay (Recorded Vote Number 273).

On July 28, 2022, the message on Senate action was sent to the House.

On December 8, 2022, Mr. Smith of Washington moved to suspend the rules and agree to H. Res. 1512 "Providing for the concurrence by the House in the Senate amendment to H.R. 7776, with an amendment." The House considered and agreed to pass H. Res. 1512 under suspension of the rules by a 2/3ds roll call vote of 350 Yeas and 80 Nays (Roll No. 516).

On December 13, 2022, H.R. 7776 was laid before the Senate by unanimous consent.

On December 14, 2022, the Senate continued consideration of H.R. 7776.

On December 15, 2022, the Senate agreed, under the order of December 15, 2022, having achieved 60 votes in the affirmative, to the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 7776 by a roll call vote of 83 Yeas and 11 Nays (Record Vote No. 396).

On December 16, 2022, a message on Senate action was sent to the House.

On December 22, 2022, H.R. 7776 was presented to the President.

On December 23, 2022, H.R. 7776 was approved and signed by the President (Pub. L. 117–263).

COUNTERING HUMAN TRAFFICKING ACT OF 2021

PUBLIC LAW 117–322 S. 2991 (H.R. 6736)

To establish a Department of Homeland Security Center for Countering Human Trafficking, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Countering Human Trafficking Act of 2021" provides statutory authority for the Center for Countering Human Trafficking (CCHT) within DHS. The CCHT coordinates DHS efforts to combat human trafficking and the importation of goods produced with forced labor. The bill requires the CCHT to develop a strategy to improve the systems and processes used throughout DHS to combat human trafficking and the importation of goods produced with forced labor. The bill transfers the functions and resources of the Blue Campaign (i.e., the national public awareness effort to combat human trafficking) to the CCHT. DHS may also transfer to the CCHT any other component, directorate, or office of the Department related to combating human trafficking.

Legislative History

117th Congress
S. 2991

S. 2991 was introduced in the Senate on October 18, 2021, by Mr. Peters, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On November 3, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 2991 and ordered the measure reported favorably, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, by voice vote.

On February 14, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 2991 with an amendment in the nature of a substitute (S. Rept. 117–73).

On April 6, 2022, S. 2991 was laid before the Senate by unanimous consent.

On April 6, 2022, the Senate agreed to S. Amdt. 5019, an amendment in the nature of a substitute, proposed by Mr. Schumer for Mr. Peters, by unanimous consent. Subsequently, the Senate passed S. 2991, as amended, by unanimous consent.

On April 7, 2022, S. 2991 was received in the House and held at the desk.

On December 9, 2022, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House floor, the Committee on Homeland Security would forego consideration of S. 2991.

On December 9, 2022, the Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Homeland Security and the agreement to forego consideration of S. 2991. The letter further agreed to support the request for conferees in the event of a House-Senate conference.

On December 14, 2022, the House considered S. 2991 under suspension of the rules and agreed to a motion by Mr. Nadler to suspend the rules and pass the bill by a voice vote.

On December 23, 2022, S. 2991 was presented to the President.

On December 27, 2022, S. 2991 was approved and signed by the President (Pub. L. 117–322).

H.R. 6736

H.R. 6736 was introduced in the House on February 15, 2022, by Mr. Katko and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition, to the Committees on Homeland Security and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

On February 16, 2022, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 6736 to the Subcommittees on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations, and Oversight, Management, and Accountability.

HOMELAND SECURITY ACQUISITION PROFESSIONAL CAREER PROGRAM ACT

H.R. 367 (SEE SECTION 6405 OF NDAA, 2022, P.L. 117–81)

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" establishes in DHS an acquisition professional career program to develop a cadre of acquisition professionals within DHS. The Management Directorate is directed to administer the program, including carrying out recruitment efforts and providing specialized acquisition training. The program shall be comprised of acquisition training, on-the-job experience, Department-wide rotations, mentorship, shadowing, and other career development opportunities. It requires the DHS Secretary to annually report to Congress through 2027 on the status of the program and information regarding program participation.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 367

H.R. 367 was introduced in the House on January 19, 2021, by Ms. Titus and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On January 20, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 367 to the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability.

On April 19, 2021, the House began consideration of H.R. 367 under suspension of the rules.

On April 20, 2021, Mr. Hoyer moved to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 367, and other measures pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 330, and the original motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was considered as withdrawn. The motion offered by Mr. Hoyer was agreed to by a 2/3ds roll call vote of 355 yeas and 69 nays (Roll No. 125), so the House passed the bill.

On April 22, 2021, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 367 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On July 14, 2021, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 367 and ordered the measure reported by voice vote.

On May 24, 2021, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 367 (S. Rept. 117–118) and placed it on the Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

On December 27, 2021, H.R. 367 was enacted into law as section 6405 of the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022" (Pub. L. 117–81).

116th Congress
H.R. 5822

H.R. 5822 was introduced in the House on February 10, 2020, by Ms. Titus and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On February 12, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 5822 and ordered the measure to be reported, as amended, by unanimous consent.

On August 14, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 5822 to the House (H. Rept. 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 Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

QUADRENNIAL HOMELAND SECURITY REVIEW TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 2021

H.R. 370 (SEE SECTION 7141 OF DIVISION G, NDAA, 2023, P.L. 117–263)

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 2021" makes modifications and technical corrections to the Department's statutory requirement to issue a quadrennial homeland security review (QHSR) under section 707 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002. It requires enhanced consultation with homeland security stakeholders and that DHS retain and, upon request, provide to Congress documentation related to the production of the QHSR.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 370

H.R. 370 was introduced in the House on January 19, 2021, by Mrs. Watson Coleman and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On January 20, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 370 to the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability.

On April 20, 2021, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 370 under suspension of the rules.

On April 22, 2021, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 370 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On August 3, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs ordered H.R. 370 reported favorably, without amendment, by voice vote.

On December 27, 2022, H.R. 370 was enacted into law as Sec. 7141 of Division G of the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023" (P.L. 117–263).

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 2/3ds roll call 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.

TRANSIT SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM FLEXIBILITY ACT

H.R. 396 (SEE SECTIONS 6420–1 OF NDAA, 2022, P.L. 117–81)

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" establishes periods of performance for the use of public transportation security assistance grant funds. Funds provided pursuant to such a grant for a specified authorized use, including for tunnel protection systems and surveillance equipment, shall remain available for use by a grant recipient for at least 36 months. However, any such funds used for security improvements for public transportation systems or security improvements for stations and other public transportation infrastructure, including those owned by state or local governments, shall remain available for at least 55 months. The Government Accountability Office shall conduct a review of the public transportation security assistance grant program, including an as-

sessment of how projects under the program address threats to public transportation infrastructure.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 396

H.R. 396 was introduced in the House on January 21, 2021, by Mr. Garbarino and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget.

On January 22, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 396 to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery.

The Chair of the Committee on the Budget sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on April 7, 2021, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on the Budget would agree to waive formal consideration of H.R. 396.

On April 9, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on the Budget and the agreement to waive further consideration. The letter further acknowledged the agreement to support a request for conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

On April 20, 2021, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 396 under suspension of the rules.

On April 22, 2021, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 396 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On December 27, 2021, H.R. 396 was enacted into law as sections 6420–1 of the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022" (P.L. 117–81).

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

On December 14, 2020, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 1313, as amended, to the Senate (S. Rept. 116–323), and the measure was placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY MENTOR PROTÉGÉ PROGRAM ACT OF 2021

H.R. 408 (SEE SECTION 7115 OF DIVISION G, NDAA, 2023, (P.L. 117–263)

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-Protégé Program Act of 2021" establishes a mentor-protégé program within DHS under which a mentor firm enters into an agreement with a protégé firm to assist the protégé with competing for prime contracts and subcontracts of the Department. Participating firms must enter into an agreement to participate in the program for at least 36 months. It also directs the head of DHS's Office of Small and Disadvantage Business Utilization to report annually to Congress about participation in the program.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 408

H.R. 408 was introduced on January 21, 2021, by Mr. McEachin and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On January 22, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 408 to the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability.

On April 19, 2021, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 408 under suspension of the rules.

On April 22, 2021, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 408 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On July 14, 2021, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 408 and ordered the measure reported favorably, without amendment, by voice vote.

On December 27, 2022, H.R. 408 was enacted into law as Sec. 7115 of Division G of the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023" (P.L. 117–263).

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 favorably to the House by unanimous consent.

On November 22, 2019, the Committee reported H.R. 4727 (H. Rept. 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 Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 4727 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the Senate, as amended.

On November 9, 2020, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 4727 (S. Rept. 116–287).

TRUSTED TRAVELER RECONSIDERATION AND RESTORATION ACT OF 2021

H.R. 473 (SEE SECTIONS 6416–7 OF NDAA, 2022, P.L. 117–81)

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 2021" directs the Comptroller General to conduct a review of DHS' trusted traveler programs not later than 1 year after enactment of this Act. Such review shall examine (1) the extent to which DHS tracks data and monitors trends related to trusted traveler programs; (2) whether DHS coordinates with other relevant federal, state, local, Tribal, or territorial entities on redress procedures; (3) how DHS may improve reconsideration procedures; and (4) the extent to which travelers are informed about reconsideration procedures. It also directs DHS to provide a redress remedy to individuals whose enrollment in such a program was revoked in error.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 473

H.R. 473 was introduced in the House on January 25, 2021, by Mr. Katko and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On January 26, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 473 to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security.

On April 19, 2021, the House considered H.R. 473 and agreed to a motion to suspend the rules and pass the measure by a voice vote.

On April 20, 2021, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 473 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On July 14, 2021, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 473 and ordered the measure reported favorably, without amendment, by voice vote.

On December 13, 2022, H.R. 473 was reported to the Senate (S. Rept. 117–253) and placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders (Calendar No. 637).

On December 27, 2021, H.R. 473 was enacted into law as section 6416–7 of the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022" (P.L. 117–81).

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. Rept. 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. Rept. 116–237).

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY MORALE, RECOGNITION, LEARNING AND ENGAGEMENT ACT OF 2021 (DHS MORALE ACT)

H.R. 490 (SEE SECTIONS 6401–4 OF NDAA, 2022, P.L. 117–81)

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 2021" or "DHS MORALE Act" addresses workforce morale at the Department of Homeland Security. The bill expands the duties of the Chief Human Capital Officer to address morale within the DHS workforce, including through leader development and employee engagement, maintaining a catalogue of available employee development opportunities, and issuing a DHS-wide employee engagement action plan. DHS is required to establish an employee engagement steering committee and is authorized to establish an annual employee award program. DHS is directed to report to the congressional homeland security committees regarding the impacts of the lapse in appropriations between December 22, 2018, and January 25, 2019, on (1) DHS human resources operations; (2) DHS's ability to meet hiring benchmarks; and (3) retention, attrition, and morale of DHS personnel.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 490

H.R. 490 was introduced in the House on January 25, 2021, by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On January 26, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 490 to the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability.

On April 19, 2021, the House began consideration of H.R. 490 under suspension of the rules.

On April 20, 2021, Mr. Hoyer moved to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 490, and other measures pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 330, and the original motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was considered as withdrawn. The motion offered by Mr. Hoyer was agreed to by a 2/3ds roll call vote of 355 Yeas and 69 Nays (Roll No. 125), so the House passed the bill.

On April 22, 2021, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 490 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On December 27, 2021, H.R. 490 was enacted into law as section 6401–4 of the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022" (P.L. 117–81).

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. Rept. 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.

DHS Industrial Control Systems Capabilities Enhancement Act of 2021

H.R. 1833 (SEE SECTION 1541 OF NDAA, 2022, P.L. 117–81)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for the responsibility of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to maintain capabilities to identify threats to industrial control systems, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "DHS Industrial Control Systems Capabilities Enhancement Act of 2021" requires CISA to maintain certain capabilities to identify and address threats to industrial control systems. Specifically, the bill requires CISA's National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center to ensure that its activities address the security of both information and operational technology, including industrial control systems. Additionally, CISA is required to maintain capabilities to identify and address threats and vulnerabilities to products and technologies intended for use in the automated control of critical infrastructure processes by (1) leading efforts to

identify and mitigate cybersecurity threats to industrial control systems; (2) maintaining threat hunting and incident response capabilities to respond to cybersecurity risks and incidents; (3) providing cybersecurity technical assistance to stakeholders; and (4) collecting, coordinating, and providing vulnerability information to the industrial control systems community. CISA is directed to provide to the homeland security committees a briefing on its industrial control systems capabilities at specified intervals and the Government Accountability Office is required to review and report on implementation of the Act.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 1833

H.R. 1833 was introduced in the House on March 11, 2021, by Mr. Katko and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On March 12, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 1833 to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation.

On March 18, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation from further consideration of H.R. 1833.

On March 18, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 1833 and ordered the measure reported, as amended, by unanimous consent.

On July 20, 2021, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 1833, as amended, under suspension of the rules.

On December 27, 2021, H.R. 1833 was enacted into law as section 1541 of the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022" (P.L. 117–81).

SUPPORTING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR FIRST RESPONDERS ACT

H.R. 1850 (SEE SECTION 6406 OF NDAA, 2022, P.L. 117–81)

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

Summary

The "Supporting Research and Development for First Responders Act" directs the Department of Homeland Security to designate the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory within the Science and Technology Directorate as a science and technology laboratory responsible for testing and evaluating emerging technologies and conducting research and development to assist emergency response providers in preparing for, and protecting against, threats of terrorism. The laboratory is authorized to (1) conduct tests, evaluations, and assessments of current and emerging technologies for emergency response providers, including cybersecurity of such technologies that can connect to the internet; and (2) act as a technical advisor to emergency response providers.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 1850

H.R. 1850 was introduced in the House on March 11, 2021 and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On March 12, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 1850 to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation.

On March 18, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation from further consideration of H.R. 1850.

On March 18, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 1850 and ordered the measure reported favorably to the House by unanimous consent.

The Chair of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on July 8, 2021, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology would agree to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 1850. 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 waive further consideration. The letter further acknowledged the agreement to support a request for conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

On July 20, 2021, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 1850, under suspension of the rules.

On December 27, 2021, H.R. 1850 was enacted into law as section 6406 of the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022" (P.L. 117–81).

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 2/3ds roll call 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.

STRENGTHENING LOCAL TRANSPORTATION SECURITY CAPABILITIES ACT OF 2021

H.R. 1870 (SEE SECTIONS 6418–9 OF NDAA, 2022, P.L. 117–81)

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to prioritize strengthening of local transportation security capabilities by assigning certain officers and intelligence analysts to State, local, and regional fusion centers in jurisdictions with a high-risk surface transportation asset and improving the timely sharing of information regarding threats of terrorism and other threats, including targeted violence, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Strengthening Local Transportation Security Capabilities Act of 2021" addresses threat information sharing and law enforcement training regarding the enhancement of security for surface transportation assets. A surface transportation asset includes facilities, equipment, or systems used to provide transportation services by a public transportation carrier, railroad carrier, or an entity offering scheduled, fixed-route transportation services by bus. Specifically, the bill directs DHS to prioritize the assignment of officers and intelligence analysts from the Transportation Security Administration and the Office of Intelligence and Analysis to locations with fusion centers in jurisdictions with high-risk surface transportation assets to enhance the security of such assets, including by improving timely sharing of classified information regarding terrorism and other threats. The bill also authorizes DHS to develop a training program to enhance the protection, preparedness, and response capabilities of law enforcement agencies with respect to terrorism and other threats at a surface transportation asset.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 1870

H.R. 1870 was introduced to the House on March 12, 2021 by Ms. Barragán and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On March 13, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 1870 to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security.

On March 18, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security from further consideration of H.R. 1870.

On March 18, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 1870 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, to the House by unanimous consent.

On July 20, 2021, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 1870, as amended, under suspension of the rules by voice vote.

On July 21, 2021, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 1870 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On December 27, 2021, H.R. 1870 was enacted into law as sections 6418–9 of the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022" (P.L. 117–81).

116th Congress
H.R. 2539

H.R. 2539 was introduced in the House on May 7, 2019 by Ms. Barragán 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 2/3ds roll call vote of 384 Yeas and 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.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY TRANSPARENCY IMPROVEMENT ACT

H.R. 1871 (SEE SECTION 6423 OF NDAA, 2022, P.L. 117–81)

To improve the understanding and clarity of Transportation Security Administration policies, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Transportation Security Transparency Improvement Act" addresses policies of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) related to sensitive security information and international aviation security. Among other requirements, TSA must: ensure clear and consistent designation of Sensitive Security Information, including reasonable security justifications for such designation; develop and implement a schedule to regularly review and update TSA Sensitive Security Information Identification guidelines; conduct outreach to relevant stakeholders (e.g. air carriers, airport operators, and state and local law enforcement) that regularly are granted access to Sensitive Security Information to raise awareness of TSA's policies and guidelines governing the designation and use of Sensitive Security Information; and develop and implement guidelines with respect to last point of departure airports to con-

duct engagement with foreign partners on the implementation of security directives and emergency amendments.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 1871

H.R. 1871 was introduced in the House on March 12, 2021 by Mr. Bishop of North Carolina and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On March 13, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 1871 to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security.

On March 18, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security from consideration of H.R. 1871.

On March 18, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 1871 and ordered the measure reported favorably to the House by unanimous consent.

On July 20, 2021, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 1871 under suspension of the rules.

On July 21, 2021, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 1871 to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

On December 27, 2021, H.R. 1871 was enacted into law as section 6243 of the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022" (P.L. 117–81).

116th Congress
H.R. 5670

H.R. 5670 was introduced in the House on January 24, 2020 by Mr. Bishop of North Carolina and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On January 29, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 5670 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by unanimous consent.

SECURITY SCREENING DURING COVID–19 ACT

H.R. 1877 (SEE SECTION 6415 OF NDAA, 2022, P.L. 117–81)

To require the Transportation Security Administration to issue a plan to improve security screening procedures at airports during the COVID–19 national emergency, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Security Screening During COVID–19 Act" requires TSA to implement a plan to enhance security operations at airports during the COVID–19 national emergency in order to reduce risk of the spread of the coronavirus at passenger screening checkpoints and within the TSA workforce. TSA is authorized to consult with stakeholders and their workforce when developing the plan. It also directs the Government Accountability Office to issue a report on the implementation of the plan within one year after it is issued.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 1877

H.R. 1877 was introduced in the House on March 12, 2021 by Mr. Cleaver and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On March 13, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 1877 to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security.

On March 18, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security from further consideration of H.R. 1877.

On March 18, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 1877 and ordered the measure reported favorably to the House, as amended, by unanimous consent.

On April 30, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 1877, as amended (H. Rept. 117–24).

On July 20, 2021, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 1877 under suspension of the rules.

On July 21, 2021, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 1877 to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

On December 27, 2021, H.R. 1877 was enacted into law as section 6415 of the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022" (P.L. 117–81).

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY PREPAREDNESS ACT OF 2021

H.R. 1893 (SEE SECTIONS 6411–6412 OF NDAA, 2022, P.L. 117–81)

To direct the Transportation Security Administration to develop a transportation security preparedness plan in the event of a communicable disease outbreak, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Transportation Security Preparedness Act of 2021" directs TSA to survey its workforce regarding TSA's response to the COVID–19 pandemic. TSA is also required to develop and biennially review a transportation security preparedness plan for addressing future outbreaks of communicable diseases. The Government Accountability Office is directed to submit a report to Congress that contains the results of a study assessing the plan, including an analysis of whether such plan aligns with relevant federal plans and strategies for communicable disease outbreaks, and the extent to which TSA is prepared to implement the plan.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 1893

H.R. 1893 was introduced in the House on March 12, 2021 by Mrs. Watson Coleman and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On March 13, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 1893 to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security.

On March 18, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security from further consideration of H.R. 1893.

On March 18, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 1893 and ordered the measure reported favorably by unanimous consent.

On April 30, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 1893 to the House (H. Rept. 117–25).

On July 20, 2021, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 1893 under suspension of the rules.

On July 21, 2021, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 1893 to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

On December 27, 2021, H.R. 1893 was enacted into law as sections 6411–6412 of the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022" (P.L. 117–81).

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY PUBLIC HEALTH THREAT PREPAREDNESS ACT OF 2021

H.R. 1895 (SEE SECTIONS 6413–6414 OF NDAA, 2022, P.L. 117–81)

To enhance the preparedness of the Transportation Security Administration for public health threats to the transportation security system of the United States, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Transportation Security Public Health Threat Preparedness Act of 2021" directs TSA to analyze the preparedness of the U.S. transportation security system for public health threats. Additionally, it authorizes TSA to provide personnel who are not engaged in front line transportation security efforts, to other components of the Department of Homeland Security and other federal agencies to improve coordination with such components and agencies to prepare for, protect against, and respond to public health threats to the transportation security system. It directs TSA to brief Congress, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, regarding efforts to improve coordination with other components of the Department and other Federal agencies to prepare for, protect against, and respond to public health threats to the transportation security system of the United States. It also directs TSA to conduct an analysis of preparedness of the U.S. transportation security system for public health threats and to brief Congress on the analysis as well as technologies necessary to combat public health threats at security screening checkpoints.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 1895

H.R. 1895 was introduced in the House on March 16, 2021 by Mr. Gimenez and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On March 17, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 1895 to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security.

On March 18, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security from further consideration of H.R. 1895.

On March 18, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 1895 and ordered the measure reported favorably by unanimous consent.

On April 30, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 1895 to the House (H. Rept. 117–26).

On July 20, 2021, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 1895 under suspension of the rules.

On July 21, 2021, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 1895 to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

On December 27, 2021, H.R. 1895 was enacted into law as sections 6413–6414 of the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022" (P.L. 117–81).

UNITED STATES ISRAEL CYBERSECURITY COOPERATION ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2021

H.R. 2659 (SEE SECTION 1551 OF NDAA, 2022, P.L. 117–81)

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

Summary

The "United States-Israel Cybersecurity Cooperation Enhancement Act of 2021" establishes a grant program within the Department of Homeland Security to contribute to the homeland security capabilities of both the United States and Israel. The grant program is to be designed to support cybersecurity research and development as well as the demonstration and commercialization of cybersecurity technology. Grant applicants must be a joint venture between a for-profit business entity, academic institution, National Laboratory (as such term is defined in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801)), or nonprofit entity in the United States and a for-profit business entity, academic institution, or nonprofit entity in Israel or the Governments of United States and Israel.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 2659

H.R. 2659 was introduced in the House on April 14, 2021 by Mr. Langevin and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On April 20, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 2659 to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation.

On December 27, 2021, H.R. 2659 was enacted into law as sections 1551 of the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022" (P.L. 117–81).

DHS Blue Campaign Enhancement Act

H.R. 2795 (SEE SECTION 6407 OF NDAA, 2022, P.L. 117–81)

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" requires DHS to expand its Blue Campaign, which coordinates DHS actions to identify and prevent human trafficking. The bill requires DHS to provide web-based training for law enforcement and corrections personnel and establish an advisory board for the campaign. It directs web-based training to utilize a learning management system to provide online training opportunities to federal, state, local, Tribal, territorial law enforcement officers; non-Federal correction system personnel; and other individuals deemed appropriate to the Director of the Blue Campaign. It also directs the establishment of a Blue Campaign Advisory Board comprised of representatives from certain DHS components that the Director consults with regarding: (1) recruitment tactics used by human traffickers to inform the development of training and materials; (2) the development of effective awareness tools for distribution to Federal and non-Federal officials; (3) the identification of additional persons or entities that may be uniquely positioned to recognize signs of human trafficking and the development of materials for such persons.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 2795

H.R. 2795 was introduced in the House on April 22, 2021 by Mr. Meijer and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On April 23, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 2795 to the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability.

The Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on May 18, 2021, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on the Judiciary would forgo consideration of H.R. 2795. On May 26, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on the Judiciary and the agreement to waive further consideration. The letter further acknowledged the agreement to support a request for conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

On May 18, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability from further consideration of H.R. 2795.

On May 18, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 2795 and ordered the measure reported favorably to the House, as amended, by unanimous consent.

On July 20, 2021, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 2795 under suspension of the rules.

On July 21, 2021, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 2795 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On December 27, 2021, H.R. 2795 was enacted into law as section 6407 of the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022" (P.L. 117–81).

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.

HOMELAND PROCUREMENT REFORM ACT

H.R. 2915 (SEE SECTION 7112 OF DIVISION G, NDAA, 2023, P.L. 117–263)

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" directs DHS to ensure that procurement of certain items, such as body armor and other protective gear, meets specified requirements, including that a fraction of procurement funds be used for items manufactured by U.S. small businesses. The bill sets forth requirements for waivers based on a national emergency. DHS shall (1) ensure that covered items are purchased at a fair and reasonable price, and (2) study the adequacy of uniform allowances provided to employees of frontline operational components (i.e., Customs and Border Protection and other listed agencies and entities). DHS is required to report to Congress with recommendations on how it could procure additional items from domestic sources and bolster the domestic supply chain for specified national security-related items, including personal protective equipment and other items necessary to respond to a pandemic such as that caused by COVID–19. 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 gear be used to purchase goods manufactured by entities that qualify as a U.S. small business. Moreover, the bill requires DHS to study whether uniform allowances provided to personnel are adequate and to report on opportunities to procure additional items, such as personal protective equipment, from domestic sources. Lastly, the bill strengthens supply chain security by mandating locked storage, reports of stolen goods, and the destruction of defective or unusable items for any item bearing official DHS insignia not manufactured in the U.S.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 2915

H.R. 2915 was introduced in the House on April 30, 2021 by Mr. Correa and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On May 3, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 2915 to the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability.

On July 28, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability from further consideration of H.R. 2915.

On July 28, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 2915 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

On October 5, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 2915, as amended, to the House (H. Rept. 117–135) and H.R. 2915 was placed on Union Calendar No. 96.

On November 16, 2021, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 2915, as amended, under suspension of the rules by voice vote.

On November 17, 2021, the Senate received H.R. 2915.

On December 23, 2022, H.R. 2915 was enacted into law as Sec. 7112 of Division G of the "James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023" (P.L. 117–263).

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 reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

On May 30, 2019, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 2083, as amended, to the House (H. Rept. 116–90) and H.R. 2083 was placed on Union Calendar No. 65.

On June 10, 2019, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 2083, as amended, under suspension of the rules 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, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 5574 to the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency.

CYBERSECURITY VULNERABILITY REMEDIATION ACT

H.R. 2980 (SEE SECTIONS 6224–6227 OF NDAA, 2022, P.L. 117–81)

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" authorizes DHS to take certain actions with the goal of countering cybersecurity vulnerabilities. The National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center of DHS is authorized to disseminate migration protocols to counter cybersecurity vulnerabilities, including in circumstances in which such vulnerabilities exist because software or hardware is no longer supported by a vendor. The Science and Technology Directorate is authorized to establish a competition to develop remedies for cybersecurity vulnerabilities. The bill directs CISA, not later than 1 year after enactment of the Act, to report on how the Agency carries out subsection (n) of section 2209 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to coordinate vulnerability disclosures, including disclosures of cybersecurity vulnerabilities. The bill authorizes the DHS Under Secretary for Science and Technology to establish an incentive-based program that allows industry, individuals, academia, and others to compete in identifying remediation solutions for cybersecurity vulnerabilities to information systems and industrial control systems, including supervisory control and data acquisition systems.

Legislative History

117th Congress

H.R. 2980

H.R. 2980 was introduced in the House on May 4, 2021 by Ms. Sheila Jackson Lee and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On May 5, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 2980 to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation.

On May 18, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation from further consideration of H.R. 2980.

On May 18, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 2980 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by unanimous consent.

On July 20, 2021, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 2980 under suspension of the rules.

On July 21, 2021, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 2980 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On December 27, 2021, H.R. 2980 was enacted into law as section of the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022" (P.L. 117–81).

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.

STATE AND LOCAL CYBERSECURITY IMPROVEMENT ACT

H.R. 3138 (SEE SECTIONS 70611–70612 OF P.L. 117–58)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize a grant program relating to the cybersecurity of State and local governments, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "State and Local Cybersecurity Improvement Act" requires CISA to establish the State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program to address cybersecurity risks and threats to the information systems of state, local, or tribal organizations. Eligible grant applicants (i.e., states and certain Indian tribes) must submit a cybersecurity plan—to be approved by CISA as a condition of disbursement—that describes how the applicant will use the funds to address cybersecurity risks and threats to their information systems.

Grant funds are directed to be used to implement, develop, or revise the applicant's cybersecurity plan or to assist with activities that address imminent cybersecurity risks or threats. CISA is required to establish a State and Local Cybersecurity Resilience Committee to provide state, local, and tribal stakeholder expertise, situational awareness, and recommendations to CISA on how to address cybersecurity risks and threats. CISA is directed to develop and maintain a resource guide for state, local, tribal, and territorial government officials to assist with identifying, preparing for, detecting, protecting against, responding to, and recovering from cybersecurity risks, threats, and incidents. In addition, CISA is also required to develop and make publicly available a Homeland Security Strategy to Improve the Cybersecurity of State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Governments. Finally, CISA is directed to assess the feasibility of implementing a short-term rotational program to detail approved state, local, tribal, and territorial government employees to CISA in cyber workforce positions.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 3138

H.R. 3138 was introduced in the House on May 12, 2021 by Ms. Clarke and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On May 13, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 3138 to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation.

On May 18, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation from further consideration of H.R. 3138.

On May 18, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3138 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, to the House by unanimous consent.

On June 1, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 3138, as amended (H. Rept. 117–48)

On July 20, 2021, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 3138 under suspension of the rules.

On July 21, 2021, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 3138 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On November 11, 2021, H.R. 3138 was enacted into law as sections 70611–70612 of H.R. 3684, the "Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act" (P.L. 117–58).

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.

CISA CYBER EXERCISE ACT

H.R. 3223 (SEE SECTION 1547 OF NDAA, 2022, P.L. 117–81)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish in the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency the National Cyber Exercise Program, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "CISA Cyber Exercise Act" establishes the National Cyber Exercise Program within CISA to evaluate the National Cyber Incident Response Plan and related plans and strategies. The National Cyber Incident Response Plan outlines the roles and responsibilities, capabilities, and coordinating structures that support how the United States responds to and recovers from significant cyber incidents posing risks to critical infrastructure. Based on current risk assessments, the exercise program shall be designed to (1) simulate partial or complete incapacitation of a government or critical infrastructure network resulting from a cyber incident, (2) provide for the systematic evaluation of cyber readiness and enhance operational understanding of the cyber incident response system and relevant information sharing agreements, and (3) develop after-action reports and plans that can incorporate lessons learned into future operations.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 3223

H.R. 3223 was introduced in the House on May 13, 2021 and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On May 14, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 3223 to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation.

On May 18, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation from further consideration of H.R. 3223.

On May 18, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3223 and ordered the measure reported favorably by unanimous consent.

On July 20, 2021, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 3223 under suspension of the rules.

On July 21, 2021, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 3223 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On December 27, 2021, H.R. 3223 was enacted into law as section 1547 of the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022" (P.L. 117–81).

DHS MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES ACT

H.R. 3263 (SEE SECTION 6408 OF NDAA, 2022, P.L. 117–81)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish in the Department of Homeland Security a medical countermeasures program, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "DHS Medical Countermeasures Act" directs DHS to establish a medical countermeasures program to facilitate personnel readiness and protection for DHS employees and working animals in the event of a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosives attack, naturally occurring disease outbreak, or pandemic, and to support DHS mission continuity. The DHS Chief Medical Officer is required to (1) provide programmatic oversight of the program, (2) develop Department-wide standards for medical countermeasure storage, security, dispensing, and documentation; (3) maintain a stockpile of medical countermeasures, including antibiotics, antivirals, and radiological countermeasures, as appropriate; (4) preposition appropriate medical countermeasures in strategic locations nationwide; (5) provide oversight and guidance regarding the dispensing of stockpiled medical countermeasures; (6) ensure rapid deployment and dispensing of medical countermeasures in a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosives attack, naturally occurring disease outbreak, or pandemic; (7) provide related training to Department employees; and (8) support dispensing exercises. It also authorizes the establishment of a medical countermeasures working group comprised of representatives from appropriate components and offices of the Department.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 3263

H.R. 3263 was introduced in the House on May 17, 2021 by Mrs. Miller-Meeks and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On May 18, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 3263 to the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability On May 18, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability from further consideration of H.R. 3263.

On May 18, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3263 and ordered the measure reported by unanimous consent.

On July 20, 2021, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 3263 under suspension of the rules.

On July 21, 2021, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 3263 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On December 27, 2021, H.R. 3263 was enacted into law as section 6408 of the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022" (P.L. 117–81).

DOMAINS CRITICAL TO HOMELAND SECURITY ACT

H.R. 3264 (SEE SECTION 6409 OF NDAA, 2022, PL 117–81)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require research and development to identify and evaluate the extent to which critical domain risks within the United States supply chain pose a substantial threat to homeland security, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Domains Critical to Homeland Security Act" authorizes DHS to conduct research and development to identify U.S. critical domains for economic and homeland security and evaluate the extent to which disruption, corruption, exploitation, or dysfunction of any such domain poses a substantial threat to homeland security. The bill defines *United States critical domains for economic security* as the critical infrastructure and other associated industries, technologies, and intellectual property, or any combination thereof, that are essential to U.S. economic security. It also authorizes DHS to conduct additional research into high-risk critical domains under specified circumstances.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 3264

H.R. 3264 was introduced in the House on May 17, 2021 by Mr. Katko and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On May 18, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 3264 to the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability.

On May 18, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability from further consideration of H.R. 3264.

On May 18, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3264 and ordered the measure reported favorably by unanimous consent.

On June 1, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 3264 (H. Rept. 117–50) and H.R. 3264 was placed on Union Calendar No. 33.

On July 20, 2021, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 3264 under suspension of the rules.

On July 21, 2021, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 3264 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On December 27, 2021, H.R. 3264 was enacted into law as section 6409 of the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022" (P.L. 117–81).

DARREN DRAKE ACT

H.R. 4089 (SEE SECTION 7133 OF DIVISION G, NDAA, 2023, P.L. 117–263)

To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop and disseminate best practices for rental companies and dealers to report suspicious behavior to law enforcement agencies at the point of sale of a covered rental vehicle to prevent and mitigate acts of terrorism using motor vehicles, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Darren Drake Act" directs the Department of Homeland Security to develop and disseminate best practices for vehicle rental companies and dealers to report suspicious behavior to law enforcement at the point of sale of a rental vehicle. The best practices must include guidance on defining and identifying suspicious behavior in a manner that protects civil rights and civil liberties. These best practices are to be developed and updated in consultation with rental industry stakeholders and, under the bill, DHS is required to report to Congress regarding the implementation of these best practices and other ways to improve coordination between DHS and rental vehicle providers. The bill was named in honor of a victim of a 2017 ISIS-inspired truck attack in New York City.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 4089

H.R. 4089 was introduced in the House on June 23, 2021 by Mr. Gottheimer and was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On June 24, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 4089 to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security On July 28, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security from further consideration of H.R. 4089.

On July 28, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 4089 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

On September 14, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 4089, as amended (H. Rept. 117–119).

On September 29, 2021, the House considered H.R. 4089 under suspension of the rules. Further proceedings were postponed.

On October 19, 2021, the House considered H.R. 4089 and passed the measure under suspension of the rules by a roll call vote of 379 Yeas to 51 Nays (Roll No. 317).

On October 20, 2021, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 4089 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On December 23, 2022, H.R. 4089 was enacted into law as Sec. 7133 of Division G of the "James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023" (P.L. 117–263).

116th Congress
H.R. 4942

H.R. 4942 was introduced in the House on October 31, 2019 by Mr. Gottheimer and was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On November 19, 2019, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 4942 to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security.

ONE-STOP PILOT PROGRAM ACT OF 2021

H.R. 4094 (SEE SECTION 7132 OF DIVISION G, NDAA, 2023, P.L. 117–263)

To conduct a pilot program at foreign last point of departure airports to permit passengers and their accessible property to continue on additional flights or flight segments originating in the United States without additional security re-screening, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "One-Stop Pilot Program Act of 2021" authorizes TSA to conduct a pilot program at not more than six foreign last point of departure airports to permit passengers and their accessible property to bypass domestic security rescreening at a connecting airport in the United States. Screening may be bypassed if (1) the country of departure has an aviation screening agreement with the United States setting standards and protocols comparable to those in the United States; (2) passengers cannot access their checked baggage until arriving at their final destination; and (3) upon arrival in the United States, passengers do not come into contact with other arriving international passengers (or their property) or persons who have not been screened. TSA is required to ensure there is no reduction in the level of security or specific aviation security standards and requirements for screening passengers and their property prior to boarding an international flight bound for the United States, including standards or requirements regarding (1) high risk passengers; and (2) weapons, explosives, and incendiaries. The pilot program shall terminate six years after the enactment of the bill.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 4094

H.R. 4094 was introduced in the House on June 23, 2021 by Mr. Katko and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On June 24, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 4094 to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security On July 28, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security from further consideration of H.R. 4094.

On July 28, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 4094 and ordered the measure reported, as amended, by voice vote.

On September 17, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 4094, as amended, to the House (117–123).

On September 29, 2021, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 4094, as amended, by voice vote.

On September 30, 2021, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 4094 to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

On December 23, 2022, H.R. 4094 was enacted into law as Sec. 7132 of Division G of the "James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023" (P.L. 117–263).

DHS Illicit Cross Border Tunnel Defense Act

H.R. 4209 (SEE SECTION 7134 OF DIVISION G, NDAA, 2023, P.L. 117 09263)

To support remediation of illicit cross-border tunnels, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "DHS Illicit Cross-Border Tunnel Defense Act" directs the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, in coordination with the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, to develop a counter illicit cross-border tunnel operations strategic plan. The plan shall (1) apply risk-based criteria to prioritize the identification, breach, assessment, and remediation of illicit cross-border tunnels; (2) promote the use of innovative technologies in a manner that, among other considerations, reduces the impact of such activities on surrounding communities; and (3) include processes to share relevant technical information and record indicators of specific types of illicit cross-border tunnels found in each U.S. Border Patrol sector, The plan is also required to include a counter illicit cross-border tunnel operations resource needs assessment and authorizes $1,000,000 for fiscal years 2023 and 2024 to carry out the Act.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 4209

H.R. 4209 was introduced in the House on June 28, 2021, by Mr. Pfluger and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On June 29, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 4209 to the Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations.

On July 28, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations from further consideration of H.R. 4209.

On July 28, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 4209 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

On April 5, 2022, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 4209, as amended, under suspension of the rules by voice vote.

On April 6, 2022, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 4209 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On September 28, 2022, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs ordered H.R. 4209 reported without amendment.

On November 28, 2022, H.R. 4209 was reported to the Senate (S. Rept. 117–215) and placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders (Calendar No. 568).

On December 23, 2022, H.R. 4209 was enacted into law as Sec. 7134 of Division G of the "James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023" (P.L. 117–263).

DHS CONTRACT REPORTING ACT OF 2021'

H.R. 4363 (SEE SECTION 7113 OF DIVISION G, NDAA, 2023, P.L. 117–263)

To establish a daily public reporting requirement for covered contract awards of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "DHS Contract Reporting Act of 2021" establishes a daily public reporting requirement for DHS covered contract awards. Covered contract award means a contract action of DHS with a total authorized dollar amount of $4 million or greater, including contract awards governed by the Federal Acquisition Regulation and those made with other than full and open competition. DHS is required to post, maintain, and update on a publicly available website a daily report of all covered contract awards, except for such awards relating to classified products, programs, or services. The report must include specified information regarding each covered contract award, including information relating to (1) the contract type and value, (2) the name and address of the vendor, and (3) the contracting office. This bill shall cease to have effect five years after the enactment date.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 4363

H.R. 4363 was introduced in the House on July 6, 2021 by Mrs. Harshbarger and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On July 7, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 4364 to the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability.

On July 28, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability from further consideration of H.R. 4363.

On July 28, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 4363 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

On September 29, 2021, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 4363 under suspension of the rules by voice vote.

On September 30, 2021, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 4363 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On November 3, 2021, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 4363 and ordered the measure reported favorably, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, by voice vote.

On June 9, 2022, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 4363, as amended by an amendment in the nature of a substitute, to the Senate (S. Rept. 117–120).

On December 23, 2022, H.R. 4363 was enacted into law as Sec. 7113 of Division G of the "James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023" (P.L. 117–263).

AI IN COUNTERTERRORISM OVERSIGHT ENHANCEMENT ACT

H.R. 4469 (SEE SUBTITLE B OF TITLE LXXII OF NDAA, 2023, P.L. 117–263)

To amend the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 to strengthen the ability of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board to provide meaningful oversight and governance related to the use of artificial intelligence technologies for counterterrorism purposes, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "AI in Counterterrorism Oversight Enhancement Act" expands the responsibilities of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board to include oversight of the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in counterterrorism and addresses related issues. The board is directed to continually review any AI-enabled technologies used in counterterrorism efforts and determine whether such technologies protect privacy and civil liberties and adhere to relevant policies. The bill also expands the board's authorities to access or subpoena information to include information about AI-enabled technologies used for counterintelligence, such as the training and testing processes for such technologies. Additionally, the bill expands the responsibilities of privacy and civil liberties officers to include responsibilities related to AI-enabled technologies used in counterterrorism.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 4469

H.R. 4469 was introduced in the House on July 16, 2021 by Ms. Maloney and referred to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committees on Homeland Security, the Judiciary, and Intelligence (Permanent Select).

On July 17, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 4469 to the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability.

On July 20, 2021, the Committee on Oversight and Reform considered H.R. 4469 and ordered the measure reported favorably, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute, by voice vote.

On December 23, 2022, H.R. 4469 was enacted into law as Subtitle B of Title LXXII of the "James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023" (P.L. 117–263).

DHS TRADE AND ECONOMIC SECURITY COUNCIL ACT OF 2021

H.R. 4476 (SEE SECTION 7116 OF DIVISION G, NDAA, 2023, P.L. 117 09263)

To establish the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Trade and Economic Security Council and the position of Assistant Secretary for Trade and Economic Security within the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "DHS Trade and Economic Security Council Act of 2021" authorizes the DHS Trade and Economic Security Council comprised of offices and components from across DHS to provide trade and economic security advice and recommendations to Secretary of Homeland Security). The duties of the council shall include identifying concentrated risks for trade and economic security, setting priorities for protecting the nation's trade and economic security, and coordinating Department-wide activity on trade and economic security matters. The bill also establishes the position of Assistant Secretary for Trade and Economic Security within DHS's Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 4476

H.R. 4476 was introduced in the House on July 16, 2021 by Mr. Meijer and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to, the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

On July 17, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 4476 to the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability.

On October 26, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability from further consideration of H.R. 4476.

On October 26, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 4476 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Energy and Commerce sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on January 27, 2022, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Energy and Commerce would agree to waive further consideration of H.R. 4476. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the agreement to waive further consideration. The letter further acknowledged the agreement to support a request for conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

On February 1, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 4476, as amended, to the House (H. Rept. 117–239, Part I).

On February 1, 2022, the Committee on Energy and Commerce was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4476.

On April 5, 2022, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 4476, as amended, under suspension of the rules by a 2/3ds roll call vote of 348 Yeas to 75 Nays (Roll No. 112).

On April 6, 2022, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 4476 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On December 23, 2022, H.R. 4476 was enacted into law as Sec. 7116 of Division G of the "James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023" (P.L. 117–263).

AFGHANISTAN WITHDRAWAL THREAT ASSESSMENT ACT

H.R. 5146 (SEE SECTION 1069 OF NDAA, 2022, PL 117–81)

To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a threat assessment of terrorist threats to the United States posed by the prisoners released by the Taliban from the Pul-e-Charkhi Prison and Parwan Detention Facility in Afghanistan, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Afghanistan Withdrawal Threat Assessment Act" requires the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the heads of other relevant departments or agencies, to conduct a threat assessment of terrorist threats to the United States posed by the prisoners released by the Taliban from the Pul-e-Charkhi Prison and Parwan Detention Facility in Afghanistan.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 5146

H.R. 5146 was introduced in the House on August 31, 2021, by Mr. Pfluger and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On September 1, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 5146 to the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism.

On December 27, 2021, H.R. 5146 was enacted into law as section 1069 of the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022" (Pub. L. 117–81).

PREVENT EXPOSURE TO NARCOTICS AND TOXICS ACT OF 2021 (PREVENT ACT OF 2021)

H.R. 5274 (SEE SECTION 7135 OF DIVISION G, NDAA, 2023, P.L. 117–263)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide training for U.S. Customs and Border Protection personnel on the use of containment devices to prevent secondary exposure to fentanyl and other potentially lethal substances, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Prevent Exposure to Narcotics and Toxics Act of 2021" or "PREVENT Act of 2021" amends section 416(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the U.S. Customs and Border Protection to make containment devices available to its officers, agents, and other personnel and to provide mandatory annual

training on the use of containment devices to prevent secondary exposure to fentanyl and other lethal substances.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 5274

H.R. 5274 was introduced in the House on September 17, 2021, by Mr. Joyce and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On September 18, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 5274 to the Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations.

On May 19, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations from further consideration of H.R. 5274.

On May 19, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 5274 and ordered the measure reported favorably by voice vote. The Chair of the Committee on Ways and Means sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on June 17, 2022, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Ways and Means would agree to waive further consideration of H.R. 5274. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the agreement to waive further consideration. The letter further acknowledged the agreement to support a request for conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

On June 17, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 5274 (H. Rept. 117–375, Pt. I).

On June 21, 2022, the House considered H.R. 5274 and agreed to postpone further proceedings.

On July 13, 2022, the House considered as unfinished business H.R. 5274 and agreed to suspend the rules and pass the measure by a roll call vote of 429 Yeas to 0 Nays (Roll No. 306).

On July 14, 2022, the Senate received and read twice H.R. 5274 and referred the measure to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On December 23, 2022, H.R. 5274 was enacted into law as Sec. 7135 of Division G of the "James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023" (P.L. 117–263).

TSA Reaching Across Nationalities, Societies, and Languages to Advance Traveler Education Act (Translate Act)

H.R. 5574 (SEE SECTION 7131 OF DIVISION G, NDAA, 2023, P.L. 117–263)

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 "TSA Reaching Across Nationalities, Societies, and Languages to Advance Traveler Education Act" or "TRANSLATE Act"

directs TSA to develop a plan to ensure that TSA material disseminated in major airports is better understood by people accessing such airports, including by foreign language speakers and people with vision or hearing impairments. In developing the plan, TSA must take into consideration data regarding international enplanement and local populations surrounding major airports.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 5574

H.R. 5574 was introduced in the House on October 12, 2021 by Ms. Titus and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On October 13, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 5574 to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security.

On October 26, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security from further consideration of H.R. 5574.

On October 26, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 5574 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

On November 18, 2021, the House considered and passed H.R. 5574 under suspension of the rules by a 2/3ds roll call vote of 369 Yeas to 49 Nays (Roll No. 381).

On November 19, 2021, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 5574 to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

On December 23, 2022, H.R. 5574 was enacted into law as Sec. 7131 of Division G of the "James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023" (P.L. 117–263).

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 on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3691 and ordered the measure reported favorably by voice vote.

On September 11, 2019, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 3691 to the House (H. Rept. 116–201) and H.R. 3691 was placed on Union Calendar No. 158.

On September 26, 2019, the House considered and passed H.R. 3691 under suspension of the rules by a voice vote.

On October 15, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 3691 to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

HOMELAND SECURITY CAPABILITIES PRESERVATION ACT

H.R. 5615 (SEE SECTION 7102 OF DIVISION G, NDAA, 2023, P.L. 117–263)

To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a plan to make Federal assistance available to certain urban areas that previously received Urban Area Secu-

rity Initiative funding to preserve homeland security capabilities, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Homeland Security Capabilities Preservation Act" directs FEMA to submit to Congress a plan to make federal assistance available to certain urban areas that previously received Urban Area Security Initiative funding to preserve homeland security capabilities related to acts of terrorism. In developing the plan, FEMA is required to survey urban areas that did not receive grant funding related to preventing, preparing for, protecting against, and responding to acts of terrorism in the current fiscal year that (1) are at risk of being reduced or eliminated without such assistance, or (2) received funding in the current fiscal year but not in at least one of the six preceding fiscal years. The plan must (1) establish eligibility criteria for urban areas to receive federal assistance, (2) identify annual funding levels for such assistance in accordance with the survey, and (3) consider a range of approaches to make such assistance available to such urban areas.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 5615

H.R. 5615 was introduced in the House on October 19, 2021 by Mrs. Demings and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On October 20, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 5615 to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery.

On October 26, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery from further consideration of H.R. 5615.

On October 26, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 5615 and ordered the measure reported by voice vote.

On February 1, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 5615 to the House (H. Rept. 117–240) and H.R. 5615 was placed on Union Calendar No. 173.

On March 7, 2022, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 5615 under suspension of the rules by voice vote.

On March 8, 2021, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 5615 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On August 3, 2022, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 5615 and ordered the measure reported favorably, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute by voice vote.

On December 23, 2022, H.R. 5615 was enacted into law as Sec. 7102 of Division G of the "James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023" (P.L. 117–263).

DHS ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN CYBER SPACE ACT

H.R. 5658 (SEE SECTION 7124 OF DIVISION G, NDAA, 2023, P.L. 117–263)

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a report on the cybersecurity roles and responsibilities of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "DHS Roles and Responsibilities in Cyber Space Act" requires DHS to report on its roles and responsibilities, as well as those of its components, for responding to cyber incidents. The bill directs DHS, within a year of enactment of this Act, to coordinate with CISA to report on the roles and responsibilities of the Department and its components relating to cyber incident response and requires that such report include a review of how cyber incident response plans are utilized within the federal government. The report shall also include recommendations for further clarity of roles and responsibilities of DHS and its components relating to cyber incident response.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 5658

H.R. 5658 was introduced in the House on October 21, 2021 by Mr. Bacon and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On October 21, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 5658 to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation.

On October 26, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation from further consideration of H.R. 5658.

On October 26, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 5658 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

On February 11, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 5658, as amended, to the House (H. Rept. 117–245) and H.R. 5658 was placed on Union Calendar No. 175.

On May 16, 2022, the House considered H.R. 5658, and agreed to suspend the rules and pass the measure by a roll call vote of 313 Yeas to 105 Nays (Roll No. 185).

On May 17, 2022, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 5658 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On December 23, 2022, H.R. 5658 was enacted into law as Sec. 7124 of Division G of the "James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023" (P.L. 117–263).

CBP DONATIONS ACCEPTANCE PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION ACT

H.R. 5682 (SEE SECTION 6410 OF NDAA, 2022, P.L. 117–81)

To reauthorize the port of entry donations acceptance program of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "CBP Donations Acceptance Program Reauthorization Act" extends through December 31, 2026, the authority of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to enter into an agreement with any entity to accept donations of real and personal property for certain activities at ports of entry. Further, the bill allows CBP to accept donations at leased land ports of entry.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 5682

H.R. 5682 was introduced in the House on October 22, 2021 by Ms. Barragan and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Transportation and Infrastructure.

On October 25, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 5682 to the Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations.

On October 26, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations from further consideration of 5682.

On October 26, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 5682 and ordered the measure reported favorably by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on November 9, 2021, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would agree to waive further consideration of H.R. 5682. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the agreement to waive further consideration. The letter further acknowledged the agreement to support a request for conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

On December 27, 2021, H.R. 5682 was enacted into law as section 6410 of the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022" (P.L. 117–81).

SCHOOL AND DAYCARE PROTECTION ACT

H.R. 6387 (SEE SECTION 7103 OF DIVISION G, NDAA, 2023, P.L. 117–263)

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

Summary

The "School and Daycare Protection Act" establishes a council within DHS to ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, the coordination of activities, plans, and policies to enhance the security of early childhood education programs and schools against acts of terrorism and other homeland security threats. It directs DHS to participate in federal efforts to maintain and publicize a clearing-

house of resources available to early childhood education programs, elementary schools, and secondary schools to enhance security against such threats. Further, it directs DHS to report by January 30, 2023, and annually thereafter, to the congressional homeland security committees on (1) DHS activities, plans, and policies aimed at enhancing security; (2) the council's activities and contributions of DHS to federal efforts to maintain and publicize the clearinghouse; and (3) any metrics regarding the efficacy of such activities and contributions, and any engagement with stakeholders outside of the federal government.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 6387

H.R. 6387 was introduced in the House on January 12, 2022 by Mr. Payne and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On January 13, 2022, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 6387 to the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability, in addition to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery.

On March 2, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability and the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery from further consideration of H.R. 6387.

On March 2, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 6387 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

On April 5, 2022, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 6387, as amended, under suspension of the rules by voice vote.

On April 6, 2022, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 6387 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On December 23, 2022, H.R. 6387 was enacted into law as Sec. 7103 of Division G of the "James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023" (P.L. 117–263).

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 on Homeland Security considered H.R. 1593 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

On March 28, 2019, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 1593, as amended, to the House (H. Rept. 116–25) and H.R. 1593 was placed on Union Calendar No. 11.

On April 1, 2019, the House considered H.R. 1593, as amended, and agreed to suspend the rules and pass the measure by a roll call vote of 384 Yeas to 18 Nays (Roll No. 137).

On April 2, 2019, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 1593 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

PRESIDENT'S CUP CYBERSECURITY COMPETITION ACT

H.R. 6824 (SEE SECTION 7121 OF DIVISION G, NDAA, 2023, P.L. 117–263)

To authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security to hold an annual cybersecurity competition relating to offensive and defensive cybersecurity disciplines, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "President's Cup Cybersecurity Competition Act" authorizes CISA to hold an annual competition to award prizes, including cash prizes, for the purpose of identifying, challenging, and competitively awarding prizes, including cash prizes, to the United States Government's best cybersecurity practitioners and teams across offensive and defensive cybersecurity disciplines. CISA is authorized to make one or more awards per competition of not more than $10,000 each and DHS may make awards per competition of not more than $25,000 each. In designing the competition, CISA may consult, subject to some restrictions, with individuals or entities with expertise in developing or executing cybersecurity competitions. Additionally, CISA may enter into a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement with a nonprofit, a for-profit entity, or a state or local agency to administer the competition.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 6824

H.R. 6824 was introduced in the House on February 25, 2022, by Ms. Luria and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On February 28, 2022, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 6824 to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation.

On March 2, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation from further consideration of H.R. 6824.

On March 2, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 6824 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by a roll call vote of 33 Yeas to 0 Nays.

On May 13, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 6824, as amended, to the House (H. Rept. 117–324) and H.R. 6824 was placed on Union Calendar No. 243.

On May 16, 2022, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 6824, as amended, under suspension of the rules by a 2/3ds roll call vote of 386 Yeas to 31 Nays (Roll No. 183).

On May 17, 2022, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 6824 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On September 28, 2022, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 6824 and ordered the measure reported favorably, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, by voice vote.

On December 19, 2022, H.R. 6824 was reported to the Senate (S. Rept. 117–280) and placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders (Calendar No. 679).

On December 23, 2022, H.R. 6824 was enacted into law as Sec. 7121 of Division G of the "James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023" (P.L. 117–263).

NONPROFIT SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2022

H.R. 6825 (SEE SECTION 7101 OF DIVISION G, NDAA, 2023, P.L. 117–263)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance the funding and administration of the Nonprofit Security Grant Program of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Nonprofit Security Grant Program Improvement Act of 2022" strengthens the administration of the Nonprofit Security Grant Program of the Department of Homeland Security, codifies the allocation requirements, and reauthorizes appropriations for such program through FY2028. It directs the FEMA to establish an office, headed by a senior FEMA official, to (1) provide outreach, engagement, education, and technical assistance and support to eligible nonprofits, with particular attention to nonprofits in underserved communities; (2) establish mechanisms for FEMA to provide feedback to eligible nonprofit organizations that do not receive grants and to collect data to measure the effectiveness of NSGP grants; (3) establish and apply a standardized baseline operational requirements for States, including requirements for States to adhere to eliminate or prevent any administrative or operational obstacles that may impact eligible nonprofit organizations; and (4) carry out efforts to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse, including through audits of grantees. It authorizes states to retain up to 5 percent of each grant for administrative costs. FEMA is directed to publish grant guidelines and is authorized to prohibit states from closing application processes prior to the publication of such guidelines.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 6825

H.R. 6825 was introduced in the House on February 25, 2022 by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On February 28, 2022, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 6825 to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery.

On March 2, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery from further consideration of H.R. 6825.

On March 2, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 6825 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

On May 6, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 6825, as amended, to the House (H. Rept. 117–312).

On May 16, 2022, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 6825, as amended, under suspension of the rules by a 2/3ds roll call vote of 288 Yeas to 129 Nays (Roll No. 184).

On May 17, 2022, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 6825 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On August 3, 2022, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 6825 and ordered the measure reported favorably, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, by voice vote.

On September 27, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 6825, as amended, to the Senate (S. Rept. 117–165).

On December 23, 2022, H.R. 6825 was enacted into law as Sec. 7101 of Division G of the "James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023" (P.L. 117–263).

CYBERSECURITY GRANTS FOR SCHOOLS ACT OF 2022

H.R. 6868 (SEE SECTION 7104 OF DIVISION G, NDAA, 2023, P.L. 117–263)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for financial assistance to fund certain cybersecurity and infrastructure security education and training programs and initiatives, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Cybersecurity Grants for Schools Act of 2022" allows CISA to award grants or other financial assistance for cybersecurity and infrastructure security education and training programs at the elementary and secondary education levels. Entities eligible for the assistance include states, localities, institutions of higher education, and nonprofits. Additionally, CISA is required to include information about how the grants and assistance enhance cybersecurity education for underserved populations or communities in annual briefings.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 6868

H.R. 6868 was introduced in the House on February 28, 2022 by Mr. Garbarino and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On March 1, 2022, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 6868 to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation.

On March 2, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation from further consideration of H.R. 6868.

On March 2, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 6868 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by a roll call vote of 33 Yeas to 0 Nays.

On May 17, 2022, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 6868, as amended, under suspension of the rules by a 2/3ds roll call vote of 383 Yeas to 30 Nays (Roll No. 197).

On May 18, 2022, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 6868 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On December 23, 2022, H.R. 6868 was enacted into law as Sec. 7104 of Division G of the "James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023" (P.L. 117–263).

NATIONAL COMPUTER FORENSICS INSTITUTE REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

H.R. 7174 (SEE SECTION 7123 OF DIVISION G, NDAA, 2023, P.L. 117–263)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to reauthorize the National Computer Forensics Institute of the United States Secret Service, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "National Computer Forensics Institute Reauthorization Act of 2022" reauthorizes the U.S. Secret Service's National Computer Forensics Institute (NCFI) through 2032 and makes modifications to its existing statutory responsibilities. It authorizes the NCFI to continue its important mission focusing on training State, local, Tribal, and territorial officers, prosecutors, and judges in cybercrime investigations and cyber incident response. Additionally, this bill requires that the curriculum incorporate training regarding relevant Federal law and policy regarding privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections, including best practices for safeguarding data privacy and fair information practice principles. It also requires the NCFI to engage in research and development regarding approaches to training for investigations involving ransomware and threats involving the use of digital assets. Finally, the bill requires the Director of the Secret Service to report to Congress annually on NCFI's activities, successes, and projected demands for training.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 7174

H.R. 7174 was introduced in the House on March 18, 2022 by Ms. Slotkin and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On March 19, 2022, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 7174 to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation and the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism.

On May 19, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation and the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism from further consideration of H.R. 7174.

On May 19, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 7174 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on June 8, 2022, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Energy and Commerce would agree to waive further consideration of H.R. 7174. 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 waive further consideration. The letter further acknowledged the agreement to support a request for conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

On June 17, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 7174 to the House (H. Rept. 117–376), Part 1.

On June 17, 2022, the Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 7174 and H.R. 7174 was placed on Union Calendar No. 287.

On June 21, 2022, the House considered H.R. 7174 under suspension of the rules.

On July 13, 2022, the House considered as unfinished business H.R. 7174, as amended, and agreed to pass the measure under suspension of the rules by 2/3ds roll call vote of 410 Yeas to 16 Nays.

On July 14, 2022, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 7174 to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On December 23, 2022, H.R. 7174 was enacted into law as Sec. 7123 of Division G of the "James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023" (P.L. 117–263).

INDUSTRIAL CONTROL SYSTEMS CYBERSECURITY TRAINING ACT

H.R. 7777 (SEE SECTION 7122, OF DIVISION G, NDAA, 2023, P.L. 117–263)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to establish an industrial control systems cybersecurity training initiative, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Industrial Control Systems Cybersecurity Training Act" establishes within the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency the Industrial Control Systems Cybersecurity Training Initiative to provide the cybersecurity workforce with no-cost training related to securing industrial control systems. In developing the Initiative, CISA must work with the National Laboratories of the Department of Energy, sector risk management agencies, and appropriate private sector entities. Such training shall include virtual and in-person trainings and available at different skill levels, including introductory level courses. Such training should be made available to participants at no cost. Finally, the bill requires CISA to report to Congress annually about the Initiative.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 7777

H.R. 7777 was introduced in the House on May 16, 2022 by Mr. Swalwell and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On May 17, 2022, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 7777 to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation.

On May 19, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation from further consideration of H.R. 7777.

On May 19, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 7777 and ordered the measure reported favorably by voice vote.

On June 17, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 7777 to the House (H. Rept. 117–377).

On June 21, 2022, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 7777 under suspension of the rules by a 2/3ds roll call vote of 368 Yeas to 47 Nays (Roll No. 278).

On June 22, 2022, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 7777 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On September 28, 2022, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 7777 and ordered the measure reported favorably, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute by voice vote.

On December 19, 2022, H.R. 7777 was reported to the Senate (S. Rept. 117–281 and placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders (Calendar No. 680).)

On December 23, 2022, H.R. 7777 was enacted into law as Sec. 7122 of Division G of the "James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023" (P.L. 117–263).

SECURING AMERICA'S BORDERS AGAINST FENTANYL ACT

H.R. 8316 (SEE SEC. 7136 OF DIVISION G, NDAA, 2023, P.L. 117–263)

To require reports, evaluations, and research by the Department of Homeland Security regarding drug interdiction along the border, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Securing America's Borders Against Fentanyl Act" directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to research, in consultation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Federal Drug Administration, and the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, additional technological solutions to target and detect illicit fentanyl and its precursors and enhance targeting of counterfeit pills through nonintrusive, noninvasive, and other visual screening technologies. It also authorizes funding through 2027 to carry out such research.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 8316

H.R. 8316 was introduced in the House on July 7, 2022 by Ms. Spanberger and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security,

and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Reform, Energy and Commerce, and the Judiciary.

On July 8, 2022, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 8316 to the Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations, in addition to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation.

On December 23, 2022, H.R. 8316 was enacted into law as Sec. 7136 of Division G of the "James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023" (P.L. 117–263).

CISA Technical Corrections and Improvements Act of 2021

S. 2540 (SEE SEC 7143 OF DIVISION G, NDAA, 2023, P.L. 117–263)

To make technical corrections to title XXII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "CISA Technical Corrections and Improvements Act of 2021" makes redesignations, consolidates definitions, and other technical changes to title XXII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002.

Legislative History

117th Congress
S. 2540

S. 2540 was introduced in the Senate on July 29, 2021 by Mr. Portman, was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On November 3, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 2540 and ordered the measure reported favorably, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute by voice vote.

On December 23, 2022, S. 2540 was enacted into law as Sec. 7143 of Division G of the "James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023" (P.L. 117–263).

Invent Here, Make Here for Homeland Security Act

S. 4902 (SEE SEC 7114 OF DIVISION G, NDAA, 2023, P.L. 117–263)

To address the preference for United States industry with respect to patent rights in inventions made with Department of Homeland Security research assistance, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Invent Here, Make Here for Homeland Security Act" amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to restrict any entity which receives title to any subject invention developed under a funding agreement entered into with the Department to grant to any person the exclusive right to use or sell any subject invention unless such person agrees that any products embodying the subject invention or produced through the use of the subject invention will

be manufactured substantially in the U.S. On an individual, case-by-case basis, the restriction may be waived by the Secretary of Homeland Security upon a showing by the entity that reasonable but unsuccessful efforts have been made to grant licenses on similar terms for such invention to be manufactured in the U.S.

Legislative History

117th Congress
S. 4902

S. 4902 was introduced in the Senate on September 21, 2022 by Mr. Portman, and was read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

On September 28, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 4902 and ordered the measure reported favorably, without amendment, by voice vote.

On December 23, 2022, S. 4902 was enacted into law as Sec. 7114 of Division G of the "James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023" (P.L. 117–263).

FOR THE PEOPLE ACT OF 2021

H.R. 1

To expand Americans' access to the ballot box, reduce the influence of big money in politics, strengthen ethics rules for public servants, and implement other anti-corruption measures for the purpose of fortifying our democracy, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "For the People Act of 2021" addresses voter access, election integrity and security, campaign finance, and ethics for the three branches of government. Specifically, the bill expands voter registration (e.g., automatic and same-day registration) and voting access (e.g., vote-by-mail and early voting). It also limits removing voters from voter rolls. The bill requires states to establish independent redistricting commissions to carry out congressional redistricting. Additionally, the bill sets forth provisions related to election security, including sharing intelligence information with state election officials, supporting states in securing their election systems, developing a national strategy to protect U.S. democratic institutions, establishing in the legislative branch the National Commission to Protect United States Democratic Institutions, and other provisions to improve the cybersecurity of election systems. Further, the bill addresses campaign finance and ethics in all three branches of government, including by requiring a code of conduct for Supreme Court Justices, prohibiting Members of the House from serving on the board of a for-profit entity, and establishing additional conflict-of-interest and ethics provisions for federal employees and the White House. Finally, the bill requires the President, the Vice President, and certain candidates for those offices to disclose 10 years of tax returns.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 1

H.R. 1 was introduced in the House on January 4, 2021 by Mr. Sarbanes and referred to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committees on Intelligence (Permanent Select), the Judiciary, Oversight and Reform, Science, Space, and Technology, Education and Labor, Ways and Means, Financial Services, Ethics, Homeland Security, and Armed Services.

On January 4, 2021 the Chair of the Committee on Space, Science, and Technology referred H.R. 1 to the Subcommittee on Research and Technology.

On January 5, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 1 to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation.

On March 1, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary referred H.R. 1 jointly to the Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties, and the Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property, and the Internet.

On March 1, 2021, the Rules Committee reported to the House H. Res. 179, providing for considerations of H.R. 1.

On March 2, 2021, the House began consideration of H.R. 1. The House agreed to H. Amdt. 17, offered by Ms. Lofgren, by voice vote. The House agreed to H. Amdt. 16, offered by Ms. Lofgren, by a roll call vote of 218 Yeas to 210 Nays (Roll No. 52). H. Amdt. 18, offered by Ms. Bush, failed by a roll call vote of 97 Yeas to 328 Nays (Roll No. 53). H. Amdt. 19, offered by Mr. Davis of Illinois, failed by a roll call vote of 207 Yeas to 218 Nays (Roll No. 54). The House agreed to H. Amdt. 20, offered by Ms. Lofgren, by a roll call vote of 221 Yeas to 207 Nays (Roll No. 55).

On March 3, 2021, the House continued consideration of H.R. 1. H. Amdt. 21, proposed by Ms. Lesko, failed by voice vote. H. Amdt. 22, offered by Ms. Pressley failed by a roll call vote of 125 Yeas to 302 Nays (Roll No. 57). The House agreed to H. Amdt. 23, offered by Ms. Lofgren, by a roll call vote of 223 Yeas to 208 Nays (Roll No. 58). Mr. Davis of Illinois motioned to recommit H.R. 1 to the Committee on House Administration; the motion failed by a recorded vote of 210 Yeas to 219 Nays (Roll No. 61). The House agreed to pass H.R. 1, as amended, by a roll call vote of 220 Yeas to 210 Nays (Roll No. 62).

On March 11, 2021, the Senate received H.R. 1.

DOMESTIC TERRORISM PREVENTION ACT OF 2022

H.R. 350

To establish a Department of Homeland Security Center for Countering Human Trafficking, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act of 2022" establishes new requirements to expand the availability of information on domestic terrorism, as well as the relationship between domestic ter-

rorism and hate crimes. It authorizes domestic terrorism components within DHS, the Department of Justice (DOJ), and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to monitor, analyze, investigate, and prosecute domestic terrorism. The domestic terrorism components of DHS, DOJ, and the FBI must jointly report on domestic terrorism, including white-supremacist-related incidents or attempted incidents. DHS, DOJ, and the FBI must review the antiterrorism training and resource programs of their agencies that are provided to federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies. Additionally, DOJ is required to provide training on prosecuting domestic terrorism available to its prosecutors and to assistant U.S. attorneys. It creates an interagency task force to analyze and combat white supremacist and neo-Nazi infiltration of the uniformed services and federal law enforcement agencies. Finally, it directs the FBI to assign a special agent or hate crimes liaison to each field office to investigate hate crimes incidents with a nexus to domestic terrorism.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 350

H.R. 350 was introduced in the House on January 19, 2021 by Mr. Schneider and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and in addition to the Committees on Homeland Security and the Committee on Armed Services.

On January 20, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 350 to the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism.

On March 5, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary referred H.R. 350 to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security.

On March 16, 2022, the Committee on the Judiciary discharged the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security from further consideration of H.R. 350.

On March 16, 2022, the Committee on the Judiciary began consideration of H.R. 350.

On April 5, 2022, the Committee on the Judiciary continued consideration of H.R. 350.

On April 6, 2022, the Committee on the Judiciary completed consideration of H.R. 350 and ordered the measure reported to the House, as amended, by a roll call vote of 21 Yeas to 17 Nays.

The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary on April 18, 2022, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Homeland Security would agree waive the Committee's formal consideration of H.R. 350. On April 19, 2022, the Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Homeland Security and the agreement to waive further consideration. The letter further acknowledged the agreement to support a request for conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

On April 21, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 350, as amended, to the House (H. Rept. 117–292 Pt. I) and H.R. 350 was placed on Union Calendar No. 214.

On May 18, 2022, the House considered H.R. 350 and agreed to pass the measure by a roll call vote of 222 Yeas to 203 Nays (Roll No. 221).

On May 19, 2022, the Senate received, read, and placed H.R. 350 on the Senate Legislative Calendar No. 371.

On May 26, 2022, cloture on the motion to proceed was not invoked in the Senate by a roll call vote of 47 Yeas to 47 Nays (Record Vote No. 210).

CBRN INTELLILGENCE AND INFORMATION SHARING ACT OF 2021

H.R. 397

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish a mentor-protege program, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "CBRN Intelligence and Information Sharing Act of 2021" expands the functions of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security related to homeland-security focused intelligence and information sharing. The office is required to support intelligence analysis and risk assessment of terrorist actors, their claims, and their plans to conduct attacks involving chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear materials against the United States, including critical infrastructure; support intelligence analysis and risk assessment of global infectious disease, public health, food, agricultural, and veterinary issues; leverage existing and emerging homeland security intelligence capabilities and structures to enhance early detection, prevention, protection, response, and recovery efforts with respect to a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear attack; and share information and provide tailored analytical support on these threats to state, local, tribal, and territorial authorities and to relevant national biosecurity and biodefense stakeholders and other federal agencies.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 397

H.R. 397 was introduced on January 21, 2021 by Mr. Gimenez and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On January 22, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 397 jointly to the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism, in addition to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery.

On April 19, 2021, the House considered H.R. 397 under suspension of the rules and at the conclusion of debate, the Yeas and Nays were demanded and ordered and, pursuant to the provisions of clause 8, rule XX, the Chair announced that further proceedings on the motion would be postponed.

On April 20, 2021, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 397 under suspension of the rules.

On April 22, 2021, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 397 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

116th Congress
H.R. 1589

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

On March 13, 2019, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 1589 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

On March 28, 2019, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 1589, as amended, to the House (H. Rept. 116–24) and H.R. 3691 was placed on Union Calendar No. 10.

On April 1, 2019, the House considered H.R. 1589 under suspension of the rules and agreed to pass H.R. 1589, as amended, 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 Senate, as amended, by voice vote.

On March 2, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 1589, as amended, to the Senate (S. Rept. 116–222) and H.R. 1589 was placed on Senate Legislative Calendar No. 437.

115th Congress
H.R. 677

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

On January 31, 2017, the House considered H.R. 677 under suspension of the rules and agreed to pass H.R. 677 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.

114th Congress
H.R. 2200

H.R. 2200 was introduced in the House on May 1, 2015 by Ms. McSally and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On May 11, 2015, the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 2200 to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence and the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response and Communications.

On May 14, 2015, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response and Communications favorably forwarded H.R. 2200 to the Full Committee.

On May 20, 2015, the Committee Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence from further consideration of H.R. 2200; the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 2200 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

On June 17, 2015, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 2200 to the House (H. Rept. 114–164) and H.R. 2200 was placed on Union Calendar No. 120.

On June 23, 2015, the House began consideration of H.R. 2200 under suspension of the rules.

On June 25, 2015, the House agreed to pass H.R. 2200 under suspension of the rules by a 2/ds roll call vote of 420 Yeas to 2 Nays (Roll No. 389).

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

RIGHTS FOR THE TSA WORKFORCE ACT OF 2021

H.R. 903

A bill 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 the TSA Workforce Act of 2021" modifies the workplace rights, protections, and benefits applicable to TSA personnel. Specifically, the bill requires, by December 31, 2022, the termination of DHS and Department of Transportation personnel authorities regarding conditions of employment for TSA employees, thus making TSA employees subject to the personnel management system applicable to other federal employees. It sets forth transition rules regarding pay rates, leave rights, and other rights of TSA employees and requires DHS to consult with the exclusive representative of TSA screening employees to carry out the conversion of those positions. The bill also permits TSA to consult with organizations representing federal air marshals to address concerns, including mental health and suicide rates. Additionally, it directs TSA to ensure its employees are provided proper guidance regarding prevention and protections against COVID–19. Finally, it requires the Government Accountability Office to report on implementation of the bill, TSA recruitment efforts, and specified TSA personnel policies.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 903

H.R. 903 was introduced in the House on February 5, 2021 by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

On February 6, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 903 to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security.

On May 4, 2021, the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security held a hearing entitled "Twenty Years of Workforce

Challenges: The Need for H.R. 903, The Rights for the TSA Workforce Act of 2021."

On July 28, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security from further consideration of H.R. 903.

On July 28, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 903 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the House, as amended, by a roll call vote of 19 Yeas to 11 Nays.

The Chair of the Committee on Oversight and Reform sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on May 4, 2022, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Oversight and Reform would agree to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 903. 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 waive further consideration. The letter further acknowledged the agreement to support a request for conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

On May 6, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 903 (H. Rept. 117–310 Part I).

On May 6, 2022, the Committee on Oversight and Reform was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 903.

On May 12, 2022, the House considered H.R. 903 under the provisions of rule H. Res. 1097 and agreed to H. Amdt. 198 offered by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi by a recorded vote of 215–198 (Roll No. 168). H. Amdt. 199, offered by Mrs. Cammack failed by a recorded vote of 204–216 (Roll No. 169). H. Amdt. 200, offered by Mr. Guest failed by a recorded vote of 200–221 (Roll No. 170).

Mr. Gooden moved to recommit H.R. 903 to the Committee on Homeland Security and the motion failed by a recorded vote of 205–216 (Roll No. 171).

On May 12, 2022, the House passed H.R. 903 by a recorded vote of 220–201 (Roll No. 172).

On May 16, 2022, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 903 to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

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).

NO BAN ACT

H.R. 1333

To transfer and limit Executive Branch authority to suspend or restrict the entry of a class of aliens.

Summary

The "No Ban Act" imposes limitations on the President's authority to suspend or restrict aliens from entering the United States. It also prohibits religious discrimination in various immigration-related decisions, such as whether to issue an immigrant or non-immigrant visa, unless there is a statutory basis for such discrimination. It authorizes the President to temporarily restrict the entry of any aliens or class of aliens after the Department of State determines that the restriction would address specific and credible facts that threaten U.S. interests such as security or public safety. However, the bill imposes limitations on such restrictions, such as requiring the President, State Department, and DHS to (1) only issue a restriction when required to address a compelling government interest, and (2) narrowly tailor the suspension to use the least restrictive means to achieve such an interest. The bill also authorizes DHS to suspend the entry of aliens traveling to the United States

on a commercial airline that failed to comply with regulations related to detecting fraudulent travel documents.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 1333

H.R. 1333 was introduced on February 25, 2021 by Ms. Chu and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Homeland Security, and Intelligence (Permanent Select).

On February 26, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 1333 to the Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations.

On April 14, 2021, the Committee on the Judiciary considered H.R. 1333 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by a roll call vote of 25 Yeas to 17 Nays.

On April 16, 2021, the Committees on Homeland Security, Foreign Affairs, and Intelligence (Permanent Select) were discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1333.

On April 21, 2021, the House considered H.R. 1333. Mr. Wenstrup moved to recommit the measure to the Committee on the Judiciary, a motion which failed by a roll call vote of 208 Yeas to 216 Nays (Roll No. 126. The House agreed to pass the measure by a roll call vote of 218 Yeas to 208 Nays (Roll No. 127). A motion to reconsider was laid on the table without objection.

On April 22, 2021, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 1333 to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTING EFFICIENTLY TO PROPER OFFICIALS IN RESPONSE TO TERRORISM ACT OF 2021 (REPORT ACT)

H.R. 1540

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

Summary

The "Reporting Efficiently to Proper Officials in Response to Terrorism Act of 2021" or the "REPORT ACT" requires specified federal agencies to report to Congress concerning any act of terrorism that occurs in the United States. Whenever an act of terrorism occurs, DHS, the Department of Justice (DOJ), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and, as appropriate, the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC), is required to submit to the appropriate congressional committees, as specified by this bill, an unclassified report not later than one year after the completion of the investigation by the primary agency conducting the investigation concerning the terrorist act. Such report shall include (1) a statement of the facts of the act of terrorism that are known at the time of such report; (2) identification of any gaps in homeland or national security that could be addressed to prevent future acts of terrorism; and (3) any recommendations for additional measures that could be taken to improve homeland or national security, such as changes in law

enforcement practices or changes in law. If DHS, DOJ, and the FBI or, as appropriate, the NCTC, determines any information required to be reported could jeopardize an ongoing investigation or prosecution, such entities may withhold from reporting such information but must notify the appropriate congressional committees of that determination.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 1540

H.R. 1540 was introduced in the House on March 3, 2021 by Mr. Aguilar and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On March 4, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 1540 to the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism.

On March 2, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism from further consideration of H.R. 1540.

On March 2, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 1540 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

On April 5, 2022, the House considered H.R. 1540 under suspension of the rules and agreed to pass H.R. 1540, as amended, by voice vote.

On April 6, 2022, the Senate received, read twice, and placed H.R. 1540 on the Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 342.

116th Congress
H.R. 4815

H.R. 4815 was introduced in the House on October 23, 2019 by Mr. Aguilar and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On November 6, 2019, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 4815 to the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism.

115th Congress
H.R. 625

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

On February 7. 2017, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 625 to the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism.

On May 3, 2017, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 625 and ordered the measure to be reported favorably to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

On June 15, 2017, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 625 to the House (H. Rpt. 115–182) and H.R. 4737 was placed on Union Calendar No. 123.

On June 20, 2017, the House considered H.R. 625 under suspension of the Rules and passed the measure by voice vote.

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

NATIONAL COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE JANUARY 6 ATTACK ON THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL COMPLEX ACT

H.R. 3233

To establish the National Commission to Investigate the January 6 Attack on the United States Capitol Complex, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "National Commission to Investigate the January 6 Attack on the United States Capitol Complex Act" establishes in the legislative branch the National Commission to Investigate the January 6 Attack on the United States Capitol Complex. The independent commission is required to (1) conduct an investigation of the relevant facts and circumstances relating to the attack on the Capitol; (2) identify, review, and evaluate the causes of and the lessons learned from this attack; and (3) submit specified reports containing findings, conclusions, and recommendations to improve the detection, prevention, preparedness for, and response to targeted violence and domestic terrorism and improve the security posture of the U.S. Capitol Complex. The bill gives the commission specified powers, including the authority to hold hearings, receive evidence, and issue subpoenas. The bill also provides for the composition of the commission and the appointment of staff, and it requires the commission to hold public hearings and meetings to the extent that it is appropriate. The commission must also release public versions of its reports.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 3233

H.R. 3233 was introduced in the House on May 14, 2021 by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On May 15, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 3233 to the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism.

On May 19, 2021, the House considered H.R. 3233 under provisions of rule H. Res. 409 and agreed to pass the measure by a roll call vote of 252 Yeas to 175 Nays (Roll No. 154).

On May 19, 2021, the Senate received H.R. 3233 and read the measure once.

On May 20, 2021, the Senate read H.R. 3233 the second time and placed the measure on the Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

On May 28, 2021, the Senate voted not to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to the measure by a roll call vote of 54 Yeas to 35 Nays (Record Vote No. 218).

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES AUTHORIZATION ACT

H.R. 4349

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" authorizes DHS' Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL). The bill expands the duties of the CRCL to include integrating civil rights and civil liberties protections into all DHS programs and activities; conducting civil rights and civil liberties impact assessments; initiating review, assessments, and investigations of the administration of DHS programs and activities; leading the equal employment opportunity programs of DHS; engaging with individuals and communities whose civil rights and civil liberties may be affected by DHS programs and activities; and leading the language access program for DHS to ensure that DHS can effectively communicate with all individuals impacted by its programs and activities. The bill requires each operational component of DHS to designate an Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties to report to the DHS CRCL Officer. The Office is directed to make certain information regarding its investigations publicly available and the Government Accountability Office is required to report to Congress within two years of this bill's enactment.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 4349

H.R. 4349 was introduced in the House on July 2, 2021 by Mr. Green and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On July 3, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 4349 to the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability.

On October 26, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability from further consideration of H.R. 4349.

On October 26, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 4349 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

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).

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022

H.R. 4350 (SEE H.R. 367, H.R. 396, H.R. 473, H.R. 490, H.R. 1833, H.R. 1850, H.R. 1871, H.R. 1877, H.R. 1893, H.R. 1895, H.R. 2980, H.R. 3223, H.R. 3263, H.R. 5682)

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 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

This bill authorizes Department of Defense (DOD) activities and programs for FY2022 as well as homeland security measures that originated in the Committee on Homeland Security (See H.R. 367, H.R. 396, H.R. 473, H.R. 490, H.R. 1833, H.R. 1850, H.R. 1871, H.R. 1877, H.R. 1893, H.R. 1895, H.R. 2980, H.R. 3223, H.R. 3263, H.R. 5682).

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 4350

H.R. 4350 was introduced in the House on July 2, 2021 by Mr. Smith of Washington and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

On July 6, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Armed Services referred H.R. 7900 to the Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems, in addition to the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Special Operations, the Subcommittee on Military Personnel, the Subcommittee on Readiness, the Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces, the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces, and the Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces.

On July 28, 2021, the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces, the Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces, the Subcommittee on Military Personnel, and the Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems considered H.R. 4350 and ordered the measure reported to the Full Committee favorably by voice vote.

On July 29, 2021, the Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces, the Subcommittee on Readiness, and the Subcommittee on

Intelligence and Special Operations considered H.R. 4350 and ordered the measure reported to the Full Committee favorably by voice vote.

On September 1, 2021, the Committee on Armed Services considered H.R. 4350 and ordered the measure reported favorably to the House, as amended, by a roll call vote of 57 Yeas to 2 Nays.

On September 8, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Armed Services agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House floor, the Committee on Homeland Security would agree to waive the Committee's right to sequential referral of H.R. 4350.

On September 9, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Armed Services responded and acknowledged the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Homeland Security and the agreement to waive sequential referral. The letter further acknowledged the agreement to support a request for conferees in the event of a House-Senate conference.

On September 10, 2021, the Committee on Armed Services reported H.R. 4350 to the House (H. Rept. 117–118).

On September 17, 2021, the Committee on Armed Services filed a supplemental report on H.R. 4350 (H. Rept. 117–118 Pt. II).

On September 21, 2021, the House considered H.R. 4350. The House agreed to H. Amdt 97 offered by Mr. Perlmutter; H. Amdt. 100, offered by Mr. Green; H. Amdt. 101 offered by Mr. Cicilline; H. Amdt. 106 offered by Mr. Kim and H. Amdt. 107 offered by Mr. Sherman by voice vote.

On September 22, 2021, the House continued consideration of H.R. 4350. The House agreed to H. Amdt. 109 offered by Mr. Schiff by voice vote. The House agreed to H. Amdt. 99 offered by Ms. Plaskett by a roll call vote of 219 Yeas to 204 Nays (Roll No. 269); H. Amdt. 102 offered by Ms. Tlaib by a roll call vote of 222 Yeas to 203 Nays (Roll No. 271); H. Amdt. 103 offered by Ms. Slotkin by a roll call vote of 236 Yeas to 186 Nays (Roll No. 272); H. Amdt. 104 offered by Ms. DeGette by a roll call vote of 222 Yeas to 200 Nays (Roll No. 273) and H. Amdt. 105 offered by Mr. Neguse by a roll call vote of 224 Yeas to 204 Nays (Roll No. 274). The House agreed to H. Amdt. 110 offered by Mr. Smith of Washington by voice vote.

On September 23, 2021, the House completed consideration of H.R. 4350. On September 23, 2021, the House completed consideration of H.R. 4350. H. Amdt. 111 offered by Mr. Bowman failed by a roll call vote of 141 Yeas to 286 Nays (Roll No. 276). The House agreed to H. Amdt. 112 offered by Mr. Mfume by a roll call vote of 219 Yeas to 202 Nays (Roll No. 277); H. Amdt. 113 offered by Mr. Khanna by a roll call vote of 219 Yeas to 207 Nays (Roll No. 278); H. Amdt. 114 offered by Mr. Meeks by a roll call vote of 223 Yeas to 204 Nays (Roll No. 279); H. Amdt. 115 offered by Ms. Maloney by a roll call vote of 223 Yeas to 202 Nays (Roll No. 280). H. Amdt 116 offered by Mr. Johnson of Georgia failed by a roll call vote of 198 Yeas to 231 Nays (Roll No. 281). H. Amdt. 117 offered by Mr. Garamendi failed by a roll call vote of 118 Yeas to 299 Nays (Roll No. 282). H. Amdt. 118 offered by Mr. Schrader failed by a roll call vote of 167 Yeas to 256 Nays (Roll No. 283); H. Amdt. 120 offered by Ms. Ocasio Cortez failed by a roll call vote of 86 Yeas

to 332 Nays (Roll No. 284). H. Amdt. 120 offered by Mr. Jacobs of California failed by a roll call vote of 142 Yeas to 286 Nays (Roll No. 285). The House agreed to H. Amdt. 122 offered by Mr. Bowman by a roll call vote of 234 Yeas to 183 Nays (Roll No. 287); H. Amdt. 123 offered by Mr. Smith of Washington by a roll call vote of 367 Yeas to 59 Nays (Roll No. 288); H. Amdt. 124 offered by Mr. Smith of Washington by a roll call vote of 362 Yeas to 59 Nays (Roll No. 289); H. Amdt. 125 offered by Mr. Smith of Washington by a roll call vote of (360 Yeas to 66 Nays (Roll No 290); H. Amdt. 126 offered by Ms. Leger Fernandez by a roll call vote of 240 Yeas to 185 Nays (Roll No. 291); H. Amdt. 127 offered by Mr. Torres of California by a roll call vote of 215 Yeas to 213 Nays (Roll No. 292).

On September 23, 2021, the House agreed to pass H.R. 4350, as amended, by a roll call vote of 316 Yeas to 113 Nays (Roll No. 293).

On October 18, 2021, the Senate received, read twice, and placed H.R. 4350 on the Senate Legislative Calendar.

On November 17, 2021 the Senate invoked cloture on the motion to proceed to the measure by a roll call vote of 84 Yeas to 15 Nays (Record Vote No. 472).

On November 29, 2021, the Senate began consideration of H.R. 4350.

On December 2, 2021, the Senate completed consideration of H.R. 4350.

On March 1, 2022, H.R. 4350 returned to the Senate Calendar No. 144.

DHS Software Supply Chain Risk Management Act of 2021

H.R. 4611

To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to issue guidance with respect to certain information and communications technology or services contracts, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "DHS Software Supply Chain Risk Management Act of 2021" requires the Management Directorate within DHS) to issue guidance regarding new and existing contracts relating to the procurement of information and communications technology or services. The bill requires contractors to submit to DHS a bill of materials, a certification that each item in the bill of materials is free from certain security vulnerabilities or defects affecting the security of the end product or service, a notification of any identified vulnerability or defect, and a plan to mitigate, repair, or resolve any identified vulnerability or defect. The Government Accountability Office is required to report to specified congressional committees with (1) a review of this bill's implementation; (2) information regarding DHS engagement with industry; (3) an assessment of how guidance issued pursuant to this bill complies with Executive Order 14208, relating to improving the nation's cybersecurity; and (4) any recommendations related to improving the supply chain for covered contracts.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 4611

H.R. 4611 was introduced in the House on July 21, 2021 by Mr. Torres and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On July 22, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 4611 to the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability.

On July 28, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability from further consideration of H.R. 4611.

On July 28, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 4611 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

On September 14, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 4611, as amended, to the House (H. Rept. 117–120) and H.R. 4611 was placed on Union Calendar No. 85.

On September 29, 2021, the House considered H.R. 4611 under suspension of the rules and at the conclusion of debate, the Yeas and Nays were demanded and ordered and, pursuant to the provisions of clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on the motion were postponed.

On October 20, 2021, the House resumed proceedings on H.R. 4611 and the House passed H.R. 4611 under suspension of the rules by a ⅔ vote of 412 Yeas to 2 Nays (Roll No. 319).

On October 21, 2021, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 4611 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

UNMANNED AERIAL SECURITY ACT (UAS ACT)

H.R. 4682

To prohibit the Secretary of Homeland Security from operating or procuring certain foreign-made unmanned aircraft systems, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Unmanned Aerial Security Act" or "UAS Act" prohibits the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) from operating, financing, or procuring unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) or UAS operating, detection, or identification systems that are manufactured in certain foreign countries or by corporations domiciled in such foreign countries. Applicable foreign countries include those identified as foreign adversaries in the intelligence community's latest annual threat assessment and other countries designated by DHS. DHS is authorized to waive the prohibition for (1) the national interest of the United States; (2) counter-UAS surrogate research, testing, development, evaluation, or training; or (3) intelligence, electronic warfare, or information warfare operations, testing, analysis, and training. An office or component of DHS may continue to operate a UAS or system in its inventory that would otherwise be prohibited until DHS grants or denies a waiver or until one year after this bill is enacted, whichever is later.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 4682

H.R. 4682 was introduced in the House on July 26, 2021 by Mr. Guest and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On July 27, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 4682 to the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability.

On July 28, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability from further consideration of H.R. 4682.

On July 28, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 4682 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

On September 29, 2021, the House considered and passed H.R. 4682 under suspension of the rules by voice vote.

On September 30, 2021, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 4682 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

DHS Basic Training Accreditation Improvement Act of 2021

H.R. 5616

To require reporting regarding accreditation of basic training programs of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "DHS Basic Training Accreditation Improvement Act of 2021" requires DHS to report to the congressional homeland security committees on the accreditation status for each basic law enforcement training program within DHS. If a basic training program loses accreditation, the relevant DHS component is required to notify the department within 30 days after such loss. The bill also directs the Under Secretary for Science and Technology to carry out research and development of systems and technologies to enhance access to training offered by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers to state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement, with particular attention to rural or remote communities, to enhance domestic preparedness for and collective response to terrorism and other homeland security threats.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 5616

H.R. 5616 was introduced in the House on October 19, 2021 by Mrs. Demings and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On October 20, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 5616 to the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability.

On October 26, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability from further consideration of H.R. 5616.

On October 26, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 5616 and ordered the measure reported by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on February 7, 2022, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on the Judiciary would agree to waive further consideration of H.R. 5616. 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 waive further consideration. The letter further acknowledged the agreement to support a request for conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

On February 8, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 5616 to the House (H. Rept. 117–244) and H.R. 5616 was placed on Union Calendar No. 176.

On February 8, 2022, the Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5616.

On March 7, 2022, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 5616 under suspension of the rules by a 2/3ds roll call vote of 390 Yeas to 33 Nays (Roll No. 58).

On March 8, 2022, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 5616 to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY INSPECTOR GENERAL TRANSPARENCY ACT

H.R. 5633

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance transparency regarding reports conducted by the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Department of Homeland Security Inspector General Transparency Act" addresses reports conducted by the DHS Office of Inspector General (OIG) of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Specifically, the bill requires the OIG to submit to Congress any report finalized on or after 30 days after the enactment of this bill that substantiates: a violation of specified provisions regarding prohibited personnel practices, protected communications, or retaliatory personnel actions; a violation of Presidential Personnel Directive-19 (protecting whistleblowers with access to classified information); or an allegation of misconduct, waste, fraud, abuse, or a violation of policy within DHS involving a member of the Senior Executive Service or politically appointed official of DHS. The OIG is required to make each report publicly available on its website, with certain exceptions and to included specified information in its semiannual reports to Congress. The OIG is also required to report within one year on the policies, procedures, and internal controls established that ensure compliance with the Quality Standards for

Federal Offices of Inspector General from the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency. The Government Accountability Office required to evaluate such report within one year after receipt of the report.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 5633

H.R. 5633 was introduced in the House on October 19, 2021 by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On October 20, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 5633 to the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability.

On October 26, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability from further consideration of H.R. 5633.

On October 26, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 5633 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

On January 21, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 5633, as amended, to the House (H. Rept. 117–233) and H.R. 5633 was place on Union Calendar No. 168.

On April 5, 2022, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 5633 under suspension of the rules by voice vote.

On April 6, 2022, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 5633 to the Committee on Homeland Security.

DHS Acquisition Review Board Act of 2021

H.R. 5652

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 2021" requires DHS to establish an Acquisition Review Board to support the Management Directorate in managing DHS acquisitions. The bill lists the board's responsibilities to include determining whether a proposed acquisition has met the requirements of key phases of the acquisition life cycle framework and is able to proceed to the next phase. The chair of the board is required to ensure that all actions and decisions made pursuant to the board's responsibilities are documented in an acquisition decision memorandum that includes specified elements, such as the rationale for the decision.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 5652

H.R. 5652 was introduced in the House on October 20, 2021 by Mr. Van Drew and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On October 21, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 5652 to the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability.

On October 26, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability from further consideration of H.R. 5652.

On October 26, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 5652 and ordered the measure reported favorably by voice vote.

On November 16, 2021, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 5652 under suspension of the rules by voice vote.

On November 18, 2021, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 5652 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

DHS ACQUISITION REFORM ACT

H.R. 6871

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" revises DHS' acquisition and procurement programs and activities . It designates the DHS Under Secretary for Management as the DHS Chief Acquisition Officer and sets forth the Under Secretary's acquisition-related duties. It also sets forth new acquisition responsibilities of the DHS Chief Financial Officer and the DHS Chief Information Officer and establishes within the Management Directorate of DHS a Program Accountability and Risk Management Office and sets forth the responsibilities of its Executive Director.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 6871

H.R. 6871 was introduced in the House on February 28, 2022 by Mr. LaTurner and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On March 1, 2022, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 6871 to the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability.

On March 2, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability from further consideration of H.R. 6871.

On March 2, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 6871 and ordered the measure reported favorably by voice vote.

On March 16, 2022, the House considered H.R. 6871 under suspension of the rules.

On March 17, 2022, the House continued consideration of H.R. 6871 and agreed to suspend the rules and pass the measure by a recorded vote of 398 Yeas to 15 Nays (Roll No. 196).

On May 18, 2022, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 6871 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

BOMBING PREVENTION ACT OF 2022

H.R. 6873

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Office for Bombing Prevention to address terrorist explosive threats, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Bombing Prevention Act of 2022" establishes an Office for Bombing Prevention within DHS. The office is authorized to advise DHS on matters related to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States, coordinate DHS efforts to counter such threats and attacks, and take other specified steps, including promoting security awareness. The bill also requires DHS to provide to the public and private sector technical assistance to counter terrorist explosive threats and attacks that pose a risk in certain jurisdictions to critical infrastructure facilities or to special events. The office is directed to develop a strategy to align the office's activities with the threat environment and stakeholder needs, and to make the public and private sector aware of the office's capabilities. DHS is also required to ensure coordination and information sharing regarding nonmilitary research, development, testing, and evaluation activities relating to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 6873

H.R. 6873 was introduced in the House on February 28, 2022 by Mr. Malinowski and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On March 1, 2022, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 6873 to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation.

On March 2, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation from further consideration of H.R. 6873.

On March 2, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 6873 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by a roll call vote of 33 Yeas to 0 Nays.

On May 13, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 6873, as amended, to the House (H. Rept. 117–322) and H.R. 6873 was placed on Union Calendar No. 241.

On May 16, 2022, the House considered H.R. 6873 under suspension of the rules and at the conclusion of debate, the Yeas and Nayes were demanded and ordered and, pursuant to the provisions

of clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on the motion were postponed.

On May 17, 2022, the House resumed proceedings on H.R. 6873 and the House passed H.R. 6873 under suspension of the rules by a ⅔ds roll call vote of 388 Yeas to 26 Nays (Roll No. 195).

On May 18, 2022, the Senate received, read twice, and referred H.R. 6873 to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023

H.R. 7900 (SEE H.R. 370, H.R. 408, H.R. 2915, H.R. 4089, H.R. 4094, H.R., 4209, H.R. 4363, H.R. 4476, H.R. 5274, H.R. 5574, H.R. 5615, H.R. 5658, H.R. 6387, H.R. 6824, H.R. 6825, H.R. 6868, H.R. 7174, H.R. 7777, H.R. 8316, H.R. 8801)

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense and 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 2023" authorizes the Department of Defense activities for FY 2023 and addresses other issues, such as various homeland security measures that originated in the Committee on Homeland Security (See H.R. 370, H.R. 408, H.R. 2915, H.R. 4089, H.R. 4094, H.R. 4209, H.R. 4363, H.R. 4476, H.R. 5274, H.R. 5574, H.R. 5615, H.R. 5658, H.R. 6387, H.R. 6824, H.R. 6825, H.R. 6868, H.R. 7174, H.R. 7777, H.R. 8316, and H.R. 8801).

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 7900

H.R. 7900 was introduced in the House on May 27, 2022, by Mr. Smith of Washington and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

On May 31, 2022, the Chair of the Committee on Armed Services referred H.R. 7900 to the Subcommittees on Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems, Intelligence and Special Operations, Military Personnel, Readiness, Seapower and Projection Forces, Strategic Forces, and Tactical Air and Land Forces.

On June 8, 2022, the Subcommittees on Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems, Intelligence and Special Operations, Military Personnel, Readiness, Seapower and Projection Forces, Strategic Forces, and Tactical Air and Land Forces considered H.R. 7900. The Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems ordered the measure reported favorably to the Full Committee by voice vote. The Subcommittee on Military Personnel ordered the measure reported favorably to the Full Committee by voice vote. The Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces ordered the measure reported favorably to the Full Committee, as amended, by voice vote. The Subcommittee

on Strategic Forces ordered the measure reported favorably to the Full Committee by voice vote.

On June 9, 2022, the Subcommittees on Readiness, Tactical Air and Land Forces, and Intelligence and Special Operations considered H.R. 7900. The Subcommittee on Readiness ordered the measure reported favorably by voice vote. The Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces ordered the measure reported favorably to the Full Committee by voice vote. The Subcommittee on Intelligence and Special Operations ordered the measure reported favorably to the Full Committee by voice vote.

On June 23, 2022, the Committee on Armed Services considered H.R. 7900 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, to the House by a recorded vote of 57 Yeas and 1 Nay.

On June 24, 2022, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Armed Services agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House floor, the Committee on Homeland Security would agree to waive the Committee's right to sequential referral of H.R. 7900.

On June 30, 2022, the Chair of the Committee on Armed Services responded and acknowledged the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Homeland Security and the agreement to waive sequential referral. The letter further acknowledged the agreement to support a request for conferees in the event of a House-Senate conference.

On July 1, 2022, the Committee on Armed Services reported H.R. 7900, as amended (H. Rept. 117–397).

On July 7, 2022, the Committee on Armed Services filed a supplemental report on H.R. 7900 (H. Rept. 117–397, Pt. II).

On July 13, 2022, the House began consideration of H.R. 7900 under the provisions of H. Res. 1224.

On July 13, 2022, the House began consideration of amendments en bloc No. 4, offered by Mr. Smith of Washington, containing the related measures of the Committee on Homeland Security.

On July 14, 2022, the House agreed to en bloc amendment No. 4 by a roll call vote of 277 Yeas and 150 Nays (Roll No. 334).

On July 14, 2022, the House completed consideration of H.R. 7900 and passed the measure, as amended, by a roll call vote of 329 Yeas and 101 Nays (Roll No. 350).

On August 3, 2022, the Senate received, read twice, and placed H.R. 7900 on the Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 467.

On October 11, 2022, H.R. 7900 was laid before the Senate by unanimous consent.

PIPELINE SECURITY ACT

H.R. 3243

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, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Pipeline Security Act" codifies the Pipeline Security Section within the Transportation Security Administration in law and clarifies TSA's statutory mandate with respect to protecting pipeline infrastructure. It directs the Pipeline Security Section to update and maintain pipeline security guidance, conduct security assessments of specific pipelines, issue recommendations to pipeline operators regarding their security plans, and identity and inspect at-risk pipelines. Additionally, this bill requires the Pipeline Security Section to develop a personnel strategy and employ personnel with appropriate pipeline industry and cybersecurity expertise. It requires TSA to publish updated pipeline security guidelines and directs TSA to convene not less than two industry days to engage with relevant pipeline transportation and pipeline facilities stakeholders on matters related to the security of pipeline transportation and pipeline facilities.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 1871

H.R. 3243 was introduced in the House on May 14, 2021 by Mr. Cleaver and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On May 15, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 3243 to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security.

On May 18, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security from further consideration of H.R. 3243.

On May 18, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3243 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by unanimous consent.

On July 13, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 3243, as amended (H. Rept. 117–85) and H.R. 3243 was place on Union Calendar No. 60.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH ACT

H.R. 3756

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" requires the Under Secretary for Science and Technology within the Department of Homeland Security to research and evaluate existing Federal research regarding approaches to mitigate the effects of climate change on homeland security to identify areas warranting further research and development by DHS including but not limited to the degree to which potential or identi-

fied effects are reflected in terrorism preparedness and emergency planning and policies. This bill would also require the Under Secretary for Science and Technology to consult and, as appropriate, coordinate with the heads of other relevant Federal, State, Tribal, and territorial departments and agencies and relevant owners and operators of critical infrastructure when conducting this research. Finally, it would require the Department to submit a report to Congress on its findings.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 3756

H.R. 3756 was introduced in the House on June 8, 2021 by Ms. Clarke and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On June 9, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 3756 to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation.

On September 14, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation from further consideration of H.R. 3756.

On September 14, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3756 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by a roll call vote of 19 Yeas to 14 Nays.

The Chair of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on September 15, 2022, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology would agree to waive formal consideration of H.R. 3756. 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 waive further consideration. The letter further acknowledged the agreement to support a request for conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

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 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 January 10, 2020, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 4737 to the House (H. Rpt. 116–375) and H.R. 4737 was placed on Union Calendar No. 298.

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.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY BORDER SUPPORT SERVICES CONTRACTS REVIEW ACT

H.R. 5683

To direct the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security to assess contracts for covered services performed by contractor personnel along the borders of the United States, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Department of Homeland Security Border Support Services Contracts Review Act" directs the Management Directorate of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to assess certain active contracts for services related to security along the land border with Mexico awarded in FY2021 or earlier. Specifically, this applies to any contract with a total value of $50 million or more, inclusive of contract options, relating to the procurement of services for DHS with respect to that border. The assessment must include a strategy to enhance coordination, minimize overlap, and increase cost-effectiveness among such contracts.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 5683

H.R. 5683 was introduced in the House on October 22, 2021 by Mrs. Cammack and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On October 25, 2021, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 5683 to the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability.

On October 26, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability from further consideration of H.R. 5683.

On October 26, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 5683 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

On January 21, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 5683 to the House (H. Rept. 117–232) and H.R. 5683 was placed on Union Calendar No. 167.

CTPAT PILOT PROGRAM ACT OF 2022

H.R. 6826

To require a pilot program on the participation of third-party logistics providers in the Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "CTPAT Pilot Program Act of 2022" requires the Department of Homeland Security to carry out a pilot program that assesses whether allowing certain entities to participate in the Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (CTPAT) would enhance port security, combat terrorism, prevent supply chain security breaches, or otherwise satisfy the goals of CTPAT. Such entities are (1) non-asset-based third-party logistics providers that arrange international freight transportation and are licensed or bonded by specified federal agencies; or (2) asset-based third-party logistics providers that facilitate cross-border activity, are licensed or bonded by specified federal agencies, and execute logistics services using their own warehousing assets and resources. The bill requires the Government Accountability Office to report on the effectiveness of CTPAT.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 6826

H.R. 6826 was introduced in the House on February 25, 2022 by Ms. Slotkin and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On February 28. 2022, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 6826 to the Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations.

On March 2, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations from further consideration of H.R. 6826.

On March 2, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 6826 and ordered the measure reported favorably by voice vote.

On May 24, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 6826 to the House (H. Rept. 117–338) and H.R. 6826 was placed on Union Calendar No. 255.

SECURING THE CHECKPOINT PROPERTY SCREENING SYSTEM (S–CPSS) ACT OF 2022

H.R. 6827

To authorize appropriations to accelerate the procurement and deployment of computed tomography equipment to enhance detection capabilities for carry-on baggage, and for other purposes.

Summary

he "Securing the Checkpoint Property Screening System (S–CPSS) Act of 2022" establishes requirements related to the Checkpoint Property Screening System program, through which TSA pro-

cures and deploys computed tomography equipment for screening carry-on baggage at airport checkpoints. Specifically, TSA is directed to support small businesses with respect to research and development of technologies under consideration for the program. Additionally, TSA is required to brief the appropriate congressional committees at specified intervals regarding planned procurement and deployment efforts of such equipment. If TSA intends to make an award to a system that does not satisfy the program's key performance parameters, it is required to brief such committees at least two weeks prior to any such award regarding why such award is necessary and in the best interest of national security and good government.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 6827

H.R. 6827 was introduced in the House on February 25, 2022 by Mr. Katko and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On February 28, 2022, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 6827 to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security.

On March 2, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security from further consideration of H.R. 6827.

On March 2, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 6827 and ordered the measure reported favorably by voice vote.

On May 24, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 6827 to the House (H. Rept. 117–337) and H.R. 6827 was placed on Union Calendar No. 254.

NO TIKTOK ON DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY DEVICES ACT

H.R. 6837

To prohibit employees of the Department of Homeland Security, or individuals performing work under a contract on behalf of the Department, from downloading or using TikTok on any information technology issued by the Department, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "No TikTok on Department of Homeland Security Devices Act" prohibits DHS employees and contractors from using the TikTok application on DHS computers or other information technology equipment. It also requires DHS to remove the application from DHS equipment. The bill includes certain exceptions for law enforcement activities, national security interests and activities, and security researchers.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 6837

H.R. 6837 was introduced in the House on February 25, 2022 by Mr. Guest and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On February 28, 2022, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 6837 to the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability.

On March 2, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability from further consideration of H.R. 6837.

On March 2, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 6837 and ordered the measure reported favorably by voice vote.

SECURING AIR TRAVEL ACT

H.R. 6856

To reduce the number of firearms at Transportation Security Administration passenger screening checkpoints by directing the Administrator to carry out a range of activities to inform the public about restrictions regarding the carrying of firearms in sterile areas of airports and to strengthen enforcement of such restrictions and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Securing Air Travel Act" seeks to reduce the number of firearms brought to TSA checkpoints by directing the TSA Administrator to carry out a range of activities to inform the public about restrictions regarding the carrying of firearms into sterile areas of airports and to strengthen and codify certain key elements of the enforcement of such restrictions. It directs TSA to prominently display signage at checkpoints nationwide regarding the prohibition on, and consequences of, carrying a firearm into the sterile area of an airport. Every two years, TSA would also be required to identify the 25 airports where firearms are most frequently interdicted and ensure similar signage is installed at terminal entrances to such airports. Additionally, it requires TSA to establish a public awareness campaign to educate the public on the rules regarding traveling with firearms and authorizes TSA to purchase targeted advertisements regarding firearm restrictions. The bill establishes proposed civil penalty amounts for repeat or egregious violations in order to increase accountability for individuals who bring firearms to checkpoints on two or more occasions or commit otherwise egregious violations (including deliberate violations and those involving certain illicit or dangerous weapons). It also codifies TSA's practice of suspending PreCheck eligibility when an individual unlawfully brings a firearm to a checkpoint. Finally, the bill requires reporting from TSA and the Government Accountability Office regarding the legislation's implementation and other firearm-related threats to aviation and airport security.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 6856

H.R. 6856 was introduced in the House on February 28, 2022 by Mrs. Watson Coleman and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On March 1, 2022, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 6856 to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security.

On March 2, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security from further consideration of H.R. 6856.

On March 2, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 6856 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by a roll call vote of 21 Yeas to 12 Nays.

On December 14, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 6856, as amended, to the House (H. Rept. 117–641) and H.R. 6856 was placed on Union Calendar No. 461.

REDUCING COSTS OF DHS ACQUISITIONS ACT

H.R. 6861

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

Summary

The "Reducing Costs of DHS Acquisitions Act" requires notification by the DHS Management Directorate to Congress if a major DHS acquisition program fails to satisfy any approved cost, schedule, or performance threshold. Major acquisition program means (1) a capital asset, service, or hybrid acquisition program that is estimated by DHS to require an eventual total expenditure of at least $300 million over the life-cycle cost of the program; or (2) an acquisition program identified as a program of special interest. If such a failure occurs, or is expected to occur, the bill requires a remediation plan and root cause analysis. The Management Directorate is required to review such plan and either approve it for continuation or provide an alternative proposed corrective action.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 6861

H.R. 6861 was introduced in the House on February 28, 2022 by Mr. Clyde and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On March 1, 2022, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 6861 to the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability.

On March 2, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability from further consideration of H.R. 6861.

On March 2, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 6861 and ordered the measure reported favorably by voice vote.

115th Congress
H.R. 1294

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

On March 8, 2017, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 1294 and ordered the measure reported favorably by voice vote.

On March 20, 2017, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 1294 to the House (H. Rept. 115–45) and H.R. 1294 was placed on Union Calendar No. 25.

On March 20, 2017, the House considered and agreed to pass H.R. 1294 under suspension of the rules by a 2/3ds roll call vote of 408 Yeas to 0 Nays (Roll no. 173).

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY SEAL PROTECTION ACT OF 2022

H.R. 7778

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to prohibit misuse of the Department of Homeland Security seal, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Department of Homeland Security Seal Protection Act of 2022" would enhance legal protections against the misappropriation or exploitation of the DHS seal by persons who knowingly use the seal or any colorable imitation thereof in a manner reasonably calculated to convey the impression that DHS or a DHS component or element has approved, endorsed, or authorized such use. The Secretary of Homeland Security may provide exceptions in writing and the Act does not restrict the use of the seal by DHS officers or personnel engaged in their official duties.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 7778

H.R. 7778 was introduced in the House on May 16, 2022 by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On May 17, 2022, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 7778 to the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability.

On May 19, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability from further consideration of H.R. 7778.

On May 19, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 7778 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

On July 28, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 7778, as amended, to the House (H. Rept. 117–446) and H.R. 7778 was placed on Union Calendar No. 348.

DHS Restrictions on Confucius Institutes and Chinese Entities of Concern Act

H.R. 7779

To establish Department of Homeland Security funding restrictions on institutions of higher education that have a relationship with Confucius Institutes, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "DHS Restrictions on Confucius Institutes and Chinese Entities of Concern Act" restricts funding to an institution of higher education (IHE) that has a relationship with a Chinese entity of concern or Confucius Institute. A Confucius Institute is a cultural institute directly or indirectly funded by the Chinese government. Specifically, DHS must ensure that an IHE that has awarded a contract to, entered into an agreement with, or received an in-kind donation or gift from a Chinese entity of concern or Confucius Institute is ineligible to receive specified funds from DHS, unless the IHE terminates the relationship. The IHE may regain eligibility for these funds upon termination of the relationship.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 7779

H.R. 7779 was introduced in the House on May 16, 2022 by Mr. Pfluger and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On May 17, 2022, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 7779 to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation and the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability.

On May 19, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation and the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability from further consideration of H.R. 7779.

On May 19, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 7779 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

On August 19, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 7779, as amended, to the House (H. Rept. 117–454) and H.R. 7779 was placed on the Union Calendar No. 351.

Health Screening and Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Act

H.R. 8610

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Office of Health Security, make technical corrections to the authorization of the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office, establish a Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Advisory Committee, establish a departmental biodefense strategy, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "Health Screening and Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Act" authorizes the Office of Health Security within the Department and sets forth the qualifications and duties of the Chief Medical Officer, who shall head the office. It authorizes a privacy officer within the office and requires the Chief Medical Officer to report annually to Congress about the office's activities in the prior year. It includes provisions to transfer functions, personnel, budget authority and assets from elsewhere in DHS to the office. With respect to the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Office within DHS, the bill repeals subsection (e) of section 1901 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to allow to continue operations, clarifies the CWMD office's responsibilities, and establishes an advisory Council to advise the CWMD office on all aspects of countering weapons of mass destruction. Finally, the bill directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a Department-wide review of biodefense activities and strategies.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 8610

H.R. 8610 was introduced in the House on July 29, 2022 by Mrs. Demings and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

On August 1, 2022, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 8610 to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery, in addition to the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability.

On September 14, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery and the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability from further consideration of H.R. 8610.

On September 14, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 8610 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

On December 20, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 8610, as amended (H. Rept. 117–650 Pt. I), the Committee on Energy and Commerce was discharged from further consideration, and H.R. 8610 was placed on the Union Calendar (No. 469).

DHS JOINT TASK FORCE REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

H.R. 8801

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish stronger accountability mechanisms for Joint Task Forces, and for other purposes.

Summary

The "DHS Joint Task Force Reauthorization Act of 2022" would extend the Secretary of Homeland Security's authority to establish and operate Joint Task Forces (JTF) comprised of Departmental

personnel and resources through 2024. This bill includes accountability mechanisms by requiring each JTF to establish its mission, strategic goals, and objectives, as well as outcome-based and other performance metrics to evaluate the effectiveness of each JTF. It also requires that DHS notify Congress when establishing or terminating JTFs, including the criteria and conditions required to establish or terminate, the funding and resource requirements, and number of personnel assigned to each JTF. Finally, the bill requires GAO to assess the Secretary's utilization of the JTF authority.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H.R. 8801

H.R. 8801 was introduced in the House on September 13, 2022 by Mr. Correa and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On September 14, 2022, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security referred H.R. 8801 to the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability.

On October 28, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 8801 and ordered the measure reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

On October 28, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 8801, as amended, to the House (H. Rept. 117–545) and H.R. 8801 was placed on Union Calendar No. 391.

H. RES. 626

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the terrorist attacks launched against the United States on September 11, 2001, on the 20th anniversary of that date.

Summary

This resolution recognizes September 11 as a day of solemn commemoration and extends deepest sympathies to the thousands of innocent victims of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, and to their families, friends, and loved ones. The resolution further honors the heroism and sacrifices of U.S. military and civil personnel and their families, credits the heroism of those who aided the victims of the attacks, commends the military and intelligence personnel involved in the removal of Osama bin Laden, reasserts the commitment to opposing violent extremism, and vows to disrupt terrorist activities.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H. Res. 626

H. Res. 626 was introduced in the House on September 10, 2021 by Ms. Pelosi and referred to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Armed Services, Transportation and Infrastructure, the Judiciary, Homeland Security, and Intelligence (Permanent Select).

On September 109, 2021, the Committees on Oversight and Reform, Foreign Affairs, Armed Services, Transportation and Infrastructure, Judiciary, Homeland Security, and Intelligence (Permanent Select) were discharged from further consideration of H. Res. 626.

On September 10, 2021, the House agreed to the resolution without objection. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table without objection.

RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY

H. RES. 1236

Of inquiry directing the Secretary of Homeland Security to provide certain documents in his possession to the House of Representatives relating to the Disinformation Governance Board.

Summary

This resolution of inquiry directs the Department of Homeland Security to transmit to the House of Representatives certain documents and communications relating to the Disinformation Governance Board within 14 days of the adoption of the resolution.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H. Res. 1236

H. Res. 1236 was introduced in the House on July 20, 2022 by Mr. Biggs and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On September 14, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H. Res. 1236 and ordered the measure reported adversely by a roll call vote of 19 Yeas to 15 Nays.

On September 19, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H. Res. 1236 adversely to the House (H. Rept. 117–474).

RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY

H. RES. 1328

Requesting the President, and directing the Secretary of Homeland Security, to transmit to the House of Representatives copies of all documents in their possession referring or relating to certain aspects of border policies of the United States.

Summary

This resolution of inquiry directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to transmit to the House of Representatives certain documents and communications relating to policies implemented and data collected with respect to CBP operations on the southwest border of the United States within 14 days of the adoption of the resolution.

Legislative History

117th Congress
H. Res. 1328

H. Res. 1328 was introduced in the House on August 30, 2022 by Mr. Meijer and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

On September 14, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security considered H. Res. 1328 and ordered the measure reported adversely by a roll call vote of 18 Yeas to 16 Nays.

On September 19, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security reported H. Res. 1328 adversely to the House (H. Rept. 117–473).

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE FULL COMMITTEE

BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi, *Chairman*

SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey
J. LUIS CORREA, California
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan
EMANUEL CLEAVER, Missouri
AL GREEN, Texas
YVETTE D. CLARKE, New York
ERIC SWALWELL, California
DINA TITUS, Nevada
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
KATHLEEN RICE, New York
VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Florida
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California
JOSH GOTTHEIMER, New Jersey
ELAINE G. LURIA, Virginia
TOM MALINOWSKI, New Jersey
RITCHIE TORRES, New York
JOHN KATKO, New York
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
MICHAEL GUEST, Mississippi
DAN BISHOP, North Carolina
JEFFERSON VAN DREW, New Jersey
MARIANNETTE MILLER-MEEKS, Iowa
DIANA HARSHBARGER, Tennessee
ANDREW S. CLYDE, Georgia
CARLOS GIMENEZ, Florida
JAKE LATURNER, Kansas
PETER MEIJER, Michigan
KAT CAMMACK, Florida
AUGUST PFLUGER, Texas
ANDREW R. GARBARINO, New York
MAYRA FLORES, Texas

During the 117th Congress, the Committee on Homeland Security held 25 Full Committee hearings, receiving testimony from 56 witnesses.

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee on Homeland Security met on February 3, 2021, for an organizational meeting for the 117th 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.

MEMBER DAY

On October 22, 2021, the Committee held a Member Day hearing to receive testimony from Members on proposed legislation within the Committee's jurisdiction.

ATTACK ON THE U.S. CAPITOL

On January 7, 2021, Chairman Thompson joined the Chairs of the Committees on Oversight and Reform, Judiciary, Armed Services, and Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence seeking an immediate briefing on the FBI's efforts to investigate the attack on

the U.S. Capitol as well as to disrupt any further activity designed to attack our government.

On January 15, 2021, Chairman Thompson sent a letter to DHS urging the Department to do everything within its power to support Federal, State, and local partners in securing State capitols and other targeted infrastructure against planned attacks. The letter followed an FBI bulletin warning that armed protests were being planned at all 50 state capitols in the coming days.

On January 16, 2021, Chairman Thompson and leaders from the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Oversight and Reform sent a letter to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis, the National Counterterrorism Center, and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence requesting relevant documents and briefings as part of a review of the events and intelligence surrounding the January 6th attack on the U.S. Capitol and related threats against the Nation's peaceful transition of power, including the Inauguration.

On February 4, 2021, the Committee held a hearing entitled "Examining the Domestic Terrorism Threat in the Wake of the Attack on the U.S. Capitol." The Committee received testimony from Christopher Rodriguez, Ph.D., Director, Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency, District of Columbia; Ms. Elizabeth Neumann, Founder and Managing Director, Neu Summit Strategies, *Former Assistant Secretary for Counterterrorism and Threat Prevention, Department of Homeland Security*; Mr. Jonathan Greenblatt, Chief Executive Officer, Anti-Defamation League; and Mr. Brian Michael Jenkins, Senior Advisor to the RAND President, The RAND Corporation.

On March 25, 2021, Chairman Thompson joined committee chairs across the House of Representatives in sending letters to the White House, Federal agencies including DHS, law enforcement, and Legislative Branch entities seeking documents and communications relating to the January 6th attack on the Capitol.

BUDGET

On June 17, 2021, the Committee held a hearing entitled "A Review of the Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request for the Department of Homeland Security." The Committee received testimony from the Honorable Alejandro Mayorkas, Secretary, Department of Homeland Security.

On April 27, 2022, the Committee held a hearing entitled "A Review of the Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request for the Department of Homeland Security." The Committee received testimony from the Honorable Alejandro Mayorkas, Secretary, Department of Homeland Security.

COVID–19

On January 15, 2021, Chairman Thompson and Chair of the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure Peter DeFazio, Chair of the House Committee on Appropriations Rosa L. DeLauro, and Representatives Dina Titus, Lucille Roybal-Allard, and Mike Thompson sent a letter to President-elect Joe Biden urging his incoming administration to waive all Federal cost-share re-

quirements for assistance provided by FEMA under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to reduce the financial burden on all States, Tribes, Territories, and the District of Columbia from the COVID–19 pandemic.

On February 3, 2021, Chairman Thompson and Emergency Preparedness, Response, & Recovery Subcommittee Chairwoman Val Demings sent a letter to the White House COVID–19 Equity Task Force regarding the lack of equitable distribution and administration of COVID–19 vaccines.

On February 4, 2021, the Committee held a Member briefing on FEMA's COVID–19 pandemic response role. The Committee was briefed by Mr. Robert J. Fenton, Jr., Senior Official Performing the Duties of FEMA Administrator.

On February 24, 2021, the Committee held a hearing entitled "Confronting the Coronavirus: Perspectives on the COVID–19 Pandemic One Year Later." The Committee received testimony from Ms. A. Nicole Clowers, Managing Director, Health Care Team, U.S. Government Accountability Office; Crystal R. Watson, DrPH, Senior Scholar, Johns Hopkins Center for Health Security; Ngozi O. Ezike, MD, Director, Illinois Department of Public Health; Mr. J. Ryan McMahon, II, County Executive, Onondaga County, Syracuse, New York.

On November 30, 2021, the Committee held a Member briefing on DHS' efforts to implement President Biden's COVID–19 vaccine mandate for Federal employees. The Committee was briefed by Mr. Randolph "Tex" Alles, Deputy Under Secretary for Management, Management Directorate, Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Veronica "Ronnie" Venture, Deputy Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Andrea Bright, Assistant Commissioner, Human Resources Management, Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Melanie Harvey, Deputy Executive Assistant Administrator for Security Operations, Transportation Security Administration, Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. Paul Courtney, Chief Procurement Officer, Management Directorate, Department of Homeland Security.

CYBERSECURITY AND CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

On February 10, 2021, the Committee held a hearing entitled "Homeland Cybersecurity: Assessing Cyber Threats and Building Resilience." The Committee received testimony from the Honorable Christopher C. Krebs, Private Citizen, *Former Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, Department of Homeland Security*; the Honorable Susan Gordon, Private Citizen, *Former Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence, Office of the Director of National Intelligence*; Mr. Michael Daniel, President and Chief Executive Officer, Cyber Threat Alliance; and Mr. Dmitri Alperovitch, Executive Chairman, Silverado Policy Accelerator.

On February 26, 2021, the Committee held a joint hearing with the Committee on Oversight and Reform, entitled "Weathering the Storm: The Role of Private Tech in the SolarWinds Breach and the Ongoing Campaign." The Committee received testimony from Mr. Sudhakar Ramakrishna, President and Chief Executive Officer, SolarWinds Corporation; Mr. Kevin B. Thompson, Former Chief

Executive Officer, SolarWinds Corporation; Mr. Kevin R. Mandia, Chief Executive Officer, FireEye, Inc.; and Mr. Bradford L. Smith, President and Chief Legal Officer, Microsoft Corporation.

On May 11, 2021, Chairman Thompson; Ranking Member Katko; Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure Chairman Peter DeFazio and Ranking Member Sam Graves; Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, & Innovation Subcommittee Chairwoman Yvette Clarke and Ranking Member Andrew Garbarino; Railroads, Pipelines, & Hazardous Materials Subcommittee Chairman Donald M. Payne Jr. and Ranking Member Rick Crawford; Transportation & Maritime Security Subcommittee Chairwoman Bonnie Watson Coleman and Ranking Member Carlos Gimenez and Intelligence & Counterterrorism Subcommittee Chairwoman Elissa Slotkin and Ranking Member August Pfluger sent a letter to White House National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan on the national security and economic security implications of the Colonial Pipeline Company ransomware attack, which could lead to rising fuel costs and fuel shortages. In the letter, the Members ask for a formal briefing as soon as possible from the interagency task force the White House established in response to the attack.

On May 19, 2021, the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure held the requested joint Member briefing on the Colonial Pipeline ransomware attack. The Committee was briefed by Mr. Eric Goldstein, Executive Assistant Director, Cybersecurity Division, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA); Ms. Sonya Proctor, Assistant Administrator, Surface Operations, Transportation and Security Administration (TSA); and Mr. Herb Stapleton, Deputy Assistant Director, Cyber Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

On May 20, 2021, the Committee held a Member briefing on the Colonial Pipeline ransomware attack. The Committee was briefed by Ms. Marie Mouchet, Chief Information Officer, Colonial Pipeline Company; and Drew Lohoff, Director, Government Affairs and Counsel, Colonial Pipeline Company.

On June 9, 2021, the Committee held a hearing entitled "Cyber Threats in the Pipeline: Using Lessons from the Colonial Ransomware Attack to Defend Critical Infrastructure." The Committee received testimony from Mr. Joseph A. Blount, Jr., President and Chief Executive Officer, Colonial Pipeline Company; and Mr. Charles Carmakal, Senior Vice President for Strategic Services and Chief Technology Officer, FireEye.

On November 3, 2021, the Committee held a hearing entitled "Evolving the U.S. Approach to Cybersecurity: Raising the Bar Today to Meet the Threats of Tomorrow." The Committee received testimony from the Honorable Chris Inglis, National Cyber Director, Executive Office of the President of the United States and Jen Easterly, Director, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

On March 3, 2022, the Committee held a classified Member briefing on the cybersecurity implications of the Russia-Ukraine situation. The Committee was briefed by Mr. Brandon Wales, Executive Director, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA); Senior Response Official, the Department of Homeland Security;

Mr. Chris Wright, Director, Cyber Mission Center, Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A); Mr. Chris Porter, National Intelligence Officer for Cyber; Ms. Cynthia Kaiser, Section Chief, Cyber Division; and Ms. Laura Dehmlow, Section Chief, Foreign Influence Task Force.

On March 30, 2022, the Committee held a hearing entitled "Mobilizing our Cyber Defenses: Securing Critical Infrastructure Against Russian Cyber Threats." The Committee received testimony from Mr. Adam Meyers, Senior Vice President for Intelligence, CrowdStrike; Mr. Steven Silberstein, Chief Executive Officer, Financial Services Information Sharing and Analysis Center; Mr. Kevin M. Morley, PhD, Manager, Federal Relations, American Water Works Association; and Mr. Amit Yoran, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Tenable, Inc.

On September 21, 2022, the Committee held a hearing entitled "Critical Infrastructure Preparedness and Resilience: A Focus on Water." The Committee received testimony from the Honorable W. Craig Fugate, Private Citizen, Former Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency; Mr. David L. Gadis, CEO and General Manager, District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority; Ms. Abre' Conner, Director, Center for Environmental and Climate Justice, NAACP; and Mr. John O'Connell, III, Senior Vice President, National Rural Water Association.

On October 17, 2022, Chairman Thompson and Rep. Carolyn B. Maloney, Chairwoman of the Committee on Oversight and Reform, sent a letter to Mississippi Governor Tate Reeves requesting information on how the State plans to distribute more than $10 billion in federal funding from the American Rescue Plan Act and the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, including $429 million that was specifically allotted to enhance the State of Mississippi's water infrastructure.

On November 18, 2022, Chairman Thompson and Rep. Carolyn B. Maloney (D–NY), Chairwoman of the Committee on Oversight and Reform, sent a letter to the Comptroller General requesting GAO conduct a study to evaluate efforts by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and FEMA to identify and assist water and wastewater utilities that are vulnerable to shutdown from natural and other disasters, such as terrorist attacks and chemical and industrial accidents. This request was part of the Committees' investigation into the Jackson, Mississippi water crisis, which was declared a federal emergency by President Biden after residents were without reliable access to safe drinking water for weeks.

DHS OVERSIGHT

On February 3, 2021, Chairman Thompson sent a letter to newly confirmed Secretary of Homeland Security Alejandro Mayorkas to congratulate him on his position and to invite him to testify before on the Committee on pressing issues facing the country. In response to that request, on March 17, 2021, the Committee held a hearing entitled "The Way Forward on Homeland Security." The Committee received testimony from the Honorable Alejandro Mayorkas, Secretary, Department of Homeland Security.

On July 15, 2021, the Committee held a hearing entitled "Securing the Homeland: Reforming DHS to Meet Today's Threats." The

Committee received testimony from Ms. Carrie Cordero, Senior Fellow and General Counsel, Center for a New American Security; Mr. Thomas Warrick, Senior Fellow and Director, Atlantic Council; Ms. Katrina Mulligan, Acting Vice President, National Security and International Policy, Center for American Progress; and Mr. Frank J. Cilluffo, Director, McCrary Institute, Auburn University.

On August 1, 2022, Chairman Thompson, Vice Chairman Ritchie Torres, and Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Subcommittee Chairwoman Val Demings sent letters to the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) and DHS regarding the Federal government's preparations for and response to the monkeypox virus. The Members asked GAO to examine the adequacy of the Federal response to the monkeypox outbreak and make recommendations for ongoing and future preparedness and response efforts.

On August 16, 2022, Chairman Thompson and House Judiciary Committee Chair Jerrold Nadler sent a letter to Attorney General Garland of the Department of Justice, Secretary Mayorkas of the Department of Homeland Security, Director Wray of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Commissioner Magnus of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Acting Director Johnson of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Administrator Milgram of the Drug Enforcement Administration, and Director Dettelbach of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, requesting information regarding their agencies' purchase of Americans' data from private companies.

DHS OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

On April 21, 2021, the Committee held a hearing entitled "Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security's Office of Inspector General." The Committee received testimony from Mr. Chris Currie, Director, Homeland Security and Justice Team, Government Accountability Office; and the Honorable Joseph V. Cuffari, Inspector General, Department of Homeland Security.

On May 10, 2022, Chairman Thompson joined Rep. Carolyn B. Maloney, Chairwoman of the Committee on Oversight and Reform, in a letter to DHS Inspector General Joseph Cuffari, requesting documents and information related to reported efforts by the Inspector General's office to delay or conceal findings of domestic abuse and sexual harassment by DHS employees. The letter followed a bipartisan staff briefing, at which officials at DHS OIG refused to commit to a timeline for releasing a report on sexual misconduct and harassment of DHS employees, which the office began four years ago. The Chairs' letter raised concerns about the Inspector General's ability to ensure accountability and transparency of government programs and operations as required under the Inspector General Act of 1978.

On July 26, 2022, Chairman Thompson joined Committee on Oversight and Reform Chairwoman Maloney in a letter to DHS Inspector General Joseph V. Cuffari and Chair of the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE) Allison C. Lerner requesting that Inspector General Cuffari step aside and CIGIE appoint a new Inspector General to lead the ongoing investigation into erased Secret Service text messages related to the

January 6, 2021, insurrection at the U.S. Capitol. The Chairs raised concerns about Inspector General Cuffari's failure to promptly inform Congress of deleted Secret Service text messages despite being required by law to "immediately" report problems or abuses that are "particularly serious or flagrant."

On August 1, 2022, Chairman Thompson joined Chairwoman Maloney in a letter to DHS Inspector General Joseph V. Cuffari renewing their call for him to step aside from the investigation into erased text messages related to the January 6, 2021, insurrection at the U.S. Capitol, in light of new evidence obtained by the Committees that DHS OIG may have secretly informed DHS in July 2021 that it would not be pursuing Secret Service text messages. The Chairs' letter presses for documents and transcribed interviews with DHS OIG personnel to determine the full scope of potential mismanagement and misconduct in the investigation.

DOMESTIC TERRORISM AND TARGETED VIOLENCE

On March 3, 2021, Chairman Thompson joined Chairs of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on the Judiciary in a letter urging President Biden to prioritize the issuance of a long-overdue intelligence assessment and report on the domestic terrorism threat. The Trump Administration failed to produce the report by the statutorily required deadline.

On June 23, 2021, the Committee held a Member briefing on the rise in antisemitic incidents, DHS's domestic terrorism capabilities review, and plans to implement the National Strategy for Countering Domestic Terrorism. The Committee was briefed by Mr. John Cohen, Counterterrorism Coordinator and Assistant Secretary for Counterterrorism and Threat Prevention, DHS.

On February 4, 2022, the Committee held a classified Member briefing on the January 15, 2022, attack on a synagogue in Colleyville, Texas. The Committee was briefed by Mr. Timothy Langan, Assistant Director, Counterterrorism Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation; Mr. Jeff Welker, Group Chief, Directorate of Intelligence, National Counterterrorism Center; Mr. Bob Paschall, Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans, Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Caitlin Finn, Director of International Information Sharing Policy (Acting) and Biometric Program Manager, Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans, Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Sam Vinograd, Assistant Secretary for Countering Terrorism and Threat Prevention (Acting), Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans, Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Matthew Davies, Executive Director, Admissibility and Passenger Programs, Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Donald Conroy, Executive Director, Passenger Targeting Division, National Targeting Center, Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Eric Peters, Assistant Director, Passenger Targeting Division, National Targeting Center, Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. Jim Dunlap, Director, Counterterrorism Mission Center, Office of Intelligence and Analysis, Department of Homeland Security.

On February 10, 2022, Committee Democrats, led by Chairman Thompson, sent a letter to House Appropriators urging them to provide significant new funding for the Nonprofit Security Grant Program (NSGP) in the FY2022 Homeland Security Appropriations bill, given the complex, diffused, and dynamic terrorism landscape as evidenced by numerous bomb threats to Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), predominantly Black churches, and synagogues across the country.

On March 17, 2022, the Committee held a hearing entitled "The Targeting of Black Institutions: From Church Violence to University Bomb Threats." The Committee received testimony from Reverend Eric S.C. Manning, Senior Pastor, Mother Emanuel AME Church; Mr. Thomas K. Hudson, President, Jackson State University; and Ms. Janai Nelson, President and Director—Counsel, NAACP Legal Defense Fund.

On October 3, 2022, the Committee held a field hearing in Teaneck, New Jersey entitled "Countering Violent Extremism, Terrorism, and Antisemitic Threats in New Jersey." The Committee received testimony from Ms. Laurie Doran, Director, Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness, State of New Jersey; Mr. Scott Richman, Regional Director for New York and New Jersey, ADL; Rabbi Esther Reed, Interim Executive Director, Rutgers Hillel; Ms. Susan Corke, Director, Intelligence Project, Southern Poverty Law Center; Mr. Kenneth Stern, Director, Center for the Study of Hate, Bard College; and Ms. Holly Huffnagle, U.S. Director for Combatting Antisemitism, American Jewish Committee.

ELECTION SECURITY

On July 20, 2022, the Committee held a hearing entitled "The Changing Election Security Landscape: Threats to Election Officials and Infrastructure." The Committee received testimony from the Honorable Maggie Toulouse Oliver, Secretary of State, State of New Mexico; Mr. Neal Kelley, Chair, Committee for Safe and Secure Elections, and former Registrar of Voters, Orange County, California; Ms. Elizabeth Howard, Senior Counsel, Brennan Center for Justice; and the Honorable Frank LaRose, Secretary of State, State of Ohio.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

On June 29, 2021, the Committee held a hearing entitled "Examining FEMA's Readiness to Meet its Mission." The Committee received testimony from the Honorable Deanne B. Criswell, Administrator, FEMA

On October 27, 2021, the Committee held a hearing entitled "Ensuring Equity in Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery." The Committee received testimony from Lori Peek, Ph.D., Directory, Natural Hazards Center, Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Colorado, Boulder; Ms. Chauncia Willis, Co-Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Institute for Diversity and Inclusion in Emergency Management; Mr. Chris Currie, Director, Homeland Security and Justice Team, Government Accountability Office; and Mr. James Joseph, Vice President for Response, Tidal Basin.

GLOBAL TERRORISM

On September 9, 2021, the Committee conducted a roundtable with local and Federal officials at One World Trade Center in New York, New York. Participants were Mr. John Miller, Deputy Commissioner of Intelligence and Counterterrorism, New York Police Department (NYPD); Ms, Laura Kavanagh, First Deputy Commissioner, Fire Department of New York (FDNY); Mr. John Bilch, Chief Security Officer, Port Authority of New York and New Jersey (PANYNJ); Mr. Alex Amparo, Senior Official Performing the Duties of Deputy Administrator for Resilience, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); and Captain Zeita Merchant, Commander, Sector New York/Captain of the Port of New York and New Jersey, U.S. Coast Guard (USCG).

On September 22, 2021, the Committee held a hearing entitled "Worldwide Threats to the Homeland: 20 Years After 9/11." The Committee received testimony from the Honorable Alejandro Mayorkas, Secretary, Department of Homeland Security; the Honorable Christopher A. Wray, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation; and the Honorable Christine Abizaid, Director, National Counterterrorism Center, Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

On February 2, 2022, the Committee held a hearing entitled "The Dynamic Terrorism Landscape and What it Means for America." The Committee received testimony from the Honorable Nicholas J. Rasmussen, Executive Director, Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism; Mr. Jonathan Greenblatt, Chief Executive Officer, Anti-Defamation League; Ms. Cynthia Miller-Idriss, PhD, Professor, American University; and Mr. Bill Roggio, Senior Fellow, Foundation for Defense of Democracies.

On August 23, 2022, Chairman Thompson, Committee on Energy & Commerce Chairman Frank Pallone, Jr., Committee on Homeland Security Ranking Member John Katko, Vice Chairman Ritchie Torres, and Vice Ranking Member Michael Guest sent a letter to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) urging the agency to take immediate action to address vulnerabilities in its oversight of purchases of radiological materials. The letter follows a U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) report that identified security gaps that could be exploited by terrorists and other bad actors to obtain material to deploy a dirty bomb domestically.

On November 5, 2022, the Committee held a hearing entitled "Worldwide Threats to the Homeland." The Committee received testimony from the Honorable Alejandro Mayorkas, Secretary, Department of Homeland Security; the Honorable Christopher Wray, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation; and the Honorable Christine Abizaid, Director, National Counterterrorism Center, Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

IMMIGRATION DETENTION

In the 116th Congress, the Committee began investigating allegations raised by a licensed nurse practitioner at the Irwin County Detention Center (ICDC) in Ocilla, Georgia. The whistleblower claimed that female detainees were sent to an outside medical care provider to receive hysterectomies and other gynecological proce-

dures without providing them with informed consent. The Committee requested documents from LaSalle Corrections Center, Irwin County Detention Center, and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) regarding the treatment of detainees at ICDC. The prior administration neglected to provide documents. On May 20, 2021, Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas announced the Department's intention to discontinue using ICDC for immigration detention.

On September 9, 2021, Chairman Thompson, Subcommittee Chair Barragán, and the Committee on Oversight and Reform renewed their document request and requested a briefing on the Department's record-retention and preservation processes during the process of shutting down the ICDC. On November 10, 2021, the Committee began receiving documents from ICE to further investigate the whistleblower complaint of inadequate medical treatment by offsite medical care providers. As part of the Committee's investigation, Dr. Tony Ogburn, Professor and Chair of the University of Texas Rio Grande Valley School of Medicine's Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, reviewed ICDC medical records. Dr. Ogburn found that Dr. Amin did not meet acceptable standards of care.

On December 3, 2021, Chairman Thompson and Subcommittee Chair Barragán sent a letter to Secretary Mayorkas demanding that Dr. Amin be barred from treating anyone in ICE custody and requested a briefing on the Department's procedures to facilitate appropriate medical care to detainees. The letter provided a copy of Dr. Ogburn's letter of complaint regarding Dr. Amin to the Georgia Composite Medical Board. On December 15, 2021, Committee staff received a briefing related to Irwin County Detention Center and medical care for detainees in ICE custody. ICE officials informed the Committee that Dr. Amin was no longer treating detainees.

On March 25, 2022, Chairman Thompson and Subcommittee Chair Barragán sent a letter to Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas and Acting ICE Director Tae Johnson expressing concern over the Torrance County Detention Facility (TCDF) in Estancia, New Mexico. The Department of Homeland Security's Office of Inspector General recommended ICE immediately remove all detainees at TCDF, after finding the facility was critically understaffed with unsanitary conditions, which created significant health and safety risks for detainees. The letter urged ICE to quickly remove detainees at TCDF and to terminate ICE's contract with the facility.

INTERNATIONAL VISITOR PROCESSING

The COVID–19 pandemic and various travel restrictions significantly reduced air passenger volume nationwide. Despite the decline in air travel, the Department has expedited the inspection process for millions of international travelers during the pandemic.

On May 24, 2022, the Committee held a field hearing at the Harry Reid International Airport in Las Vegas, Nevada entitled, "Examining DHS' Efforts to Improve Processing for International Visitors." The Committee received testimony from Mr. Carlos Martel, Director of Field Operations, Los Angeles Field Office, U.S. Customs and Border Protection; Ms. Karen Burke, Federal Security Director for Nevada, Transportation Security Administration

(TSA); Ms. Kate Wik, Chief Marketing Officer, Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority (LVCVA); and Ms. Rosemary Vassiliadis, Director of Aviation, Clark County Department of Aviation.

The Committee examined how biometric technology, automated kiosks and security initiatives can simultaneously improve security and expedite the processing of international visitors. The witnesses also explained how a positive experience at the airport is important to tourism in Las Vegas.

OPERATION ALLIES WELCOME

On September 17, 2021, the Committee held a Member briefing on DHS's role in Operation Allies Welcome. The Committee was briefed by Mr. Bob Fenton, Senior Response Official, Unified Coordination Group, Operation Allies Welcome; Mrs. Diane Sabatino, Director of Field Operations, Office of Field Operations, Customs and Border Protection (CBP); Mr. Donald Conroy, Executive Director, National Targeting Center, Customs and Border Protection; Dr. Pritesh Gandhi, Chief Medical Officer, Department of Homeland Security (DHS); Mr. Craig Lynes, Deputy Assistant Administrator, International Operations, Transportation Security Administration (TSA); and Mr. Michael Valverde, Acting Associate Director, Field Operations, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

On January 19, 2022, the Committee held a Member briefing on DHS's activities regarding Operation Allies Welcome. The Committee was briefed by Mr. Bob Fenton, Senior Response Office, Unified Coordination Group, Operation Allies Welcome; Dr. Pritesh Gandhi, MD, Chief Medical Officer, Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Diane Sabatino, Deputy Executive Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations, Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. Donald Conroy, Executive Director, National Targeting Center, Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

SCHOOL VIOLENCE

On June 2, 2022, Homeland Security Committee Democrats sent a letter to Homeland Security Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas to request a Committee briefing on DHS' role in responding to tragic mass shooting Uvalde, Texas and what the Department plans to do, along with its Federal, State, and local partners, to prevent future tragedies.

On Thursday, July 14, 2022, the Committee on Homeland Security held a Member briefing on the Department of Homeland Security's role in responding to the Robb Elementary School massacre in Uvalde, Texas; providing on-the-ground support to State and local law enforcement; and helping to prevent future school shootings along with its Federal, State, and local partners.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

On January 11, 2021, Chairman Thompson and Ranking Member Katko sent a letter to the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration requesting a briefing in the wake of the

January 6th attack on the Capitol. They asked to be briefed on TSA's efforts to disrupt the travel of domestic terrorist groups who may be planning further attacks or disruptions of the inauguration and the status of identifying and adding to watchlists the perpetrators of the Capitol attack.

On February 9, 2021, Chairman Thompson and Chair of the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure Peter DeFazio sent a letter urging the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the TSA to closely coordinate with all stakeholders to enforce the Federal mask mandate for airline passengers to help slow the spread of COVID–19 and ensure passenger and frontline aviation and transportation security worker safety.

On September 29, 2021, the Committee held a hearing entitled "20 Years After 9/11: The State of the Transportation Security Administration." The Committee received testimony from the Honorable David Pekoske, Administrator, Transportation Security Administration; the Honorable John Pistole, President, Anderson University, Former Administrator, Transportation Security Administration; the Honorable Peter Neffenger, Private Citizen, Former Administrator, Transportation Security Administration; and the Honorable J.M. Loy, Private Citizen, Former Administrator, Transportation Security Administration.

On October 25, 2021, Chairman Thompson and Rep. Bonnie Watson Coleman, Chairwoman of the Transportation and Maritime Security Subcommittee, sent a letter to TSA Administrator David Pekoske seeking answers on how TSA planned to enforce enhanced civil penalties for travelers who do not comply with the Federal requirement to wear masks in transportation settings.

On December 22, 2021, Chairman Thompson, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure Chair Peter DeFazio, Transportation & Maritime Security Subcommittee Chair Bonnie Watson Coleman, and Aviation Subcommittee Chair Rick Larsen sent letters to four major airlines urging them to require their crew members to attend TSA's Crew Member Self Defense Program so that they are equipped with the necessary skills to deter and mitigate dangerous situations as unruly passenger behavior spikes across the country.

On April 21, 2022, Chairman Thompson and Rep. Ritchie Torres, Vice Chairman of the Committee, led a bipartisan letter to the New York Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) following the New York City Subway shooting in Sunset Park, Brooklyn last week. After it was revealed that security cameras were not functioning on the day of the shooting, the Members requested information regarding how the MTA uses funds it has received through DHS' Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP) and if it uses grant funding for camera maintenance.

On April 28, 2022, Chairman Thompson and Rep. Bonnie Watson Coleman, Chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security, sent a letter to TSA inquiring about its plan to address the dangerous and alarming rise of individuals bringing firearms to airport checkpoints. TSA encountered nearly 6,000 guns at checkpoints in 2021, the vast majority of which are loaded.

U.S. BORDER PATROL

On January 24, 2022, Chairman Thompson and Chairwoman Carolyn Maloney of the Committee on Oversight and Reform sent a letter to CBP Commissioner Chris Magnus requesting documents and information related to Critical Incident Teams. The letter explained that the Committees were investigating whether teams within the U.S. Border Patrol had interfered with criminal, civil, or administrative investigations of the use of force by Border Patrol agents to protect these agents from being held accountable for potentially serious misconduct. Also on January 24, 2022, Chairman Thompson along with Chairs of the House and Senate Judiciary Committee, and House Oversight Committee sent a letter to GAO requesting a review of CBP's use of Critical Incident Teams.

In February 2022, DHS announced interim guidance restricting the operations of Critical Incident Teams and initiated a multi-office review of critical incident responses. On May 3, 2022, Commissioner Magnus issued a final memo to CBP directing that no later than October 1, 2022, the Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) shall assume full responsibility for responding to and processing critical incidents involving CBP personnel. On May 23, 2022, Chairman Thompson and Chairwoman Maloney sent a follow-up letter to Commissioner Chris Magnus welcoming the decision to disband Critical Incident Teams and reiterating the request to review documents that had not yet been provided.

In September 2021, more than 14,500 migrants arrived at the southwest land border and set up makeshift camps under the Del Rio International Bridge while waiting to be processed by CBP. Many of these individuals were Haitians who left Haiti in the wake of the 2010 earthquake and had been living in Chile and Brazil. On September 20, 2021, videos and photos emerged of U.S. Border Patrol agents on horseback using their reins to prevent migrants from crossing the Rio Grande River to the United States. In response, CBP's Office of Professional Responsibility launched a formal investigation into the Border Patrol agents' actions.

On September 21, 2021, the Committee held a Member briefing on the situation at the border and treatment of migrants in Del Rio, Texas. The Committee was briefed by Mr. David Shahoulian, Assistant Secretary, Border and Immigration Policy, DHS; Mr. Blas Nuñez-Neto, Vice Chair of the Southwest Border Task Force, CBP; Chief Raul Ortiz, Chief of USBP; and Mr. Corey Price, Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) Executive Associate Director, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

On September 22, 2021, Chairman Thompson and Chairman Gregory W. Meeks of the Committee on Foreign Affairs sent a letter to Secretary Mayorkas and Secretary Blinken expressing serious concern regarding the repatriation of Haitian migrants and urging a humanitarian moratorium on the repatriations.

On September 24, 2021, Chairman Thompson sent a letter to Secretary Mayorkas denouncing the treatment of Haitian migrants by USBP agents and demanding accountability for their unacceptable behavior. The letter also urged the Secretary to prioritize updating use of force policies within the Department and significantly improve training for the U.S. Border Patrol workforce.

On June 15, 2022, media reported that unofficial challenge coins memorializing the controversial treatment of Haitian migrants in Del Rio, Texas, were being sold online. The origins of the coins are being investigated by CBP's Office of Professional Responsibility. On June 17, 2022, Chairman Thompson sent a letter to Secretary Mayorkas expressing serious concern on the reported circulation of the challenge coins and encouraging the Department to conduct a thorough and efficient investigation.

On November 4, 2022, Chairman Thompson, Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, & Operations Subcommittee Chair Barragán, Rep. Raúl M. Grijalva, and Rep. Joaquin Castro sent a request to the Comptroller General asking the U.S. Government Accountability Office to conduct a review of CBP's handling of personal property belonging to individuals in its custody.

U.S. COAST GUARD

On June 23, 2021, the Committee held a hearing entitled "Building the Coast Guard America Needs: Achieving Diversity, Equity, and Accountability within the Service." The Committee received testimony from Admiral Karl L. Schultz, Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard.

On June 1, 2022, Chairman Thompson and Rep. Bonnie Watson Coleman, Chairwoman of the Transportation and Maritime Security Subcommittee, sent a letter to Admiral Linda Fagan to congratulate her on her swearing in as the new United States Coast Guard Commandant and first female ever to lead a branch of our armed forces and to urge her to maintain a commitment to diversity, equity, and inclusion in her new role.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS HELD

"Examining the Domestic Terrorism Threat in the Wake of the Attack on the U.S. Capitol." February 4, 2021. (Serial no. 117–1)

"Homeland Cybersecurity: Assessing Cyber Threats and Building Resilience." February 10, 2021. (Serial no. 117–2)

"Confronting the Coronavirus: Perspectives on the COVID–19 Pandemic One Year Later." February 24, 2021. (Serial no. 117–3)

"Weathering the Storm: The Role of Private Tech in the SolarWinds Breach and the Ongoing Campaign." February 26, 2021. (Serial no. 117–4)

"The Way Forward on Homeland Security." March 17, 2021. (Serial no. 117–5)

"Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security's Department of the Inspector General" April 21, 2021. (Serial no. 117–7)

"Cyber Threats in the Pipeline: Using Lessons from the Colonial Ransomware Attack to Defend Critical Infrastructure." June 9, 2021. (Serial no. 117–15)

"A Review of the Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request for the Department of Homeland Security." June 17, 2021. (Serial no. 117–19)

"Building the Coast Guard America Needs: Achieving Diversity, Equity, and Accountability within the service." June 23, 2021. (Serial no. 117–20)

"Examining FEMA's Readiness to Meet its Mission." June 29, 2021. (Serial no. 117–21)
"Securing Threats to the Homeland: Reforming DHS to Meet Today's Threats." July 15, 2021. (Serial no. 117–22)
"Worldwide Threats to the Homeland: 20 Years After 9/11." September 22, 2021. (Serial no. 117–29)
"20 Years After 9/11: The State of the Transportation Security Administration." September 29, 2021. (Serial no. 117–30)
"Ensuring Equity in Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery." October 27, 2021. (Serial no. 117–35)
"Evolving the U.S. Approach to Cybersecurity: Raising the Bar Today to Meet the Threats of Tomorrow." November 3, 2021. (Serial no. 117–36)
"The Dynamic Terrorism Landscape and What it Means for America." February 2, 2022. (Serial no. 117–42).
"The Targeting of Black Institutions: From Church Violence to University Bomb Threats." March 17, 2022. (Serial no. 117–48)
"Mobilizing our Cyber Defenses: Securing Critical Infrastructure Against Russian Cyber Threats." April 5, 2022. (Serial no. 117–50)
"A Review of the Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request for the Department of Homeland Security." April 27, 2022. (Serial no. 117–53)
"Examining DHS' Efforts to Improve Processing for International Visitors." May 24, 2022. (Serial no. 117–57)
"The Changing Election Security Landscape: Threats to Election Officials and Infrastructure." July 20, 2022. (Serial no. 117–67)
"Critical Infrastructure Preparedness and Resilience: A Focus on Water." September 21, 2022. (Serial no. 117–70)
"Countering Violent Extremism, Terrorism, and Antisemitic Threats in New Jersey." October 3, 2022. (Serial no. 117–72)
"Worldwide Threats to the Homeland." November 15, 2022. (Serial no. 117–73)

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON BORDER SECURITY, FACILITATION, AND OPERATIONS

NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, CA, *Chairwoman*

J. LUIS CORREA, California	CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
EMANUEL CLEAVER, Missouri	MICHAEL GUEST, Mississippi
AL GREEN, Texas	DAN BISHOP, North Carolina
YVETTE D. CLARKE, New York	ANDREW S. CLYDE, Georgia
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*	JOHN KATKO, New York, *(ex officio)*

During the 117th Congress, the Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations held 8 hearings, receiving testimony from 26 witnesses.

The Subcommittee sought to ensure that the Administration employed humane border security policies and facilitated immigration, travel, and trade in a fair and orderly manner. During the 117th Congress, the Department of Homeland Security through its components—U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)—implemented several new initiatives to address an increase in migration levels stemming from humanitarian crises in the Western Hemisphere, Afghanistan, and Ukraine. The Subcommittee examined these initiatives as the Administration worked to improve the prior Administration's ineffective and inhumane border security policies.

TRENDS AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER

Following a significant decrease in human movement throughout Central America, North America, and the Caribbean during 2020, CBP saw a significant increase in encounters along the southwest land border in 2021. The decrease in human movement in 2020 coincided with travel restrictions intended to contain the COVID–19 pandemic. As COVID–19 travel restrictions eased in Central America, increasing numbers of individuals attempted to make the journey to the United States.

The coronavirus pandemic weakened already fragile health, social, economic, and political systems across Central America, particularly in the Northern Triangle, exacerbating longstanding drivers of migration. Millions of people in Latin America and the Caribbean have fallen into poverty during the pandemic, with increasing inequality and unemployment. Natural disasters have compounded this devastation, with major hurricanes destroying communities, homes, infrastructure, and farmland in the region.

On February 16, 2021, the Subcommittee held a Member briefing on regional migration trends and activity. The Subcommittee was briefed by Ms. Isabel Marquez, Deputy Director of the Americas Bureau, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner on Refu-

gees (UNHCR); and Mr. Mark Manly, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR) Representative in Mexico. The briefing provided Members with additional insight on the drivers of migration, including shifts due to COVID–19 containment measures, in and from Central America and the Caribbean.

On March 11, 2021, the Subcommittee held a Member briefing on the Department of Homeland Security's current activities at the southwest land border. The Subcommittee was briefed by Mr. David Shahoulian, Assistant Secretary, Border Security and Immigration, Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans, Department of Homeland Security (DHS); Mr. Raul Ortiz, Deputy Chief, U.S. Border Patrol (USBP), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP); Mr. Matt Davies, Acting Executive Director, Operations Directorate, Office of Field Operations (OFO), CBP; Ms. Casey Durst, Acting Executive Director, Operations Directorate, OFO, CBP; and Dr. Pritesh Gandhi, MD, Chief Medical Officer, DHS. The briefing provided Members insight on the Department's activities on the southwest border, including their actions to address the surge of unaccompanied children and families and protect communities from COVID–19.

From April 16, 2021, through April 17, 2021, Chairwoman Barragán led a site visit to McAllen, Texas to conduct oversight on and observe the processing of migrants encountered by USBP. The Chairwoman met with members of the National Border Patrol Council, visited USBP's most overcrowded facility in Donna, Texas, as well as toured the new Health and Human Services Emergency Intake Site in Delphi, Texas. The Chairwoman participated in a tour of the border, which included the outdoor processing center under the Anzalduas International Bridge, visited a shelter for migrants released from CBP custody, and met with legal service providers for unaccompanied children (UCs).

On July 20, 2021, the Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations and the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism held a joint, classified Member briefing on watchlisted individuals arriving at U.S. borders. The Subcommittees were briefed by Mr. John Olson, Travel and Immigration Branch Analyst, Counterterrorism Mission Center, Office of Intelligence and Analysis, Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Jim Mandryck, Executive Director, Intelligence Enterprise, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security; Dr. Joseph Lestrange, Division Chief, Transnational Organized Crime Division-2, Homeland Security Investigations, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Department of Homeland Security.

MIGRANT PROTECTION PROTOCOLS

In December 2018, the Trump Administration announced the creation of the Migrant Protection Protocols (MPP)—often referred to as the "Remain in Mexico" program. The program went into effect in January 2019 and was used to send nearly 70,000 migrants to Mexico to wait for their court hearings in the United States.

On January 20, 2021, the Department of Homeland Security suspended all enrollments in MPP, preventing any new people from being sent back to Mexico under the program. In February 2021,

the Biden Administration began processing those previously enrolled in MPP into the United States.

On February 22, 2021, Chairwoman Barragán led a site visit with Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability Chairman Correa to San Diego, California to visit the San Ysidro Port of Entry (POE) to observe and receive briefings on the processing of individuals in MPP as the program wound down. The briefings covered CBP coordination with non-governmental organizations, local and international partners, and plans to handle any increase in arrivals at the POE.

On August 15, 2021, a Federal judge ordered DHS to make a good faith effort to reinstate the program as part of a lawsuit brought by the states of Texas and Missouri. The Administration lost its appeal to stay the ruling. On December 2, 2021, DHS announced the reimplementation of MPP as well as new implementation guidance. DHS pledged to help MPP enrollees access shelter, counsel, COVID–19 vaccines, and transport to the POEs for their hearings. Mexico promised temporary legal status and work authorizations for those enrolled in MPP.

In response, on February 24, 2022, Chairwoman Barragán led a site visit to San Diego, California and Tijuana, Mexico to conduct oversight of the court-ordered reimplementation of MPP. During the visit, the Chairwoman observed MPP enrollees arriving at the San Ysidro Port of Entry for their court hearings, visited the USBP station where enrollees were initially screened and processed, and walked through the POE with enrollees as they are returned to Mexico and received by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The Chairwoman also visited shelters in Tijuana, Mexico hosting migrants enrolled in the MPP program as well as those returned to Mexico under Title 42.

On March 2, 2022, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Examining the Court-Ordered Reimplementation of the Remain in Mexico Policy." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Blas Nuñez-Neto, Acting Assistant Secretary, Border and Immigration Policy, DHS; Mr. Benjamine "Carry" Huffman, Acting Chief Operating Officer, CBP; Ms. Emily Mendrala, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Western Hemisphere Affairs, Department of State; and Mr. Tim Roemer, Director, Arizona Department of Homeland Security. The Subcommittee received testimony from government officials that highlighted the ongoing challenges with the court-ordered reimplementation of MPP. DHS and State Department officials also discussed operations and efforts to improve overall conditions for migrants enrolled in the program in comparison to the previous version of MPP under the Trump Administration, as well as the challenges as MPP expanded across the southwest border.

TITLE 42

In March 2020, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) issued a public health order utilizing section 265 of Title 42 of the U.S. code, commonly referred to as Title 42, to allow CBP to immediately expel undocumented migrants who enter or seek to enter the United States without documentation. The justification for the policy was based on the enhanced risk of COVID–19 in congregate settings and DHS's lack of capacity to employ sufficient

COVID–19 mitigations measures. Because of the implementation of Title 42, migrants are unable to approach ports of entry to request asylum.

On April 1, 2022, the CDC announced that Title 42 would terminate on May 23, 2022. The delay would allow DHS time to implement appropriate COVID–19 mitigation protocols, including scaling up a new program to vaccinate migrants being processed under normal immigration law, and to prepare for full resumption of regular migration processing.

On April 6, 2022, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Examining Title 42 and the Need to Restore Asylum at the Border." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Aaron Reichlin-Melnick, Senior Policy Counsel, American Immigration Council; Mr. Kennji Kizuka, Associate Director, Research and Analysis for Refugee Protection, Human Rights First; Mr. Adam Richards, MD, PhD, MPH, DTM&H, Associate Professor of Global Health and Medicine, Milken Institute School of Public Health, The George Washington University; and the Honorable Mark Dannels, Sheriff, Cochise County, Arizona.

The Subcommittee received testimony from non-governmental witnesses on the need to repeal Title 42 and reinstate access to asylum at the border. Witnesses highlighted how Title 42 is an unsustainable and ineffective border management tool with a disproportionate impact on black and brown migrants. They also discussed the negative consequences of Title 42 on asylum-seeking migrants, the lack of a public health rationale for the policy, and potential solutions that could help DHS restore the nation's asylum process in a just, humane, and orderly manner.

On December 14, 2022, the Subcommittee held a Member briefing with DHS officials about preparations for the termination of Title 42.

FAMILY REUNIFICATION

On February 2, 2021, President Joe Biden signed an executive order establishing the Interagency Task Force on Reunification of Families to identify children separated from their families by the Trump administration's "zero-tolerance" policy and to facilitate their reunification.

On May 13, 2021, the Subcommittee held a Member briefing on the work of the President's Interagency Task Force on the Reunification of Families. The Subcommittee was briefed by Ms. Michelle Brané, Executive Director, Family Reunification Task Force.

On June 2, 2021, the Family Reunification Task Force issued its initial progress report, which stated they have identified 3,913 children who were separated by the Trump Administration. As of July 31, 2021, the Reunification Task Force reported that 2,634 children had been reunited with their families in the U.S., and 1,217 still needed to be reunited.

UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN

Large numbers of unaccompanied children arrived at the southern border in 2021. The level of encounters, combined with the Trump Administration's lack of planning and inaction in setting up

additional facilities to care for unaccompanied children, led to thousands of children lingering in Border Patrol facilities.

On April 27, 2021, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Unaccompanied Children at the Border: Stakeholder Perspectives on the Way Forward." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Aaron Reichlin-Melnick, Policy Counsel, American Immigration Council; The Honorable Robert Garcia, Mayor, City of Long Beach, Long Beach, California; Ms. Jennifer Podkul, Vice President for Policy and Advocacy, Kids in Need of Defense (KIND); and Ms. Lora Ries, Director of the Center for Technology Policy, Senior Research Fellow for Homeland Security, The Heritage Foundation. Witnesses made recommendations for improving the current system of receiving unaccompanied children at the border.

On June 10, 2021, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Unaccompanied Children at the Border: Federal Response and the Way Forward." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. David Shahoulian, Assistant Secretary, Border Security and Immigration, Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Benjamine Huffman, Executive Assistant Commissioner, Enterprise Services, Customs and Border Protection; Ms. Katherine D. Dueholm, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, Department of State; and Mr. Patrick J. Lechleitner, Acting Executive Associate Director, Homeland Security Investigations, Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Witnesses discussed the Administration's actions to assist and care for unaccompanied children arriving at the border, as well as their strategy to address the root causes of children traveling to the border.

WELCOMING AFGHAN REFUGEES

On August 29, 2021, President Biden designated DHS as the lead Federal agency tasked with coordinating Operation Allies Welcome (OAW), the effort to resettle in the United States vulnerable Afghans, including those who worked alongside U.S. troops in Afghanistan. To coordinate OAW efforts, DHS stood up the Unified Coordination Group (UCG) to ensure clear roles and responsibilities, synchronized priorities, and effective coordination across the Federal government.

On October 21, 2021, the Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations and the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability held a joint hearing entitled "Operation Allies Welcome: Examining DHS's Efforts to Resettle Vulnerable Afghans." The Subcommittees received testimony from Mr. Michael Breen, President and Chief Executive Officer, Human Rights First; Ms. Robin Dunn Marcos, Senior Director, Resettlement, Asylum, and Integration, International Rescue Committee; Ms. Naheed Samadi Bahram, U.S. Country Director, Women for Afghan Women; and Mr. Art delaCruz, Chief Executive Officer, Team Rubicon. Witnesses discussed the implementation of Operation Allies Welcome, continuing challenges, and recommendations for the way forward. Subcommittee Members had the opportunity to learn more about DHS' efforts as the lead Federal agency coordinating the relocation of evacuated Afghans to the United States.

On November 5, 2021, Committee staff participated in a site visit to Marine Corps Base Quantico in Virginia to observe the oper-

ations and conditions at one of the eight military installations processing and housing Afghan evacuees prior to their resettlement in American communities across the nation.

PORT SECURITY INFRASTRUCTURE, TECHNOLOGY, AND PERSONNEL

Port security ensures smooth facilitation of trade and travel, while protecting the homeland from terrorism. U.S. Customs and Border Protection's officers inspect maritime cargo shipments and screen vessel crew members. Personnel rely heavily on cargo manifest data to assess whether vessels pose a security risk.

On January 19, 2022, The Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Assessing the State of America's Seaports." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Gene D. Seroka, Executive Director, Port of Los Angeles, City of Los Angeles; Ms. Cathie J. Vick, Chief Development and Government Affairs Officer, Port of Virginia, Virginia Port Authority; Mr. Anthony Reardon, National President, National Treasury Employees Unions; Mr. Reichert L. Self, Executive Director, Port of Lake Charles; and Mr. Christopher J. Connor, President and Chief Executive Officer, American Association of Port Authorities.

The Subcommittee questioned witnesses on their engagement with the Department and other private and public stakeholders to ensure only legitimate goods enter through U.S. seaports. Members also examined the stakeholders' approach to protect frontline port workers from COVID–19, reduce aging cargo, strengthen port cyber security, and reduce aging cargo at ports. Witnesses emphasized the importance of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to fully staff ports of entry.

On July 27, 2022, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Assessing CBP's Use of Facial Recognition Technology." The Subcommittee received testimony from Ms. Rebecca Gambler, Director, Homeland Security and Justice, U.S. Government Accountability Office; Mr. Jeramie D. Scott, Senior Counsel, Electronic Privacy Information Center (EPIC); Nicol Turner Lee, PhD, Director, The Center for Technology Innovation, The Brookings Institution; and Mr. Daniel Tanciar, Chief Innovation Officer, Pangiam. Members discussed CBP's use of facial recognition technology at ports of entry and concerns regarding privacy and accuracy. The hearing followed a July 13, 2022, Subcommittee briefing with government briefers on the topic.

PREVENTING DRUG TRAFFICKING AT THE BORDERS

Overdose deaths have increased during the COVID–19 pandemic, with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimating that 107,622 drug overdose deaths occurred in 2021—an increase of nearly 15 percent from 2020. As most opioids originate overseas, the Department's components, including U.S. Customs and Border Protection and Immigration and Customs and Enforcement (ICE) Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), target drug traffickers and interdict opioids before they make their way into American communities.

On May 18, 2022, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Examining DHS's Efforts to Combat the Opioid Epidemic." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Brian Sulc, Executive Di-

rector, Transnational Organized Crime Mission Center, Office of Intelligence and Analysis, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Pete Flores, Executive Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Steve Cagen, Assistant Director for Countering Transnational Organized Crime, Homeland Security Investigation, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

The Subcommittee examined the Department of Homeland Security's multilayered strategy to leverage personnel, intelligence, and non-intrusive inspection technology to combat fentanyl and illicit drugs. Members questioned witnesses about further resources needed to target and interdict narcotics at our borders.

MIGRANT DOMESTIC AIR TRAVEL

DHS encounters noncitizens who travel to the southwest border to seek admission or asylum without proper identification. Some migrants may be released to the interior to wait for their immigration proceeding and require commercial flights to reach their destination. Officials from CBP, ICE, and TSA have a process in place to verify noncitizen air travelers that lack traditional identification before boarding commercial flights.

On December 7, 2021, the Subcommittee held a Member briefing on DHS' procedures surrounding migrant domestic travel. The Subcommittee was briefed by Dr. Adam Hunter, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Border and Immigration Policy, Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Tony Barker, Acting Chief, U.S. Border Patrol Law Enforcement Operations Directorate, Customs and Border Protection; Mr. Matthew Davies, Executive Director, Customs and Border Patrol Office of Field Operations, Customs and Border Patrol; Ms. Susan Tashiro, Assistant Administrator for Domestic Aviation Operations—Security Operations, Transportation Security Administration. The witnesses explained the Department's coordination process to collect travel documents and verify identities of noncitizens boarding commercial fights to reach their destination.

U.S. BORDER PATROL CRITICAL INCIDENT TEAMS

Until October 1, 2022, the U.S. Border Patrol maintained sector-level Critical Incident Teams with specialized evidence collection capabilities to collect and process evidence related to CBP enforcement activities and critical incidents, including uses of force by Border Patrol agents that resulted in significant injury or death. These units raised concern about the potential for these teams to interfere with investigations and protect agents from being held accountable for potentially serious misconduct.

On September 28, 2022, the Subcommittee held a briefing with Mr. Matthew Klein, Assistant Commissioner, CBP, Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) and Mr. Daniel Altman, Executive Director, Investigative Operations, CBP, OPR. The briefing focused on CBP's progress in standing down the Critical Incident Teams and transitioning full responsibility for responding to critical incidents to CBP OPR.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS HELD

"Unaccompanied Children at the Border: Stakeholder Perspectives on the Way Forward." April 27, 2021. (Serial no. 117–8)

"Unaccompanied Children at the Border: Federal Response and the Way Forward." June 10, 2021. (Serial no. 117–16)

"Operation Allies Welcome: Examining DHS's Efforts to Resettle Vulnerable Afghans." Joint with OMA. October 21, 2021. (Serial no. 117–33)

"Assessing the State of America's Seaports." January 19, 2022. (Serial no. 117–39)

"Examining the Court-Ordered Reimplementation of the Remain in Mexico Policy." March 2, 2022. (Serial no. 117–47)

"Examining Title 42 and the Need to Restore Asylum at the Border." April 6, 2022. (Serial no. 117–52)

"Examining DHS's Efforts to Combat the Opioid Epidemic." May 18, 2022. (Serial no. 117–56)

"Assessing CBP's Use of Facial Recognition Technology." July 27, 2022. (Serial no. 117–68)

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CYBERSECURITY, INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION, AND INNOVATION

YVETTE D. CLARKE, New York, *Chairwoman*

SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas	ANDREW R. GARBARINO, New York
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island	RALPH NORMAN, South Carolina
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan	DIANA HARSHBARGER, Tennessee
KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York	ANDREW S. CLYDE, Georgia
RITCHIE TORRES, New York	JAKE LATURNER, Kansas
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*	JOHN KATKO, New York *(ex officio)*

A series of high-profile cyber events punctuated the 117th Congress, revealing shortcomings in Federal policy related to supply chain risk management, support to non-government entities to implement basic cybersecurity practices, and the security of industrial control systems Americans rely on every day. The SolarWinds supply chain attack and the Colonial Pipeline ransomware attack that resulted in the shutdown of 5,500 miles of pipeline along the East Coast made clear the need to better resource, staff, and empower the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) to secure Federal, State, local, and private sector networks, more rapidly detect and disrupt cyber events, and understand and mitigate systemic risk.

Moreover, the rampant spread of mis-, dis-, and mal-(MDM) information aimed at undermining confidence in the outcome of the 2020 Presidential election underscored the need for CISA to continue and grow its election security and MDM-information activities. Collectively, these events demand that Science and Technology Directorate accelerate efforts to understand the vulnerabilities introduced by emerging technology and how to mitigate them. Toward that end, the Subcommittee's legislative and oversight efforts sought to raise the baseline cybersecurity posture across government and private sector entities to reduce avoidable, opportunistic attacks and to refocus talent, time, and resources on preventing, detecting, and eliminating more sophisticated attacks.

RANSOMWARE

Ransomware poses a national security threat that requires a strong response from the Federal government. In 2021, at least 77 State and local government agencies were impacted by ransomware, along with 62 school districts. By disabling critical infrastructure networks, such as at hospitals and police departments, ransomware puts Americans' health and safety at risk, so it is vital that the Federal government act to combat this crisis.

Accordingly, on May 5, 2021, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Responding to Ransomware: Exploring Policy Solutions to a Cybersecurity Crisis." The Subcommittee received testimony from

Major General John Davis, U.S. Army (Retired), Vice President, Public Sector, Palo Alto Networks; Ms. Megan Stifel, Executive Director, Americas, Global Cyber Alliance; Mr. Denis Goulet, Commissioner, Department of Information Technology, Chief Information Officer, Testifying on behalf of the National Association of State Chief Information Officers; and the Honorable Christopher C. Krebs, Private Citizen, Former Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

At the hearing, Members engaged witnesses on recommendations made in the Ransomware Task Force report, released in late April, which included 48 recommendations directed at Federal agencies, State and local governments, private sector entities, and the international community to develop a comprehensive approach to confronting ransomware. Witnesses also stated support for providing Federal grant funding to State and local governments to defend their networks against ransomware attacks. The testimony informed legislation authored by Chairwoman Clarke, H.R. 3138, the *State and Local Cybersecurity Improvement Act*. A version of H.R. 3138 was included in the *Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Pub. L. 117–58)*, which was signed into law in November 2021.

Following the May hearing, on November 17, 2021, the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism and the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation held a joint hearing entitled "A Whole-of-Government Approach to Combatting Ransomware: Examining DHS's Role." The Subcommittee received testimony from the Honorable Robert Silvers, Under Secretary, Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans, Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Brandon Wales, Executive Director, Cybersecurity Infrastructure Security Agency, Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. Jeremy Sheridan, Assistant Director, Office of Investigations, U.S. Secret Service, Department of Homeland Security. Members engaged witnesses on implementation of the State and local cybersecurity grant program authorized in the *Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act*, the Federal government's need for greater visibility about malicious cyber activity on U.S. networks through cyber incident reporting, and actions taken to implement the Ransomware Task Force's recommendations.

FEDERAL NETWORK SECURITY

On December 8, 2020, the cybersecurity company FireEye announced it had been compromised "by a nation with top-tier abilities." Five days later, initial reports surfaced that a sophisticated actor breached the U.S. Departments of the Treasury and Commerce by inserting malicious code into the SolarWinds Orion platform, which agencies used to automate certain network monitoring activities. Ultimately, nine Federal Agencies and numerous private companies were impacted. The SolarWinds compromise and the failure of Federal agencies to detect the intrusion in a timely manner demonstrated the inadequacy of Federal cybersecurity practices. President Biden's Executive Order 14028, *Enhancing the Nation's Cybersecurity*, is an ambitious framework that, if properly implemented and resourced, will elevate Federal network cybersecu-

rity to the standards necessary to meet an evolving threat landscape.

On February 19, 2021, the Subcommittee held a Member briefing on the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency's (CISA) efforts to execute its cybersecurity and infrastructure protection missions. The Subcommittee was briefed by Mr. Brandon Wales, Acting Director, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency; Mr. Eric Goldstein, Senior Advisor, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency; Mr. Steve Harris, Acting Executive Assistant Director, Infrastructure Security Division, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency; and Ms. Alaina Harris, Assistant Director, Stakeholder Engagement Division, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency. Members engaged briefers on a range of topics regarding the new Administration's strategic vision for CISA but focused on how CISA was executing its ongoing response to the SolarWinds supply chain attack and how the Administration would modernize its Federal network security program.

On June 7, 2021, the Subcommittee held a Member briefing on stakeholder perspectives on Executive Order 14028, *Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity*. The Subcommittee was briefed by Mr. Grant Schneider, Senior Director for Cybersecurity Services, Venable (Cybersecurity Coalition), former Federal Chief Information Officer; Mr. Gordon Bitko, Senior Vice President of Policy, Information Technology Industry Council; Mr. Jamie Brown, Director of Global Government Affairs, Tenable; Mr. Steve Trilling, Chief Technology Officer, Broadcom; Mr. Matthew Cornelius, Executive Director, Alliance for Digital Innovation; and Ms. Kathryn Ignaszewski, Government Programs Executive, IBM Corporation. Members asked briefers how the Executive Order would affect the Federal Government's relationship with the private sector, how the Executive Order's mandates could drive market change to improve cybersecurity outside the Federal government, and about potential challenges to implementation. Members also asked about policies not included in the Executive Order that could be useful to improve Federal network security.

On January 10, 2022, Vice Chair Ritchie Torres and Subcommittee Chairwoman Yvette Clarke wrote to CISA Director Jen Easterly to ask about implementation of Federal network security mandates set forth in Executive Order 14028, particularly directives related to implementation of multi-factor authentication.

On May 17, 2022, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Securing the DotGov: Examining Efforts to Strengthen Federal Network Cybersecurity." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Christopher DeRusha, Deputy National Cyber Director for Federal Cybersecurity, Office of the National Cyber Director; Federal Chief Information Security Officer, Office of Management and Budget; Mr. Eric Goldstein, Executive Assistant Director for Cybersecurity, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency; Dr. Charles Romine, Director, Information Technology Laboratory, National Institute of Standards and Technology; and Mr. David Shive, Chief Information Officer, General Services Administration. Members engaged witnesses on the Administration's efforts to improve Federal network security, including implementation of Executive Order 14028, additional resources or authorities necessary to suc-

cessfully implement the Executive Order, and the status plans to modernize Federal network security programs.

On July 13, 2022, Vice Chair Ritchie Torres and Subcommittee Chairwoman Yvette Clarke wrote to CISA Director Jen Easterly to express support for the swift implementation of multi-factor authentication at Federal agencies and to seek information about challenges with compliance with deadlines set forth by Executive Order 14028.

SECURING CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Cybersecurity threats to critical infrastructure (CI) have accelerated rapidly in recent years. The U.S. framework for securing CI, set forth in Presidential Policy Directive 21 (PPD 21) and reinforced in statute, designates the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), through the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), to lead Federal efforts to secure critical CI across 16 diverse sectors, in coordination with designated Sector Risk Management Agencies (SRMAs) for each sector. However, these partnerships are largely voluntary, and most CI in the U.S. is privately-owned. High-profile cyber attacks such as SolarWinds and Colonial Pipeline have renewed questions about whether the voluntary partnership model is sufficient to address the current threat landscape.

Following a Full Committee hearing with private sector witnesses on the Colonial Pipeline Ransomware attack, on June 15, 2021, the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation and the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security held a joint hearing entitled "Cyber Threats in the Pipeline: Lessons from the Federal Response to the Colonial Pipeline Ransomware Attack." The Subcommittees received testimony from Ms. Sonya Proctor, Assistant Administrator for Surface Operations, Transportation Security Agency; and Mr. Eric Goldstein, Executive Assistant Director for Cybersecurity, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA). Members asked witnesses about the roles CISA and TSA played in the overall Federal response to the attack and whether such roles were consistent with Federal policies that are supposed to govern the U.S. response to a significant cyber incident, including the National Cyber Incident Response Plan and Presidential Policy Directive-41. Additionally, Members asked witnesses about whether existing Federal policies and authorities were sufficient to secure pipelines from similar attacks in the future.

On October 26, 2021, the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation and the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security held a joint hearing entitled "Transportation Cybersecurity: Protecting Planes, Trains, and Pipelines from Cyber Threats." The Subcommittees received testimony from the Honorable Suzanne Spaulding, Senior Adviser, Homeland Security, International Security Program, Center for Strategic & International Studies, Former Under Secretary, National Protection and Programs Directorate; Ms. Patricia F.S. Cogswell, Strategic Advisor, Guidehouse, Former Deputy Administrator, *Transportation Security Administration*; Mr. Jeffrey L. Troy, President and Chief Executive Officer, Aviation Information Sharing and

Analysis Center, *Former Deputy Assistant Director, Cyber Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation*; and Mr. Scott Dickerson, Executive Director, Maritime Transportation System Information Sharing and Analysis Center. Members asked witnesses about state of cybersecurity across all modes of transportation, as well as recent and forthcoming regulatory actions to enhance transportation cybersecurity. Members also engaged witnesses on how the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), the broader law enforcement and intelligence communities, and transportation owners and operators can address the need for increased cybersecurity preparedness across the transportation sector.

The SolarWinds supply chain compromise made clear that timely access to cyber incident information is essential to CISA's ability to identify malicious cyber campaigns early and strategically defend against future attacks. In response to the SolarWinds incident, Chairwoman Clarke drafted legislation, the *Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure Act of 2021*, that would require certain entities to report covered cyber incidents to CISA. On September 1, 2021, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Stakeholder Perspectives on the Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure Act of 2021." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Ronald Bushar, Vice President and Chief Technology Officer, FireEye Mandiant; Ms. Heather Hogsett, Senior Vice President, Technology & Risk Strategy for BITS, Bank Policy Institute; Mr. John Miller, Senior Vice President of Policy and General Counsel, Information Technology Industry Council; Mr. Robert Mayer, Senior Vice President, Cybersecurity, USTelecom; and Ms. Kimberly Denbow, Managing Director, Security and Operations, American Gas Association. Members asked witnesses to provide feedback on provisions of the bill, including timing, contents, and mechanisms for reporting. The testimony informed the final draft of the legislation, which was enacted into law in the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022* (Pub. L. 117–103).

DHS has struggled with the complex task of identifying, cataloging, and prioritizing systems and assets that are most critical to national or economic security. Accordingly, the Cyberspace Solarium Commission report, released in March 2020, recommended that Congress "codify the concept of systemically important critical infrastructure [SICI], whereby entities responsible for systems and assets that underpin national critical functions are ensured the full support of the U.S. government and shoulder additional security requirements befitting their unique status and importance."

On October 7, 2021, the Subcommittee held a Member briefing on private sector proposals to designate systemically important critical infrastructure. The Subcommittee was briefed by Mr. Ari Schwartz, Managing Director of Cybersecurity Services, Venable, former Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Cybersecurity, National Security Council; Mr. Scott DePasquale, President and Chief Executive Officer, Analysis and Resilience Center for Systemic Risk; Mr. Tom Fanning, Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer, Southern Company, and Commissioner, Cyberspace Solarium Commission; and Mr. Frank Cilluffo, Director, McCrary Institute for Cyber and Critical Infrastructure

Security, Auburn University, and Commissioner, Cyberspace Solarium Commission. Members asked briefers if the current voluntary partnership model used to secure critical infrastructure is sufficient and able to keep pace with the current threat landscape; about the appropriate balance of benefits, burdens, and expectations that SICI entities should be subject to; and whether a designation scheme—without a corresponding set of requirements and obligations—will have a meaningful impact on critical infrastructure cybersecurity.

Later, on April 6, 2022, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Mobilizing our Cyber Defenses: Maturing Public-Private Partnerships to Secure U.S. Critical Infrastructure." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Eric Goldstein, Executive Assistant Director for Cybersecurity, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency; Mr. Robert K. Knake, Deputy National Cyber Director for Strategy and Budget, Principal Deputy National Cyber Director (acting), Office of the National Cyber Director, The White House; and Ms. Tina Won Sherman, Director, Homeland Security and Justice, U.S. Government Accountability Office. Members asked witnesses to describe challenges that frustrated previous Federal efforts to identify and strategically partner with systemically important entities. Members also asked witnesses to articulate a framework to identify systemically important entities, the benefits and burdens associated with being designated systemically important, and the security value of implementing systemically important entity framework.

On September 15, 2002, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Building on our Baseline: Securing Industrial Control Systems Against Cyberattacks." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Eric Goldstein, Executive Assistant Director for Cybersecurity, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and Mr. Vergle Gipson, Senior Advisor, Cybercore Integration Center, Idaho National Laboratory, U.S. Department of Energy. Members heard from witnesses about the Federal efforts to strengthen the security of industrial control systems (ICS) and operational technology, which support industrial functions that underpin critical infrastructure. Members also examined how CISA is working to mature its existing ICS cybersecurity programs, how it is developing voluntary security guidelines for ICS operators, and how Congress can support such efforts.

CYBER WORKFORCE

Cybersecurity expertise is a critical component of national security; however, the U.S. has struggled to cultivate a cybersecurity talent pipeline, develop academic curriculum, and promote awareness and interest among potential job candidates. In the U.S., data compiled by CyberSeek, a project funded through the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST), shows a deficit of 464,420 cybersecurity employees—a sizable gap considering that the total employed U.S. cyber workforce is just 956,341. Lack of diversity among the cyber workforce compounds the problem—a 2018 study by (ISC)2 and the International Consortium of Minority Cybersecurity Professionals (ICMCP) found that African Americans make up only 9% of the U.S. cybersecurity industry, only 4% are

Hispanic, and only 11% are women. Given the shortage of trained cyber talent, the cyber workforce shortage is a challenge for both the government and the private sector.

On June 24, 2021, Chairman Thompson, Ranking Member John Katko, Subcommittee Ranking Member Yvette Clarke, and Subcommittee Ranking Member Andrew Garbarino sent a letter to Secretary Mayorkas urging him to expedite implementation of the Cyber Talent Management System, which had been authorized seven years prior, to address long-standing cyber workforce gaps at the Department.

On July 29, 2021, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "The Cyber Talent Pipeline: Educating a Workforce to Match Today's Threats." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Kevin Nolten, Director of Academic Outreach, CYBER.ORG, Cyber Innovation Center; Tony Coulson, Ph.D., Professor and Executive Director, Cybersecurity Center Lead, National Centers of Academic Excellence in Cybersecurity Community; Mr. Ralph Ley, Department Manager, Workforce Development and Training, Infrastructure Assurance and Analysis Division, National and Homeland Security, Idaho National Laboratory; and Mr. Max Stier, President and Chief Executive Officer, Partnership for Public Service.

At the hearing, Members engaged witnesses on the current challenges in developing a well-trained cyber workforce, what the government is currently doing to address those challenges, and what policies and resources are needed to address existing workforce gaps. In particular, Members focused on the importance of K–12 cyber education in growing and diversifying the cyber talent pipeline, opportunities to re-skill workers to fill high-demand cyber jobs, retaining cyber talent within the Federal government, and how to include operational technology cybersecurity in workforce training programs.

ELECTION SECURITY

A democratic system of government requires that all eligible voters be able to cast their ballot and have that ballot counted accurately, while ensuring the public maintains confidence in the integrity of the election results. Unfortunately, false narratives have undermined trust in the electoral process and has been used to justify restrictive voter laws that further erode voter confidence. Moreover, foreign governments—most notably Russia—have demonstrated an interest in targeting election infrastructure to meddle in U.S. elections. Accordingly, the Federal government must work with partners to promote accurate information about elections, while investing resources in pursuing evidence-based efforts to enhance the security of election systems and ensure voter access to the polls.

On January 20, 2022, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Securing Democracy: Protecting Against Threats to Election Infrastructure and Voter Confidence." The Subcommittee received testimony from Ms. Gowri Ramachandran, Senior Counsel, Democracy, Brennan Center for Justice, NYU School of Law; Mr. Alex Stamos, Director, Stanford Internet Observatory, Stanford University; Mr. Ezra Rosenberg, Co-Director, Voting Rights Project, Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law; and Mr. Matthew Masterson, Private Citizen, Former Senior Cybersecurity Advisor, Cybersecu-

rity and Infrastructure Security Agency, Department of Homeland Security. Members questioned witnesses about how Federal government should coordinate with State and local governments and the private sector to ensure secure elections, combat dangerous mis-, dis-, and malinformation about elections, and promote voter access that will enhance confidence in election outcomes.

SECURING INNOVATION

The rapid proliferation of new technologies will require the Federal government and its State, local, and private sector partners to develop and implement new policies that both harness new capabilities to improve security and address new cybersecurity risks associated with the growing attack surface, including by ensuring market incentives are aligned with good security.

On June 22, 2022, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Securing the Future: Harnessing the Potential of Emerging Technologies while Mitigating Security Risks." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Charles Robinson, Public Sector Quantum Computer Leader, IBM; Dr. Andrew Lohn, Senior Fellow, Center for Security and Emerging Technology, Georgetown University; Mr. Ron Green, Executive Vice President and Chief Security Officer, Mastercard; Mr. Rob Strayer, Executive Vice President of Policy at the Information Technology Industry Council (ITI). Members questioned witnesses about next generation of cyber threats and how advancements in quantum computing, artificial intelligence (AI), and other technologies will both enable and undermine national security. Additionally, Members engaged witnesses on how the private sector is preparing to both leverage and mitigate the security challenges introduced by emerging technologies and how the government can lead and support those efforts.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS HELD

"Responding to Ransomware: Exploring Policy Solutions to a Cybersecurity Crisis." May 5, 2021. (Serial no. 117–12)

"Cyber Threats in the Pipeline: Lessons from the Federal Response to the Colonial Pipeline Ransomware Attack." Joint with TMS. June 15, 2021. (Serial no. 117–18)

"The Cyber Talent Pipeline: Educating a Workforce to Match Today's Threats." July 29, 2021. (Serial no. 117–27)

"Stakeholder Perspectives on the Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure Act of 2021." September 1, 2021. (Serial no. 117–28)

"Transportation Cybersecurity: Protecting Planes, Trains, and Pipelines from Cyber Threats." Joint with TMS. October 26, 2021. (Serial no. 117–34)

"A Whole-of-Government Approach to Combatting Ransomware: Examining DHS's Role." Joint with I&C. November 17, 2021. (Serial no. 117–38)

"Securing Democracy: Protecting Against Threats to Election Infrastructure and Voter Confidence." January 20, 2022. (Serial no. 117–41)

"Mobilizing our Cyber Defenses: Maturing Public-Private Partnerships to Secure U.S. Critical Infrastructure." April 6, 2022. (Serial no. 117–51)

"Securing the DotGov: Examining Efforts to Strengthen Federal Network Cybersecurity." May 17, 2022. (Serial no. 117–55)

"Securing the Future: Harnessing the Potential of Emerging Technologies while Mitigating Security Risks." June 22, 2022. (Serial no. 117–63)

"Building on our Baseline: Securing Industrial Control Systems Against Cyberattacks." September 15, 2022. (Serial no. 117–69)

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECORVERY

VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Florida, *Chairwoman*

SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas	KAT CAMMACK, Florida
DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey	CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
AL GREEN, Texas	MARIANNETTE MILLER-MEEKS, Iowa
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey	ANDREW R. GARBARINO, New York
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*	JOHN KATKO, New York *(ex officio)*

During the 117th Congress, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery held 11 hearings, receiving testimony from 34 witnesses.

The Subcommittee focused its oversight efforts on examining the FEMA's ability to meets its mission of helping people before, during, and after disasters and examined the effectiveness and impact of the DHS Office of Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction. Additionally, the Subcommittee's oversight included reviewing the Federal response to COVID–19, DHS preparedness grant programs, emergency communications, climate change, and Federal assistance to vulnerable and underserved populations.

FEMA OVERSIGHT

In today's complex threat landscape, crises abound. FEMA has seldom been in greater demand. The Agency has been working nonstop for years largely due to unprecedented extreme weather events and the COVID–19 pandemic. FEMA's volume of work has increased exponentially over time with record-breaking disasters straining the agency. In 2021, for example, FEMA responded to 58 major disaster declarations including 21 named storms and 8 hurricane landfalls; the historic Texas Freeze; Nocturnal Tornadoes, and COVID–19, and supported other Federal agencies in the care of unaccompanied children at the border and the resettlement of Afghan evacuees. Of the major disaster declarations in 2021, there were 20 disasters costing at least $1 billion, the second-most on record. Given the number and scope of recent disasters, the Subcommittee examined making emergency management more efficient, effective, sustainable, and inclusive.

An increasing workload has made addressing workforce needs such as recruitment, hiring, retention, diversity, equity, and culture more challenging. Given the predicted growth in the number of natural disasters and the commensurate need for disaster response, having a fully staffed workforce is imperative. On May 5, 2021, Chairman Thompson and Chairwoman Demings wrote to FEMA Administrator Deanne Criswell to encourage her to prioritize building and strengthening the FEMA workforce. On September 30, 2021, Chairman Thompson and Chairwoman Demings

sent a letter to GAO requesting that they conduct a review of FEMA's recruitment, hiring, and retention.

Continuing to focus on examining the FEMA workforce, on January 20, 2022, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery and the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability held a joint hearing entitled "FEMA: Building a Workforce Prepared and Ready to Respond." The Subcommittees received testimony from the Honorable Craig Fugate, Senior Advisory, Blue Dot Strategies, Former Administrator, FEMA; Mr. Chris Currie, Director, Homeland Security and Justice Team, Government Accountability Office; and Ms. Carra Sims, Senior Behavioral and Social Scientist, RAND Corporation. The hearing provided Members an opportunity to ask an expert panel about FEMA's ongoing workforce challenges and how the agency can strengthen the workforce.

As a follow up to this joint Subcommittee hearing, on March 1, 2022, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery held a hearing entitled "FEMA: Building a Workforce Prepared and Ready to Respond Part 2." The Subcommittee received testimony from the Honorable Eric A. Hooks, Deputy Administrator, FEMA. In addition to reviewing FEMA workforce challenges, Members were able to engage with Deputy Administrator Hooks about FEMA's COVID–19 response, mitigation efforts, equity initiatives, and the FEMA 2022–2026 Strategic Plan.

In exploring the importance of building resilience given increasing disasters, on May 17, 2022, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery held a hearing entitled "Creating a More Resilient Nation: Stakeholder Perspectives." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Orlando Rolón, Chief of Police, City of Orlando, Florida (Testifying on behalf of the Major Cities Chiefs Association), Mr. George Dunlap, Chairman of the Board, Mecklenburg County Commission (Testifying on behalf of the National Association of Counties), and Mr. Chris Currie, Director, Homeland Security and Justice Team, Government Accountability Office (GAO). Members were able to use this hearing to ask the witnesses about emerging threats, including the significant risks of climate change to our country's preparedness, and the actions the Federal government, and particularly DHS and FEMA, should take to address these challenges.

On June 14, 2022, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Investing in the Future: A Review of Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request for the Federal Emergency Management Agency." The Subcommittee received testimony from the Honorable Deanne B. Criswell, Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency. The purpose of this hearing was to examine FEMA's Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 budget proposal, the Agency's management of recent disasters, and assess its readiness for future disasters, especially the 2022 hurricane season. Members had an opportunity to question Administrator Criswell on FEMA's budget and the Agency's role in preparing for and responding to disasters, long-standing workforce challenges, climate change, and preparedness grants.

HURRICANE RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

Puerto Rico's challenges to recover from Hurricanes Irma and Maria in 2017 and the earthquakes of 2019 and 2020 have presented unique challenges to FEMA operations. On September 25, 2022, Chairwoman Demings, Congresswoman Barragán, and Congressman Torres conducted an official site visit to San Juan, Puerto Rico, to observe impacts and the Federal response to Hurricane Fiona, which made landfall on September 18, 2022. Members and Puerto Rico Governor Pedro Pierluisi visited Orocovis, Comerio, and Ponce—all towns that sustained damage from Fiona.

On October 12, 2022, Chairwoman Demings led a site visit to Fort Myers, Florida, which had been hit by Hurricane Ian on September 28, 2022. Members received briefings from FEMA and the Florida Division of Emergency Management on Hurricane Ian and the impact it had on Ft. Myers and the surrounding areas, visited a disaster recovery center, and participated in a flyover of Ian's devastation with the U.S. Coast Guard.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GRANTS

In addition to the role of responding to emergencies, FEMA is tasked with administering the suite of DHS preparedness grant programs, known as the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) which consists of: (1) State Homeland Security Program (SHSP); (2) Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI); and (3) Operation Stonegarden.

Due to recent changes to the preparedness grants and fluctuations in funding over time, on April 28, 2021, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "State and Local Perspectives on DHS Preparedness Grant Programs," to hear from stakeholders. The Subcommittee received testimony from the Honorable David Y. Ige, Governor, State of Hawaii, *on behalf of the National Governors Association*; Mr. Jared M. Maples, Director, Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness, State of New Jersey; Mr. Orlando Rolón, Chief of Police, Orlando Police Department, Orlando, Florida, *on behalf of the Major Cities Chiefs Association*; and Mr. Robert Altman, Battalion Chief, Ocala Fire Rescue, Ocala, Florida.

The Nonprofit Security Grant Program (NSGP) is for nonprofit organizations that are at risk of a terrorist attack and is administered through both UASI and SHSP. NSGP funding is a critical program for keeping communities safe. Following a high-profile attack on Congregation Beth Israel in Colleyville, Texas, on February 8, 2022, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery and the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism held a joint hearing entitled "The Nonprofit Security Grant Program and Protecting Houses of Worship: A View from the American Jewish Community." The Subcommittees received testimony from Mr. Charlie Cytron-Walker, Rabbi, Congregation Beth Israel; Mr. Yosef Konikov, Rabbi, Chabad of South Orlando; the Honorable Eric Fingerhut, President and Chief Executive Officer, The Jewish Federations of North America; and Mr. Michael Masters, National Director and Chief Executive Officer, Secure Community Network.

COUNTERING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION OFFICE

On December 21, 2018, the CWMD Act became law, authorizing the creation of DHS Office of Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction. Since CWMD's authorization, Congressional testimony and government and public reporting have detailed challenges within the Office that have reportedly impacted its ability to fulfill its mission.

As part of EPRR's ongoing oversight of CWMD, on May 18, 2021, the Subcommittee held a Member briefing on the current state of the Office. The Subcommittee was briefed by Mr. Chris Currie, Director, Homeland Security and Justice Issues, U.S. Government Accountability Office; Mr. Ben Atwater, Assistant Director, Homeland Security and Justice Issues, U.S. Government Accountability Office; Ms. Kathryn Godfrey, Assistant Director, Homeland Security and Justice Issues, U.S. Government Accountability Office; and Mr. Ned Woodward, Assistant Director, Natural Resources and Environment, U.S. Government Accountability Office.

On July 16, 2021, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Examining the Department of Homeland Security Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Gary Rasicot, Acting Assistant Secretary, Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office, Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. Chris Currie, Director, Homeland Security and Justice, U.S. Government Accountability Office.

Following the briefing and hearing, on July 29, 2022, Chairwoman Demings introduced H.R. 8610, the Health Security and Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 2022.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

Emergency personnel and first responders faced serious communications challenges while responding to the 9/11 attacks. Through targeted improvements, progress has been made, but some advancements to these programs are still needed.

To examine progress made to emergency communications since 9/11 and ongoing challenges, on October 7, 2021, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "20 Years After 9/11: Examining Emergency Communications." The Subcommittee received testimony from Christopher Rodriguez, Ph.D., Director, Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency, District of Columbia; Mr. Mel Maier, Captain, Oakland County Sheriff's Office; Mr. Chris Lombard, Deputy Chief, Seattle Fire Department; and the Honorable H.D. DeLoach, Sheriff, Putnam County Sheriff's Office.

Following the stakeholder hearing, on November 2, 2021, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "20 Years After 9/11: Examining Emergency Communications Part 2" to learn more about the Federal government's advances in emergency communications. The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Antwane V. Johnson, Director, Integrated Public Alert and Warning System, National Community Programs, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Billy Bob Brown, Jr., Executive Assistant Director, Emergency Communications, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency; and Mr. Edward Parkinson, Chief Executive Officer, First Responder Network Authority,

National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Department of Commerce. Members were able to use this hearing to engage on key post-9/11 Federal communications initiatives including the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS), the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency's (CISA) Emergency Communications Division (ECD), and the First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet Authority) to learn how these initiatives have improved the nation's emergency communication systems.

UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES

Disasters and disaster assistance do not affect everyone the same. Natural disasters can exacerbate the struggles of vulnerable and underserved populations. Low-income communities, rural areas, racial minorities, tribes, individuals with disabilities, seniors, and children are all more likely to experience the most devastating impacts of disasters and subsequently struggle to recover. Data also shows minority populations make up a disproportionate share of COVID–19 cases and deaths. The Committee has had a longstanding interest in helping to address these disparities.

In 2020, Chairman Thompson and Democratic Members of the Committee sent a letter to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Office of Inspector General (OIG), expressing concern regarding racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic healthcare disparities in COVID–19 treatment and outcomes. Despite thorough reporting and awareness within HHS and among Federal health officials of the existence of disparities in our country's healthcare system, an unfocused approach to the COVID–19 pandemic further exacerbated disparities. On February 2, 2021, Chairman Thompson and Chairwoman Demings led a letter to Dr. Marcella Nunez-Smith, COVID–19 Equity Task Force Chair, expressing concerns regarding the lack of equitable distribution and administration of COVID–19 vaccines.

On February 25, 2021, the Subcommittee held a Member briefing on FEMA's Civil Rights Advisory Group's (CRAG) efforts to ensure equity in COVID–19 vaccine distribution. The Subcommittee was briefed by Ms. Jo Linda Johnson, Esq., Director, FEMA Office of Equal Rights. This briefing provided Members with an opportunity to learn about the CRAG, a group established within FEMA to evaluate the policies, practices, strategies, plans and activities associated with the COVID–19 vaccine rollout to identify and eliminate inequities in distribution. Members discussed concerns with the vaccine rollout in their States and the importance of FEMA weighing in with State officials to ensure equity in the distribution of COVID–19 vaccines.

On January 12, 2022, Chairman Thompson, Chairwoman Demings, and Representative Payne led a letter to DHS, DOE, and HHS, inquiring about the Department's efforts to support children in emergencies and disasters that were recommended by the National Commission on Children and Disasters (NCCD).

On July 19, 2022, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Supporting Underserved Communities in Emergency Management" to learn from stakeholder and advocacy groups about their efforts to ensure the needs of underserved or vulnerable commu-

nities are planned for and met in emergency settings. The Subcommittee received testimony from Ms. Denise Bottcher, State Director, AARP Louisiana; Ms. Barbara Ammirati, Senior Advisor Child Protection, Save the Children; Ms. Marcie Roth, Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer, World Institute on Disability; Mr. Antoine B. Richards, Chief of Staff, Institute for Diversity and Inclusion in Emergency Management; and Mr. Preston Bowlin, Director, Emergency Management Director, Emergency Management Division, Marion County, Florida.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change is a profound threat to our country's homeland security. Already, the impacts of climate change on communities and our nation's critical infrastructure extract devastating human and financial costs; if we fail to address the challenges posed by climate change those costs will only increase. Since 1980, the U.S. has sustained over 300 weather and climate disasters, like catastrophic hurricanes, flooding, wildfires, where overall financial damages reached or exceeded $1 billion, and the total cost of these events now exceeds $2 trillion.

Considering this threat, on June 8, 2021, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Examining Climate Change: A Threat to the Homeland." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Bill Nye, Science Educator and Chief Executive Officer, The Planetary Society; Ms. Alice Hill, David M. Rubenstein Senior Fellow for Energy and the Environment, Council on Foreign Relations; Mr. Curtis Brown, State Coordinator, Virginia Department of Emergency Management, Commonwealth of Virginia, *on behalf of the Institute for Diversity and Inclusion in Emergency Management*; and Ms. Pamela Williams, Executive Director, Build Strong Coalition. During the hearing, Members learned more about the significant risks of climate change to our country's critical infrastructure and the actions the Federal government, and particularly DHS, have taken to address this issue.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS HELD

"State and Local Perspective on DHS Preparedness Grant Programs." April 28, 2021. (Serial no. 117–9)

"Examining Climate Change: A Threat to the Homeland." June 8, 2021. (Serial no. 117–14)

"Examining the U.S. Department of Homeland Security Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office." July 16, 2021. (Serial no. 117–23)

"20 Years After 9/11: Examining Emergency Communications." October 7, 2021; November 2, 2021. (Serial no. 117–32)

"20 Years After 9/11: Examining Emergency Communications Part 2." November 2, 2021. (Serial no. 117–32)

"FEMA: Building a Workforce Prepared and Ready to Respond." Joint with OMA. January 20, 2021. (Serial no. 117–4)

"The Nonprofit Security Grant Program and Protecting Houses of Worship: A View from the American Jewish Community." Joint with I&C. February 8, 2022. (Serial no. 117–43)

"FEMA: Building a Workforce Prepared and Ready to Respond Part 2." March 1, 2022. (Serial no. 117–46)

"Creating a More Resilient Nation: Stakeholder Perspectives." May 17, 2022. (Serial no. 117–54)

"Investing in the Future: A Review of the Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request for the Federal Emergency Management Agency." June 14, 2022. (Serial no. 117–60)

"Supporting Underserved Communities in Emergency Management." July 19, 2022. (Serial no. 117–66)

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERTERRORISM

ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan, *Chairwoman*

SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas	AUGUST PFLUGER, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island	MICHAEL GUEST, Mississippi
ERIC SWALWELL, California	JEFFERSON VAN DREW, New Jersey
JOSH GOTTHEIMER, New Jersey	JAKE LATURNER, Kansas
TOM MALINOWSKI, New Jersey	PETER MEIJER, Michigan
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*	JOHN KATKO, New York *(ex officio)*

During the 117th Congress, the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism held 8 hearings, receiving testimony from 24 witnesses.

The Subcommittee focused on several critical nationwide and global intelligence and counterterrorism issues, including oversight of intelligence gaps regarding the transnational threat posed by racially and ethnically motivated violent extremism (RMVE); counterterrorism efforts to combat the RMVE and other domestic violent extremist threats; the nexus between technology and terrorism; and oversight of the Department of Homeland Security's Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) and the U.S. Secret Service.

INTELLIGENCE

Throughout the 117th Congress, the Subcommittee focused on the Department of Homeland Security Office of Intelligence and Analysis' production of timely intelligence products related to threats to the homeland, including international and domestic terrorism threats. The Subcommittee also conducted oversight of the management and operational practices of I&A and the broader DHS intelligence enterprise.

On February 18, 2021, Chairman Thompson and Subcommittee Chairwoman Slotkin sent a letter to Acting Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis Melissa Smislova, inquiring about I&A's assessments before the January 6, 2021, attack on the U.S. Capitol. In the letter, the Chairs asked for a copy of such assessments and any correspondence between I&A and its partners regarding potential threats and or any preparations in advance of the January 6 attack.

On April 30, 2021, Chairwoman Slotkin sent letters to Federal Bureau of Investigation Director Christopher A. Wray and Central Intelligence Agency Director William J. Burns asking that their agencies prioritize resources to increase intelligence collection in support of the Departments of State and Treasury to close the apparent gaps in knowledge about transnational white supremacist extremist groups that may be considered for designation as Foreign Terrorist Organizations or Specially Designated Global Terrorists. These letters were responsive to testimony received by the Sub-

committee from the Department of State about intelligence gaps regarding transnational threats posed by white supremacist extremist groups.

On October 21, 2021, the Subcommittee held a Member briefing on the Office of Inspector General's investigative reports regarding whistleblower allegations about politicized information at the Department of Homeland Security. The Subcommittee was briefed by Ms. Gladys Ayala, Acting Deputy Inspector General for Integrity, Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General; Ms. Cecilia Bessee, Deputy Counsel, Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General; Ms. Kristen Fredricks, Chief of Staff, Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General; Ms. Erika Lang, Chief Inspector for the Office of Inspections and Evaluations, Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General; and Mr. Bruce Miller, Deputy Inspector General for Audits, Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General.

On June 17, 2022, Chairman Thompson, Ranking Member Katko, Subcommittee Chairwoman Slotkin, and Ranking Member Pfluger sent a letter to Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis Kenneth L. Wainstein urging him to address reports released by the DHS Office of the Inspector General and the Office of the General Counsel regarding the management and operations of I&A. The letter urged Under Secretary Wainstein to address the reports' findings and sought information about how I&A analysts are trained.

On December 13, 2022, the Subcommittee held a hearing to examine the operations of DHS I&A. The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Kenneth L. Wainstein, Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis, Office of Intelligence of Analysis, Department of Homeland Security.

DOMESTIC TERRORISM AND TARGETED VIOLENCE

Throughout the 117th Congress, the Subcommittee focused on counterterrorism efforts including the rise of domestic terrorism, emerging threats such as Racially and Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremists (RMVE), militia extremists and anti-government movements, international terrorism, and the rising threat from white supremacy and anti-Semitism. The Subcommittee conducted hearings and briefings to gather information on current and future threats associated with domestic extremist movements and foreign terrorist organizations.

On March 11, 2021, the Subcommittee held a classified Member briefing on domestic terrorism threats. The Subcommittee was briefed by Ms. Stephanie Dobitsch, Deputy Undersecretary for Intelligence Enterprise Operations, Office of Intelligence and Analysis, Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. Michael Machtinger, Acting/Section Chief, Counterterrorism and Analysis Section, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

On March 24, 2021, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "State and Local Responses to Domestic Terrorism: The Attack on the U.S. Capitol and Beyond." The Subcommittee received testimony from the Honorable Dana Nessel, Attorney General, State of Michigan; the Honorable Aaron D. Ford, Attorney General, State of Nevada; and the Honorable John T. Chisholm, District Attorney,

Milwaukee County, Wisconsin. During this hearing Members and witnesses discussed state and local responses to domestic terrorism, including existing state terrorism statutes and other laws used to prosecute individuals engaged in acts of domestic terrorism, how states coordinate with the Federal government to combat the threat and how the Federal government can better complement state and local communities' efforts. The Members and witnesses also discussed how state and local entities are working to counter the threat and prevent future domestic terrorism attacks.

On April 5, 2021, Chairwoman Slotkin wrote to Secretary of State Antony Blinken seeking more information about the State Department's criteria for designating violent white supremacist extremist groups.

On April 29, 2021, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Racially and Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremism: The Transnational Threat." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. John Cohen, Assistant Secretary for Counterterrorism and Threat Prevention, Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. John T. Godfrey, Acting Coordinator for Counterterrorism and Acting Special Envoy for the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS, Department of State. During the hearing, Members learned about intelligence gaps that impede the U.S.' ability to designate more racially and ethnically violent extremist (RMVE) groups with transnational ties.

In response to this testimony, Chairwoman Slotkin sent letters to other relevant executive branch officials urging more action to combat RMVE threats. On April 30, 2021, Chairwoman Slotkin wrote to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Christopher A. Wray, and to the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, William J. Burns, urging increased intelligence collection and the prioritization of resources to combat RMVE threats.

On May 27, 2021, the Subcommittee held a Member briefing on the rise in antisemitic incidents. The Subcommittee was briefed by Mr. Oren Segal, Vice President of the Center on Extremism, Anti-Defamation League; Dr. Sharon Nazarian, Senior Vice President of International Affairs, Anti-Defamation League; Mr. Greg Ehrie, Vice President of Law Enforcement, Anti-Defamation League; Mr. Michael Masters, National Director and Chief Executive Officer, Secure Community Network.

On June 30, 2021, Chairwoman Slotkin also wrote to Secretary of Homeland Security, Alejandro Mayorkas, asking how Canada's designation of U.S. based white supremacist extremist groups as terrorist organizations would impact diplomatic reporting, intelligence sharing, and law enforcement cooperation between the U.S. and Canada.

On July 15, 2021, the Subcommittee held a Member briefing on the rise in violent crime. The Subcommittee was briefed by Ms. Kelly Drane, Research Director, Giffords Law Center; Ms. Chelsea Parsons, Vice President of Gun Violence Prevention and Acting Vice President for Criminal Justice Reform, Center for American Progress; Ms. Lynda Williams, National President, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE); and Mr. Zack Smith, Legal Fellow, Meese Center for Legal and Judicial Studies, The Heritage Foundation.

On February 8, 2022, the Subcommittee held a joint hearing with the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery entitled "The Nonprofit Security Grant Program and Protecting Houses of Worship: A view from the American Jewish Community." The Subcommittees heard testimony from Mr. Charlie Cyrton-Walker, Rabbi, Congregation Beth Israel, Colleyville, TX; Mr. Yosef Konikov, Rabbi, Chabad of South Orlando; Hon. Eric Fingerhut, President and CEO, The Jewish Federations of North American and former Member of Congress; Mr. Michael Masters, National Director, and CEO, Secure Community Network.

During the hearing, witnesses discussed the heightened violence and threats against their houses of worship and community members. The hearing highlighted the importance of the Nonprofit Security Grant Program (NSGP), which plays a critical role in helping at-risk nonprofit organizations and religious communities bolster security. Members heard directly from diverse segments of the American Jewish community and the Jewish Federation of North America (JFNA) on what improvements are needed to help secure religious institutions against attacks.

On April 28, 2022, the Subcommittee held a classified Member briefing on the funding methods of domestic violent extremists. The Subcommittee was briefed by the Honorable Brian E. Nelson, Under Secretary for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, Department of the Treasury.

On July 27, 2022, the Subcommittee held a Member briefing on behaviorally based threat assessments and mobilization to violence indicators. The Subcommittee was briefed by Mr. Jeff McClain, Acting Section Chief, Behavioral Analysis Unit, Federal Bureau of Investigation; and Dr. Karie Gibson, Unit Chief, Behavioral Analysis Unit, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

While domestic violent extremists currently pose the most lethal terrorism threat to the country, international terrorist groups remain a persistent threat to U.S. persons and interests at home and abroad. ISIS and Al Qaeda continue to pose the greatest threats to the homeland from Foreign Terrorist Organizations.

On April 15, 2021, the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism and the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security held a joint Member briefing to discuss the process behind and use of terrorism watchlists, including the No Fly List. The Subcommittees were briefed by Mr. John Cohen, Counterterrorism Coordinator and Assistant Secretary for Counterterrorism and Threat Prevention, Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Todd Seidl, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Screening and Vetting, Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Nancy Nykamp, Assistant Administrator, Transportation Security Administration; Ms. Hao-y Froemling, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Transportation Security Administration; Mr. Don Conroy, Executive Director of the National Targeting Center, Customs and Border Protection; and Mr. James Hartje, Associate Deputy Director, Terrorist Screening Center, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

On July 20, 2021, the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism and the Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation,

and Operations held a joint, classified Member briefing on watchlisted individuals arriving at U.S. borders. The Subcommittees were briefed by Mr. John Olson, Travel and Immigration Branch Analyst, Counterterrorism Mission Center, Office of Intelligence and Analysis, Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Jim Mandryck, Executive Director, Intelligence Enterprise, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security; Dr. Joseph Lestrange, Division Chief, Transnational Organized Crime Division-2, Homeland Security Investigations, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Department of Homeland Security.

On September 10, 2021, the Subcommittee held a classified Member briefing on terrorism threats emanating out of Afghanistan. The Subcommittee was briefed by Mr. Jim Dunlap, Director, Counterterrorism Mission Center, Office of Intelligence and Analysis, Department of Homeland Security; and Ms. Amy Norton, Division Chief for Afghanistan, Pakistan, South Asia Division, Directorate of Intelligence, National Counterterrorism Center.

On June 15, 2022, the Subcommittee held a classified hearing entitled "Current Status of ISIS and Al Qaeda." The Subcommittee heard testimony from Ms. Samantha Vinograd, Acting Assistant Secretary for Counterterrorism and Threat Prevention, Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans, Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Damon Stevens, Assistant Director of Strategic Operational Planning, National Counterterrorism Center; and Mr. Timothy Langan, Assistant Director for Counterterrorism, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

TERRORIST USE OF THE INTERNET

Throughout the 117th Congress, in addition to examining traditional terrorism threats, the Subcommittee highlighted emerging threats including the national security implications of terrorists' and other violent extremists' use of the internet. The Subcommittee conducted hearings, held briefings, and convened meetings to gather information on this topic.

On July 22, 2021, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Terrorism and Digital Financing: How Technology is Changing the Threat." The Subcommittee received testimony from Ms. Stephanie Dobitsch, Deputy Under Secretary, Office of Intelligence and Analysis, Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Jeremy Sheridan, Assistant Director, Office of Investigations, U.S. Secret Service, Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. John Eisert, Assistant Director, Investigative Programs, Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

On November 17, 2021, the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism and the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation held a joint hearing entitled "A Whole-of-Government Approach to Combatting Ransomware: Examining DHS's Role." The Subcommittee received testimony from the Honorable Robert Silvers, Under Secretary, Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans, Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Brandon Wales, Executive Director, Cybersecurity Infrastructure Security Agency, Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. Jeremy Sheridan, Assistant Director, Office of Investigations, U.S. Secret Service, Department of Homeland Security.

Following the hearing, on February 2, 2022, Chairwoman Slotkin sent a letter to the Under Secretary for Strategy, Policy, and Plans, Robert Silvers, thanking him for his testimony and inquiring more about the specific metrics—both qualitative and quantitative—DHS is using to measure progress in mitigating ransomware threats.

Also, in response to the November 17, 2021, hearing, Chairwoman Slotkin introduced H.R. 7174, the National Computer Forensics Institute Reauthorization Act of 2022 to reauthorize the U.S. Secret Service's National Computer Forensics Institute (NCFI) through 2032 to ensure the NCFI's training for state, local, tribal, and territorial officers, prosecutors, and judges in cybercrime investigations and cyber incident—including ransomware—response would continue.

On June 9, 2022, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Terrorism and Cryptocurrency: Industry Perspectives." The Subcommittee heard testimony from Ms. Kristin Smith, Executive Director, The Blockchain Association; Mr. Jonathan Levin, Co-Founder, and Chief Strategy Officer, Chainalysis, Inc.; and Mr. John Kothanek, Vice President, Global Intelligence, Coinbase Inc.

As the cryptocurrency industry has become more established, companies have worked with government and law enforcement to reduce the occurrence and address the instances of illicit use of cryptocurrency. This hearing, which was a follow-on to the July 22, 2021, hearing with government officials, featured private-sector witnesses from the cryptocurrency and blockchain industry who shared their perspectives on the issue of terror financing via cryptocurrencies. The hearing explored what tools exist to address this threat, and what additional resources and actions the government could take to address terrorists' use of digital financing and areas where the government can do more to catch and prevent illicit use.

On June 28, 2022, the Subcommittee held a field hearing in East Lansing, Michigan entitled "Combatting Ransomware: From Our Small Towns in Michigan to DC." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Iranga Kahangama, Assistant Secretary for Cyber, Infrastructure, Risk, and Resilience, Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Matt Hartman, Deputy Executive Assistant Director for Cybersecurity, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Laura Clark, Chief Information Officers, Department of Technology, Management, and Budget, State of Michigan; and Mr. James C. Ellis, Detective First Lieutenant and Cyber Section Commander, Michigan Cyber Command Center, Michigan State Police. The Subcommittee the critical work being done to keep Americans safe from the increasingly disruptive threat of ransomware.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS HELD

"State and Local Responses to Domestic Terrorism: The Attack on the U.S. Capitol and Beyond." March 24, 2021. (Serial no. 117–6)

"Racially and Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremism: The Transnational Threat." April 29, 2021. (Serial no. 117–10)

"Terrorism and Digital Financing: How Technology is Changing the Threat." July 22, 2021. (Serial no. 117–25)

"A Whole-of-Government Approach to Combatting Ransomware: Examining DHS's Role." Joint with CIPI. November 17, 2021. (Serial no. 117–38)

"The Nonprofit Security Grant Program and Protecting Houses of Worship: A View from the American Jewish Community." Joint with EPRR. February 8, 2022. (Serial no. 117–43)

"Terrorism and Cryptocurrency: Industry Perspectives." June 9, 2022. (Serial no. 117–59)

"Current State of ISIS and al Qaeda." June 15, 2022. (Serial no. 117–62)

"Combating Ransomware: From Our Small Towns to Michigan to DC." June 28, 2022. (Serial no. 117–64)

"Examining the Operations of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis." December 13, 2022. (Serial no. 117–x)

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT, MANAGEMENT, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

J. LUIS CORREA, California, *Chairman*

DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey	PETER MEIJER, Michigan
DINA TITUS, Nevada	DAN BISHOP, North Carolina
RITCHIE TORRES, New York	DIANA HARSHBARGER, Tennessee
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*	JOHN KATKO, New York *(ex officio)*

During the 117th Congress, the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability held 10 hearings, receiving testimony from 35 witnesses.

The Subcommittee conducted oversight of issues ranging from partnerships to address the root causes of migration from the Northern Triangle; efforts to address emerging threats, including those posed by unmanned aerial systems and heightened risks to Federal facilities; and how DHS is mitigating the risk of COVID–19 to its workforce and operations.

ROOT CAUSES OF MIGRATION

Instability in Central America—particularly the "Northern Triangle" countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras—has been a significant source of migration to the U.S. over the past decade. The Subcommittee held four hearings to address the longstanding drivers of migration from Central America, including those related to economic instability, violence, and corruption. Additionally, these hearings provided Members with the opportunity to examine the actions the Biden-Harris Administration has taken to address the root causes of migration, including the Call to Action to the private sector to increase investment in the region, as well as a new strategy to disrupt the activities of transnational criminal organizations.

On May 6, 2021, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Stakeholder Perspectives on Addressing Migration Push Factors." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Dan Restrepo, Senior Fellow, Center for American Progress; Ms. Shannon O'Neil, Vice President, Deputy Director of Studies, Nelson and David Rockefeller Senior Fellow for Latin American Studies, Council on Foreign Relations; Mr. Ariel Ruiz Soto, Policy Analyst, Migration Policy Institute; and Mr. Steve Hinkley, Sheriff, Calhoun County, Michigan. This hearing set the stage on Central American migration by examining "push" factors and highlighting recommendations from non-governmental experts for better managing the flow of irregular migration to the U.S. southern border.

On June 11, 2021, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Enhancing Border Security: Addressing Corruption in Central Amer-

ica." The Subcommittee received testimony from Ms. Shannon O'Neil, Vice President, Deputy Director of Studies, Nelson and David Rockefeller Senior Fellow for Latin American Studies, Council on Foreign Relations; Mr. J. Welby Leaman, Senior Director, Global Government and Multilateral Affairs, Walmart, Inc.; Ms. Claudia Umaa Araujo, President, The Salvadorian Foundation for Economic and Social Development (FUSADES); and Mr. Matthew Rooney, Managing Director, Bush Institute-SMU Economic Growth Initiative, George W. Bush Institute. At this hearing, Subcommittee Members explored the corruption and fragile democratic institutions in Central America, one of the significant drivers of migration from the Northern Triangle. The witnesses shared their recommendations for strengthening democracy and the rule of law in the region.

On July 28, 2021, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "DHS's Efforts to Disrupt Transnational Criminal Organizations in Central America." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Francis J. Russo, Acting Deputy Executive Assistant Commissioner, Operations Support, Customs and Border Protection; and Mr. John A. Condon, Assistant Director, International Operations, Homeland Security Investigations, Immigration and Customs Enforcement. These witnesses provided the Subcommittee with new information on the Department's efforts to help secure the U.S. southern border by disrupting Transnational Criminal Organizations operating in Central America. This hearing highlighted recent operations launched by the Biden Administration to target organizations that endanger migrants, pose national security threats, and are involved in organized crime.

On February 17, 2022, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Call to Action: Private Sector Investment in the Northern Triangle and its Impact on Homeland Security." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Anderson Warlick, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Parkdale Mills; Mr. Dan Christenson, Senior Director of Government Affairs, PepsiCo.; Ms. Maria Nelly Rivas, Vice President of Government Relations for Latin America, Cargill; and Mr. Daniel Runde, Senior Vice President, Center for Strategic and International Studies. At this hearing the Subcommittee explored Vice President Harris's efforts to secure commitments from the private sector to invest in Central America as part of a long-term strategy to help address the root causes of migration. This hearing featured witnesses from three companies who described how their new investments will help strengthen homeland security.

In August 2022, Subcommittee Chairman Lou Correa led a Congressional Delegation to the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in order to continue the Committee's oversight of irregular migration from the region as well as the actions that Vice President Harris has taken to encourage private sector investment and address longstanding migration push factors. Members met with foreign government officials, business leaders, and civil society representatives to better understand in country efforts to address migration push factors.

RESPONDING TO EMERGING THREATS

On September 30, 2021, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "20 Years After 9/11: Transforming DHS to Meet the Homeland Security Mission." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Chris Currie, Director, Homeland Security and Justice Team, Government Accountability Office; Mr. Randolph "Tex" Alles, Acting Under Secretary for Management, Department of Homeland Security; and Ms. Angela Bailey, Chief Human Capital Officer, Department of Homeland Security. The Subcommittee reviewed the evolution of Homeland Security management since the Department's creation almost 20 years ago, as well as DHS's efforts to address challenges identified by the Government Accountability Office's in its High-Risk List.

On March 18, 2021, the Subcommittee held a Member briefing on Customs and Border Protection's capabilities to respond to current threats at ports of entry, gaps in CBP's capabilities to respond to those threats, and actions CBP is taking to address those gaps. The Subcommittee was briefed by Ms. Diane Sabatino, Deputy Executive Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations, Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security; and Draganac, Deputy Executive Director of Operations, Customs and Border Protection. The Subcommittee examined the challenges that CBP faces in recruiting and retaining a qualified workforce, updating and maintaining port infrastructure, and developing new and updated technological solutions to screen travelers and cargo entering the U.S.

On March 31, 2022, the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability and the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security held a joint hearing entitled "Assessing the Department of Homeland Security's Efforts to Counter Unmanned Aircraft Systems." The Subcommittees received testimony from Ms. Samantha Vinograd, Acting Assistant Secretary for Counterterrorism and Threat Prevention, Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans, Department of Homeland Security; Rear Admiral Scott W. Clendenin, Assistant Commandant for Response Policy, United States Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Austin Gould, Acting Deputy Executive Assistant Administrator for Operations Support, Transportation Security Administration, Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. Dennis Michelini, Deputy Executive Assistant Commissioner for Air and Marine Operations, Customs and Border Protection. This joint Subcommittee hearing afforded Members the opportunity to hear from DHS headquarters as well as three of the Department's components regarding its authorities to mitigate homeland security threats posed by an increase in drone usage. With these authorities sunsetting in October 2022, the Subcommittees examined how DHS has used its authority thus far and how it would like to use it in the future, if the authority were to be extended or reformed.

On June 14, 2022, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Reviewing DHS's Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grant Program." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Kurt Braddock, PhD, Assistant Professor, American University; Ms. Humera Khan, President and Founder, Muflehun; Mr. Paul Kim,

Deputy District Attorney, Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office; and Lt. Col. Chris Kelenske, Commander, Michigan State Police. The Subcommittee heard from four of the Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention program's grantees representing a broad range of projects that are funded by the grants, each with the goal of equipping local communities around the country with the tools to prevent targeted violence and acts of terrorism.

On September 22, 2022, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Federal Building Security: Examining the Risk Assessment Process." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Richard "Kris" Cline, Principal Deputy Director, Federal Protective Service, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Scott Breor, Associate Director of Security Programs, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Ms. Catina Latham, Director (Acting), Physical Infrastructure Team, U.S. Government Accountability Office. The Subcommittee heard about the role of DHS' Interagency Security Committee in the protection of Federal buildings and its efforts to improve preparedness in coordination with interagency partners.

COVID–19 RESPONSE

On March 25, 2021, the Subcommittee held a Member briefing on COVID–19 vaccine access for the Department of Homeland Security workforce. The Subcommittee was briefed by Dr. Pritesh Gandhi, Chief Medical Officer, Department of Homeland Security; Dr. Herbert Wolfe, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health Security/ Deputy Senior Medical Advisor, Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office; and Dr. Jane Kim, Chief Consultant for Preventative Medicine, Veterans Health Administration. DHS has approximately 240,000 employees, 80 percent of which operate on the frontlines and were at increased risk of contracting or transmitting COVID–19. At this briefing, the Subcommittee heard from the Department about its development of a vaccine policy and plans to ensure employee access to vaccine and testing resources.

On June 30, 2021, the Subcommittee held a Member briefing with officials from the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC) to discuss its law enforcement officer training operations. The Subcommittee was briefed by Mr. Thomas J. Walters, Director, FLETC; Mr. William Fallon, Deputy Director, FLETC; and Ms. Jennifer E. Tocco, Chief of Staff, FLETC. This briefing provided Members the opportunity to learn about FLETC's operations, as the largest provider of law enforcement training, including the trainings it offers on use-of-force and de-escalation tactics. FLETC officials also discussed the challenges associated with cancelling all trainings at the outset of the COVID pandemic, the development of protocols and procedures to resume in-person training, and setbacks throughout the reconstitution process.

OPERATION ALLIES WELCOME

On October 21, 2021, the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability and the Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations, held a joint hearing entitled "Operation Allies Welcome: Examining DHS's Efforts to Resettle Vulnerable Afghans." The Subcommittees received testimony from Mr.

Michael Breen, President and Chief Executive Officer, Human Rights First; Ms. Robin Dunn Marcos, Senior Director, Resettlement, Asylum, and Integration, International Rescue Committee; Ms. Naheed Samadi Bahram, U.S. Country Director, Women for Afghan Women; and Mr. Art delaCruz, Chief Executive Officer, Team Rubicon. Non-governmental organizations who partnered with DHS, the lead Federal agency coordinating the relocation of evacuated Afghans to the United States, discussed the challenges they faced and recommendations to improve the execution of Operation Allies Welcome.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS HELD

"Stakeholder Perspectives on Addressing Migration Push Factors." May 6, 2021. (Serial no. 117–13)

"Enhancing Border Security: Addressing Corruption in Central America." June 11, 2021. (Serial no. 117–17)

"DHS's Efforts to Disrupt Transnational Criminal Organizations in Central America." July 28, 2021. (Serial no. 117–26)

"20 Yeas After 9/11: Transforming DHS to Meet the Homeland Security Mission." September 30, 2021. (Serial no. 117–31)

"Operation Allies Welcome: Examining DHS's Efforts to Resettle Vulnerable Afghans." Joint with BSFO. October 21, 2021. (Serial no. 117–33)

"FEMA: Building a Workforce Prepared and Ready to Respond." Joint with EPRR. (Serial no. 117–40)

"Call to Action: Private Sector Investment in the Northern Triangle and its Impact on Homeland Security." February 17, 2022. (Serial no. 117–45)

"Assessing the Department of Homeland Security's Efforts to Counter Unmanned Aircraft Systems." Joint with TMS. March 31, 2022. (Serial no. 117–49)

"Reviewing DHS's Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grant Program." June 14, 2022. (Serial no. 117–61)

"Federal Building Security: Examining the Risk Assessment Process." September 22, 2022. (Serial no. 117–71)

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND MARITIME SECURITY

BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey, *Chairwoman*

DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey	CARLOS GIMENEZ, Florida
DINA TITUS, Nevada	JEFFERSON VAN DREW, New Jersey
JOSH GOTTHEIMER, New Jersey	MARIANNETTE MILLER-MEEKS, Iowa
ELAINE G. LURIA, Virginia	MAYRA FLORES, Texas
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*	JOHN KATKO, New York *(ex officio)*

During the 117th Congress, the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security held 9 hearings and received testimony from 26 witnesses.

Throughout the 117th Congress, the Subcommittee examined persistent and novel threats facing the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) and U.S. Coast Guard (USCG). Established in the wake of 9/11, TSA is responsible for protecting the security of all modes of transportation in the United States while ensuring the free flow of people and commerce. The USCG is guided by eleven statutory missions to safeguard the Nation's ports, waterways, coastal regions, and interests domestically and abroad.

RESPONSE TO JANUARY 6, 2021, INSURRECTION

Following the events of the January 6, 2021, attack on the United States Capitol, Chairman Thompson and Ranking Member Katko wrote to TSA Administrator David Pekoske on January 11, 2021, requesting a briefing on the steps taken by the agency to prevent domestic terrorist groups from traveling in the lead up to the insurrection and ahead of the inauguration of then-President Elect Joe Biden.

On January 14, 2021, Administrator Pekoske provided the requested briefing and outlined options for denying boarding to individuals who present a threat to the aviation system and for protecting Members of Congress, transportation workers, and the public from domestic terrorists while traveling. The Subcommittee held a follow-up Member briefing jointly with the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism on April 15, 2021, to receive further information on the application of Federal government watchlisting procedures.

COVID–19 PANDEMIC RESPONSE

The Subcommittee continued its oversight from the previous Congress of TSA's response to the COVID–19 pandemic. On February 8, 2021, Chairman Thompson and Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure Chair Peter DeFazio wrote a letter to the Transportation Security Administration and the Federal Aviation Administration urging strong enforcement and close coordination

with stakeholders regarding the Federal mask mandate for all modes of transportation.

The Subcommittee held a Member briefing on February 17, 2021, to discuss TSA's efforts to prevent the spread of COVID–19 within the Nation's transportation system and respond to passengers who do not abide by the mask mandate. The Subcommittee was briefed by Mr. Darby LaJoye, Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. Michael Ondocin, Director, Federal Air Marshal Service, Transportation Security Administration. The Subcommittee applauded TSA's decision to double the fines for non-compliant passengers in a letter to Administrator Pekoske on October 25, 2021, and requested information regarding the Agency's plans to robustly enforce increased civil penalties for passengers refusing to wear a mask.

The widespread availability of vaccines and reduction in travel restrictions related to the virus have intersected with rebounding passenger volumes that have reached near pre-pandemic levels. On July 20, 2021, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Taking to the Skies: Examining TSA's Strategy for Addressing Increased Summer Travel." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Darby LaJoye, Executive Assistant Administrator, Security Operations, Transportation Security Administration; and Mr. Michael Ondocin, Executive Assistant Administrator, Law Enforcement/Federal Air Marshal Service, Transportation Security Administration, regarding TSA's plans to ensure adequate staffing and resources as more travelers returned to flying.

Frontline transportation workers have been subjected to elevated levels of verbal and physical abuse by unruly passengers throughout the pandemic. In response, the Subcommittee held a hearing on November 16, 2021, to receive testimony from surface and aviation worker advocates regarding this rise in unacceptable behavior. The Subcommittee received testimony from Everett Kelley, Ph.D., National President, American Federation of Government Employees; Ms. Sara Nelson, International President, Association of Flight Attendants—CWA; Mr. John Samuelson, International President, Transport Workers Union of America; and Mr. John Casaretti, President, Air Marshal Association.

On December 21, 2021, Chairman Thompson, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure Chair Peter DeFazio, Transportation and Maritime Security Subcommittee Chair Bonnie Watson Coleman, and Aviation Subcommittee Chair Rick Larsen wrote to the chief executives of American Airlines, Delta Airlines, Southwest Airlines, and United Airlines to encourage them to require and pay for their crew members to attend TSA's Crew Member Self Defense Program. The Members emphasized that the self-defense program equips crew members with critical skills to respond to a physical attack in an aviation setting and would demonstrate the airlines' commitment to their employees' safety.

TSA WORKFORCE

The TSA workforce is beleaguered by low pay, poor morale, and a lack of workplace protections afforded to other Federal workers. Following longstanding efforts by Chairman Thompson, Sub-

committee Chairwoman Watson Coleman, and other Members of the Committee to bring attention to the issues facing TSA workers, the Biden Administration took important administrative action in June 2021 to require TSA to formulate a plan to rectify these deep-seated issues.

The Subcommittee continued its efforts to apply the personnel system and workforce protections under title 5 of the United States Code to TSA employees through the advancement of H.R. 903, the Rights for the Transportation Security Administration Workforce Act. On May 4, 2021, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Twenty Years of Workforce Challenges: The Need for H.R. 903, the Rights for the TSA Workforce Act of 2021." The Subcommittee heard testimony from Everett Kelley, Ph.D., National President, American Federation of Government Employees; Ms. Joi Chaney, Senior Vice President for Policy and Advocacy, Executive Director, Washington Bureau, National Urban League; Mr. Thomas Warrick, Nonresident Senior Fellow, Director of the Future DHS Project, The Atlantic Council; and Mr. Jeffrey Neal, Principal and Founder, Chief HRO, LLC. Majority witness testimony highlighted how enactment of H.R. 903 would professionalize the TSA workforce and enhance national security.

SECURITY OF PUBLIC SPACES

The Subcommittee continued its oversight of the security of areas open to the public in transportation settings, such as mass transit systems and airport public areas. The inherently porous nature of public transportation was thrown into relief on April 12, 2022, when an individual fired a gun and set off smoke grenades in a New York Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) subway car traversing Brooklyn.

On April 20, 2022, Chairman Thompson, Vice Chairman Ritchie Torres, and other bipartisan Members sent a letter to the New York MTA following reports that closed-circuit cameras in the area of the shooting were not functioning correctly, contributing to a delay in identifying the suspect. Members also requested information regarding the MTA's utilization of funding from the Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP), which assists public transportation systems with hardening their infrastructure to protect against terrorist attacks.

An ongoing challenge for airport operators and TSA is the danger posed by firearms carried in airport public areas and attempts to carry such firearms through security screening checkpoints. TSA prevented nearly 6,000 firearms from being carried through airport checkpoints in 2021 and was on pace to break that record in 2022 as of July.

On February 15, 2022, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Concealed Carry-Ons: Confronting the Surge in Firearms at TSA Checkpoints." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Balram Bheodari, General Manager, Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport; Mr. Greg Regan, President, Transportation Trades Department, AFL–CIO; Mr. Jason D. Wallis, Chief of Police, Port of Portland (testifying on behalf of the Airport Law Enforcement Agencies Network); and Mr. Ralph Cuti, Director and Chief Executive Director, Miami International Airport. Members

questioned the witnesses on the risks and resource demands that the presence of firearms in public areas and at checkpoints create, as well as how Federal deterrent and educational efforts can be enhanced. Based on the testimony provided at the hearing, Chairwoman Watson Coleman introduced and the Committee advanced H.R. 6856, the Securing Air Travel Act, which would establish suggested minimum civil penalties for repeat and egregious offenders and require TSA to conduct extensive public outreach to educate gun owners about the potential consequences of carrying a firearm through a checkpoint.

On April 27, 2022, Chairman Thompson and Subcommittee Chairwoman Watson Coleman sent a letter to TSA Administrator David Pekoske inquiring about TSA's strategy to address the alarming increase in individuals bringing firearms to airport checkpoints after a Member of Congress was discovered by TSA attempting to bring a gun to a checkpoint for a second time. The Members urged fair and consistent application of TSA's civil penalty structure to all repeat offenders.

CYBERSECURITY

On May 7, 2021, Colonial Pipeline experienced a ransomware attack that led to widespread gas shortages. The incident spurred swift oversight by the Subcommittee on the Federal government's role in the incident and its broad responsibility for defending the security, including cybersecurity, of pipelines and other modes of transportation.

Following Full Committee activities on the matter the previous month, on June 15, 2021, the Subcommittee held a hearing jointly with the Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation Subcommittee entitled, "Cyber Threats in the Pipeline: Lessons from the Federal Response to the Colonial Pipeline Ransomware Attack." The Subcommittees received testimony from Mr. Eric Goldstein, Executive Assistant Director for Cybersecurity, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency; and Ms. Sonya Proctor, Assistant Administrator for Surface Operations, Transportation Security Administration, who discussed TSA and CISA's roles in the Federal response to the attack.

To further examine cyber threats facing the transportation sector, the Subcommittee held a joint hearing with the Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation Subcommittee on October 26, 2021, entitled, "Transportation Cybersecurity: Protecting Planes, Trains, and Pipelines from Cyber Threats." The Subcommittee heard testimony from the Hon. Suzanne Spaulding, Senior Adviser, Homeland Security International Security Program, Center for Strategic and International Studies, Former Under Secretary, National Protection and Programs Directorate; Ms. Patricia F.S. Cogswell, Strategic Advisor, Guidehouse, Former Deputy Administrator, Transportation Security Administration; Mr. Jeffrey L. Troy, President & CEO, Aviation Information Sharing and Analysis Center, Former Deputy Assistant Director, Cyber Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation; and Mr. Scott Dickerson, Executive Director, Maritime Transportation System Information Sharing and Analysis Center.

At both hearings, Members questioned witnesses regarding emerging cyber threats to all modes of transportation and the national preparedness to prevent and respond to attacks. The Subcommittees emphasized the perilous consequences of a serious cyber attack on critical infrastructure and encouraged the agencies to apply lessons learned in the aftermath of the Colonial Pipeline attack and others to strengthen the country's virtual defenses.

COUNTERING UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS

The growing popularity and accessibility of unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) nationwide have escalated the urgency of DHS and TSA's ability to prepare for and respond to security risks posed by drones.

On March 31, 2022, the Subcommittee held a joint hearing with the Oversight, Management, and Accountability Subcommittee entitled, "Assessing the Department of Homeland Security's Efforts to Counter Unmanned Aircraft Systems." The Subcommittees received testimony from Ms. Samantha Vinograd, Acting Assistant Secretary for Counterterrorism, Threat Prevention, and Law Enforcement, Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans; Rear Admiral Scott W. Clendenin, Assistant Commandant for Response Policy, U.S. Coast Guard; Mr. Austin Gould, Acting Deputy Executive Assistant Administrator for Operations Support, Transportation Security Administration; and Mr. Dennis J. Michelini, Deputy Executive Assistant Commissioner for Air & Marine Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection. The Subcommittees examined the Department's use of current counter-UAS authorities under the Preventing Emerging Threats Act (6 U.S.C. § 124n), the preservation of civil rights and privacy standards in the exercise of those authorities, and the Biden Administration's request for the authorities to be renewed or expanded ahead of their expiration in October 2022.

TSA OVERSIGHT

The Subcommittee received an overview of TSA's operations and the President's Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request for the agency on May 26, 2022, in a hearing entitled, "The State of the Transportation Security Administration." TSA Administrator David Pekoske provided testimony and answered questions from Members regarding proposals to increase employee compensation, plans to strengthen small business engagement in technology acquisitions, and how the budget request would support TSA's operational preparedness in the coming fiscal year.

COAST GUARD OVERSIGHT

The Coast Guard continues to navigate dynamic geopolitical and environmental shifts across the globe, particularly in the Artic and Indo-Pacific regions. On May 19, 2021, the Subcommittee held a classified Member briefing on homeland security priorities in these regions with Admiral Scott Clendenin, Assistant Commandant for Response Policy; Captain Timothy Brown, USCG Office of Maritime Law Enforcement; Mr. Brian Runion, Senior Analyst, USCG Intelligence Coordination Center; Lieutenant Commander Caitlin

Clemons, Program Reviewer, USCH Office of Budget and Programs; and Lieutenant Commander Nick Anderson, USCG Deputy House Liaison. The briefing was a continuation of the Subcommittee's longstanding interest in and support of the Coast Guard's presence and activities in these areas.

Chairman Thompson and Subcommittee Chairwoman Watson Coleman wrote to Admiral Linda L. Fagan on April 11, 2022, to congratulate her on her historic nomination as the first woman service chief and underscore her duty to build an inclusive, diverse Coast Guard during her tenure. The two Chairs wrote her again on June 1, 2022, to congratulate her on assuming command as the 17th Commandant of the Coast Guard.

Members also examined the budget request and vision for the Coast Guard under its newly confirmed Commandant at a hearing entitled "Taking the Helm: The Commandant's Vision for the U.S. Coast Guard" on July 14, 2022, at which the Subcommittee received testimony from Admiral Linda L. Fagan, Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard. Members of the Subcommittee expressed support for the Coast Guard's mission and their anticipation of positive changes to the Coast Guard's retention and advancement efforts through an enhanced focus on diversity, equity, and inclusion.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS HELD

"Twenty Years of Workforce Challenges: The Need for H.R. 903, the Rights for TSA Workforce Act." May 4, 2021. (Serial no. 117–11)

"Cyber Threats in the Pipeline: Lessons from the Federal Response to the Colonial Pipeline Ransomware Attack." Joint with CIPI. June 15, 2021. (Serial no. 117–18)

"Taking to the Skies: Examining TSA;s Strategy for Addressing Increased Summer Travel." July 20, 2021. (Serial no. 117–24)

"Transportation Cybersecurity: Protecting Planes, Trains, and Pipelines from Cyber Threats." Joint with CIPI. October 26, 2021. (Serial no. 117–34)

"On the Frontlines in Turbulent Times: Workforce Perspectives on the State of Transportation Security." November 16, 2021. (Serial no. 117–37)

"Concealed Carry-Ons: Confronting the Surge in Firearms at TSA Checkpoints." February 15, 2022. (Serial no. 117–44)

"Assessing the Department of Homeland Security's Efforts to Counter Unmanned Aircraft Systems." Joint with OMA. (Serial no. 117–49)

"The State of Transportation Security Administration." May 26, 2022. (Serial no. 117–58)

"Taking the Helm: The Commandant's Vision for the U.S. Coast Guard." July 14, 2022. (Serial no. 117–65)

OVERSIGHT PLAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY FOR THE 117TH CONGRESS

Clause 2(d), rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 117th 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 Committee 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 the Committee's oversight 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 117th 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 117th 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 117TH CONGRESS

The following is the Oversight Plan of the Committee on Homeland Security for the 117th Congress. The Oversight Plan consists of topics designated for review by Chairman Bennie G. Thompson, in consultation with Ranking Member John Katko. Below are descriptions of some of the significant issues the Committee intends to conduct oversight on this Congress. The Committee continues to be committed to addressing in the course of its work inequities in homeland security related to race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, age, or national origin, and to ensuring witness and stakeholder input from a diverse array of Americans.

OVERSIGHT, MANAGEMENT, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

During the 117th Congress, the Committee will conduct oversight of the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) activities re-

lating to human capital recruitment and retention, acquisition practices, systems modernization and other 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 the St. Elizabeths campus. Additionally, the Committee plans to oversee the Department's development of its capstone strategy document, the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR). 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 persistently low morale among the Department's workforce; lack of diversity in the Department's leadership cadre; and ongoing difficulties with recruiting, hiring, and retaining employees at components and offices across 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 the delivery of critical capabilities and prevent waste, fraud, and abuse. The Committee will also examine the Department's oversight of acquisitions and procurement, including components' compliance with associated 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.

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 between headquarters and the components. The Committee will 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. Additionally, the Committee will oversee the activities of the Office of Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention, including the implementation of the Department's Strategic Framework to Counter Terrorism and Targeted Violence

DEPARTMENTAL WASTE, FRAUD, ABUSE, AND MISMANAGEMENT

Pursuant to rule XI, 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 117th 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 treatment of individuals—particularly families and children, the elderly, those with disabilities, and other vulnerable populations—at the border, conditions in immigration detention facilities, and regional approaches to managing migration flows in the Western Hemisphere.

BORDER SECURITY INFRASTRUCTURE, TECHNOLOGY, AND PERSONNEL

The Committee will examine efforts to enhance situational awareness and security of the borders of the United States. The Committee seeks to understand the metrics used by the Department to assess effectiveness of border security infrastructure, technology, and operations, to include costs to the taxpayers and impacts on nearby communities, which may be marginalized or underserved in some cases. Furthermore, the Committee will review the infrastructure, technology, and personnel needs at land, sea, and airports 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 various law enforcement and intelligence-based databases used to screen persons seeking to enter this country, operations at the Department's National Vetting Center, and progress toward implementing a biometric entry and exit system at ports of entry. Particular focus will be on ensuring the prevention of discrimination and protection of civil rights and liberties for individuals subject to those programs.

TRANSPORTATION AND MARITIME SECURITY

During the 117th 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, persistent low morale, and the need to increase diversity among its leadership ranks. 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 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 conduct oversight on the Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) program.

INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERTERRORISM

During the 117th Congress, the Committee will conduct oversight to inform Congress and the public on current and evolving intelligence and counterterrorism threats; identify policy to best empower communities, support stakeholders, and protect the homeland; and enhance trust between the Department and its partners, including the American public, to ensure intelligence and counterterrorism efforts are effective.

The Committee's oversight will specifically examine the capabilities and efforts of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, the Department of Homeland Security Intelligence Enterprise, the United States Secret Service, civil rights oversight offices, along with Federal, state, and local partners, to identify, prevent, deter, and respond to intelligence and terrorism threats to the homeland. This work will examine domestic and international terrorism threats to the homeland. As 2021 marks the 20th anniversary of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, the Committee will review the authorities granted to and efforts undertaken by the Department since its creation and assess a path forward, including a strategic vision for the Department to create a secure homeland through its intelligence and counterterrorism programs and activities. The Committee will also explore the growing effort to further integrate cyber-threat intelligence reporting with intelligence about the physical world to create a more holistic intelligence picture. Additionally, the Committee will review civil unrest that has recently occurred across the country.

DOMESTIC TERRORISM

Committee will review the persistent, growing threat to the U.S. from domestic terrorism movements. As part of that effort, the

Committee will investigate the attack on the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021, including the involvement of domestic terrorist groups, the use of online platforms by the perpetrators in carrying out the attack, and any intelligence and information sharing lapses that may have occurred.

INTELLIGENCE ENTERPRISE & INFORMATION SHARING

The Committee will conduct oversight of the Department's Intelligence Enterprise, including intelligence activities throughout the Department and component agencies. The Committee will review efforts to build the intelligence, analytical, and assessment capabilities of the Department and to ensure its full participation in the Intelligence Community as part of its homeland security mission. This will include a specific look at the Office of Intelligence and Analysis' current and future capabilities, including its mission and specific means to adjust to a fluid threat landscape and build expertise and fill gaps within the intelligence community.

The Committee will also examine the Department's role in managing, distributing, and using intelligence and threat information in furtherance of its homeland security mission. This will include current and future information sharing efforts within the Department, between the Department and other Federal agencies, and between the Department and the Committee. Furthermore, the Committee will monitor the extent to which the Department effectively coordinates and collaborates with other Federal, State, and local agencies to mitigate threats to the homeland. Specifically, the Committee will assess the degree to which the Office of Intelligence and Analysis effectively supports State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial law enforcement partners and other stakeholders. The Committee will also review how the Department collects and shares information, including through vital security vetting programs and Federal terrorist or criminal watchlists.

The Committee will continue to assess the development of the Department's counterintelligence and insider threat programs, including Departmental organizational changes, resources, monitoring programs, and training initiatives. Specifically, the Committee will examine the Department's counterintelligence efforts to prevent adversaries from penetrating the Department to exploit sensitive information, operations, programs, personnel, and resources.

PRIVACY, CIVIL RIGHTS, AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

The Committee will monitor the Department's efforts to ensure appropriate privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections in its intelligence, counterterrorism, and information sharing programs and activities. Specifically, the Committee will examine and evaluate such programs and activities with regard to protected categories, such as race and religion, as well as constitutional rights, such as freedom of speech. Moreover, the Committee will seek to ensure that intelligence and counterterrorism oversight, including any legislative fixes, are appropriately scoped to build trust, bolster resilience, and empower minority and other historically marginalized communities who are often targeted by acts of extremism.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

The Committee will examine the operations of the United States Secret Service, including its efforts to protect the President of the United States and other Executive branch officials and to investigate financial and cybercrime. The Committee will also review the agency's staffing model to determine whether it has adequate resources to meet its current and projected needs. The Committee will 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, including increasing diversity in leadership positions.

ONLINE EXTREMISM

The Committee will examine the exploitation of online platforms by extremists to incite violence, plan violent acts, and cause harm in the offline world. The Committee will conduct oversight on Departmental programs and activities with online platforms to counter extremism online; efforts by technology platforms and service providers in moderating extremist content on their platforms; and the maturation of the Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism; and policy to combat online extremist content while respecting free expression, civil rights, and civil liberties.

CYBERSECURITY, INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION, AND INNOVATION

During the 117th Congress, the Committee will conduct oversight of the cybersecurity, infrastructure protection, and science and technology activities of the Department.

CYBERSECURITY

The Committee will continue its oversight of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency's (CISA) implementation the *Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency Act of 2018,* which operationalized CISA. Additionally, the Committee will examine implementation of cybersecurity related provisions of H.R. 6395, the *National Defense Authorization Act of FY 2021* and the Federal government's response to recent malicious cyber campaigns targeting Federal networks. Toward that end, the Committee will continue to its oversight of the deployment and maturation of CISA's EINSTEIN and Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) programs for securing Federal networks. Additionally, the Committee will conduct oversight of 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 and soft targets. 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).

The Committee will oversee CISA's ongoing administration of 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).

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 117th 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, including the COVID–19 pandemic.

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 lesson learned from recent disasters and recovery efforts, 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. 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.

COVID–19

The Committee will continue its oversight of the Federal response to the COVID–19 pandemic, including the role of FEMA in responding to the disaster. Particular focus will be on monitoring FEMA's work with the Centers for Disease Control and other Federal agencies to coordinate with State, local, and tribal, and territorial entities and the private sector to assist with COVID–19 vaccine distribution, as well as addressing inequitable access to vaccine and disparate outcomes for minority and underserved communities.

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND FIRST RESPONDERS

The Committee will examine FEMA's allocation and administration of grants to 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.

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 117TH 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 117th 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 continued to oversee the Department's efforts to increase the diversity, equity, and inclusivity of the workforce. For example, the Committee regularly met with Department officials regarding the implementation of its new equity plan. The Committee additionally sent a letter the Secretary of Homeland Security highlighting the importance of diversity in senior leadership roles, particularly within the Secret Service which has historically struggled to ensure advancement opportunities for minorities. The Committee also wrote to the Secretary regarding the recently reconstituted Homeland Security Advisory Council, which did not include representation from the labor perspective who could advocate on behalf of the Department's over 240,000 employees.

The Committee supported the health of the DHS workforce during the pandemic by writing to the Secretary of Homeland Security to advocate for the efficient, safe, and equitable administration of the COVID vaccine to those working on the frontlines to secure the homeland. The Subcommittee subsequently held a Member briefing in June 2021 to understand the steps DHS was taking to increase vaccine access to its workforce.

Based on its oversight, the Committee passed legislation, the DHS MORALE Act, authorizing a range of programs targeted at enhancing morale among the DHS workforce. DHS chronically suffers from low morale, with the agency ranking last among large agencies on the list of Best Places to Work in the Federal Government for the last 10 years. This legislation increases the tools available to Department leadership as they seek to address this challenge.

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. The Committee also conducted oversight of the Federal Protective Service's (FPS) management of contracts for Protective Security Officers at federal facilities by expressing concerns to FPS leadership raised by an employee union about a company's adherence to its contract requirements. Given its oversight findings, the Committee passed legislation authorizing DHS's acquisition professional career program, which was established to help ensure that the Department has a fully staffed and

qualified acquisition workforce to obtain good and services needed to fulfill DHS's missions.

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), Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology System (HART), 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

As with previous Congresses, the Committee planned 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 Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) required every four years. After the Trump Administration failed to deliver the 2017 QHSR, the Committee reiterated to DHS the importance of issuing the 2021 QHSR. The Committee is disappointed the Department has not yet produced the 2021 QHSR, but also recognizes the Trump Administration did not begin analyses when needed for the QHSR to be completed in a timely manner.

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, and mismanagement in the Department's programs that may undermine its vital missions. The Committee continued its investigation into independence concerns related to the DHS Inspector General (IG) and his office.

On May 10, 2022, the Committee wrote to Inspector General Cuffari about disturbing reports that he sought to censor findings of domestic abuse and sexual harassment by DHS employees. On July 26, 2022, the Committee sent a letter to the IG expressing its grave concerns with his failure to promptly notify Congress of crucial information while investigating the Secret Service's preparation for and response to the January 6, 2021, insurrection at the U.S. Capitol. On August 1, 2022, after obtaining new evidence, the Committee sent another letter to the IG outlining its concerns with his ability to effectively conduct a review of the Secret Service's missing text messages related to the January 6 insurrection. The Committee wrote the IG again on August 16, 2022, detailing his obstruction of the Committee's investigations and lack of understanding of Congresses' oversight authority.

The Committee also wrote the Secretary of Homeland Security and Secret Service Director on August 10, 2022, requesting documents and responses to questions regarding the deletion of text messages from the mobile devices of DHS senior officials and Se-

cret Service personnel relevant to the January 6, 2021, attack on the U.S. Capitol.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

The Committee reviewed the Department's efforts to consider privacy and civil right and liberties concerns when developing the Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention grant program and the associated Center for Prevention Programs and Partnerships. As the Department seeks to respond to an increasing number of domestic violent extremism incidents across the country, it is critical to ensure that these prevention programs are designed with the appropriate first amendment protections in mind. At a Subcommittee hearing on the Department's counter unmanned aerial systems (C–UAS) security authority, Committee Members also highlighted the importance of ensuring the protection of privacy, civil rights and civil liberties in any extension or expansion of these authorities.

BORDER SECURITY, FACILITATION, AND OPERATIONS

During the 117th Congress, the Committee continued to conduct oversight of the Department's efforts to secure America's borders against threats to the homeland. The Committee also reviewed the Department's efforts to treat all individuals encountered fairly and humanely. These efforts included a included two hearings on unaccompanied children at the border, hearings on both the Migrant Protection Protocols, hearings and a briefing on Title 42, as well as hearing on DHS's efforts to combat the opioid epidemic.

BORDER SECURITY INFRASTRUCTURE, TECHNOLOGY, AND PERSONNEL

The Committee examined the Department's efforts to enhance situational awareness and security of the borders of the United States. The Committee held a hearing on the state of America's seaports, which reviewed infrastructure, technology and personnel needs at these critical ports of entry. Committee staff also traveled to the San Ysidro Land Port of Entry and the Port of Los Angeles to hear firsthand from frontline personnel and met with community representatives to understand the impact of DHS operations and policies.

BORDER SCREENING PROGRAMS

The Committee continued to review the Department's programs to screen travelers and migrants for both efficacy and civil rights and civil liberties implications. For example, the Committee partnered with the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism to hold a classified briefing on watchlisted individuals attempting to cross the U.S. border. The Committee also held a hearing, which followed a briefing to assess the Customs and Border Protection's use of facial recognition technology and their progress towards implementing a biometric entry and exit system at ports of entry.

TRANSPORTATION AND MARITIME SECURITY

During the 117th Congress, the Committee conducted oversight of the Department's efforts to secure the transportation and maritime sectors.

AVIATION SECURITY

The Committee reviewed TSA's efforts to secure aviation amid unprecedented circumstances posed by the ongoing COVID–19 pandemic, a spike in unruly behavior among air passengers, and significant workforce challenges. The Committee held a hearing assessing the state of the TSA upon the 20th anniversary of its founding, which featured testimony from the current TSA Administrator and three former TSA Administrators. The Committee examined the issues plaguing the TSA workforce, including inadequate pay, an insufficient system for providing salary increases and career advancement, and due process and collective bargaining rights far inferior to those provided most other Federal workers. The Committee continued its oversight of TSA's response to the COVID–19 pandemic, including its efforts to process unpredictable numbers of passengers as more people began to travel. As part of its oversight, the Committee reviewed TSA's efforts to address unprecedented unruly passenger behavior, including increases in violence against TSA employees and firearms brought to TSA checkpoints. Additionally, the Committee conducted oversight of the Department's counter-drone security activities.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

The Committee reviewed TSA's efforts to secure pipeline and other surface transportation systems, with a focus on the cybersecurity of such systems in the wake of the May 2021 ransomware attack on Colonial Pipeline which led to significant gas shortages. The Committee held a series of hearings and briefings with Federal government and private sector representatives to examine the response to the attack, including security directives issued by TSA requiring new cybersecurity measures. The Committee also conducted oversight of security measures protecting mass transit systems, including those funded by the Transit Security Grant Program, after a shooting on the New York City subway system in April 2022.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The Committee held several hearings with transportation sector stakeholders to examine TSA's activities, including its efforts to address security challenges with partners in a collaborative manner. The Committee received testimony from labor representatives and other stakeholders regarding the effects of unruly passenger behavior on transportation workers and of the inadequate pay, rights, and protections afforded TSA employees. The Committee also received testimony from labor, airport, and law enforcement stakeholders regarding the security impacts of increased firearms present at TSA checkpoints and in public airport areas. Finally, the Committee engaged with transportation sector stakeholders in its

reviews of drastic increases in airline passenger volume and of transportation cybersecurity measures.

MARITIME SECURITY

The Committee conducted oversight of the Department's efforts to secure the maritime environment, including ensuring the security of port facilities. The Committee received testimony from the U.S. Coast Guard's (USCG) new Commandant upon the commencement of her term in the position in order to understand her vision for the Service and assess the USCG's resource needs for carrying out its homeland security missions. The Committee reviewed the USCG's efforts to respond to maritime security challenges across the world, including in the Arctic and Indo-Pacific regions. The Committee also continued its examination of the USCG's efforts to create an equitable and inclusive Service that honors and reflects the diverse public it serves.

INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERTERRORISM

During the 117th Congress, the Committee focused on current terrorist threats, such as threats to the homeland posed by foreign and domestic violent extremist groups, and emerging threats, such as terrorists' increasing use of cryptocurrency and other technologies to further their dangerous agendas. The Committee conducted oversight of the Department of Homeland Security and its partners to counter both foreign and domestic terrorism, through hearings, briefing, and letters, including two hearings with DHS, FBI, and NCTC leadership on worldwide threats to the homeland. The Committee examined the threat posed al Qaeda and ISIS—the greatest internationally based terrorist threat to American interests and citizens abroad. The Committee also focused on the U.S. government's intelligence and counterterrorism efforts to combat racially and ethnically motivated violent extremism.

DOMESTIC TERRORISM

The Committee examined the domestic terrorism attack on the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021, through a series of activities during the 117th Congress. The Committee held its first hearing of the Congress on the Capitol attack and sent several letters to relevant executive branch agencies requesting records and briefings on information related to the attack. Chairman Thompson and Ranking Member Katko introduced H.R. 3233, the National Commission to Investigate the January 6 Attack on the United States Capitol Complex Act, to form a bipartisan, independent commission to investigate the January 6 domestic terrorism attack on the United States Capitol and recommend changes to further protect the Capitol, the citadel of our democracy. Although the legislation failed in the Senate, the House then established the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol.

Beyond investigating the January 6th attack, the Committee held hearings and briefings on the persistent, growing threat posed by domestic terrorism movements, including the transnational nature of and convergence of such movements. Additionally, the Committee conducted oversight of efforts to combat domestic terrorism

by the Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Intelligence Community, including by ensuring the agencies' implementation of the first-ever National Strategy for Countering Domestic Terrorism.

INTELLIGENCE ENTERPRISE & INFORMATION SHARING

The Committee conducted oversight of the Department's Intelligence Enterprise and intelligence activities by meeting regularly with the Office of Intelligence and Analysis and component intelligence offices. The Committee also worked with the Government Accountability Office to examine the Federal Information Sharing Environment and the terrorism-related information sharing initiatives undertaken by its key departments and agencies. The Committee specifically looked at the Office of Intelligence and Analysis' efforts to build its intelligence, analytical, and assessment capabilities, including by conducting oversight of the newly established Domestic Terrorism Branch.

The Committee examined the Department's role in managing, distributing, and using intelligence and threat information in furtherance of its homeland security mission. For instance, on February 18, 2021, Chairman Thompson and Intelligence and Counterterrorism Subcommittee Chairwoman Slotkin sent a letter to the Acting Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis, inquiring about I&A's assessments before the January 6, 2021, attack on the U.S. Capitol. Intelligence and Counterterrorism Chairwoman Slotkin also sent a series of letters to Secretary Mayorkas, Secretary Blinken, Directory Wray, and Director Burns inquiring about information sharing between agencies and with international partners to improve counterterrorism efforts.

Regarding general management, the Committee held briefings with the Office of the Inspector General on its work relating to the politicization of intelligence within the Office of Intelligence Analysis and the office's failure to warn prior to the January 6 attack. Moreover, on June 17, 2022, Chairman Thompson, Ranking Member Katko, and Intelligence and Counterterrorism Chairwoman Slotkin and Ranking Member Pfluger sent a letter to Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis Kenneth L. Wainstein urging him to address the findings by the Office of the Inspector General and seeking information about how I&A analysts are trained. The Committee also held briefings with the Department's Office of the Chief Security Officer on its counterintelligence and insider threat programs. The Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism held an oversight hearing with Under Secretary Wainstein on December 13, 2022.

PRIVACY, CIVIL RIGHTS, AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

The Committee monitored the Department's efforts to ensure appropriate privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections in its intelligence, counterterrorism, and information-sharing programs and activities. The Committee held briefings with the Office of Inspector General regarding its investigation into allegations of violations of constitutional rights during the 2020 protests in Portland, Oregon. Moreover, on June 17, 2022, Chairman Thompson, Ranking Member Katko, and Subcommittee Chairwoman Slotkin and

Ranking Member Pfluger sent a letter to Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis Kenneth L. Wainstein inquiring about the training I&A employees and contractors receive about privacy rights, regulations, and information practices.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

The Committee conducted oversight of the United States Secret Service (USSS), including its efforts to protect the President of the United States and other executive branch officials and to investigate financial and cybercrime. Intelligence and Counterterrorism Subcommittee Chairwoman Slotkin held hearings with USSS officials to examine the agency's efforts to combat terrorist exploitation of digital technologies, including cryptocurrencies, and counter ransomware attacks. Intelligence and Counterterrorism Subcommittee Chairwoman Slotkin also introduced H.R. 7174, the "National Computer Forensics Institute Reauthorization Act of 2022," to reauthorize the National Computer Forensics Institute (NCFI), which is operated by the USSS, through 2032.

The Committee also examined the USSS's efforts to address persistent concerns about hiring practices, promotion policies, and morale, including increasing diversity in leadership positions. In addition to addressing staffing and personnel challenges, the Committee examined the USSS's role in responding to the January 6, 2021, attack and investigated the discovery of missing text messages, relevant to the attack, from the mobile devices of USSS personnel.

ONLINE EXTREMISM

In addition to examining traditional terrorism threats, the Committee highlighted emerging threats including the national security implications of terrorists' and other violent extremists' use of the internet. The Committee conducted hearings, held briefings, and convened meetings to gather information on this topic. For example, the Intelligence and Counterterrorism Subcommittee held a classified briefing and two hearings that focused on terrorist financing, one on the Department of Homeland Security's response to illicit use of virtual assets to finance terrorist activities, and one that focused on industry perspectives on such matters.

The Committee also examined the Department's role in responding to ransomware attacks, including through a field hearing in Intelligence and Counterterrorism Chairwoman Slotkin's district in East Lansing, Michigan. State government officials and representatives from CISA were able to provide resources for local entities that had been or who have the potential to be impacted by a ransomware attack.

Additionally, the Committee met regularly with social media companies and organizations that monitor extremist content, including the Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism and Tech Against Terrorism. Regular briefings from these content monitors contribute to the Committee's policymaking process to combat online extremist content while respecting free expression, civil rights, and civil liberties.

CYBERSECURITY, INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION, AND INNOVATION

CYBERSECURITY

The 117th Congress began during the Federal government's response to the SolarWinds supply chain attack, which affected nine Federal agencies and approximately 100 private sector entities. Less than six months later, a ransomware attack against Colonial Pipeline led to 5,500 miles of pipeline being shut down. These two incidents, along with other high-profile cyber incidents, shaped the Committee's approach to overseeing the Federal government's efforts to securing its own networks and supporting the security efforts of critical infrastructure owners and operators.

Toward that end, the Committee conducted thorough oversight of the Federal government's response to the SolarWinds supply chain attack and subsequent remedial measures aimed at modernizing the Federal network security programs to prevent and more rapidly detect similar incidents in the future. For instance, on February 18, 2021, the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure, and Information held a briefing with officials from CISA, including Mr. Brandon Wales, Acting Director, CISA and Mr. Eric Goldstein, then-Senior Advisor, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency. At the briefing, Members requested information about CISA's efforts to modernize its signature Federal network security programs, the National Cybersecurity Protection System and the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation Grant program. Additionally, Members engaged CISA officials about implementation of new authorities Congress provided CISA in H.R. 6395, the *National Defense Authorization Act of FY 2021*.

The Subcommittee held a Member briefing with private sector stakeholders on June 7, 2021, to evaluate the mandates of Executive Order 14028, *Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity*, which set forth the Biden Administration's ambitious approach to better securing Federal networks. Insights from this briefing informed future oversight of the implementation of the Executive Order and broader Federal network security efforts.

Additionally, the Vice Chair of the Full Committee, Representative Ritchie Torres, and the Chairwoman of the Subcommittee Yvette Clarke, wrote to CISA in January 2022 and again in June 2022 regarding implementation of multi-factor authentication at Federal agencies pursuant to Executive Order 14028.

The Committee also continued its oversight of CISA's responsibilities related to defending critical infrastructure from cyberattacks. Examining 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) and a number of new authorities Congress provided CISA in the *William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021* (Pub. L. 116–283) in the context of CISA's response to the SolarWinds supply chain compromise, the Colonial Pipeline Ransomware Attack, and other high-profile incidents, the Committee concluded that CISA required additional authorities to detect and disrupt cyber incidents earlier and prioritize investments in mitigating cyber risk.

Accordingly, Chairwoman Clarke introduced the *Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure Act of 2021*. A version of the bill was signed into law in the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022* (Pub. L. 117–103). In recognition of increased threats to industrial control systems, Chairwoman Clarke included language in the *National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022* (Pub. L. 117–81) authorizing CISA's CyberSentry program.

Continuing the Committee's oversight of CISA's efforts to address the cyber workforce challenges, June 24, 2021, Chairman Thompson, Ranking Member John Katko, Subcommittee Ranking Member Yvette Clarke, and Subcommittee Ranking Member Andrew Garbarino sent a letter to Secretary Mayorkas urging him to expedite implementation of the Cyber Talent Management System, which had been authorized seven years prior, to address longstanding cyber workforce gaps at the Department. Additionally, on July 29, 2021, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "The Cyber Talent Pipeline: Educating a Workforce to Match Today's Threats." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Kevin Nolten, Director of Academic Outreach, CYBER.ORG, Cyber Innovation Center; Tony Coulson, Ph.D., Professor and Executive Director, Cybersecurity Center Lead, National Centers of Academic Excellence in Cybersecurity Community; Mr. Ralph Ley, Department Manager, Workforce Development and Training, Infrastructure Assurance and Analysis Division, National and Homeland Security, Idaho National Laboratory; and Mr. Max Stier, President and Chief Executive Officer, Partnership for Public Service. Members engaged witnesses on the current challenges in developing a well-trained cyber workforce, what the government is currently doing to address those challenges, and what policies and resources are needed to address existing workforce gaps.

The Committee also continued its oversight of the Federal government's election security efforts. Notably, following a July 20, 2022, hearing entitled "The Changing Election Security Landscape: Threats to Election Officials and Infrastructure." Chairman Thompson, Subcommittee Chairwoman Clarke, and Vice Chair Torres wrote to Attorney General Merrick Garland in support of the Department of Justice's efforts to protect election officials from violent threats and to encourage the Administration to enhance those efforts as the 2022 elections approach.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

The Committee continued its oversight of 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. The Committee also reviewed how DHS, through CISA, works with the various critical infrastructure sectors pursuant to Presidential Policy Directive 21, *Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience* (PPD–21). Notably, following Colonial Pipeline ransomware attack, Chairman Thompson and Ranking Member Katko wrote to National Security Advisory Jake Sullivan expressing concern that the Administration deviated from PPD 21 and Presidential Policy Directive-41, United State Cyber

Incident Coordination, in designating the Department of Energy as the Federal incident response coordinator.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE

The Committee conducted 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.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

The Committee oversaw FEMA's response and recovery efforts to ensure the Agency's policies and programs were grounded in equity and that Federal resources were being used effectively. The Committee focused especially on the readiness of FEMA's workforce to respond to disasters and provide ongoing recovery support, holding two hearings on the increased workload at FEMA and actions to address burnout and increase retention.

As equity is a critical part of emergency management, the Committee met regularly with FEMA to get updates on its work to ensure equity is incorporated into preparedness, resilience, response, and recovery efforts. The Committee also met with numerous stakeholder groups and experts to discuss equity in emergency management. Moreover, the Committee held multiple hearings highlighting the importance of equity to effective emergency response. As a result of this oversight, the Committee passed *H.R. 4426, the Homeland Security for Children Act,* which was signed into law by President Biden. This legislation ensures that the needs of children are included in Federal emergency management planning.

Additionally, the Committee conducted oversight of the Department's Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office (CWMD) efforts to counter threats from chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons. Given reports of challenges CWMD originally encountered in meeting its mission and employee morale, the Committee held a hearing and briefing on CWMD's ability to meet its mission. Following this oversight, the Committee passed *H.R. 8610, the Health Security and Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Act,* which takes important steps to codify the Office of Health Security, repeal the sunset on CWMD, clarify CWMD's roles and responsibilities, ensure the Department reviews its biodefense activities and implements a biodefense strategy, and establish an advisory council for CWMD.

COVID–19

The Committee continued its oversight of the Federal response to the COVID–19 pandemic, including the role of FEMA in responding to this disaster. The Committee wrote to the COVID–19 Equity Taskforce about eliminating vaccine distribution inequities. The Committee also wrote to DHS to ensure that States were using Federal funds to distribute COVID–19 vaccines in a manner consistent with the nondiscrimination mandates established under the

Stafford Act. The Committee held a briefing on FEMA's Civil Rights Advisory Group's efforts to increase equitable vaccine distribution for underserved communities. Additionally, the Committee held a hearing assessing the status of the COVID–19 pandemic and lessons learned.

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND FIRST RESPONDERS

The Committee examined FEMA's allocation and administration of grants to State and local governments and emergency responders to prevent, prepare for, respond to, mitigate, and recover from a terrorist attack or other disasters. The Committee held two hearings, one on the Nonprofit Security Grant Program and another on state and local perspectives of DHS Preparedness Grant Programs. Furthermore, the Committee wrote to FEMA about the criteria used to score NSGP applications and ensure that at-risk nonprofits were included as recipients of the funding. The House passed *H.R. 6825, the Nonprofit Security Grant Program Improvement Act of 2022,* which would increase the authorization level for NSGP and strengthen the resources within FEMA for the program.

The Committee held hearings assessing the DHS Preparedness grants, including the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) and the State Homeland Security Program, and their impact on first responders and their communities. The Committee and passed H.R. 5615, the Homeland Security Capabilities Protection Act, which would require FEMA to submit a plan to ensure Federal support for UASI-funded homeland security capabilities.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

The Committee examined the coordination of 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). In observance of the 20th anniversary of the 9/11 terrorist attacks, the Committee held two hearings on the state of emergency communications. These hearings highlighted the need to continue improving interoperability across communications systems.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

COMMITTEE RULES

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 Chairs and Ranking Minority Members to the same extent as they apply to the Full Committee and its Chair and Ranking Minority Member.

(C) *Appointments by the Chair*.—Clause 2(d) of rule XI of the House shall govern the designation of a Vice Chair of the Full Committee.

(D) *Conferences*.—The Chair is authorized to offer a motion under clause 1 of rule XXII of the Rules of the House whenever the Chair considers it appropriate.

(E) *Committee Website*.—The Chair 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 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 Chair 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 Chair 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 Chair 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 Chair 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 Chair 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 Chairs shall set hearing and meeting dates only with the approval of the Chair 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 Chair 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 chair of a special panel shall be appointed by the Chair 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 Chair 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 Chair.

(B) *Additional Meetings*.—At the discretion of the Chair, 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 Chair.

(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 Chair.

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 Chair 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 Chair 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 Chair 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.

(C) *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 Chair 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, all be made publicly available in electronic form and posted on the official Committee website.

(D) *Briefings*.—The Chair 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.

(E) *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 Chair 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 Chair 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 Chair, except that this time limit may be extended when permitted by unanimous consent.

(C) *Postponement of Vote*.—The Chair 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 Chair. 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 Chair and the Ranking Minority Member shall first be recognized. In a subcommittee meeting or hearing, the Chair 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 Chair, 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 Chair, 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 Chair of the Committee or any Member designated by the Chair, 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 (1) 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 Chair'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 Chair 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 Chair, 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.

(D) *Protective Face Masks*.—During any covered period pursuant to section 3(s) of H. Res. 8, each individual physically present at a Committee proceeding or in Committee spaces must properly wear a protective face mask in that space.

RULE XI.—REFERRALS TO SUBCOMMITTEES.

Referral of Bills and Other Matters by the Chair.—Except for bills and other matters retained by the Chair for Full Committee consideration, each bill or other matter referred to the Full Committee shall be referred by the Chair 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 Chair.

RULE XII.—SUBPOENAS; COUNSEL.

(A) *Authorization*.—The power to authorize and issue subpoenas is delegated to the Chair 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 Chair shall notify the Ranking Minority Member prior to issuing any subpoena under such authority. To the extent practicable, the Chair 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 Chair 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 Chair 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 Chair 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 Chair may appoint, supervise, determine remuneration of and may remove shared staff that is assigned to service of the Committee. The Chair 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 Chair 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 Chair 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 Chair 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 Com-

mittee 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 Chair 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 Chair 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 Chair 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 deter-

mines 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 Chair 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 Chair 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 Chair 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 taken and such changes are not inconsistent with the Rules of the House of Representatives.

APPENDIX II

Membership Changes

On June 8, 2022, Mr. Ralph Norman of South Carolina resigned as a Member of the Committee on Homeland Security. Mrs. Mayra Flores of Texas was elected to the Committee on June 22, 2022, pursuant to H. Res. 1197. The Membership was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi, *Chairman*

SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey
J. LUIS CORREA, California
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan
EMANUEL CLEAVER, Missouri
AL GREEN, Texas
YVETTE D. CLARKE, New York
ERIC SWALWELL, California
DINA TITUS, Nevada
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
KATHLEEN RICE, New York
VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Florida
NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California
JOSH GOTTHEIMER, New Jersey
ELAINE G. LURIA, Virginia
TOM MALINOWSKI, New Jersey
RITCHIE TORRES, New York
JOHN KATKO, New York
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
MICHAEL GUEST, Mississippi
DAN BISHOP, North Carolina
JEFFERSON VAN DREW, New Jersey
MARIANNETTE MILLER-MEEKS, Iowa
DIANA HARSHBARGER, Tennessee
ANDREW S. CLYDE, Georgia
CARLOS GIMENEZ, Florida
JAKE LATURNER, Kansas
PETER MEIJER, Michigan
KAT CAMMACK, Florida
AUGUST PFLUGER, Texas
ANDREW R. GARBARINO, New York
MAYRA FLORES, Texas

SUBCOMMITTEE ON BORDER SECURITY, FACILITATION, AND OPERATIONS

NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN, California, *Chairwoman*

J. LUIS CORREA, California
EMANUEL CLEAVER, Missouri
AL GREEN, Texas
YVETTE D. CLARKE, New York
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
DAN BISHOP, North Carolina
ANDREWS S. CLYDE, Georgia
MAYRA FLORES, Texas
JOHN KATKO, New York, *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CYBERSECURITY, INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION, AND INNOVATION

YVETTE D. CLARKE, New York, *Chairwoman*

SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan
KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
RITCHIE TORRES, New York
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
ANDREW R. GARBARINO, New York
DIANA HARSHBARGER, Tennessee
ANDREWS S. CLYDE, Georgia
JAKE LATURNER, Kansas
JOHN KATKO, New York *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

VAL BUTLER DEMINGS, Florida, *Chairwoman*

SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey
AL GREEN, Texas
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi, *(ex officio)*
KAT CAMMACK, Florida
CLAY HIGGINS, Louisiana
MARIANNETTE MILLER-MEEKS, Iowa
ANDREW R. GARBARINO, New York
JOHN KATKO, New York *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERTERRORISM

ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan, *Chairwoman*

SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
ERIC SWALWELL, California
JOSH GOTTHEIMER, New Jersey
TOM MALINOWSKI, New Jersey
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
AUGUST PFLUGER, Texas
MICHAEL GUEST, Mississippi
JEFFERSON VAN DREW, New Jersey
JAKE LATURNER, Kansas
PETER MEIJER, Michigan
JOHN KATKO, New York *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT, MANAGEMENT, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

J. LUIS CORREA, California, *Chairman*

DONALD M. PAYNE, Jr., New Jersey
DINA TITUS, Nevada
RITCHIE TORRES, New York
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
PETER MEIJER, Michigan
DAN BISHOP, North Carolina
DIANA HARSHBARGER, Tennessee
JOHN KATKO, New York *(ex officio)*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND MARITIME SECURITY

BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey, *Chairwoman*

DONALD M. PAYNE, Jr., New Jersey
DINA TITUS, Nevada
JOSH GOTTHEIMER, New Jersey
ELAINE LURIA, Virginia
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi *(ex officio)*
CARLOS GIMENEZ, Florida
JEFFERSON VAN DREW, New Jersey
MARIANNETTE MILLER-MEEKS, Iowa
MAYRA FLORES, Texas
JOHN KATKO, New York *(ex officio)*

APPENDIX III

List of Public Laws

Public Law	Date Approved	Bill	Title
117–47	July 14, 2021	S. 1917★	*K–12 Cybersecurity Act of 2021*
		(H.R. 4691)	To establish a K–12 education cybersecurity initiative, and for other purposes.
117–58	August 8, 2021	H.R. 3684★ ...	*Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act*
		(H.R. 3138)	To authorize funds for Federal-aid highways, highway safety programs, and transit programs, and for other purposes.
117–81	December 27, 2021 ...	S. 1605★	*National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022*
		(H.R. 367)	To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 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.
		(H.R. 396)	
		(H.R. 473)	
		(H.R. 490)	
		(H.R. 1833)	
		(H.R. 1850)	
		(H.R. 1871)	
		(H.R. 1877)	
		(H.R. 1893)	
		(H.R. 1895)	
		(H.R. 2659)	
		(H.R. 2795)	
		(H.R. 2980)	
		(H.R. 3223)	
		(H.R. 3263)	
		(H.R. 3264)	
		(H.R. 4350)	
		(H.R. 5146)	
		(H.R. 5682)	
117–103 ..	March 3, 2022	H.R. 2471★ ...	*Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022*
		(H.R. 5440)	Making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for providing emergency assistance for the situation in Ukraine, and for other purposes.
117–113 ..	April 14, 2022	H.R. 5681	*Shadow Wolves Enhancement Act*
			To authorize the reclassification of the tactical enforcement officers (commonly known as the ''Shadow Wolves'') in the Homeland Security Investigations tactical patrol unit operating on the lands of the Tohono O'odham Nation as special agents, and for other purposes.
117–122 ..	May 12, 2022	S. 658	National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium Act of 2021
			To authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to work with cybersecurity consortia for training, and for other purposes.
117–130 ..	June 6, 2022	H.R. 4426	*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.
117–150 ..	June 21, 2022	S. 2520	State and Local Government Cybersecurity Act
		(H.R. 5960)	To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for engagements with State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, and for other purposes.

Public Law	Date Approved	Bill	Title
117–263 ..	December 23, 2022 ...	H.R. 7900★ ... (H.R. 370) (H.R. 408) (H.R. 2915) (H.R. 4089) (H.R. 4094) (H.R. 4209) (H.R. 4363) (H.R. 4476) (H.R. 5274) (H.R. 5574) (H.R. 5615) (H.R. 5658) (H.R. 6387) (H.R. 6824) (H.R. 6825) (H.R. 6868) (H.R. 7174) (H.R. 7777) (H.R. 8316) .... (H.R. 8801)	*National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023* To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense and 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.
117–322 ..	December 27, 2022 ...	S. 2991★ ..... (H.R. 6736)	*Countering Human Trafficking Act of 2021* To establish a Department of Homeland Security Center for Countering Human Trafficking, and for other purposes.

APPENDIX IV

Committee Legislative Reports

H. Rpt. 117–24
H.R. 1877
Security Screening During COVID–19 Act
To require the Transportation Security Administration to issue a plan to improve security screening procedures at airports during the COVID–19 national emergency, and for other purposes with amendment.
Filed April 30, 2021

H. Rpt. 117–25
H.R. 1893
Transportation Security Preparedness Act of 2021
To direct the Transportation Security Administration to develop a transportation security preparedness plan in the event of a communicable disease outbreak, and for other purposes. Filed April 30, 2021

H. Rpt. 117–26
H.R. 1895
Transportation Security Public Health Threat Preparedness Act of 2021
To enhance the preparedness of the Transportation Security Administration for public health threats to the transportation security system of the United States, and for other purposes.
Filed April 30, 2021

H. Rpt. 117–48
H.R. 3138
State and Local Cybersecurity Improvement Act
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize a grant program relating to the cybersecurity of State and local governments, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
Filed June 1, 2021

H. Rpt. 117–49
H.R. 3263
DHS Medical Countermeasures Act
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish in the Department of Homeland Security a medical countermeasures program, and for other purposes.
Filed June 1, 2021

H. Rpt. 117–50
H.R. 3264
Domains Critical to Homeland Security Act
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require research and development to identify and evaluate the extent to which critical domain risks within the United States supply chain pose a substantial threat to homeland security, and for other purposes,.
Filed June 1, 2021

H. Rpt. 117–85
H.R. 3243
Pipeline 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, and for other purposes, with amendments.
Filed July 13, 2021

H. Rpt. 117–119
H.R. 4089
Darren Drake Act
To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop and disseminate best practices for rental companies and dealers to report suspicious behavior to law enforcement agencies at the point of sale of a covered rental vehicle to prevent and mitigate acts of terrorism using motor vehicles, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
Filed September 14, 2021

H. Rpt. 117–120
H.R. 4611
DHS Software Supply Chain Risk Management Act of 2021
To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to issue guidance with respect to certain information and communications technology or services contracts, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
Filed September 14, 2021

H. Rpt. 117–121
H.R. 4363
DHS Contract Reporting Act of 2021
To establish a daily public reporting requirement for covered contract awards of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
Filed September 14, 2021

H. Rpt. 117–122
H.R. 4691
K 12 Cybersecurity Act of 2021
To establish a K 12 education cybersecurity initiative, and for other purposes.
Filed September 14, 2021

H. Rpt. 117–123
H.R. 4094
One-Stop Pilot Program Act of 2021
To conduct a pilot program at foreign last point of departure airports to permit passengers and their accessible property to continue on additional flights or flight segments originating in the United States without additional security re-screening, and for other purposes with an amendment.
Filed September 17, 2021

H. Rpt. 117–135
H.R. 2915
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 October 5, 2021

H. Rpt. 117–232
H.R. 5683
Department of Homeland Security Border Support Services Contracts Review Act
To direct the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security to assess contracts for covered services performed by contractor personnel along the borders of the United States, and for other purposes, with amendments.
Filed January 21, 2022

H. Rpt. 117–233
H.R. 5633
Department of Homeland Security Inspector General Transparency Act
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance transparency regarding reports conducted by the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
Filed January 21, 2022

H. Rpt. 117–239
H.R. 4476
DHS Trade and Economic Security Council Act of 2021
To establish the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Trade and Economic Security Council and the position of Assistant Secretary for Trade and Economic Security within the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
Filed February 1, 2022

H. Rpt. 117–240
H.R. 5615
Homeland Security Capabilities Preservation Act
To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a plan to make Federal assistance available to certain urban areas that previously received Urban Area Security Initiative funding to preserve homeland security capabilities, and for other purposes.
Filed February 1, 2022

H. Rpt. 117–244
H.R. 5616
DHS Basic Training Accreditation Improvement Act of 2021
To require reporting regarding accreditation of basic training programs of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, having considered the same.
Filed February 8, 2022

H. Rpt. 117–245
H.R. 5658
DHS Roles and Responsibilities Cyber Space Act
To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a report on the cybersecurity roles and responsibilities of the Federal Government, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
Filed February 11, 2022

H. Rpt. 117–246
H.R. 5681
Shadow Wolves Enhancement Act
To authorize the reclassification of the tactical enforcement officers (commonly known as the "Shadow Wolves") in the Homeland Security Investigations tactical patrol unit operating on the lands of the Tohono O'odham Nation as special agents, and for other purposes.
Filed February 11, 2022

H. Rpt. 117–310
H.R. 903
Rights for the Transportation Security Administration Workforce Act of 2021
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, with amendments.
Filed May 6, 2022

H. Rpt. 117–312
H.R. 6825
Nonprofit Security Grant Program Improvement Act of 2022
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance the funding and administration of the Nonprofit Security Grant Program of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
Filed May 6, 2022

H. Rpt. 117–322
H.R. 6873
Bombing Prevention Act of 2022
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Office for Bombing Prevention to address terrorist explosive threats, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
Filed May 13, 2022

H. Rpt. 117–323
H.R. 6868
Cybersecurity Grants for Schools Act of 2022
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for financial assistance to fund certain cybersecurity and infrastructure security education and training programs and initiatives, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
Filed May 13, 2022

H. Rpt. 117–324
H.R. 6824
President's Cup Cybersecurity Competition Act
To authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security to hold an annual cybersecurity competition relating to offensive and defensive cybersecurity disciplines, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
Filed May 13, 2022

H. Rpt. 117–337
H.R. 6827
Securing the Checkpoint Property Screening System (S CPSS) Act of 2022
To authorize appropriations to accelerate the procurement and deployment of computed tomography equipment to enhance detection capabilities for carry-on baggage, and for other purposes, without amendment.
Filed May 24, 2022

H. Rpt. 117–338
H.R. 6826
Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism Pilot Program Act of 2022
To require a pilot program on the participation of third-party logistics providers in the Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism, and for other purposes, without amendment.
Filed May 24, 2022

H. Rpt. 117–375
H.R. 5274
Prevent Exposure to Narcotics and Toxics Act of 2021
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide training for U.S. Customs and Border Protection personnel on the use of containment devices to prevent secondary exposure to fentanyl and other potentially lethal substances, and for other purposes, without amendment.
Filed June 17, 2022

H. Rpt. 117–376
H.R. 7174
National Computer Forensics Institute Reauthorization Act of 2022
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to reauthorize the National Computer Forensics Institute of the United States Secret Service, and for other purposes, with amendment.
Filed June 17, 2022

H. Rpt. 117–377
H.R. 7777
Industrial Control Systems Cybersecurity Training Act
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to establish an industrial control systems cybersecurity training initiative, and for other purposes.
Filed June 17, 2022

H. Rpt. 117–446
H.R. 7778
Department of Homeland Security Seal Protection Act of 2022
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to prohibit misuse of the Department of Homeland Security seal, and for other purposes, with amendment.
Filed July 28, 2022

H. Rpt. 117–454
H.R. 7779
DHS Restrictions on Confucius Institutes and Chinese Entities of Concern Act
To establish Department of Homeland Security funding restrictions on institutions of higher education that have a relationship with Confucius Institutes, and for other purposes, with amendment.
Filed August 19, 2022

H. Rpt. 117–473
H. Res. 1328
Resolution Requesting the President, and Directing the Secretary of Homeland Security, to Transmit to the House of Representatives Copies of All Documents in Their Possession Referring or Relating to Certain Aspects of Border Policies of the United States
Requesting the President, and directing the Secretary of Homeland Security, to transmit to the House of Representatives copies of all documents in their possession referring or relating to certain aspects of border policies of the United States, adversely Filed September 19, 2022

H. Rpt. 117–474
H. Res. 1236
Resolution of Inquiry Directing the Secretary Homeland Security to Provide Certain Documents in His Possession to the House of Representatives to the Disinformation Governance Board
Resolution of inquiry directing the Secretary of Homeland Security to provide certain documents in his possession to the House of Representatives relating to the Disinformation Governance Board, adversely.
Filed September 19, 2022

H. Rpt. 117–545
H.R. 8801
DHS Joint Taskforce Reauthorization Act of 2022
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish stronger accountability mechanisms for Joint Task Forces, and for other purposes, with amendment.
Filed October 28, 2022

H. Rpt. 117–641
H.R. 6856

Securing Air Travel Act

To reduce the number of firearms at Transportation Security Administration passenger screening checkpoints by directing the Administrator to carry out a range of activities to inform the public about restrictions regarding the carrying of firearms in sterile areas of airports and to strengthen enforcement of such restrictions and for other purposes.

Filed December 14, 2022

H. Rpt. 117–650
H.R. 8610

Health Security and Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Act

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Office of Health Security, make technical corrections to the authorization of the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office, establish a Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Advisory Committee, establish a departmental biodefense strategy, and for other purposes.

Filed December 20, 2022

APPENDIX V

Executive Communications, Memorials, and Presidential Messages

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

Executive Communication 126

February 3, 2021—A letter from the Assistant Chief Counsel for Regulations and Security Standards, Office of the Chief Counsel, Transportation Security Administration 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 February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, section 251; (110 Stat. 868).

Executive Communication 127

February 3, 2021—A letter from the Assistant Chief Counsel for Regulations and Security Standards, Office of the Chief Counsel, Transportation Security Administration Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Major final rule—Security Training for Surface Transportation Employees; Compliance Dates; Amendment [Docket No.: TSA–2015–0001] (RIN: 1652–AA55) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, section 251; (110 Stat. 868).

Executive Communication 1001

April 28, 2021—A letter from the Acting Chief Privacy Officer and Chief FOIA Officer, 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, 2020.

Executive Communication 1139

May 14, 2021—A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's legislative proposal, Jamie Zapata Federal Officers and Employees Protection Act of 2021.

Executive Communication 1261

May 19, 2021—A letter from the Assistant 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; Extension of Compliance Dates; Correcting Amendments [Docket No.: TSA–2015–0001] (RIN: 1652–AA55) received May 7, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, section 251; (110 Stat. 868).

Executive Communication 2115

September 3, 2021—A letter from the Component Regulatory Coordinator, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards: Technical Amendments [Docket No.: CISA–2021–0007] received August 17, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, section 251; (110 Stat. 868).

Executive Communication 2116

September 3, 2021—A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a legislative proposal "To repeal section 3516(f)(2) of title 31, United States Code, and for other purposes."

Executive Communication 2496

October 21, 2021—A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting three legislative proposals that, respectively, pertain to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) seal, the licensing of DHS intellectual property, and reimbursed assistance that DHS provides.

Executive Communication 3652

March 16, 2022—A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's legislative proposal, "To authorize the Joint Task Forces of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes."

Executive Communication 4646

July 13, 2022—A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Homeland Security, transmitting six legislative proposals that support the President's Fiscal Year 2023 budget for the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Executive Communication 5533

October 18, 2022—A letter from the Deputy Chief of Staff, Office of General Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's interim final rule—Procedures of the Transportation Security Oversight Board Review Panel Concerning Federal Aviation Administration Airman Certificates [Docket No.: DHS–2022–0039] (RIN: 1601–AB09) received September 9, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, section 251; (110 Stat. 868).

Executive Communication 5848

November 10, 2022—A letter from the President of the United States, transmitting a report assessing the current framework for securing the Nation's critical infrastructure and providing relevant recommendations, pursuant to R6 U.S.C. 652a(b)(3)(B); Public Law 116–283, section 9002(b)(3)(B); (134 Stat. 4770); (H. Doc. No. 117–154).

MEMORIALS

Memorial 31

May 28, 2021—Memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 3048, urging the President of the United States and the Department of Homeland Security not to transfer illegal aliens to North Dakota.

Memorial 156

May 3, 2022—Memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, relative to Senate Resolution No. 243, urging the United States government to secure its borders.

Memorial 181

June 16, 2022—Memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Tennessee relative to House Joint Resolution No. 652, supporting the secure wall on the southern border of the United States.

Memorial 208

July 13, 2022—Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, relative to House Joint Resolution No. 652, strongly supporting the completion of the secure border wall across our nation's southern border and strongly urge the United States Congress to immediately act to fund the construction of such border wall without delay.

Memorial 209

July 19, 2022—Memorial of the Senate of the State of Ohio, relative to Senate Resolution No. 243, urging the United States government to secure its borders.

PETITIONS

Petition No. 34

May 25, 2021—Petition of the Ingham County Board of Commissioners, Michigan, relative to Resolution No. 21–182, supporting the Federal for the People Act which changes campaign finance laws to reduce the influence of money in politics.

Petition No. 75

October 28, 2021—Petition of the Michigan Civil Rights Commission, Lansing, Michigan, relative to a resolution supporting the enactment of the "For the People Act of 2021."

Petition No. 86

December 13, 2021—A petition of the City of Lauderdale Lakes Commission, relative to Resolution 2021–106, condemning and opposing all illegal and inhumane treatment of persons from the country of Haiti engaging in otherwise lawful conduct to seek asylum in the United States; further entreating the President of the United States and the United States Government Agencies to cease and desist from all inhumane, illegal mass expulsions of Haitian citizens without opportunity for such in-

dividuals to exercise lawful rights to seek asylum and other humanitarian protections.

APPENDIX VI

Committee Staff

MAJORITY STAFF

Hope E. Goins, *Staff Director*
Kyle Alagood, *Counsel*
Moira Bergin, *Subcommittee Director and Counsel, Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation*
Kevin Block, *Counsel*
Lisa Canini, *Subcommittee Director, Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability*
Brittany Carr, *Subcommittee Director, Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism*
Mariah Carray, *Professional Staff*
Marcus Clark, *Security Director*
Rosaline Cohen, *Chief Counsel*
Marcus Coleman, *Professional Staff*
Adam Comis, *Communications Director*
Lydia Dennett, *Professional Staff*
Jazzmine Dowtin, *Legislative Assistant*
Aaron Greene, *Research Assistant*
Alice Hayes, *Research Assistant*
Claytrice Henderson, *Research Assistant*
Joicelynne Jackson, *Professional Staff*
Tasha Jhangiani, *Professional Staff*
Sheresh Khan, *Professional Staff*
Andrea Lee, *Director of Operations*
Alex Marston, *Subcommittee Director, Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security*
Brieana Marticorena, *Subcommittee Director, Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations*
Lauren McClain, *Subcommittee Director, Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response and Recovery*
Earvin Miers, *Scheduler*
Jessica Myers, *Deputy Press Secretary*
Alison Northrop, *Oversight Director*
Maria Oparil, *Professional Staff*
Brian Phillips Jr., *Press Secretary*
Barry Pump, *Parliamentarian*
Alicia Smith, *Counsel*
Joshua Thomas, *Professional Staff*
Cassandra Varanka, *Professional Staff*
Quristin Walker, *Executive Assistant*
Zachary Wood, *Records Clerk*

MINORITY STAFF

Kyle Klein, *Staff Director*
Diana Bergwin, *Subcommittee Director, Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response and Recovery*
Emily Burdick, *Professional Staff*
Lesley Byers, *Communications Director*
Mary Croghan, *Professional Staff*
Meagan Devlin, *Professional Staff*
Natasha Eby, *Subcommittee Director, Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations*
Katherine Fletcher, *Staff Assistant*
Eric Heighberger, *Policy Director & Subcommittee Director, Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Accountability*
Keighle Joyce, *Deputy Staff Director and Counsel*
Kathryn Maxwell, *Subcommittee Director, Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security*
Ian McDonald, *Research Assistant*
Elizabeth O'Connor, *Oversight and Investigations Counsel*
Ryan Propis, *Deputy Staff Director and General Counsel*
Adrienne Spero, *Subcommittee Director, Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism*
Elizabeth White, *Professional Staff*

SHARED COMMITTEE STAFF

Natalie Nixon, *Chief Administrative Officer*

FORMER MAJORITY STAFF

Mariana Adame, *Professional Staff*
Danniyal Ahmed, *Counsel*
Brooke Barker, *Digital Director*
Alexandra Carnes, *Subcommittee Director, Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations*
Kenyatta Collins, *Subcommittee Clerk*
David Dorfman, *Counsel*
Nzinga Dyson, *Legislative Counsel*
Aryn C. Ehlow, *Professional Staff*
Christine Godinez, *Professional Staff*
Quincy Henderson, *Legislative Assistant*
Christian M. Hollowell, *Legislative and Executive Assistant*
Jenna Hopkins, *Professional Staff*
Leon Horton, IV, *Legislative Counsel*
Naveed Jazayeri, *Professional Staff*
Camisha Johnson, *Professional Staff*
Latonia Jones, *Professional Staff*
Geremiah Lofton, *Subcommittee Clerk*
Devin Lynch, *Professional Staff*
Ethan McClelland, *Parliamentarian*
Jonathan Parnes, *Senior Investigative Counsel*
Charles Shaw, *Professional Staff*
Jack Solano, *Counsel*
Matthew Wein, *Professional Staff*
Darrin "DJ" Williams Jr., *Research Assistant*
Stephen Williams, *Professional Staff*

Joy Zieh, *Records Clerk*

FORMER MINORITY STAFF

Austin Agrella, *Subcommittee Director, Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation*
Jon Ferro, *Deputy General Counsel*
Scott Friedman, *Senior Policy Advisor*
Collin Husted, *Professional Staff*
Daniel Kroese, *Staff Director*
Andrew Lock, *Senior Professional Staff*
Mya Methe, *Digital Coordinator*
Erik Peterson, *Senior Professional Staff*
Jenni Sweat, *Press Secretary*
Emily Trapani, *Subcommittee Director, Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations*
Jennifer Tyler, *Senior Advisor*

FORMER SHARED COMMITTEE STAFF

Mariah Harding, *Clerk*

APPENDIX VII

Witnesses

—A—

ABIZAID, CHRISTINE, (Hon.), Director, National Counterterrorism Center, Office of the Director of National Intelligence
- FULL, Sept. 22, 2021, "Worldwide Threats to the Homeland: 20 Years After 9/11."
- FULL, Nov. 16, 2022, "Worldwide Threats to the Homeland."

ALLES, RANDOLPH "TEX", Acting Under Secretary for Management, Department of Homeland Security
- OMA, Sept. 30, 2021, "20 Years After 9/11: Transforming DHS to Meet the Homeland Security Mission."

ALPEROVITCH, DMITRI, Executive Chairman, Silverado Policy Accelerator
- FULL, Feb. 10, 2021, "Homeland Cybersecurity: Assessing Cyber Threats and Building Resilience."

ALTMAN, ROBERT, Battalion Chief, Ocala Fire Rescue, Ocala, Florida
- EPRR, Apr. 28, 2021, "State and Local Perspectives on DHS Preparedness Grant Programs."

AMMIRATI, BARBARA, Senior Advisor, Child Protection, Save the Children
- EPRR, Jul. 19, 2022, "Supporting Underserved Communities in Emergency Management."

ARAUJO, CLAUDIA UMAÑA, President, The Salvadoran Foundation for Economic and Social Development
- OMA, Jun. 11, 2021, "Enhancing Border Security: Addressing Corruption in Central America."

—B—

BAHRAM, NAHEED SAMADI, U.S. Country Director, Women for Afghan Women
- OMA&BSFO, Oct. 21, 2021, "Operation Allies Welcome: Examining DHS's Efforts to Resettle Vulnerable Afghans."

BAILEY, ANGELA, Chief Human Capital Officer, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- OMA, Sept. 30, 2021, "20 Years After 9/11: Transforming DHS to Meet the Homeland Security Mission."

BHEODARI, BALRAM, General Manager, Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport
- TMS, Feb. 15, 2021, "Concealed Carry-Ons: Confronting the Surge in Firearms at TSA Checkpoints."

BLOUNT, JOSEPH A., JR., President and CEO, Colonial Pipeline Company
- FULL, Jun. 9, 2021, "Cyber Threats in the Pipeline: Using Lessons from the Colonial Ransomware Attack to Defend Critical Infrastructure."

BOTTCHER, DENISE, State Director, AARP Louisiana
- EPRR, Jul. 19, 2022, "Supporting Underserved Communities in Emergency Management."

BOWLIN, PRESTON, Emergency Management Director, Marion County Sheriff's Office, Ocala, Florida
- EPRR, Jul. 19, 2022, "Supporting Underserved Communities in Emergency Management."

BRADDOCK, KURT, PhD, Assistant Professor, American University
- OMA, Jun. 14, 2022, "Reviewing DHS's Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grant Program."

BREEN, MICHAEL, President and Chief Executive Officer, Human Rights First
- OMA&BSFO, Oct. 21, 2021, "Operation Allies Welcome: Examining DHS's Efforts to Resettle Vulnerable Afghans."

BREOR, SCOTT, Associate Director of Security Programs, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- OMA, Sep. 22, 2022, "Federal Building Security: Examining the Risk Assessment Process."

BROWN, BILLY BOB, JR., Executive Assistant Director, Emergency Communications, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- EPRR, Nov. 2, 2021, "20 Years After 9/11: Examining Emergency Communications."

BROWN, CURTIS, State Coordinator and Co-Founder, Virginia Department of Emergency Management, Commonwealth of Virginia, *testifying on behalf of the Virginia Department of Emergency Management and Institute for Diversity and Inclusion in Emergency Management*
- EPRR, Jun. 8, 2021, "Examining Climate Change: A Threat to the Homeland."

BURKE, KAREN, Federal Security Director, Nevada, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- FULL, May 24, 2022, "Examining DHS' Efforts to Improve Processing for International Visitors."

BUSHAR, RONALD, Vice President and Government CTO, FireEye Mandiant
- CIPI, Sept. 1, 2021, "Stakeholder Perspectives on the Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure Act of 2021."

—C—

CAGAN, STEVE, Assistant Director, Countering Transnational Organized Crime, Homeland Security Investigations, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- BSFO, May 18, 2022, "Examining DHS's Efforts to Combat the Opioid Epidemic."

CARMAKAL, CHARLES, Senior Vice President for Strategic Services & CTO, FireEye
- FULL, Jun. 9, 2021, "Cyber Threats in the Pipeline: Using Lessons from the Colonial Ransomware Attack to Defend Critical Infrastructure."

CASARETTI, JOHN, President, Air Marshal Association
- TMS, Nov. 16, 2021 "On the Frontlines in Turbulent Times: Workforce Perspectives on the State of Transportation Security."

CHANEY, JOI, Senior Vice President for Policy & Advocacy Executive Director, Washington Bureau National Urban League

- TMS, May 4, 2021, "Twenty Years of Workforce Challenges: The Need for H.R. 903, the Rights for the TSA Workforce Act of 2021."

CHISHOLM, JOHN T. (Hon.), District Attorney, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin
- IC, Mar. 24, 2021, "State and Local Responses to Domestic Terrorism: The Attack on the U.S. Capitol and Beyond."

CHRISTENSON, DAN, Senior Director, Government Affairs, PepsiCo, Inc.
- OMA, Feb. 17, 2022, "Call to Action: Private Sector Investment in the Northern Triangle and its Impact on Homeland Security."

CILLUFFO, FRANK J., Director of the McCrary Institute, Auburn University
- FULL, Jul. 15, 2021, "Securing the Homeland: Reforming DHS to Meet Today's Threats."

CLARK, LAURA, Chief Information Officer, Department of Technology, Management, and Budget, State of Michigan
- IC, Jun. 28, 2022, "Combating Ransomware: From Our Small Towns in Michigan to DC."

CLENDENIN, SCOTT W., Rear Adm. USCG, Assistant Commandant for Response Policy, United States Coast Guard, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- OMA&BSFO, Mar. 31, 2022, "Assessing the Department of Homeland Security's Efforts to Counter Unmanned Aircraft Systems."

CLINE, RICHARD K., Principal Deputy Director, Federal Protective Service, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- OMA, Sep. 22, 2022, "Federal Building Security: Examining the Risk Assessment Process."

CLOWERS, A. NICOLE, Managing Director of the Healthcare Team, U.S. Government Accountability Office
- FULL, Feb. 24, 2021, "Confronting the Coronavirus: Perspectives on the COVID–19 Pandemic One Year Later."

COHEN, JOHN, Counterterrorism Coordinator, Assistant Secretary for Counterterrorism and Threat Prevention, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- IC, Apr. 29, 2021, "Racially and Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremism: The Transnational Threat."

COGSWELL, PATRICIA F. S., Strategic Advisor, Guidehouse, *Former Deputy Administrator, Transportation Security Administration*
- CIPI&TMS, Oct. 26, 2021, "Transportation Cybersecurity: Protecting Planes, Trains, and Pipelines from Cyber Threats."

CONDON, JOHN A., Assistant Director, International Operations, Homeland Security Investigations, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- OMA, Jul. 28, 2021, "DHS's Efforts to Disrupt Transnational Criminal Organizations in Central America."

CONNER, ABRÉ, Director, Center for Environmental and Climate Justice Strategy, NAACP
- FULL, Sep. 21, 2022, "Critical Infrastructure Preparedness and Resilience: A Focus on Water."

CONNOR, CHRISTOPHER J., President and Chief Executive Officer, American Association of Port Authorities
- BSFO, Jan. 19, 2022, "Assessing the State of America's Seaports."

CORDERO, CARRIE, Senior Fellow and General Counsel, Center for a New American Security
- FULL, Jul. 15, 2021, "Securing the Homeland: Reforming DHS to Meet Today's Threats."

COULSON, TONY, PHD, Professor and Executive Director, Cybersecurity Center Lead, National Centers of Academic Excellence in Cybersecurity Community

- CIPI, Jul. 29, 2021, "The Cyber Talent Pipeline: Educating a Workforce to Match Today's Threats."

CRISWELL, DEANNE B., Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- FULL, Jun. 29, 2021, "Examining FEMA's Readiness to Meet its Mission."
- EPRR, Jun. 14, 2022, "Investing in the Future: A Review of the Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request for the Federal Emergency Management Agency."

CUFFARI, JOSEPH V. (Hon.), Inspector General, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- FULL, Apr. 21, 2021, "Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security's Office of Inspector General."

CURRIE, CHRIS P., Director, Homeland Security and Justice Team, U.S. Government Accountability Office
- FULL, Apr. 21, 2021, "Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security's Office of Inspector General."
- EPRR, Jul. 16, 2021, "Examining the U.S. Department of Homeland Security Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office."
- OMA, Sept. 30, 2021, "20 Years After 9/11: Transforming DHS to Meet the Homeland Security Mission."
- FULL, Oct. 27, 2021, "Ensuring Equity in Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery."
- EPRR&OMA, Jan. 20, 2022, "FEMA: Building a Workforce Prepared and Ready to Respond."
- EPRR, May 17, 2022, "Creating a More Resilient Nation: Stakeholder Perspectives."

CUTIÉ, RALPH, Director and Chief Executive Officer, Miami International Airport
- TMS, Feb. 15, 2021, "Concealed Carry-Ons: Confronting the Surge in Firearms at TSA Checkpoints."

CYTRON-WALKER, CHARLIE, Rabbi, Congregation Beth Israel, Colleyville, Texas
- EPRR& IC, Feb. 8, 2022, "The Nonprofit Security Grant Program and Protecting Houses of Worship: A View from the American Jewish Community."

—D—

DANIEL, MICHAEL, President and Chief Executive Officer, Cyber Threat Alliance
- FULL, Feb. 10, 2021, "Homeland Cybersecurity: Assessing Cyber Threats and Building Resilience."

DANNELS, MARK (Hon.), Sheriff, Cochise County, Arizona
- BSFO, Apr. 6, 2022, "Examining Title 42 and the Need to Restore Asylum at the Border."

DAVIS, JOHN (Maj. Gen., Ret. U.S. Army), Vice President, Public Sector, Palo Alto Networks
- CIPI, May 5, 2021, "Responding to Ransomware: Exploring Policy Solutions to a Cybersecurity Crisis."

DELACRUZ, ART, Chief Executive Officer, Team Rubicon
- OMA & BSFO, Oct. 21, 2021, "Operation Allies Welcome: Examining DHS's Efforts to Resettle Vulnerable Afghans."

DELOACH, H. D. (Hon.), Sheriff, Putnam County Sheriff's Office
- EPRR, Oct. 7, 2021, "20 Years After 9/11: Examining Emergency Communications."

DENBOW, KIMBERLY, Managing Director of Security and Operations, American Gas Association
- CIPI, Sept. 1, 2021, "Stakeholder Perspectives on the Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure Act of 2021."

DERUSHA, CHRISTOPHER, Deputy National Cyber Director for Federal Cybersecurity, Office of the National Cyber Director and

Federal Chief Information Security Officer, Office of Management and Budget, The White House
• CIPI, May 17, 2022, "Securing the DotGov: Examining Efforts to Strengthen Federal Network Cybersecurity."
DICKERSON, SCOTT, Executive Director, Maritime Transportation System Information Sharing and Analysis Center
• CIPI & TMS, Oct. 26, 2021, "Transportation Cybersecurity: Protecting Planes, Trains, and Pipelines from Cyber Threats."
DOBITSCH, STEPHANIE, Deputy Under Secretary, Office of Intelligence and Analysis, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
• IC, Jul. 23, 2021, "Terrorism and Digital Financing: How Technology is Changing the Threat."
DUEHOLM, KATHERINE D., Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, U.S. Department of State
• BSFO, Jun. 10, 2021, "Unaccompanied Children at the Border: Federal Response and the Way Forward."
DUNLAP, GEORGE (Hon.), Chairman, Board of County Commissioners, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, *Testifying on behalf of the National Association of Counties*
• EPRR, May 17, 2022, "Creating a More Resilient Nation: Stakeholder Perspectives."

—E—

EASTERLY, JEN (Hon.), Director, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
• FULL, Nov. 3, 2021, "Evolving the U.S. Approach to Cybersecurity: Raising the Bar Today to Meet the Threats of Tomorrow."
EISERT, JOHN, Assistant Director of Investigative Programs, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
• IC, Jul. 23, 2021, "Terrorism and Digital Financing: How Technology is Changing the Threat."
ELLIS, JAMES C., Detective First Lieutenant, Commander, Michigan Cyber Command Center, Michigan State Police
• IC, Jun. 28, 2022, "Combating Ransomware: From Our Small Towns in Michigan to DC."
EZIKE, NGOZI O., Director, Illinois Department of Public Health
• FULL, Feb. 24, 2021, "Confronting the Coronavirus: Perspectives on the COVID–19 Pandemic One Year Later."

—F—

FAGAN, LINDA L. (Adm.), Commandant, United States Coast Guard
• TMS, Jul. 14, 2022, "Taking the Helm: The Commandant's Vision for the U.S. Coast Guard."
FORD, AARON D. (Hon.), Attorney General, State of Nevada
• IC, Mar. 24, 2021, "State and Local Responses to Domestic Terrorism: The Attack on the U.S. Capitol and Beyond."
FINGERHUT, ERIC (Hon.), President and CEO, The Jewish Federations of North America
• EPRR & IC, Feb. 8, 2022, "The Nonprofit Security Grant Program and Protecting Houses of Worship: A View from the American Jewish Community."
FLORES, PETE, Executive Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations, Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
• BSFO, May 18, 2022, "Examining DHS's Efforts to Combat the Opioid Epidemic."

FUGATE, CRAIG (Hon.), Senior Advisor, Blue Dot Strategies, *Former Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency*
- EPRR&OMA, Jan. 20, 2022, "FEMA: Building a Workforce Prepared and Ready to Respond."
- FULL, Sep. 21, 2022, "Critical Infrastructure Preparedness and Resilience: A Focus on Water."

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GADIS, DAVID L., CEO and General Manager, District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority
- FULL, Sep. 21, 2022, "Critical Infrastructure Preparedness and Resilience: A Focus on Water."

GAMBLER, REBECCA, Director, Homeland Security and Justice, U.S. Government Accountability Office
- BSFO, Jul. 27, 2022, "Assessing CBP's Use of Facial Recognition Technology."

GARCIA, ROBERT (Hon.), Mayor, City of Long Beach, California
- BSFO, Apr. 27, 2021, "Unaccompanied Children at the Border: Stakeholder Perspectives on the Way Forward."

GIPSON, VERGLE, Senior Advisor, Cybercore Integration Center, Idaho National Laboratory, U.S. Department of Energy
- CIPI, September 15, 2022, "Building on our Baseline: Securing Industrial Control Systems Against Cyberattacks."

GODFREY, JOHN T., Acting Coordinator for Counterterrorism, Acting Special Envoy for the Global Coalition to defeat ISIS, U.S. Department of State
- IC, Apr. 29, 2021, "Racially and Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremism: The Transnational Threat."

GOLDSTEIN, ERIC, Executive Assistant Director for Cybersecurity, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- CIPI&TMS, Jun. 15, 2021, "Cyber Threats in the Pipeline: Lessons from the Federal Response to the Colonial Pipeline Ransomware Attack."
- CIPI, Apr. 6, 2022, "Mobilizing our Cyber Defenses: Maturing Public-Private Partnerships to Secure U.S. Critical Infrastructure."
- CIPI, May 17, 2022, "Securing the DotGov: Examining Efforts to Strengthen Federal Network Cybersecurity."
- CIPI, September 15, 2022, "Building on our Baseline: Securing Industrial Control Systems Against Cyberattacks."

GORDON, SUSAN (Hon.), Private Citizen, *Former Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence, Office of the Director of National Intelligence*
- FULL, Feb. 10, 2021, "Homeland Cybersecurity: Assessing Cyber Threats and Building Resilience."

GOULD, AUSTIN, Acting Executive Assistant Administrator for Requirements and Capabilities Analysis, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- OMA&BSFO, Mar. 31, 2022, "Assessing the Department of Homeland Security's Efforts to Counter Unmanned Aircraft Systems."

GOULET, DENIS, Commissioner, Department of Information Technology, Chief Information Officer, New Hampshire, *Testifying on behalf of the National Association of State Chief Information Officers*
- CIPI, May 5, 2021, "Responding to Ransomware: Exploring Policy Solutions to a Cybersecurity Crisis."

GREEN, RON, Executive Vice President and Chief Security Officer, Mastercard International Incorporated
- CIPI, Jun. 22, 2022, "Securing the Future: Harnessing the Potential of Emerging Technologies while Mitigating Security Risks."

GREENBLATT, JONATHAN, Chief Executive Officer, Anti-Defamation League
- FULL, Feb. 4, 2021, "Examining the Domestic Terrorism Threat in the Wake of the Attack on the U.S. Capitol."
- FULL, Feb. 2, 2022, "Dynamic Terrorism Landscape and What it Means for America."

—H—

HARTMAN, MATT, Deputy Executive Assistant Director, Cybersecurity, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- IC, Jun. 28, 2022, "Combating Ransomware: From Our Small Towns in Michigan to DC."

HILL, ALICE, David M. Rubenstein Senior Fellow for Energy and Environment, *testifying on behalf of the Council on Foreign Relations*
- EPRR, Jun. 8, 2021, "Examining Climate Change: A Threat to the Homeland."

HINKLEY, STEVE (Hon.), Sheriff, Calhoun County, Michigan
- OMA, May 6, 2021, "Stakeholder Perspectives on Addressing Migration Push Factors."

HOGSETT, HEATHER, Senior Vice President, Technology & Risk Strategy for BITS, Bank Policy Institute
- CIPI, Sept. 1, 2021, "Stakeholder Perspectives on the Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure Act of 2021."

HOOKS, ERIK A., Deputy Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- EPRR, Mar. 1, 2022, "FEMA: Building a Workforce Prepared and Ready to Respond Part 2."

HOWARD, ELIZABETH, Senior Counsel, Brennan Center for Justice
- FULL, Jul. 20, 2022, "The Changing Election Security Landscape: Threats to Election Officials and Infrastructure."

HUDSON, THOMAS K., President, Jackson State University
- FULL, Mar. 17, 2021, "The Targeting of Black Institutions: From Church Violence to University Bomb Threats."

HUFFMAN, BENJAMINE "CARRY", Executive Assistant Commissioner, Enterprise Services, Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- BSFO, Jun. 10, 2021, "Unaccompanied Children at the Border: Federal Response and the Way Forward."
- BSFO, Mar. 2, 2022, "Examining the Court-Ordered Reimplementation of the Remain in Mexico Policy." Panel 1

—I—

IGE, DAVID Y. (Hon.), Governor, State of Hawaii, *Testifying on behalf of the National Governors Association*
- EPRR, Apr. 28, 2021, "State and Local Perspectives on DHS Preparedness Grant Programs."

INGLIS, CHRIS (Hon.), National Cyber Director, Executive Office of the President of the United States
- FULL, Nov. 3, 2021, "Evolving the U.S. Approach to Cybersecurity: Raising the Bar Today to Meet the Threats of Tomorrow."

—J—

JENKINS, BRIAN MICHAEL, Senior Advisor to the RAND President, The RAND Corporation
- FULL, Feb. 4, 2021, "Examining the Domestic Terrorism Threat in the Wake of the Attack on the U.S. Capitol."

JOHNSON, ANTWANE V., Director, Integrated Public Alert and Warning System, National Community Programs, Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- EPRR, Nov. 2, 2021, "20 Years After 9/11: Examining Emergency Communications."

JOSEPH, JAMES, Vice President for Response, Tidal Basin
- FULL, Oct. 27, 2021, "Ensuring Equity in Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery."

—K—

KAHANGAMA, IRANGA, Assistant Secretary, Cyber, Infrastructure, Risk, Resilience, Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- IC, Jun. 28, 2022, "Combating Ransomware: From Our Small Towns in Michigan to DC."

KELENSKE, CHRIS (Lt. Col.), Commander, Michigan State Police
- OMA, Jun. 14, 2022, "Reviewing DHS's Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grant Program."

KELLEY, EVERETT, PHD, National President, American Federation of Government Employees
- TMS, May 4, 2021, "Twenty Years of Workforce Challenges: The Need for H.R. 903, the Rights for the TSA Workforce Act of 2021."
- TMS, Nov. 16, 2021 "On the Frontlines in Turbulent Times: Workforce Perspectives on the State of Transportation Security."

KELLEY, NEAL, Chair, Committee for Safe and Secure Elections, *Former Registrar of Voters, Orange County, California*
- FULL, Jul. 20, 2022, "The Changing Election Security Landscape: Threats to Election Officials and Infrastructure."

KHAN, HUMERA, President and Founder, Muflehun
- OMA, Jun. 14, 2022, "Reviewing DHS's Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grant Program."

KIM, PAUL, Deputy District Attorney, Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office
- OMA, Jun. 14, 2022, "Reviewing DHS's Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grant Program."

KIZUKA, KENNJI, Associate Director, Research and Analysis for Refugee Protection, Human Rights First
- BSFO, Apr. 6, 2022, "Examining Title 42 and the Need to Restore Asylum at the Border."

KNAKE, ROBERT K., Deputy National Cyber Director for Strategy and Budget, Principal Deputy National Cyber Director (acting), Office of the National Cyber Director, The White House
- CIPI, Apr. 6, 2022, "Mobilizing our Cyber Defenses: Maturing Public-Private Partnerships to Secure U.S. Critical Infrastructure."

KONIKOV, YOSEF, Rabbi, Chabad of South Orlando
- EPRR& IC, Feb. 8, 2022, "The Nonprofit Security Grant Program and Protecting Houses of Worship: A View from the American Jewish Community."

KOTHANEK, JOHN, Vice President, Global Intelligence, Coinbase Inc.
- IC, Jun. 9, 2022, "Terrorism and Cryptocurrency: Industry Perspectives."

KREBS, CHRISTOPHER C. (Hon.), Private Citizen, *Former Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security*
- FULL, Feb. 10, 2021, "Homeland Cybersecurity: Assessing Cyber Threats and Building Resilience."
- CIPI, May 5, 2021, "Responding to Ransomware: Exploring Policy Solutions to a Cybersecurity Crisis."

—L—

LANGAN, TIMOTHY, Assistant Director, Counterterrorism Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation
- IC, Jun. 15, 2022, "Current Status of ISIS and al Qaeda."

LAJOYE, DARBY, Executive Assistant Administrator for Security Operations, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- TMS, Jul. 20, 2021, "Taking to the Skies: Examining TSA's Strategy for Addressing Increased Summer Travel."

LANGAN, TIMOTHY, Assistant Director, Counterterrorism Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation
- IC, Jun. 15, 2022, "Current Status of ISIS and al Qaeda."

LAROSE, FRANK, Secretary of State, State of Ohio
- FULL, Jul. 20, 2022, "The Changing Election Security Landscape: Threats to Election Officials and Infrastructure."

LATHAM, CATINA B., Acting Director, Physical Infrastructure, U.S. Government Accountability Office
- OMA, Sep. 22, 2022, "Federal Building Security: Examining the Risk Assessment Process."

LEAMAN, J. WELBY, Senior Director, Global Government & Multilateral Affairs, Walmart, Inc.
- OMA, Jun. 11, 2021, "Enhancing Border Security: Addressing Corruption in Central America."

LECHLEITNER, PATRICK J., Acting Executive, Associate Director, Homeland Security Investigations, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- BSFO, Jun. 10, 2021, "Unaccompanied Children at the Border: Federal Response and the Way Forward."

LEVIN, JONATHAN, Co-Founder & Chief Strategy Officer, Chainalysis Inc.
- IC, Jun. 9, 2022, "Terrorism and Cryptocurrency: Industry Perspectives."

LEY, RALPH, Department Manager, Workforce Development and Training, Infrastructure Assurance & Analysis Division, National & Homeland Security, Idaho National Laboratory
- CIPI, Jul. 29, 2021, "The Cyber Talent Pipeline: Educating a Workforce to Match Today's Threats."

LOHN, ANDREW PHD, Senior Fellow, Center for Security and Emerging Technology, Georgetown University
- CIPI, Jun. 22, 2022, "Securing the Future: Harnessing the Potential of Emerging Technologies while Mitigating Security Risks."

LOMBARD, CHRIS, Deputy Chief, Seattle Fire Department, *testifying on behalf of the International Association of Fire Chiefs*
- EPRR, Oct. 7, 2021, "20 Years After 9/11: Examining Emergency Communications."

LOY, J. M., (Hon.) Private Citizen, *Former Administrator, Transportation Security Administration*
- FULL, Sept. 29, 2021, "20 Years After 9/11: The State of the Transportation Security Administration."

—M—

MAIER, MEL, Captain, Oakland County Sheriff's Office
- EPRR, Oct. 7, 2021, "20 Years After 9/11: Examining Emergency Communications."

MANDIA, KEVIN, Chief Executive Officer, FireEye, Inc.
- Joint Hearing with the Committee on Oversight and Reform, Feb. 26, 2021, "Weathering the Storm: The Role of Private Tech in the SolarWinds Breach and the Ongoing Campaign."

MANNING, ERIC S.C. (Rev.), Senior Pastor, Mother Emanuel AME Church
- FULL, Mar. 17, 2022, "The Targeting of Black Institutions: From Church Violence to University Bomb Threats."

MAPLES, JARED M., Director, Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness, State of New Jersey
- EPRR, Apr. 28, 2021, "State and Local Perspectives on DHS Preparedness Grant Programs."

MARCOS, ROBIN DUNN, Senior Director, Resettlement, Asylum, and Integration, International Rescue Committee
- OMA & BSFO, Oct. 21, 2021, "Operation Allies Welcome: Examining DHS's Efforts to Resettle Vulnerable Afghans."

MARTEL, CARLOS, Director of Field Operations, Los Angeles Field Office, Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- FULL, May 24, 2022, "Examining DHS' Efforts to Improve Processing for International Visitors."

MASTERS, MICHAEL, National Director and CEO, Secure Communications Network
- EPRR & IC, Feb. 8, 2022, "The Nonprofit Security Grant Program and Protecting Houses of Worship: A View from the American Jewish Community."

MASTERSON, MATTHEW, Private Citizen, *Former Senior Cybersecurity Advisor at the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, Department of Homeland Security*
- CIPI, Jan. 20, 2022, "Securing Democracy: Protecting Against Threats to Election Infrastructure and Voter Confidence."

MAYER, ROBERT, Senior Vice President for Cybersecurity, USTelecom
- CIPI, Sept. 1, 2021, "Stakeholder Perspectives on the Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure Act of 2021."

MAYORKAS, ALEJANDRO N. (Hon.), Secretary of Homeland Security, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- FULL, Mar. 17, 2021, "The Way Forward on Homeland Security."
- FULL, Jun. 17, 2021, "A Review of the Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request for the Department of Homeland Security."
- FULL, Sept. 22, 2021, "Worldwide Threats to the Homeland: 20 Years After 9/11."
- FULL, Apr. 27, 2022, "A Review of the Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request for the Department of Homeland Security."
- FULL, Nov. 16, 2022, "Worldwide Threats to the Homeland."

MCMAHON, RYAN J., II, County Executive, Onondaga County, Syracuse, New York
- FULL, Feb. 24, 2021, "Confronting the Coronavirus: Perspectives on the COVID–19 Pandemic One Year Later."

MENDRALA, EMILY, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Western Hemisphere Affairs, U.S. Department of State
- BSFO, Mar. 2, 2022, "Examining the Court-Ordered Reimplementation of the Remain in Mexico Policy." Panel 1

MEYERS, ADAM, Senior Vice President for Intelligence, CrowdStike
- FULL, Apr. 5, 2022, "Mobilizing our Cyber Defenses: Securing Critical Infrastructure Against Russian Cyber Threats."

MICHELINI, DENNIS, Deputy Executive Assistant Commissioner for Air and Marine Operations, Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- OMA&BSFO, Mar. 31, 2022, "Assessing the Department of Homeland Security's Efforts to Counter Unmanned Aircraft Systems."

MILLER, JOHN, Senior Vice President of Policy and General Counsel, Information Technology Industry Council
- CIPI, Sept. 1, 2021, "Stakeholder Perspectives on the Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure Act of 2021."

MILLER-IDRISS, CYNTHIA, PHD, Professor, American University
- FULL, Feb. 2, 2022, "Dynamic Terrorism Landscape and What it Means for America."

MORLEY, KEVIN M., PHD, Manager, Federal Relations, American Water Works Association
- FULL, Apr. 5, 2022, "Mobilizing our Cyber Defenses: Securing Critical Infrastructure Against Russian Cyber Threats."

MULLIGAN, KATRINA, Acting Vice President for National Security and International Policy, Center for American Progress
- FULL, Jul. 15, 2021, "Securing the Homeland: Reforming DHS to Meet Today's Threats."

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NEAL, JEFFREY, Principal and Founder Chief HRO, LLC
- TMS, May 4, 2021, "Twenty Years of Workforce Challenges: The Need for H.R. 903, the Rights for the TSA Workforce Act of 2021."

NEFFENGER, PETER, (Hon.), Private Citizen, *Former Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security*
- FULL, Sept. 29, 2021, "20 Years After 9/11: The State of the Transportation Security Administration."

NELSON, JANAI, President and Director—Counsel, NAACP Legal Defense Fund
- FULL, Mar. 17, 2022, "The Targeting of Black Institutions: From Church Violence to University Bomb Threats."

NELSON, SARA, International President, Association of Flight Attendants—CWA, AFL–CIO
- TMS, Nov. 16, 2021 "On the Frontlines in Turbulent Times: Workforce Perspectives on the State of Transportation Security."

NESSEL, DANA (Hon.), Attorney General, State of Michigan
- IC, Mar. 24, 2021, "State and Local Responses to Domestic Terrorism: The Attack on the U.S. Capitol and Beyond."

NEUMANN, ELIZABETH, Founder and Managing Director, Neu Summit Strategies, *Former Assistant Secretary for Counterterrorism and Threat Prevention, U.S. Department of Homeland Security*
- FULL, Feb. 4, 2021, "Examining the Domestic Terrorism Threat in the Wake of the Attack on the U.S. Capitol."

NOLTEN, KEVIN, Director of Academic Outreach, CYBER.ORG, Cyber Innovation Center
- CIPI, Jul. 29, 2021, "The Cyber Talent Pipeline: Educating a Workforce to Match Today's Threats."

NUÑEZ-NETO, BLAS, Acting Assistant Secretary, Border and Immigration Policy, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- BSFO, Mar. 2, 2022, "Examining the Court-Ordered Reimplementation of the Remain in Mexico Policy." Panel 1

NYE, BILL, Science Educator and CEO, *testifying on behalf of the Planetary Society*
- EPRR, Jun. 8, 2021, "Examining Climate Change: A Threat to the Homeland."

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O'CONNELL, JOHN, III, Senior Vice President, National Rural Water Association
- FULL, Sep. 21, 2022, "Critical Infrastructure Preparedness and Resilience: A Focus on Water."

O'NEIL, SHANNON, Vice President, Deputy Director of Studies, Nelson and David Rockefeller Senior Fellow for Latin America Studies, Council on Foreign Relations
- OMA, May 6, 2021, "Stakeholder Perspectives on Addressing Migration Push Factors."
- OMA, Jun. 11, 2021, "Enhancing Border Security: Addressing Corruption in Central America."

ONDOCIN, MICHAEL, Executive Assistant Administrator for Law Enforcement/Federal Air Marshal Service, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- TMS, Jul. 20, 2021, "Taking to the Skies: Examining TSA's Strategy for Addressing Increased Summer Travel."

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PARKINSON, EDWARD, Chief Executive Officer, First Responder Network Authority, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce
- EPRR, Nov. 2, 2021, "20 Years After 9/11: Examining Emergency Communications."

PEEK, LORI, PHD, Director, Natural Hazards Center, Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Colorado, Boulder
- FULL, Oct. 27, 2021, "Ensuring Equity in Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery."

PEKOSKE, DAVID, (Hon.), Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- FULL, Sept. 29, 2021, "20 Years After 9/11: The State of the Transportation Security Administration."
- TMS, May 26, 2022, "The State of the Transportation Security Administration."

PISTOLE, JOHN, (Hon.) President, Anderson University, *Former Administrator, Transportation Security Administration*
- FULL, Sept. 29, 2021, "20 Years After 9/11: The State of the Transportation Security Administration."

PODKUL, JENNIFER, Vice President for Policy and Advocacy, Kids in Need of Defense (KIND)
- BSFO, Apr. 27, 2021, "Unaccompanied Children at the Border: Stakeholder Perspectives on the Way Forward."

PROCTOR, SONYA, Assistant Administrator for Surface Operations, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- CIPI&TMS, Jun. 15, 2021, "Cyber Threats in the Pipeline: Lessons from the Federal Response to the Colonial Pipeline Ransomware Attack."

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RAMACHANDRAN, GOWRI, Senior Counsel, Democracy, Brennan Center for Justice, NYU School of Law

- CIPI, Jan. 20, 2022, "Securing Democracy: Protecting Against Threats to Election Infrastructure and Voter Confidence."

RAMAKRISHNA, SUDHAKAR, President and Chief Executive Officer, SolarWinds Corporation
- Joint Hearing with the Committee on Oversight and Reform, Feb. 26, 2021, "Weathering the Storm: The Role of Private Tech in the SolarWinds Breach and the Ongoing Campaign."

RASICOT, GARY, Acting Assistant Secretary, Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- EPRR, Jul. 16, 2021, "Examining the U.S. Department of Homeland Security Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office."

RASMUSSEN, NICHOLAS J. (Hon.), Executive Director, Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism
- FULL, Feb. 2, 2022, "Dynamic Terrorism Landscape and What it Means for America."

REGAN, GREG, President, Transportation Trades Department, AFL CIO
- TMS, Feb. 15, 2021, "Concealed Carry-Ons: Confronting the Surge in Firearms at TSA Checkpoints."

REICHLIN-MELNICK, AARON, Senior Policy Counsel, American Immigration Council
- BSFO, Apr. 27, 2021, "Unaccompanied Children at the Border: Stakeholder Perspectives on the Way Forward."
- BSFO, Apr. 6, 2022, "Examining Title 42 and the Need to Restore Asylum at the Border."

RESTREPO, DAN, Senior Fellow, Center for American Progress
- OMA, May 6, 2021, "Stakeholder Perspectives on Addressing Migration Push Factors."

REARDON, ANTHONY, National President National Treasury Employees Union
- BSFO, Jan. 19, 2022, "Assessing the State of America's Seaports."

RICHARDS, ADAM, M.D., PHD, M.P.H., D.T.M.&H., Associate Professor of Global Health and Medicine, Milken Institute of Public Health, the George Washington University, testifying on behalf of Physicians for Human Rights
- BSFO, Apr. 6, 2022, "Examining Title 42 and the Need to Restore Asylum at the Border."

RICHARDS, ANTOINE B., Chief of Staff, Institute for Diversity and Inclusion in Emergency Management
- EPRR, Jul. 19, 2022, "Supporting Underserved Communities in Emergency Management."

RIES, LORA, Director of the Center for Technology Policy and Senior Research Fellow for Homeland Security, The Heritage Foundation
- BSFO, Apr. 27, 2021, "Unaccompanied Children at the Border: Stakeholder Perspectives on the Way Forward."

RIVAS, MARIA NELLY, Vice President of Government Relations for Latin America, Cargill
- OMA, Feb. 17, 2022, "Call to Action: Private Sector Investment in the Northern Triangle and its Impact on Homeland Security."

ROBINSON, CHARLES W., Public Sector Leader, Quantum Computing, IBM
- CIPI, Jun. 22, 2022, "Securing the Future: Harnessing the Potential of Emerging Technologies while Mitigating Security Risks."

RODRIGUEZ, CHRISTOPHER, PHD, Director, Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency, District of Columbia
- FULL, Feb. 4, 2021, "Examining the Domestic Terrorism Threat in the Wake of the Attack on the U.S. Capitol."
- EPRR, Oct. 7, 2021, "20 Years After 9/11: Examining Emergency Communications."

ROEMER, TIM, Director, Arizona Department of Homeland Security
- BSFO, Mar. 2, 2022, "Examining the Court-Ordered Reimplementation of the Remain in Mexico Policy." Panel 2

ROGGIO, BILL, Senior Fellow, Foundation for Defense of Democracies
- FULL, Feb. 2, 2022, "Dynamic Terrorism Landscape and What it Means for America."

ROLÓN, ORLANDO, Chief of Police, Orlando Police Department, Orlando, Florida, Testifying on behalf of the Major Cities Chiefs Association
- EPRR, Apr. 28, 2021, "State and Local Perspectives on DHS Preparedness Grant Programs."
- EPRR, May 17, 2022, "Creating a More Resilient Nation: Stakeholder Perspectives."

ROMINE, CHARLES H., PHD, Director, Information Technology Laboratory, National Institute of Standards and Technology
- CIPI, May 17, 2022, "Securing the DotGov: Examining Efforts to Strengthen Federal Network Cybersecurity."

ROONEY, MATTHEW, Managing Director, Bush Institute-SMU Economic Growth Institute, George W. Bush Institute
- OMA, Jun. 11, 2021, "Enhancing Border Security: Addressing Corruption in Central America."

ROSENBERG, EZRA, Co-Director, Voting Rights Project, Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law
- CIPI, Jan. 20, 2022, "Securing Democracy: Protecting Against Threats to Election Infrastructure and Voter Confidence."

ROTH, MARCIE, Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer, World Institute on Disability
- EPRR, Jul. 19, 2022, "Supporting Underserved Communities in Emergency Management."

RUIZ SOTO, ARIEL, Policy Analyst, Migration Policy Institute
- OMA, May 6, 2021, "Stakeholder Perspectives on Addressing Migration Push Factors."

RUNDE, DANIEL, Senior Vice President, Center for Strategic & International Studies
- OMA, Feb. 17, 2022, "Call to Action: Private Sector Investment in the Northern Triangle and its Impact on Homeland Security."

RUSSO, FRANCIS J., Acting Deputy Executive Assistant Commissioner, Operations Support, Customs and Border Protection
- OMA, Jul. 28, 2021, "DHS's Efforts to Disrupt Transnational Criminal Organizations in Central America."

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SAMUELSEN, JOHN, International President, Transport Workers Union of America, AFL–CIO
- TMS, Nov. 16, 2021 "On the Frontlines in Turbulent Times: Workforce Perspectives on the State of Transportation Security."

SCHULTZ, KARL L., (Adm.), Commandant, United States Coast Guard
- FULL, Jun. 23, 2021, "Building the Coast Guard America Needs: Achieving Diversity, Equity, and Accountability within the Service."

SCOTT, JERAMIE D., Senior Counsel, Electronic Privacy Information Center (EPIC)
- BSFO, Jul. 27, 2022, "Assessing CBP's Use of Facial Recognition Technology."

SELF, RICHERT L., Executive Director, Port of Lake Charles
- BSFO, Jan. 19, 2022, "Assessing the State of America's Seaports."

SEROKA, GENE D., Executive Director, Port of Los Angeles, City of Los Angeles

- BSFO, Jan. 19, 2022, "Assessing the State of America's Seaports."

SHAHOULIAN, DAVID, Assistant Secretary, Border Security and Immigration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- BSFO, Jun. 10, 2021, "Unaccompanied Children at the Border: Federal Response and the Way Forward."

SHERIDAN, JEREMY, Assistant Director, Office of Investigations, U.S. Secret Service, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- IC, Jul. 23, 2021, "Terrorism and Digital Financing: How Technology is Changing the Threat."
- IC & CIPI, Nov. 17, 2021, "A Whole-of-Government Approach to Combatting Ransomware: Examining DHS's Role."

SHERMAN, TINA WON, Director, Homeland Security and Justice, U.S. Government Accountability Office
- CIPI, Apr. 6, 2022, "Mobilizing our Cyber Defenses: Maturing Public-Private Partnerships to Secure U.S. Critical Infrastructure."

SHIVE, DAVID, Chief Information Officer, U.S. General Services Administration
- CIPI, May 17, 2022, "Securing the DotGov: Examining Efforts to Strengthen Federal Network Cybersecurity."

SILBERSTEIN, STEVEN, Chief Executive Officer, Financial Services Information Sharing and Analysis Center
- FULL, Apr. 5, 2022, "Mobilizing our Cyber Defenses: Securing Critical Infrastructure Against Russian Cyber Threats."

SILVERS, ROBERT (Hon.), Under Secretary, Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- IC & CIPI, Nov. 17, 2021, "A Whole-of-Government Approach to Combatting Ransomware: Examining DHS's Role."

SIMS, CARRA, Senior Behavioral and Social Scientist, RAND Corporation
- EPRR&OMA, Jan. 20, 2022, "FEMA: Building a Workforce Prepared and Ready to Respond."

SMITH, BRADFORD L., President and Chief Legal Officer, Microsoft Corporation
- Joint Hearing with the Committee on Oversight and Reform, Feb. 26, 2021, "Weathering the Storm: The Role of Private Tech in the SolarWinds Breach and the Ongoing Campaign."

SMITH, KRISTIN, Executive Director, The Blockchain Association
- IC, Jun. 9, 2022, "Terrorism and Cryptocurrency: Industry Perspectives."

SPAULDING, SUZANNE (Hon.), Senior Adviser, Homeland Security, International Security Program, Center for Strategic & International Studies, *Former Undersecretary, National Protection and Programs Directorate*
- CIPI & TMS, Oct. 26, 2021, "Transportation Cybersecurity: Protecting Planes, Trains, and Pipelines from Cyber Threats."

STAMOS, ALEX, Director, Stanford Internet Observatory, Stanford University
- CIPI, Jan. 20, 2022, "Securing Democracy: Protecting Against Threats to Election Infrastructure and Voter Confidence."

STEVENS, DAMON, Assistant Director, Strategic Operational Planning, National Counterterrorism Center, Office of the Director of National Intelligence
- IC, Jun. 15, 2022, "Current Status of ISIS and al Qaeda."

STIER, MAX, President and CEO, Partnership for Public Service
- CIPI, Jul. 29, 2021, "The Cyber Talent Pipeline: Educating a Workforce to Match Today's Threats."

STIFEL, MEGAN, Executive Director, Americas, Global Cyber Alliance
- CIPI, May 5, 2021, "Responding to Ransomware: Exploring Policy Solutions to a Cybersecurity Crisis."

STRAYER, ROBERT, Executive Vice President of Policy, Information Technology Industry Council
- CIPI, Jun. 22, 2022, "Securing the Future: Harnessing the Potential of Emerging Technologies while Mitigating Security Risks."

SULC, BRIAN, Executive Director, Transnational Organized Crime Mission Center, Office of Intelligence and Analysis, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- BSFO, May 18, 2022, "Examining DHS's Efforts to Combat the Opioid Epidemic."

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TANCIAR, DANIEL, Chief Innovation Officer, Pangiam
- BSFO, Jul. 27, 2022, "Assessing CBP's Use of Facial Recognition Technology."

THOMPSON, KEVIN B., Former Chief Executive Officer, Solar Winds Corporation
- Joint Hearing with the Committee on Oversight and Reform, Feb. 26, 2021, "Weathering the Storm: The Role of Private Tech in the SolarWinds Breach and the Ongoing Campaign."

TOULOUSE OLIVER, MAGGIE (Hon.), Secretary of State, State of New Mexico
- FULL, Jul. 20, 2022, "The Changing Election Security Landscape: Threats to Election Officials and Infrastructure."

TROY, JEFFREY L., President, CEO, Aviation Information Sharing and Analysis Center, *Former Deputy Assistant Director, Cyber Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation*
- CIPI & TMS, Oct. 26, 2021, "Transportation Cybersecurity: Protecting Planes, Trains, and Pipelines from Cyber Threats."

TURNER LEE, NICOL, PHD, Director, Center for Technology Innovation, The Brookings Institution
- BSFO, Jul. 27, 2022, "Assessing CBP's Use of Facial Recognition Technology."

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VASSILIADIS, ROSEMARY, Director of Aviation, Clark County Department of Aviation
- FULL, May 24, 2022, "Examining DHS' Efforts to Improve Processing for International Visitors."

VICK, CATHIE J., Chief Development and Government Affairs Officer, Port of Virginia, Virginia Port Authority
- BSFO, Jan. 19, 2022, "Assessing the State of America's Seaports."

VINOGRAD, SAMANTHA, Acting Assistant Secretary for Counterterrorism and Threat Prevention, Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- OMA & BSFO, Mar. 31, 2022, "Assessing the Department of Homeland Security's Efforts to Counter Unmanned Aircraft Systems."
- OMA&TMS, Mar. 31, 2022, "Assessing the Department of Homeland Security's Efforts to Counter Unmanned Aircraft Systems."
- IC, Jun. 15, 2022, "Current Status of ISIS and al Qaeda."

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WALES, BRANDON, Executive Director, Cybersecurity Infrastructure Security Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security

- IC & CIPI, Nov. 17, 2021, "A Whole-of-Government Approach to Combatting Ransomware: Examining DHS's Role."

WALLIS, JASON D., Chief of Police, Port of Portland, *Testifying on behalf of the Airport Law Enforcement Agencies Network*
- TMS, Feb. 15, 2021, "Concealed Carry-Ons: Confronting the Surge in Firearms at TSA Checkpoints."

WAINSTEIN, KENNETH L. (Hon.), Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis, Office of Intelligence and Analysis, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- I&C, Dec. 13, 2022, "Examining he Operations of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis."

WARLICK, ANDERSON 'ANDY', Chairman and CEO, Parkdale Mills
- OMA, Feb. 17, 2022, "Call to Action: Private Sector Investment in the Northern Triangle and its Impact on Homeland Security."

WARRICK, THOMAS, Nonresident Senior Fellow, Director of the Future DHS Project, The Atlantic Council
- TMS, May 4, 2021, "Twenty Years of Workforce Challenges: The Need for H.R. 903, the Rights for the TSA Workforce Act of 2021."
- FULL, Jul. 15, 2021, "Securing the Homeland: Reforming DHS to Meet Today's Threats."

WATSON, CRYSTAL R., DRPH, Senior Scholar and Assistant Professor, Johns Hopkins Center for Health Security and Department of Environmental Health and Engineering, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health
- FULL, Feb. 24, 2021, "Confronting the Coronavirus: Perspectives on the COVID–19 Pandemic One Year Later."

WIK, KATE, Chief Marketing Officer, Las Vegas Convention Center and Visitors Authority
- FULL, May 24, 2022, "Examining DHS' Efforts to Improve Processing for International Visitors."

WILLIAMS, PAMELA, Executive Director, Build Stronger Coalition
- EPRR, Jun. 8, 2021, "Examining Climate Change: A Threat to the Homeland."

WILLIS, CHAUNCIA, Co-Founder, CEO, Institute for Diversity and Inclusion in Emergency
- FULL, Oct. 27, 2021, "Ensuring Equity in Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery."

WON SHERMAN, TINA, Director, Homeland Security and Justice, U.S. Government Accountability Office
- CIPI, Apr. 6, 2022, "Mobilizing our Cyber Defenses: Maturing Public-Private Partnerships to Secure U.S. Critical Infrastructure."

WRAY, CHRISTOPHER A. (Hon.), Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
- FULL, Sept. 22, 2021, "Worldwide Threats to the Homeland: 20 Years After 9/11."
- FULL, Nov. 16, 2022, "Worldwide Threats to the Homeland."

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YORAN, AMIT, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Tenable, Inc.
- FULL, Apr. 5, 2022, "Mobilizing our Cyber Defenses: Securing Critical Infrastructure Against Russian Cyber Threats."

APPENDIX VIII

Printed Hearings

Number	Title	Date
117–1	"Examining the Domestic Terrorism Threat in the Wake of the Attack on the U.S. Capitol." FULL	February 4, 2021 Virtual
117–2	"Homeland Cybersecurity: Assessing Cyber Threats and Building Resilience." FULL	February 10, 2021 Virtual
117–3	"Confronting the Coronavirus: Perspectives on the COVID–19 Pandemic One Year Later." FULL	February 24, 2021 Virtual
117–4	"Weathering the Storm: The Role of Private Tech in the SolarWinds Breach and the Ongoing Campaign." FULL Joint with the Committee on Oversight and Reform	February 26, 2021 Virtual
117–5	"The Way Forward on Homeland Security" FULL	March 17, 2021 Virtual
117–6	"State and Local Responses to Domestic Terrorism: The Attack on the U.S. Capitol and Beyond" I&C	March 24, 2021 Virtual
117–7	"Oversight of the Department of Homeland Security's Department of the Inspector General" FULL	April 21, 2021 Virtual
117–8	"Unaccompanied Children at the Border: Stakeholder Perspectives on the Way Forward" BSFO	April 27, 2021 Virtual
117–9	"State and Local Perspective on DHS Preparedness Grant Programs" EPRR	April 28, 2021 Virtual
117–10	"Racially and Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremism: The Transnational Threat" I&C	April 29, 2021 Virtual
117–11	"Twenty Years of Workforce Challenges: The Need for H.R. 903, the Rights for TSA Workforce Act" TMS	May 4, 2021 Virtual
117–12	"Responding to Ransomware: Exploring Policy Solutions to a Cybersecurity Crisis" CIPI	May 5, 2021 Virtual
117–13	"Stakeholder Perspectives on Addressing Migration Push Factors" OMA	May 6, 2021 Virtual
117–14	"Examining Climate Change: A Threat to the Homeland" EPRR	June 8, 2021 Virtual
117–15	"Cyber Threats in the Pipeline: Using Lessons from the Colonial Ransomware Attack to Defend Critical Infrastructure" FULL	June 9, 2021 Virtual
117–16	"Unaccompanied Children at the Border: Federal Response and the Way Forward" BSFO	June 10, 2021 Virtual

Number	Title	Date
117–17	"Enhancing Border Security: Addressing Corruption in Central America." OMA	June 11, 2021 Virtual
117–18	"Cyber Threats in the Pipeline: Lessons from the Federal Response to the Colonial Pipeline Ransomware Attack" CIPI&TMS	June 15, 2021 Virtual
117–19	"A Review of the Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request for the Department of Homeland Security" FULL	June 17, 2021 Virtual
117–20	"Building the Coast Guard America Needs: Achieving Diversity, Equity, and Accountability within the Service" FULL	June 23, 2021 Virtual
117–21	"Examining FEMA's Readiness to Meet its Mission" FULL	June 29, 2021 Virtual
117–22	"Securing the Homeland: Reforming DHS to Meet Today's Threats" FULL	July 15, 2021 Virtual
117–23	"Examining the U.S. Department of Homeland Security Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office" EPRR	July 16, 2021 Virtual
117–24	"Taking to the Skies: Examining TSA's Strategy for Addressing Increased Summer Travel." TMS	July 20, 2021 Virtual
117–25	"Terrorism and Digital Financing: How Technology is Changing the Threat." I&C	July 22, 2021 Virtual
117–26	"DHS's Efforts to Disrupt Transnational Criminal Organizations in Central America." OMA	July 28, 2021 Hybrid
117–27	"The Cyber Talent Pipeline: Educating a Workforce to Match Today's Threats." CIPI	July 29, 2021 Virtual
117–28	"Stakeholder Perspectives on the Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure Act of 2021." CIPI	September 1, 2021 Virtual
117–29	"Worldwide Threats to the Homeland: 20 Years After 9/11." FULL	September 22, 2021 Virtual
117–30	"20 Years After 9/11: The State of the Transportation Security Administration." FULL	September 29, 2021 Virtual
117–31	"20 Years After 9/11: Transforming DHS to Meet the Homeland Security Mission." OMA	September 30, 2021 Virtual
117–32	"20 Years After 9/11: Examining Emergency Communications." EPRR	October 7, 2021 November 2, 2021 Virtual
117–33	"Operation Allies Welcome: Examining DHS's Efforts to Resettle Vulnerable Afghans" OMA & BSFO	October 21, 2021 Virtual
117–34	"Transportation Cybersecurity: Protecting Planes, Trains, and Pipelines from Cyber Threats." CIPI & TMS	October 26, 2021 Virtual
117–35	"Ensuring Equity in Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery" FULL	October 27, 2021 Hybrid
117–36	"Evolving the U.S. Approach to Cybersecurity: Raising the Bar Today to Meet the Threats of Tomorrow." FULL	November 3, 2021 Hybrid

Number	Title	Date
117–37	"On the Frontlines in Turbulent Times: Workforce Perspectives on the State of Transportation Security." TMS	November 16, 2021 Virtual
117–38	"A Whole-of-Government Approach to Combatting Ransomware: Examining DHS's Role." I&C & CIPI	November 17, 2021 Hybrid
117–39	"Assessing the State of America's Seaports." BSFO	January 19, 2022 Virtual
117–40	"FEMA: Building a Workforce Prepared and Ready to Respond." EPRR & OMA	January 20, 2022 Virtual
117–41	"Securing Democracy: Protecting Against Threats to Election Infrastructure and Voter Confidence" CIPI	January 20, 2022 Virtual
117–42	"The Dynamic Terrorism Landscape and What it Means for America." FULL	February 2, 2022 Virtual
117–43	"The Nonprofit Security Grant Program and Protecting Houses of Worship: A View from the American Jewish Community" EPRR & I&C	February 8, 2022 Virtual
117–44	"Concealed Carry-Ons: Confronting the Surge in Firearms at TSA Checkpoints." TMS	February 15, 2022 Virtual
117–45	"Call to Action: Private Sector Investment in the Northern Triangle and its Impact on Homeland Security." OMA	February 17, 2022 Virtual
117–46	"FEMA: Building a Workforce Prepared and Ready to Respond Part 2." EPRR	March 1, 2022 Virtual
117–47	"Examining the Court-Ordered Reimplementation of the Remain in Mexico Policy." BSFO	March 2, 2022 Virtual
117–48	"The Targeting of Black Institutions: From Church Violence to University Bomb Threats." FULL	March 17, 2022 Hybrid
117–49	"Assessing the Department of Homeland Security's Efforts to Counter Unmanned Aircraft Systems." OMA & TMS	March 31, 2022 Hybrid
117–50	"Mobilizing our Cyber Defenses: Securing Critical Infrastructure Against Russian Cyber Threats." FULL	April 5, 2022 Hybrid
117–51	"Mobilizing our Cyber Defenses: Maturing Public-Private Partnerships to Secure U.S. Critical Infrastructure." CIPI	April 6, 2022 Hybrid
117–52	"Examining Title 42 and the Need to Restore Asylum at the Border." BSFO	April 6, 2022 Hybrid
117–53	"A Review of the Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request for the Department of Homeland Security" FULL	April 27, 2022 Hybrid
117–54	"Creating a More Resilient Nation: Stakeholder Perspectives" EPPR	May 17, 2022 Hybrid
117–55	"Securing the DotGov: Examining Efforts to Strengthen Federal Network Cybersecurity" CIPI	May 17, 2022 Hybrid
117–56	"Examining DHS's Efforts to Combat the Opioid Epidemic" BSFO	May 18, 2022 Hybrid

Number	Title	Date
117–57	"Examining DHS' Efforts to Improve Processing for International Visitors" FULL	May 24, 2022 Field Hearing Las Vegas, Nevada
117–58	"The State of the Transportation Security Administration" TMS	May 26, 2022 Virtual
117–59	"Terrorism and Cryptocurrency: Industry Perspectives" I&C	June 9, 2022 Hybrid
117–60	"Investing in the Future: A Review of the Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request for the Federal Emergency Management Agency" EPRR	June 14, 2022 Hybrid
117–61	"Reviewing DHS's Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grant Program" OMA	June 14, 2022 Virtual
117–62	"Current Status of ISIS and al Qaeda" I&C	June 15, 2022 Virtual
117–63	"Securing the Future: Harnessing the Potential of Emerging Technologies while Mitigating Security Risks" CIPI	June 22, 2022 Hybrid
117–64	"Combating Ransomware: From Our Small Towns in Michigan to DC." I&C	June 28, 2022 Field Hearing East Lansing, Michigan
117–65	"Taking the Helm: The Commandant's Vision for the U.S. Coast Guard" TMS	July 14, 2022 Hybrid
117–66	"Supporting Underserved Communities in Emergency Management" EPRR	July 19, 2022 Hybrid
117–67	"The Changing Election Security Landscape: Threats to Election Officials and Infrastructure" FULL	July 20, 2022 Hybrid
117–68	"Assessing CBP's Use of Facial Recognition Technology" BSFO	July 27, 2022 Hybrid
117–69	"Building on our Baseline: Securing Industrial Control Systems Against Cyberattacks" CIPI	September 15, 2022 Hybrid
117–70	"Critical Infrastructure Preparedness and Resilience: A Focus on Water" FULL	September 21, 2022 Hybrid
117–71	"Federal Building Security: Examining the Risk Assessment Process" OMA	September 22, 2022 Hybrid
117–72	"Countering Violent Extremism, Terrorism, and Antisemitic Threats in New Jersey" FULL	October 3, 2022 Field Hearing Teaneck, New Jersey
117–73	"Worldwide Threats to the Homeland" FULL	November 15, 2022 Hybrid
117–74	"Examining the Operations of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis" I&C	December 13, 2022 Hybrid

Hybrid APPENDIX IX

Committee Prints

Number	Title
117–A	Rules of the Committee on Homeland Security for the 117th Congress

APPENDIX X

Memorandum Regarding Authorization of the Department of Homeland Security

SUBMITTED BEFORE THE HOUSE ON MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 2021

We, the chairs of the committees with jurisdiction over the Department of Homeland Security or its components, are hereby recording our agreement on the following principles for the 117th Congress:

1. The Department of Homeland Security ('The Department') and its components should be authorized on a regular basis to ensure robust oversight and improve its operation.

2. Committees with jurisdiction over the Department and its components will prioritize any expired or expiring authorizations within the Department and its components in that Committee's jurisdiction.

3. To the maximum extent practicable, the Committees with jurisdiction over components of the Department will coordinate with the Committee on Homeland Security to produce comprehensive authorization legislation for the Department and consult with the Committee on Homeland Security prior to consideration of component authorization legislation in a committee markup. Prior to consideration of component authorization legislation in a committee markup, the Committee on Homeland Security will consult with any other committee and is a part to this agreement that is a committee with jurisdiction over that component.

4. The Committee on Homeland Security will coordinate with the committees with jurisdiction over components of the Department in the development of any comprehensive authorization bill for the Department.

5. The committees will work in good faith to expeditiously consider any bill to comprehensively authorize the Department, including timely resolution of any matters subject to a sequential or additional referral.

6. To the extent that there are policy differences between the committees regarding a provision of a bill or comprehensive authorization bill for the Department, the committees will make best efforts to resolve any such dispute and where the Committee on Homeland Security has policy differences regarding a measure to be advanced by another committee that is a party to this agreement, the Committee on Homeland Security will make best efforts to achieve a timely resolution of such dispute.

7. Consistent with existing rules and precedents of the House, the Committee on Homeland Security Committee shall not include any provision in a bill that the Chair of the Committee on Ways and Means has determined to be a revenue provision or a provision affecting revenue. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to preclude the Committee on Ways and Means from exercising an additional or sequential referral over any measure or to waive clause 5(a) of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

8. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed as altering or expanding any committee's jurisdiction under rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives or the referral of any measure thereunder and will not be construed as support for any claim for sequential referral on legislation pertaining to the Department generally, including policies, programs, and general management of component agencies.

9. Further, nothing in this agreement shall be construed to affect the provision of information by the Executive Branch to committees of jurisdiction pursuant to law or otherwise.

10. Further, nothing in this agreement shall be construed as altering any responsibilities or authority of any committee under rule XI of the House of Representatives.

11. Further, nothing in this agreement precludes a further agreement between the committees with regard to the implementation of a process to collaborate on comprehensive authorization legislation and component-specific measures.

12. Consistent with past practice, committees that art party to this agreement will consult with the Committee on Oversight and Reform when statutes under its rule X jurisdiction are implicated by comprehensive reauthorization legislation.

Signed,

DAVID SCOTT,
Chair, Committee on Agriculture.
FRANK PALLONE, Jr.,
Chair, Committee on Energy and Commerce.
MAXINE WATERS,
Chair, Committee on Financial Services.
BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Chair, Committee on Homeland Security.
ADAM SCHIFF,
Chair, Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.
JERROLD NADLER,

Chair, Committee on the Judiciary.
CAROLYN B. MALONEY,
Chair, Committee on Oversight and Reform.
EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON,
Chair, Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.
PETER A. DEFAZIO,
Chair, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.
RICHARD NEAL,
Chair, Committee on Ways and Means.

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