

KEEP AMERICA **SECURE** ACT

Homeland Security Republicans

Keep America Secure Act

Section By Section

Section 1 – Short Title; Table of Contents

This section provides the short title for the bill.

Section 2 – Authorization of Appropriations

This section authorizes discretionary appropriations for the activities of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) for fiscal years (FY) 2021 and 2022. It authorizes \$59.1 billion in FY 2021 and \$60.2 billion in FY 2022.

Title I – Management Reform and Accountability

Subtitle A – Headquarters Operation

Section 101 – Homeland Security Enterprise Defined

This section amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (HAS) to include a definition of “homeland security enterprise”.

Section 102 – Functions and Components of Headquarters of the Department of Homeland Security

This section specifies the offices that constitute DHS headquarters and outlines its functions, including establishing an overall strategy to further the mission of DHS, establishing initiatives that improve DHS-wide operational performance, and encouraging shared services across components.

Section 103 – Repeal of Director of Shared Services and Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement of Department of Homeland Security

This section abolishes the now defunct Director of Shared Services position and Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement.

Section 104 – Responsibility and Functions of Chief Privacy Officer

This section formally authorizes the Chief Privacy Officer and establishes responsibilities for the official. It also creates a working group to address FOIA related issues.

Section 105 – Unmanned Aircraft Systems Countermeasures Coordinator

This section authorizes the Secretary to designate a DHS official to coordinate the development of policies and plans to counter UAS threats.

Section 106 – Responsibilities of Chief Financial Officer

This section requires the Chief Financial Officer to oversee the Department’s budget formulation and execution, manage acquisition program costs, and carry out certain other responsibilities.

Section 107 – Chief Information Officer

This section requires the Chief Information Officer (CIO) to report directly to the Under Secretary for Management (USM) and establishes areas of responsibility relating to information technology. The section also requires the CIO to develop an information technology strategic plan and update it every 5 years.

Section 108 – Quadrennial Homeland Security Review

This section makes improvements to the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR).

Section 109 – Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans

This section organizes the Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans and lays out various responsibilities and duties of the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs. It also codifies the Homeland Security Advisory Council to provide advice and recommendations to the Secretary.

Section 110 – Chief Procurement Officer

This section formally authorizes the Chief Procurement Officer and the responsibilities for the official.

Section 111 – Chief Security Officer

This section formally authorizes the Chief Security Officer and the responsibilities for the official.

Section 112 – Office of Partnership and Engagement

This section formally authorizes the Office of Partnership and Engagement and its responsibilities.

Section 113 – Department of Homeland Security Rotation Program

This section enhances the DHS Security Rotation Program to require greater focus on departmental integration and unity of effort, as well as personnel development. It also requires the Secretary to disseminate information on the program throughout the Department and to protect various rights of employees participating in the program.

Section 114 – Annual Submission to Congress of Information Regarding Reprogramming or Transfer of Department of Homeland Security Resources to Respond to Operational Surges

This section requires the Secretary to inform the Committee on Homeland Security of instances in which appropriated funds are reprogrammed or transferred.

Section 115 – Overseas Personnel Briefing

This section requires DHS to regularly brief Congress on the activities of personnel stationed overseas and requires the submission of a plan to enhance the effectiveness of such personnel.

Subtitle B – Acquisition Reform

Section 121 – Acquisition Review Board

This section formally established the Acquisition Review Board (ARB) and requires it to review each major acquisition program and consider trade-offs among cost, schedule, and performance objectives. It also requires the ARB to meet regularly to ensure all major acquisition programs proceed through the acquisition process in a timely manner.

Section 122 – Acquisition Authorities for Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security

This section establishes the USM as the Chief Acquisitions Officer for the Department with the authority to approve, pause, modify, or cancel major acquisition programs. It also includes a requirement that each major acquisition program have documentation showing it has a Department-approved Acquisition Program Baseline (APB) and is meeting agreed-upon cost, schedule, and performance requirements.

Section 123 – Acquisition Authorities for Under Secretary of Strategy, Policy, and Plans

This section requires the Under Secretary of Strategy, Policy, and Plans to ensure acquisition programs support the DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security Review Report, the DHS Strategic Plan, and DHS Strategic Priorities.

Section 124 – Acquisition Authorities for Program Accountability and Risk Management

This section authorizes the Program Accountability and Risk Management office to provide accountability and consistency to components' major acquisition programs and assist the ARB and USM in the management of acquisition programs

Section 125 – Government Accountability Office Review of Board and of Requirements to Reduce Duplication in Acquisition Programs

This section requires the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to conduct a performance review of the Acquisition Review Board.

Section 126 – Excluded Party List System Waivers

This section requires the Secretary to submit to Congress notice and explanation for any waiver issued to a contractor in the Excluded Party List System.

Section 127 – Inspector General Oversight of Suspension and Debarment

This section allows the DHS Inspector General to audit decisions about grant and procurement awards to identify any improper awards to debarred entities.

Section 128 – Congressional Notification for Major Acquisition Programs

This section requires Congressional notification of acquisition program cost overruns and schedule delays and an explanation of what remedial actions are being taken.

Section 129 – Multiyear Acquisition Strategy

This section requires the Secretary to submit to Congress and the GAO a multiyear acquisition strategy to guide the overall direction of DHS acquisitions.

Section 130 – Acquisition Reports

This section requires the USM to submit to Congress an annual comprehensive acquisition status report, which lists programs cancelled, modified, paused or referred to the USM or Deputy Secretary for additional oversight.

Section 131 – Prohibition on Operation or Procurement of Foreign-Made Unmanned Aircraft Systems

This section prohibits DHS from operating, acquiring, or providing funds to other entities to acquire an unmanned aircraft system or a system for the detection or identification of an unmanned aircraft system that is manufactured in certain foreign countries or manufactured by a corporation domiciled in such countries.

Section 132 – Establishment of the Office of Biometric Identity Management

This section authorizes the Office of Biometric Identity Management and its responsibilities.

Subtitle C – Management of Programs

Section 141 – Department of Homeland Security Enhanced Hiring

This section consolidates veteran hiring authorities at the Department of Homeland Security to allow the Secretary to noncompetitively appoint a qualified veteran to a position in the competitive service.

Section 142 – Fitness Standards

This section requires the Secretary to establish uniform standards for contractor fitness determinations.

Section 143 – Training to Protect the Vulnerable

This section authorizes the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) to conduct training programs for Federal, State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies related to human smuggling and trafficking along the border, at airport security checkpoints, and in the interior of the United States.

Section 144 – Department of Homeland Security Blue Campaign Enhancement

This section enhances the DHS Blue Campaign by authorizing a web-based training program for state and local law enforcement and a Blue Campaign advisory board to assist DHS in developing policies to counter human trafficking.

Title II – Intelligence and Information Sharing

Subtitle A – DHS Intelligence Enterprise

Section 201 – Annual Homeland Threat Assessments

This section requires the Secretary to submit to Congress an annual intelligence assessment of the terrorist threat to the homeland.

Section 202 – Homeland Intelligence Doctrine

This section requires the Secretary to develop and disseminate department-wide guidance regarding the processing, analysis, production, and dissemination of homeland security information and terrorism information.

Section 203 – Comptroller General Assessment

This section requires the GAO to review the implementation of the guidance required under section 202 and include an assessment of compliance with privacy and civil rights protections.

Section 204 – Analysts for the Chief Intelligence Officer

This section requires the Secretary to provide the Chief Intelligence Officer with an experienced and qualified staff.

Section 205 – Establishment of Insider Threat Program

This section directs the Secretary to establish an insider threat program. The purpose of the program is to provide training and education to DHS personnel regarding insider threats to the Department's critical assets, provide support on insider threat investigations, and conduct risk mitigation for potential insider threats.

Section 206 – Department of Homeland Security Counterintelligence Vetting Task Force

This section creates a counterintelligence vetting task force to identify and make recommendations to improve counterintelligence vetting across DHS.

Section 207 – Visa Security

This section creates a whole-of-government response to large scale Chinese Communist Party-backed theft of sensitive technology research from American universities and research institutions. It empowers DHS to work with the intelligence community to create new vetting tools and enforcement mechanisms to halt the entry of individuals who present a risk to American innovation.

Section 208 – Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Intelligence and Information Sharing

This section requires an analysis of terrorist capabilities related to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) materials, as well as threats to the homeland from global infectious disease. It requires such information to be shared with state and local entities and other appropriate stakeholders.

Section 209 – Inland Waters Threat Analysis

This section requires the Secretary to report to Congress on threats to inland waters related to terrorism and criminal activity, security challenges at inland water ports, mitigation efforts to prevent terrorism and reduce criminal activity at such ports, and performance metrics to evaluate inland water security.

Section 210 – Transnational Criminal Organizations Threat Assessment

This section requires a threat assessment on whether transnational criminal organizations are exploiting vulnerabilities in U.S. border security screening programs and for the Secretary to provide recommendations if changes are necessary to close any such vulnerabilities. The threat assessment must be shared with appropriate state and local officials, including the National Network of Fusion Centers.

Section 211 – Department of Homeland Security Counter Terrorism Advisory Board

This section establishes a board of senior representatives from across DHS to coordinate and integrate intelligence, activities, and policy related to the counterterrorism mission and functions of the Department.

Section 212 – National Vetting Center

This section formally authorizes the National Vetting Center for the purpose of coordinating and improving federal vetting and screening efforts, including compliance with privacy and civil liberty requirements. The National Vetting Center was established pursuant to National Security Presidential Memorandum-9 issued on February 6, 2018.

Section 213 – National Vetting Governance Board

This section formally authorizes the National Vetting Governance Board to serve as an oversight body for the National Vetting Center. The National Vetting Governance Board was established pursuant to National Security Presidential Memorandum-9 issued on February 6, 2018.

Subtitle B – Information Sharing

Section 215 – Department of Homeland Security Fusion Center Partnership Initiative

This section makes several improvements to the National Network of Fusion Centers and Homeland Security Advisors of the States, including additional exercises, enhanced information sharing, and deployment of federal personnel to support fusion center operations.

Section 216 – Fusion Center Personnel Needs Assessment

This section requires the GAO to conduct an assessment of DHS personnel detailed to fusion centers across the nation and whether deploying additional DHS personnel will enhance homeland security information sharing between federal, state, and local departments and agencies.

Section 217 – Program for State and Local Analyst Clearances

This section requires a report to Congress on the effectiveness of granting higher clearance levels to state and local officials to improve information sharing and situational awareness, and the costs for issuing and administering clearances and the associated training programs.

Section 218 – Information Technology Assessment

This section requires an assessment of information systems used to share homeland security information between DHS and fusion centers.

Section 219 – Department of Homeland Security Classified Facility Inventory and Dissemination

This section requires the Secretary to maintain and update an inventory of all facilities certified to house classified infrastructure or systems above the SECRET level.

Section 220 – Terror Inmate Information Sharing

This section authorizes the Secretary to release information on certain individuals who were convicted of a Federal crime related to terrorism to fusion centers and other law enforcement. It also requires periodic assessments of the threat from known or suspected terrorists incarcerated in a Federal correctional facility, including the risk of such populations engaging in terrorist activities upon release.

Section 221 – Enhancing Department of Homeland Security Suspicious Activity Reporting Operations

This section requires the Secretary to develop a strategy to improve the operations and activities related to training, outreach, and information sharing for suspicious activity reporting to prevent acts of terrorism and targeted violence.

Title III – Cybersecurity

Section 301 – Cybersecurity Advisory Committee

This section establishes a Cybersecurity Advisory Committee to provide the Director of Cybersecurity and Information Security Agency (CISA) with recommendations on cybersecurity policy, programs, and procedures.

Section 302 – Cybersecurity Essentials

This section requires the Director to develop, publish, and disseminate cybersecurity best practices and procedures to secure data in a manner understandable by a national audience.

Section 303 – Establishment of Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation Program in the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency

This section codifies the activities of the continuous diagnostics and mitigation (CDM) program within CISA. The CDM program assists federal agencies with monitoring their networks and providing capabilities that collect, analyze, visualize and report information regarding cybersecurity risks at federal agencies.

Section 304 – Administrative Subpoena Authority

This section authorizes limited legal authority for the Director to subpoena the name and contact information of compromised critical infrastructure in order to notify the entity of the identified cybersecurity vulnerability if CISA is otherwise unable to identify the entity. It also requires the Director to coordinate with the Attorney General to ensure subpoenas do not interfere with ongoing criminal investigations and restrict law enforcement from initiating an investigation solely on the information within the subpoena.

Section 305 – CISA Director Term Limitation.

This section establishes a term of 5 years for the Director of CISA. It also makes changes the manner of appointments for certain CISA assistant directors.

Section 306 – State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Cybersecurity.

This section authorizes \$50 million for each of the fiscal years 2020 through 2024 for a matching grant program to help state, local, tribal and territorial (SLTT) governments protect, prepare, respond and recover from cyberattacks. It also requires CISA to create and disseminate a resource guide, coordinate exercises, training, and provide technical assistance to SLTT officials to improve cybersecurity capacity.

Section 307 – Cybersecurity Workforce

This section directs the Secretary to create a Cybersecurity Talent Exchange Pilot Program in which DHS employees may take temporary assignments in the private sector and private sector employees may take temporary assignments at DHS.

Section 308 – Election Security

This section defines election infrastructure as critical infrastructure. It requires the Secretary to provide timely threat information to Chief State Election Officials. It expands the CISA’s responsibilities to include providing state and local election jurisdictions technical assistance, risk and vulnerability assessments, incident response assistance, physical and protective security tools, and training and other resources.

Section 309 – Protection from Liability

This section strengthens liability protections for entities monitoring information systems or sharing or receiving cyber threat indicators in accordance with the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act.

Section 310 – Permanent Extension of Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program of the Department of Homeland Security

This section permanently authorizes the Chemical Facilities Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) program.

Section 311 – Cybersecurity Research and Development Projects

This section directs the Under Secretary for Science and Technology to accelerate the deployment of secure technology and information systems and innovative techniques to secure information and industrial control systems.

Section 312 – Loan Repayment Program

This section establishes a loan repayment program for students in a cybersecurity-related degree program at schools designated as Centers for Academic Excellence who agree to work for DHS in cybersecurity positions for 5 years.

Section 313 – Exclusion of Certain Student Loan Repayments

This section amends the Internal Revenue Code to exclude loan repayments made under section 312 from gross income.

Section 314 – Scholarship for Service

This section establishes a scholarship program to recruit and train cybersecurity professionals to work in DHS for at least 5 years.

Section 315 – Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency Review

This section requires the Director to assess whether CISA’s structure, resources, and personnel are sufficient to meet its mission requirements. It further requires a GAO review of the assessment.

Section 316 – Strategy to Secure Email

This section requires the Secretary to develop a strategy to improve the security of U.S. based email providers through the deployment of Domain-based Message Authentication, Reporting and Conformance standards.

Section 317 – Strengthening Federal Networks

This section improves the cybersecurity of federal government networks by authorizing CISA to conduct unannounced cyber-hunting activities to identify vulnerabilities.

Section 318 – Authorization of Appropriations

This section authorizes \$2.4 billion in FY 2021 and \$2.8 billion in FY 2022 for CISA.

Title IV – Border and Visa Security

Section 401 – Additional U.S. Customs and Border Protection Agents and Officers

This section authorizes \$1.25 billion for each of the fiscal years 2021 through 2024 for DHS to hire, train, and assign additional Border Patrol Agents, Border Patrol Processing Coordinators, Customs Officers, Air and Marine Operations agents, and appropriate professional support staff to stop the flow of illicit activity across the international borders of the United States.

Section 402 – Establishment of Workload Staffing Models for U.S. Border Patrol and Air and Marine Operations of CBP

This section requires the establishment of workload staffing models for U.S. Border Patrol and Air and Marine Operations.

Section 403 – U.S. Customs and Border Protection Retention Incentives

This section authorizes direct hire authority for Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) to expedite the hiring of qualified law enforcement officers. It also authorizes recruitment, relocation, and retention bonuses for law enforcement officers stationed in remote and hard-to-fill locations to enhance CBP’s ability to address staffing shortages.

Section 404 – Study on Efficacy of Certain Personnel Screening Methods for U.S. Customs and Border Protection Use

This section requires the Secretary to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a study on the use of certain technologies to screen employees.

Section 405 – Hiring Flexibility

This section authorizes the CBP Commissioner to waive the hiring polygraph requirement for the certain applicants including: state and local law enforcement officers who have already passed a polygraph examination; Federal law enforcement officers who have already passed a background investigation; and veterans with at least three consecutive years in the military who have held a clearance and passed a background check.

Section 406 – Supplemental Commissioner Authority and Definitions

This section clarifies the Commissioner’s authority to issue waivers of the hiring polygraph waiver.

Section 407 – Technical and Conforming Amendment

This section makes technical and conforming changes to current law.

Section 408 – Ports of Entry Infrastructure

This section requires DHS to expand and modernize vehicle, cargo, and pedestrian inspection lanes at ports of entry on the southwest border by installing additional primary and secondary inspection lanes and other improvements.

Section 409 – U.S. Customs and Border Protection Technology Upgrades

This section requires the CBP Commissioner to upgrade and roll-out specific border security technologies including secure communications devices, integrated surveillance and intrusion detection systems, license plate readers, non-intrusive inspection systems, and biometric entry-exit systems.

Section 410 – Physical Barriers Along the Southwest Border

This section requires the Secretary to deploy physical barriers, tactical infrastructure, and technology along the international borders of the United States where it is most effective and practical to achieve situational awareness and operational control.

Section 411 – Air and Marine Operations Flight Hours

This section requires an increase in the number of annual flight hours of AMO, prioritizes air support requests from the Chief of the Border Patrol, and gives the Border Patrol the lead on the use of small unmanned aerial vehicles.

Section 412 – Amendments to U.S. Customs and Border Protection

This section makes a series of technical and conforming changes to current law.

Section 413 – Continuous Screening by U.S. Customs and Border Protections

This section directs the CBP Commissioner to continuously screen individuals issued a visa, and those in the United States or arriving soon as part of the Visa Waiver Program, against federal criminal, national security, and terrorism databases.

Section 414 – Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism

This section makes improvements to CBP's flagship international supply chain security industry partnership program and reauthorizes the program for the first time in over 13 years.

Section 415 – Strategy to Ensure Detection of All Opioid Purity Levels at Ports of Entry

This section requires CBP to implement a strategy ensuring its chemical screening devices are able to identify synthetic narcotics in an operational environment with purity levels of 10 percent or less. It further requires the development of a centralized spectral database for chemical screening devices, allowing DHS to push updates to the field as new drug analogs or spectra are identified.

Section 416 – Authorization of Immigration Advisory Program

This section authorizes the deployment of CBP Officers to major last point of departure airports to assist airlines in not boarding foreign nationals that will be deemed inadmissible upon arrival to the United States.

Section 417 – Border Security Technology Accountability

This section requires DHS to document approved baselines, costs, schedules, performance thresholds for major border security technology acquisition programs that have life-cycle costs of \$300 million or more. It further directs DHS to submit a testing and evaluation plan and use independent verification for new border security technologies.

Section 418 – Establishment of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

This section formally establishes the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agency and its offices in statute.

Section 419 – Biometric Identification Transnational Migration Alert Program

This section authorizes the BITMAP program which provides foreign governments training and equipment to collect biometric information on third-country nationals to help identify those with ties to terrorism or criminal activity.

Section 420 – Reporting of Visa Overstays

This section requires DHS to submit an annual report to Congress on the visa overstay population in the United States.

Section 421 – Student and Exchange Visitor Information System Verification

This section requires the Secretary to ensure information collected in the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS) is available to CBP Officers conducting primary inspections of foreign nationals at all ports of entry.

Section 422 – Social Media Review of Visa Applicants

This section requires DHS to review the social media accounts of high-risk visa applicants to help identify those with ties to terrorism or criminal activity.

Section 423 – Homeland Security Investigations National Gang Unit

This section formally establishes the National Gang Unit within ICE's Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) to investigate transnational gangs and to lead regional gang task forces. It further requires the Department of Health and Human Services to disclose certain gang affiliation information of unaccompanied alien children in its custody to DHS.

Section 424 – Homeland Security Investigations Transnational Criminal Investigative Units

This section formally establishes the Transnational Criminal Investigative Unit within HSI to investigate transnational organized crime and enhance foreign law enforcement partnerships.

Section 425 – Homeland Security Investigations Innovation Lab

This section formally authorizes the HSI Innovation Lab which is a collaborative effort between HSI and private sector contractors that develop in-house IT solutions to address investigative challenges.

Section 426 – Establishment of United States Citizenship and Immigration Services

This section formally establishes the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) agency and its offices in statute.

Section 427 – Fraud Prevention

This section requires the Secretary to digitize the remaining paper copies of biometric files of past immigration benefit applications to address issues of immigration fraud.

Section 428 – Border Security and Trade Modernization Trust Fund

This section establishes a Border Security and Trade Modernization Trust Fund in the Treasury to be capitalized through surcharges on certain immigration fees, penalties from violations of immigration laws, gifts, and appropriations. The purpose of the Trust Fund is to provide a ready source of funding for critically needed border security and port of entry infrastructure construction and modernization projects.

Section 429 – Border Security Improvement Plan

This section requires the Secretary to annually submit to Congress a risk-based plan for improving security along the international land borders and the ports of entry of the United States. Projects included in the Plan are the only projects eligible for reimbursement from the Border Security and Trade Modernization Trust Fund.

Section 430 – Integrated Border Enforcement Teams

This section establishes the Integrated Border Enforcement Team (IBET) program which detects, investigates, and responds to terrorist activity and criminal activity related to border security principally on the northern border by improving information sharing and international cooperative efforts.

Section 431 – No Ban on Information Sharing

This section provides the Secretary with administrative subpoena authority to require the production of biographical records, state-issued identification information, driving record

information, vehicle registration information, or criminal history information of a specific individual from a state, local, tribal, or territorial agency or department.

Section 432 – Border Security Advisory Committee

This section establishes a Border Security Advisory Committee to advise the Secretary on border security issues.

Section 433 – Border Tunnel Detection

This section establishes the Border Tunnel Task Force program to facilitate collaboration and information sharing between federal, state, local, and tribal partners to address cross-border tunnel threats.

Section 434 – Subterranean Operations

This section authorizes the National Subterranean Operations Program within CBP to address illicit cross-border tunnel threats. It also requires CBP to develop and implement a counter tunnel operations strategic plan to enhance operational capabilities.

Section 435 – Border Enforcement Security Task Force Updates

This section reauthorizes and makes improvements to the Border Enforcement Security Task Force program.

Section 436 – Extension of Port of Entry Donation Authority

This section extends CBP’s authority to accept donations to improve ports of entry for an additional four years.

Title V – Transportation Security

Section 501 – Authorization of Appropriations for Salaries, Operation, and Maintenance of the Transportation Security Administration

This section authorizes \$8,076,294,000 for the TSA in FY 2022 (FY 2021 is authorized under current law).

Section 502 – Retention of Security Service Fee by the Transportation Security Administration

This section repeals the passenger security fee diversion and reinstates it towards offsetting the cost of aviation security.

Section 503 – Emerging and Future Threats Task Force

This section establishes a DHS task force to analyze future and emerging threats to aviation and surface transportation security. It requires the TSA Administrator to develop a threat mitigation strategy in response to the analysis conducted by the Task Force.

Section 504 – Comptroller General Review

This section requires the GAO to conduct a review of DHS's trusted traveler programs.

Section 505 – Enrollment Redress

This section directs the Secretary to authorize an extension of an individual's enrollment in a trusted traveler program equal to the amount of time that their enrollment was revoked in error.

Section 506 – Training Required

This section requires the Administrator of TSA to develop and implement programs to train frontline personnel to address the needs and screening concerns of pregnant women and families with young children. It also requires TSA to disseminate guidelines to its workforce regarding the screening of such passengers and conduct a family lane feasibility assessment to determine if developing optional, dedicated screening lanes may improve the screening for families with young children.

Section 507 – Identity and Travel Document Verification

This section requires the Administrator to implement a system to verify identity and travel documents for those seeking to enter the sterile area of an airport.

Section 508 – Standard Operating Procedures at Airport Checkpoints

This section requires the Administrator to standardize operating procedures at airport checkpoints so that screening operations for passengers and carry-on baggage are carried out in a uniform manner across similar airports.

Section 509 – Canine Detection Research and Development

This section requires DHS to conduct an audit of all canine training programs and convene a working group of representatives from all such programs to make recommendations on possible efficiencies that could be gained by integrating training standards and facilities. It further requires the Administrator to develop a staffing allocation model for canines to determine the optimal number of passenger screening canines at airports in the United States.

Section 510 – Security Incident Response at Airports and Surface Transportation Hubs

This section requires the Administrator to review and make recommendations to improve the active shooter response guidelines for DHS personnel.

Section 511 – Alternate New Security Screening Personnel Training Program Cost and Feasibility Study

This section requires the Administrator to conduct a feasibility study to determine if a level of training equivalent to that of the TSA Academy at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center can be accomplished within 50 miles of a screener's duty station.

Section 512 – Prohibition of Advance Notice of Covert Testing to Security Screeners

This section prohibits the advance notice of covert testing and evaluation of screeners and makes other improvements to the covert testing program.

Section 513 – Explosive Detection Technology

This section requires the Secretary to prioritize the research and facilitation of next generation technologies to detect explosives in the Nation's surface transportation systems.

Section 514 – Recurrent Vetting for Surface Transportation Credential Holders

This section requires the Secretary to develop and implement a plan to utilize the FBI's Rap Back Service in order to establish recurrent vetting capabilities for individuals holding valid transportation security cards.

Section 515 – Biometrics for TSA PreCheck.

This section requires the TSA Administrator to use biometrics to verify the identity of travelers enrolled in PreCheck at screening checkpoints by September 30, 2023.

Section 516 – Secure Flight Program

This section requires that security screening checkpoints have real-time connectivity to TSA's Secure Flight vetting system and makes other improvements to the system.

Section 517 – Known Crew Member Program

This section requires the Administrator to implement reforms to the Known Crew Member (KCM) program, including new standards for verifying crew identity, cyber security standards for KCM-checkpoints, and covert testing of KCM-checkpoints.

Section 518 – Screening Partnership Program

This section requires the Administrator to promote and encourage airport participation in the Screening Partnership Program, which allows private security screening at airports.

Section 519 – Headquarters Efficiency

This section requires the Administrator to reduce the cost of administrative support contracts for headquarters personnel by 50 percent.

Section 520 – Repeal of Regulations

This section repeals a legislative mandate on the TSA to promulgate costly worker training programs for certain transportation stakeholders.

Section 521 – Sensitive Security Information

This section requires the Administrator to reform the process for designation of Sensitive Security Information to ease the dissemination of such information to security stakeholders.

Section 522 – International Aviation Security

This section requires the Administrator to develop and implement guidelines to improve coordination with air carriers in the security directive and emergency amendment process.

Section 523 – Office of Inspection Accountability

This section requires the Administrator to improve the operations and internal controls in the Office of Inspection.

Section 524 – Checkpoints of the Future

This section requires the Administrator to develop passenger self-screening solutions for PreCheck passengers that do not reduce overall security posture at the checkpoint and improves the efficiency of the checkpoint.

Section 525 – Air Cargo Security

This section requires the DHS Inspector General to conduct an audit of the Air Cargo Division of TSA and the effectiveness of its programs.

Section 526 – Childcare

This section requires the Administrator to convene a working group to develop recommendations for establishing childcare facilities for TSA employees and policies to improve flexibility for employees with children needing care.

Section 527 – Passengers with Physical or Cognitive Disabilities

This section requires the Administrator to increase awareness, understanding of protocol, and improve the efficiency of the screening experience for passengers with physical or cognitive disabilities.

Section 528 – TSA Human Capital Strategic Plan

This section requires the Administrator to implement recommendations of the Blue Ribbon Panel for Human Capital Service Delivery Evaluation at TSA and develop a strategic plan for Human Capital.

Section 529 – Screening Technology Deployment

This section requires the Administrator to improve the policy for deployment and continuous evaluation of screening technology.

Section 530 – Review of Aviation Security Stakeholder Access to Homeland Security Information Network

This section requires the Secretary to determine if access by additional aviation security stakeholders to the Homeland Security Information Network would benefit aviation security.

Section 531 – Airport Public Area Security Enhancement

This section enhances the security of public areas at airports by ensuring the continued engagement between TSA and aviation stakeholders and the identification of ways the agency can better collaborate with airport operations centers.

Title VI – Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery

Subtitle A — Grants, Training, Exercises, and Coordination

Section 601 – Urban Area Security Initiative

This section authorizes \$800 million for the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) grant program for each of the fiscal years 2021 and 2022. It also requires states to provide a detailed accounting of items, services, or activities purchased utilizing Urban Area Security Initiative grants to ensure transparency and avoidance of unnecessary duplication of effort between States and eligible high-risk urban areas.

Section 602 – State Homeland Security Grant Program

This section authorizes \$600 million for the State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP) for each of the fiscal years 2021 and 2022 and makes other reforms to the program.

Section 603 – Grants to Directly Eligible Tribes

This section codifies the period of performance for grant awards to directly eligible tribes at 36 months.

Section 604 – Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention

This section requires DHS to certify and report annually to Congress that the 25 percent set aside for law enforcement terrorism prevention activities required under SHSGP and UASI is met by grant recipients.

Section 605 - Prioritization

This section clarifies the population data that must be considered as part of the risk formula for SHSGP and UASI grants. It also requires a GAO review of the risk methodologies used to award grants under the programs.

Section 606 – Allowable Uses

This section authorizes SHSGP and UASI funds to be used to enhance medical preparedness and cybersecurity.

Section 607 – Memoranda of Understanding

This section requires the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to enter into memoranda of understanding with other DHS components to ensure subject matter experts are involved in policy guidance decisions relating to the SHSGP, UASI, the Port Security Grant Program, and the Transit Security Grant Program.

Section 608 – Grants Metrics

This section requires FEMA to use information provided by states and high-risk urban areas in its Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessments and State Preparedness Reports to determine the extent to which SHSGP and UASI funds have been used effectively to close capability gaps.

Section 609 – Grant Management Best Practices

This section requires FEMA to share best practices derived from grant audits conducted by the DHS Inspector General with states and urban areas as part of its yearly grant guidance.

Section 610 – Prohibition on Consolidation

This section prohibits the Secretary from consolidating homeland security grant programs without prior authorization from Congress.

Section 611 – Maintenance of Grant Investments

This section requires grant applicants to develop a plan for the maintenance of equipment purchased using SHSGP or UASI funds.

Section 612 – Allowable Uses of Funds for Public Transportation Security Assistance Grants

This section permits Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP) recipients to use grant funding to pay for backfill associated with sending personnel to security training.

Section 613 – Periods of Performance for Public Transportation Security Assistance Grants

This section authorizes \$200 million for the TSGP for each of the fiscal years 2021 and 2022 and codifies the period of performance for TSGP grants.

Section 614 – Comptroller General Review of Public Transportation Security Assistance Grant Program

This section requires the GAO to assess the impact and management of projects funded under the TSGP.

Section 615 – Port Security Grant Program

This section authorizes \$200 million for each of the fiscal years 2021 and 2022 for the Port Security Grant Program and codifies the period of performance for such grants.

Section 616 – Cyber Preparedness

This section ensures information related to cyber risks and threats are shared with the Nation Network of Fusion Centers. It also requires the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) to share information cyber best practices with fusion centers and authorizes representatives from fusion centers to be assigned to the NCCIC.

Section 617 – Operation Stonegarden

This section authorizes \$110 million for Operation Stonegarden grants for each of the fiscal years 2021 and 2022.

Subtitle B — Communications

Section 621 – Office of Emergency Communications

This section restricts the Secretary’s ability to change the location or reporting structure of the DHS Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) without prior authorization from Congress.

Section 622 – Responsibilities of the Office of Emergency Communications Director.

This section makes technical corrections to the responsibilities of the OEC Director and codifies additional responsibilities.

Section 623 – Annual Reporting on Activities of the Office of Emergency Communications

This section requires the OEC Director to submit an annual report to Congress on the activities and programs of OEC.

Section 624 – National Emergency Communications Plan

This section requires the OEC to update the National Emergency Communications Plan at least once every 5 years and consider the impact of emerging technologies on the attainment of full interoperable communications.

Section 625 – Technical Edit

This section makes technical corrections to the Emergency Communications title of the HSA.

Section 626 – Public Safety Broadband Network

This section requires the Director of CISA to submit information to Congress on its responsibilities related to the development of the nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network and the cybersecurity risks associated with the network.

Section 627 – Communications Training

This section requires the USM to develop a mechanism to verify that radio users at DHS receive relevant radio training.

Subtitle C—Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Section 631 – Short Title

This section provides that this subtitle may be cited as the “FEMA Reauthorization Act of 2020.”

Section 632 – Reauthorization of Federal Emergency Management Agency

This section authorizes appropriations for management and operations of FEMA for FY 2021 and 2022. It authorizes \$1,124,242,980 for FY 2021 and \$1,146,727,840 for FY 2022.

Section 633 – National Domestic Preparedness Consortium

This section reauthorizes the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium and requires it to provide training exercises simulating real response environments, such as urban areas, for state, local, and tribal emergency response providers. It authorizes \$68,131,920 for the Center for Domestic Preparedness for FY 2021 and \$69,494,558 for FY 2022. For the remaining members of the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium it authorizes \$103,020,000 for FY 2021 and \$105,080,400 for FY 2022.

Section 634 – Rural Domestic Preparedness Consortium

This section formally authorizes the Rural Domestic Preparedness Consortium, which provides training to emergency response providers from rural communities. This section authorizes \$5 million for the Rural Domestic Preparedness Consortium from the funding provided for Continuing Training Grants.

Section 635 – Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships

This section formally authorizes the Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships, which coordinates outreach and collaboration efforts between the emergency management community and faith-based and community organizations, provides guidance to places of worship on how to secure their facilities, and engages with local communities on the Department's Blue Campaign, among other activities.

Section 636 – Emergency Support Functions

This section requires the Administrator to periodically update the National Response Framework and to develop and provide to relevant federal agencies metrics to ensure readiness to execute responsibilities under the National Response Framework's Emergency Support Functions.

Section 637 – Review of National Incident Management System

This section requires the National Incident Management System to be updated not less than once every 5 years.

Section 638 – Remedial Action Management Program

The section requires the Administrator to utilize the Remedial Action Management Program to coordinate corrective actions identified as a result of exercises and responses to acts of terrorism and natural disasters. It also requires the Administrator to share after-action reports and best practices from such exercises and responses with federal, state, local, tribal, and private sector officials.

Section 639 – Strategic Human Capital Plan

This section requires the Administrator to develop and submit to Congress a strategic human capital plan.

Section 640 – Office of Disability Integration and Coordination

This section formally authorizes the Office of Disability Integration and Coordination (ODIC) within FEMA and makes it responsible for coordinating matters relating to individuals with disabilities before, during, and after natural disasters, terrorist attacks, or other manmade disasters. It also requires GAO to study and report to Congress on the funding and staffing needs of ODIC.

Section 641 – FEMA Senior Law Enforcement Advisor

This section formally authorizes the position, qualifications, and responsibilities of the Senior Law Enforcement Advisor to the Administrator of FEMA.

Section 642 – Technical Amendments to National Emergency Management

This section makes technical amendments to current law.

Subtitle D — Genome Editing Threat Assessment

Section 651 – Genome Editing Threat Assessment

This section requires a threat assessment and a report to Congress on the potential homeland security vulnerabilities associated with genome modification and editing.

Title VII – Pandemic Preparedness

Section 701 – Chief Medical Officer

This section formally authorizes the responsibilities of the DHS Chief Medical Officer, including managing the departmental response to pandemics.

Section 702 – Medical Countermeasures Program

This section authorizes a medical countermeasures program to protect the DHS workforce, working animals, and individuals in the Department's care and custody from the effects of pandemics, chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear agents, and to ensure mission continuity

Section 703 – Personal Protective Equipment

This section requires the Secretary to ensure all frontline DHS employees are equipped with personal protective equipment to prevent exposure to COVID-19 and other dangerous pathogens. It further requires each component head to implement other measures and introduce technologies to protect frontline personnel from exposure. Finally, it requires a review of DHS preparedness for a future global pandemic.

Section 704 – Teleworking Assessment

This section requires GAO to assess the capabilities of DHS to support Department-wide teleworking activity during the COVID-19 pandemic and provide the Committee with recommendations on ways to improve the Department's teleworking capabilities.

Section 705 –Transportation Security Public Health Threat Preparedness

This section directs TSA to examine best practices and new technologies to reduce interpersonal contact at the checkpoint. It also requires the Administrator to examine detailing TSA personnel to other DHS components or federal agencies for the purposes of enhancing awareness of potential public health threats to aviation security.

Section 706 – Securing Critical Supplies

This section requires the Secretary to assess the supply chain vulnerability of food, medicine, energy and other materials critical to survival during a terrorist attack, pandemic, or natural disaster. It also requires the implementation of a strategy to prevent future shortages and end the reliance on supplies from foreign adversaries.