

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2016

HEARINGS
BEFORE A
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
ONE HUNDRED FOURTEENTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

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**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2016**

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 2015.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

WITNESS

JOSEPH CLANCY, DIRECTOR, UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

Mr. CARTER. I am going to call this hearing to order. Good morning, everybody.

Today we welcome Joe Clancy, the recently appointed director of the United States Secret Service in his first appearance before our subcommittee.

Director Clancy, welcome. We appreciate you being here and thank you for your willingness to serve DHS and our Nation.

The fiscal year 2016 budget for the Secret Service is \$1.9 billion, an increase of \$273 million above fiscal year 2015. This increase is due in large part to preparations for the upcoming presidential campaign cycle, deployment of the former Obama detail, and additional funds based on recommendations of the Mission Panel that reported out in December on the need for significant reform in service.

Director, we look forward to the discussion of these increases with you, learning whether you plan to address any of the recommendations contained in the various reviews of your service that have occurred over the past few months.

Before ending, however, I want to address an incident that was news last week. According to a report, two senior Secret Service agents on the President's protective detail arrived at the White House complex check point in a government car after allegedly consuming alcohol. As the agents proceeded towards the check point, they drove through the scene of an active investigation. The violation of standing rules was not reported to headquarters until days later.

For an agency trying to restore its reputation three years after the well-publicized scandal, this incident brings embarrassment and renewed scrutiny to the Secret Service. Simply put, this conduct should not be tolerated and Congress is disappointed to see it on display again.

Director, I look forward to hearing your comments on this issue.

First, I would like to recognize Ms. Roybal-Allard, our new distinguished ranking member, for any remarks she may make.

[The information follows:]



Chairman John Carter

*Subcommittee on Homeland Security
House Committee on Appropriations*

FY 2016 Budget Hearing - U.S. Secret Service March 17, 2015 Opening Statement As Prepared

Today we welcome Joe Clancy, the recently appointed Director of the U. S. Secret Service, in his very first appearance before our Subcommittee. Director Clancy, welcome. We appreciate you being here and thank you for your willingness to serve DHS and our Nation.

The fiscal year 2016 budget for Secret Service is \$1.9 billion, an increase of \$273 million above fiscal year 2015. This increase is due in large part to preparations for the upcoming Presidential campaign cycle, the development of the former-Obama detail, and additional funds based on recommendations of the Mission Panel that reported out in December on the need for significant reform to the Service.

Director, we look forward to discussing these increases with you and learning whether you plan to address the many recommendations contained in the various reviews of your Service that have occurred over the past few months.

Before ending, however, I want to address an incident that was in the news last week. According to report, two senior Secret Service agents on the President's protective detail arrived at a White House Complex checkpoint in a government car after allegedly consuming alcohol. As the agents proceeded towards the checkpoint, they drove through the scene of an active investigation. The violation of standing rules of behavior was not reported headquarters until days later.

For an agency trying to restore its reputation three years after a well-publicized scandal, this incident brings embarrassment and renewed scrutiny to the Secret Service. Simply put, this kind of conduct should not be tolerated and Congress is disappointed to see it on display again. Director, I look forward to hearing your comments on this issue.

First, I would like to recognize Mrs. Roybal-Allard, our new distinguished Ranking Member, for any remarks she'd like to make.

#####

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Director Clancy, welcome to your first appearance before the subcommittee and congratulations on your appointment as director.

I hope you will find us to be tough but fair partners in your efforts to make the Secret Service the very best it can be.

The agency has endured significant criticism over the last several months, indeed over the last few years. And, unfortunately, much of it has been justified.

I, like Chairman Carter and others on the committee, was disappointed to hear last week about yet another incident of potential agent misconduct. This time, the incident involved senior personnel, including a member of President Obama's protective detail who drove a government vehicle through an investigation scene near the White House, allegedly after consuming alcohol.

Perhaps even more disturbing, if true, is an allegation that a supervisor overruled an initial decision by officers on duty to conduct sobriety tests.

I applaud your quick notification of the inspector general in this case, but I hope you will not wait for the conclusion of the IG investigation to start addressing what went wrong.

If the allegations of misconduct are accurate, I worry that they may be indicative of a larger cultural problem at the Secret Service.

While we will certainly be discussing that incident this morning, I do not want it to completely overshadow the good work that the vast majority of Secret Service officers and agents is doing every day.

I saw that good work firsthand when I visited your Los Angeles field office last week. I was particularly impressed by the quality of a staff briefing in which USSS personnel were discussing the final security plans for the President's visit to Los Angeles the next day.

In the interest of time, I will not elaborate on everything I saw, but I do want to highlight one program that the Los Angeles field office is implementing in a very impressive way, the Los Angeles Electronic Crimes Task Force.

As you know, ECTFs are a strategic alliance of law enforcement, academia, and the private sector dedicated to investigating and deterring cyber crime. It is a roundtable concept comprised of local, state, and federal law enforcement partners.

The ECTFs facilitate collaborative investigations through the exchange of information, shared assets, and common strategies.

This month, I am proud to say that the LA ECTF was selected out of 80 nominations to receive the 2015 Centurion Award for Excellence in Investigations from the Peace Officers Association of Los Angeles County.

Director Clancy, we stand ready to help the Secret Service regain the respect it deserves for the good work done every day by your dedicated officers and agents on behalf of our country.

Thank you for joining us this morning. I look forward to discussing your proposed budget for the coming year as well as your plans to point the Secret Service in the right direction.

[The information follows:]

**Congresswoman Lucille Roybal-Allard (CA-40), Ranking Member
Subcommittee on Homeland Security, House Committee on Appropriations**

**United States Secret Service FY 2016 Budget Hearing
Opening Statement as Prepared
March 17, 2015**

Director Clancy, welcome to your first appearance before the Subcommittee, and congratulations on your appointment as Director. I hope you will find us to be tough but fair partners in your efforts to make the Secret Service the very best it can be.

The agency has endured significant criticism over the last several months – indeed, over the last few years – and, unfortunately, much of it has been justified.

I, like Chairman Carter and others on the Committee, were disappointed to hear last week about yet another incident of potential agent misconduct. This time, the incident involved senior personnel, including a member of President Obama’s protective detail, who drove a government vehicle through an investigation scene near the White House, allegedly after consuming alcohol. Perhaps even more disturbing, if true, is an allegation that a supervisor overruled an initial decision by officers on duty to conduct sobriety tests.

I applaud your quick notification of the Inspector General in this case, but I hope you won’t wait for the conclusion of the IG investigation to start addressing what went wrong.

If the allegations of misconduct are accurate, I worry that they may be indicative of a larger cultural problem at the Secret Service. While we will certainly be discussing that incident this morning, I don’t want it to completely overshadow the good work that the vast majority of Secret Service officers and agents are doing every day.

I saw that good work firsthand when I visited your Los Angeles field office last week. I was particularly impressed by the quality of a staff briefing in which USSS personnel were discussing the final security plans for the President’s visit to Los Angeles the next day.

In the interests of time, I won’t elaborate on everything I saw, but I do want to highlight one program that the Los Angeles field office is implementing in a very impressive way: the Los Angeles Electronic Crimes Task Force. As you know, ECTFs are strategic alliances of law enforcement, academia, and the private sector, dedicated to investigating and deterring cyber-crime. It is a “round table” concept comprised of local, state, and federal law enforcement partners.

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Director Clancy, we stand ready to help the Secret Service regain the respect it deserves for the good work done every day by your dedicated officers and agents on behalf of our country.

Thank you for joining us this morning. I look forward to discussing your proposed budget for the coming year, as well as your plans to point the Secret Service in the right direction.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Ms. Roybal-Allard.

And now I would like to recognize the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Hal Rogers, for any comments he would like to make.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you for being here with us this morning, Mr. Director.

This constitutes the first hearing of this subcommittee, and I am immensely pleased that we finally managed to pass a full year spending bill for the department to support our men and women on the front lines and bolster critical security agencies and fund vigilant anti-terrorism and law enforcement efforts on our home turf.

Unquestionably your organization is a vital piece of this puzzle. The Secret Service carries out a unique but absolutely critical dual mission of protection and investigation. The investigative component of your charge is essential for the financial infrastructure of the country and by extension the entire U.S. economy.

Your mission is to protect our President, his family, and other dignitaries from a host of potential threats and that requires discipline and dexterity, unparalleled skill, and, yes, professionalism.

Unfortunately, the Service has been beleaguered by a series of embarrassing and unacceptable lapses in security and other missteps. This will not stand.

Just when we think we have assessed the problems associated with this September's White House fence jumper and developed a plan to close existing gaps in security moving forward, news broke that two agents drove around a security barricade at the home where our President lives during an active bomb investigation drunk.

You personally committed to me and others to leveraging your lifetime of service to this organization to restore the Secret Service to its once storied reputation. I certainly want to take you up at your word and give you every chance to achieve that goal, but incidents like these demonstrate just how far you have got to go and how short of time you have got to do it.

We are going to provide the adequate funding for your agency, but it is going to be on a short string. We expect results. Your fiscal year budget request includes \$1.9 billion which constitutes a \$273 million increase over enacted levels.

In additional to the presidential protective service, this supports the Service's network of 42 domestic field offices, 60 resident offices and resident agency offices and 24 offices abroad.

Notably this request includes a significant increase to accommodate your responsibilities leading up to the 2016 election and prepare for President Obama's detail when he transitions out of office.

Eighty-seven million is also included to support security enhancements at the White House complex pursuant to the recommendations of the Protective Mission Panel.

Mr. Director, we all look forward to hearing how you intend to use this money to right the ship so the Secret Service can focus on its truly critical mission at hand. We want to thank you for taking on this chore and for being here today. We look forward to your answers.

[The information follows:]



Chairman Hal Rogers

House Committee on Appropriations

FY 2016 Budget Hearing – United States Secret Service March 17, 2015 Opening Statement As Prepared

Thank you for yielding, Mr. Chairman. Director Clancy, thank you for being with us this morning to discuss the United States Secret Service budget request for Fiscal Year 2016. This constitutes the first hearing for the DHS subcommittee, and I am immensely pleased that we have finally managed to pass a full-year spending bill for the department to support our men and women on the frontlines, bolster critical security agencies, and fund vigilant anti-terrorism and law enforcement efforts on our home turf.

Unquestionably, your organization is a vital piece of this puzzle. The Secret Service carries out a unique – but absolutely critical – dual mission of protection and investigation. The investigative component of your charge is essential for the financial infrastructure of our country, and by extension, the entire US economy. Your mission to protect our President, his family and other dignitaries from a host of potential threats requires discipline and dexterity, unparalleled skill and, yes, professionalism. Unfortunately, the Service has been beleaguered by a series of embarrassing – and unacceptable – lapses in security and other missteps. Just when we think we've assessed the problems associated with September's White House fence jumper and developed a plan to close existing gaps in security moving forward, news broke that two agents drove around a security barricade at the home where our President resides during an active bomb investigation. You have personally committed to leveraging your lifetime of service to this organization to restore the Secret Service to its once storied reputation. I certainly want to take you at your word, but incidents like this demonstrate just how far you have to go.

Your Fiscal Year 2016 budget request includes \$1.9 billion, which constitutes a \$273 million increase over enacted levels. In addition to the Presidential protective service, this supports the Service's network of 42 domestic field offices, 60 Resident Offices and Resident Agency offices and 24 offices abroad. Notably, this request includes a significant increase to accommodate your responsibilities leading up to the 2016 election and prepare for President Obama's detail when he transitions out of office. \$87 million is also included to support security enhancements at the White House Complex pursuant to the recommendations of the Protective Mission Panel. Mr. Director, we all look forward to hearing how you intend to use this funding to right the ship so the Secret Service can focus on its truly critical mission at hand.

Thank you for being with us today, and I look forward to your testimony. I yield back.

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Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Now I would like to recognize the distinguished ranking member of the Appropriations Committee, Ms. Lowey.

Mrs. LOWEY. Thank you very much.

I would like to thank Chairman Carter, and Ranking Member Roybal-Allard for holding this important hearing today, and welcome Director Clancy, and thank you for joining us.

The Secret Service has a long and storied history of excellence and professionalism, but recent incidents have diminished its reputation and raised serious questions about its ability to protect the President. Really we have a lot to discuss.

Just last July through the report accompanying the House funding bill, this committee expressly stated that it was, and I quote, "deeply disappointed with recurring allegations and misconduct within the Secret Service."

Going a step further, we withheld a substantial amount of headquarters' funding in the fiscal year 2015 appropriations bill until new guidelines for professional conduct were submitted.

It is hard to believe here we are again. Not only were we rocked by the White House fence jumper last September, but now we are confronted by yet another unfortunate incident that appears to entail significant misconduct.

On March 4th, two possibly intoxicated secret agents drove a government car through an active suspicious package investigation. I said possibly because according to news reports, no sobriety tests were administered. The agents were not arrested and they were allowed to leave the scene.

The President's budget requests nearly \$87 million for protective mission enhancements in the wake of recent Secret Service missteps. While I agree that more resources are necessary for security enhancements, hiring and training funding alone will not be enough to solve the Secret Service's problems.

This latest episode seems to be more evidence of a cultural issue that has not been adequately addressed by changes in senior management.

Director Clancy, you just recently assumed your position, but you have been with the agency for an impressive 30 years. We want to work with you to restore the public's confidence in the Secret Service. We want to support you with the resources you need, but the responsibility is ultimately yours. You must provide the leadership and insist on the accountability that is necessary. I look forward to a productive discussion this morning.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The information follows:]

Ranking Member Nita M. Lowey
Homeland Security Appropriations Subcommittee Hearing
Fiscal Year 2016 U.S. Secret Service Budget
March 17, 2015

Statement

I'd like to thank Chairman Carter and Ranking Member Roybal-Allard for holding this important hearing today, and welcome Director Clancy and thank you for joining us.

The Secret Service has had a long and storied history of excellence and professionalism, but recent incidents have diminished its reputation over the last few years, and raised serious questions about its ability to protect the President. Clearly, we have a lot to discuss.

Just last July, through the report accompanying the House funding bill, this Committee expressly stated that it was, and I quote, "deeply disappointed by recurring allegations of misconduct within the Secret Service." Going a step further, we withheld a substantial amount of headquarters funding in the FY15 Appropriations bill until new guidelines for professional conduct were submitted.

Yet here we are again. Not only were we rocked by the White House fence jumper last September, but now we are confronted by yet another unfortunate incident that appears to entail significant misconduct.

On March 4th two possibly intoxicated senior agents drove a government car through an active 'suspicious package' investigation. I say "possibly" because according to news reports, no sobriety tests were administered, the agents were not arrested, and they were allowed to leave the scene.

The President's budget requests nearly \$87 million for "protective mission enhancements" in the wake of recent Secret Service missteps. While I agree that more resources are necessary for security enhancements, hiring, and training, funding alone won't be enough to solve the Secret Service's problems.

This latest episode seems to be more evidence of a cultural issue that has not been adequately addressed by changes in senior management. Director Clancy, you just recently assumed your position, but you've been with the agency for an impressive 30 years. We want to work with you to restore the public's confidence in the Secret Service. We want to support you with the resources you need. But the responsibility is ultimately yours. You must provide the leadership and insist on the accountability that is necessary.

I look forward to a productive discussion this morning.

Thank you.

Mr. CARTER. All right. Director Clancy, we are now going to recognize you for your opening statement. I am going to ask you, if you can, to try to keep it to five minutes.

OPENING STATEMENT: DIRECTOR CLANCY

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Good morning, Chairman Carter, Ranking Member Roybal-Allard, and distinguished Members of this committee. I am pleased to appear before you today to discuss the President's fiscal year 2016 budget for the Secret Service.

As the newly appointed director, I am honored to lead the men and women of this important agency through this challenging time.

Despite the allegations of misconduct involving two senior level agents at the White House Complex on March 4th, 2015, I have been impressed by the selfless dedication of the workforce as a whole and our people's willingness to take on the necessary reforms in the betterment of the mission.

With respect to these recent allegations, the Secret Service has turned over the investigation to the Department of Homeland Security's Office of the Inspector General [OIG] to ensure a thorough and independent review of this incident. I have committed our full cooperation with this investigation and eagerly await the OIG's findings.

Turning to our budget, I want to thank all Members for your work on the 2015 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act. For a second year in a row, this subcommittee worked diligently to provide the Secret Service with additional resources to support our staffing, our training, and our operational needs.

In addition, the 2015 bill includes \$25 million to begin the necessary enhancements associated with the Protective Mission Panel's recommendations that were included in a report to Secretary Johnson on December 15th of 2014.

The panel's recommendations have brought focus to staffing, training, and leadership deficiencies in the agency and technology and perimeter security requirements at the White House Complex.

However, because the Secret Service's mission extends beyond the issues addressed in the panel's report, I am committed to zero basing the agency's budget to determine the full extent of our operational requirements.

The 2016 budget builds on the protective mission enhancements that are underway this fiscal year. My written statements provide a thorough overview of the budget request, but I would like to highlight a few areas in the limited time I have.

The \$86.7 million requested in 2016 to address specific recommendations made by the panel can be broken down across four categories: first, personnel initiatives; second, training center improvements; third, White House security infrastructure improvements; and, fourth, protective technology upgrades.

My priorities are to staff the agency at a level commensurate with the demands of the mission and ensure that our employees receive the training they need to do their jobs effectively. This includes critical in-service training for our agents and officers as well as ethics and leadership development.

One of the biggest mission demands over the next 18 months will be associated with the campaign protection. With less than two years remaining before President Obama's term in office comes to a close, the Secret Service is preparing for campaign protection requirements similar to those of 2008, the last time no incumbent President ran for office.

During every campaign, the Secret Service's budget temporarily grows to accommodate the surge in protection requirements. Of the \$204 million request in 2016 for campaign protection and campaign-related NSSEs [national special security events], a total of \$59 million simply reflects the anticipated time special agents in the field will work protection hours in support of the campaign.

When people ask how it is the Secret Service can protect multiple candidates traveling between different cities and states in a matter of hours, I point to the special agents who serve in the field offices around the country. Without the support of highly trained special agents who have experience with investigations and protection, the Secret Service would be unable to handle the surges in protective operations associated with presidential campaigns, NSSEs, and other major events.

Securing the two nominating conventions is one of the most expensive and challenging aspects of campaign protection. These high-profile NSSEs typically last three to four days and attract more than 50,000 participants each.

The Secret Service begins work months in advance to plan and coordinate comprehensive security operations to identify and mitigate threats that could cause harm to our protectees and our dignitaries and to the general public attending these events.

For example, to mitigate the risk of cyber attack on critical systems and key infrastructure that could adversely affect the security plans, special agents who are trained in the critical systems protection are responsible for securing venues that are increasingly automated and interconnected.

To accomplish its cyber protection mission, the Secret Service recruits from within the agency's Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program, specifically the computer forensics and network intrusion responder disciplines. Special agents trained in these areas are responsible for the successful investigations into many of the largest known data breaches in recent memory.

Just last month, a Secret Service led investigation resulted in the arrest and extradition of Vladimir Drinkman, a Russian national who will face charges that he allegedly conspired in the largest international hacking and data breach scheme ever prosecuted in the United States.

Superior performance by men and women on the front lines begins with superior leadership. To that end, I have worked to open the lines of communication between the rank and file and their supervisors.

I made significant changes in top leadership positions across the Secret Service to inspire a renewed focus on staffing, training, protective operations, investigations, and professional responsibility.

I am in the process of restructuring the Secret Service's executive leadership to better leverage the experience of civilian professionals

while allowing law enforcement personnel to focus on their core areas of expertise.

With the support of the Department and the Congress over the next several years, I am confident that we can put the Secret Service on a path to success for many decades to come.

Chairman Carter, Ranking Member Roybal-Allard, this concludes my testimony. I welcome any questions you have at this time.

[The information follows:]



Prepared Testimony

Joseph Clancy

**Director
United States Secret Service**

Before the

**Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
United States House of Representatives**

March 17, 2015

Introduction

Good morning Chairman Carter, Ranking Member Roybal-Allard and distinguished Members of the Committee. I am pleased to appear before you today to discuss the President's Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 Budget for the Secret Service. I am grateful to this subcommittee for the courtesies you have extended to me in my short time back, and for your support in crafting a budget for FY 2015 that will help the agency continue the hiring, training, and protective mission enhancements required to get well. As the newly appointed Director of the Secret Service, I am tremendously honored to lead the men and women of this important agency through this challenging time. Despite the allegations of misconduct involving two senior-level special agents at the White House Complex on March 4, 2015, in my short time back I have been impressed by the selfless dedication of the workforce and people's willingness to make the necessary reforms for the betterment of the mission. With respect to these recent allegations, the Secret Service has turned over the investigation to the Department of Homeland Security's ("the Department") Office of the Inspector General ("OIG"). I have committed our full cooperation with this investigation and eagerly await its findings.

This subcommittee's support is especially critical given the high protection demands and increased operational tempo expected later this year. Pope Francis will visit the United States in September with events planned in Washington, DC, New York, NY, and Philadelphia, PA. Thus far, only the World Meeting of Families event in Philadelphia, which is expected to draw 2.1 million people, has been designated a National Special Security Event ("NSSE") by the Secretary. Also in September, the Secret Service will fulfill its obligation to secure the annual meeting of the United Nations General Assembly ("UNGA") on its 70th anniversary. The UNGA is always a challenge for the Secret Service, as it recurs annually in the final weeks of the fiscal year, but with a major anniversary coinciding with the Papal visit, I expect this year to be especially demanding on our front-line employees. Special agents from across the field and headquarters will be called upon to establish temporary protective details for an expected record number of visiting heads of state and government. Uniformed Division ("UD") officers will provide magnetometer support and protective site security for multiple venues, special operations teams will be assigned to high-level visiting dignitaries, and technical security and communications teams will be working weeks in advance to ensure mission success.

Superior performance by these men and women on the front lines begins with superior leadership. To that end, I have worked to open the lines of communication between the rank and file, their supervisors, and executive leadership. I made significant changes in top leadership positions across the Secret Service to inspire a renewed focus on human capital, training, protective operations, investigations, budgeting, and professional responsibility. Part of this effort included the creation of a standalone Office of Training, which will have a direct impact on the way the agency plans for and conducts operational training for special agents and UD officers by creating a stakeholder seat on the Secret Service's Executive Review Board. This will allow the agency to set clear priorities and better align training requirements with the demands of the mission. It is critically important that the Secret Service get back to basics by staffing the agency at levels commensurate with the workload and incorporating the required training to ensure optimal performance at all times.

Professionalism within the Workforce

When I talk about optimal performance, I want to be clear that I expect all employees in the Secret Service to conduct themselves in a manner consistent with the oath they swore to uphold when they entered the agency, and with the individual responsibility and core values that have guided many generations of employees before them. The conference report that accompanies the FY 2015 Homeland Security Appropriations Act requires the Secret Service to submit a report to the Appropriations Committees “providing evidence that the [agency] has sufficiently reviewed its professional standards of conduct; issued new guidance for the procedures and conduct of employees when engaged in overseas operations and protective missions; and instituted a professional standards policy consistent with the agency’s critical missions and unique position of public trust.”¹

Over the past several years, the Secret Service has taken numerous actions in response to the recommendations of the Professionalism Reinforcement Working Group and the Department of Homeland Security’s (“the Department”) Inspector General. These actions include the creation of a Chief Integrity Officer to centralize discipline processes and reinforce the importance of leadership and accountability with supervisors; the establishment of a Table of Penalties; the creation of an “Inspection Hotline” for employees to report misconduct and allow the agency to initiate swift investigative or administrative action; and the addition of senior-level employees to jump teams on all foreign trips.

As these actions took place prior to my appointment, I am committed to fully reviewing them to ensure they are achieving their intended outcomes. I firmly believe the Secret Service’s mission requires all employees to strive for operational and personal excellence at all times.

FY 2016 Budget Context and Summary

Before I provide details on the FY 2016 Budget for the Secret Service, I want to thank all Members of the Committee for your work on the FY 2015 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, which the President signed on March 4, 2015. For a second year in a row, this subcommittee worked diligently to provide the Secret Service with resources to help the agency recover from staffing shortfalls associated with attrition and limited hiring in FY 2012 and FY 2013, support our training and operational needs, and expand training for State and local law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and judges at the National Computer Forensics Institute (NCFI).

In addition, our FY 2015 appropriations includes \$25 million above the request to begin the necessary protective mission enhancements associated with the findings related to the September 19, 2014 White House incursion. The details of that egregious security breach were documented in a report prepared by Deputy Secretary Mayorkas (“Mayorkas Report”), which was followed-up by recommendations from the independent Protective Mission Panel (“the Panel”) that were included in a report to Secretary Johnson on December 15, 2014. Taken in sum, these two reports provide a consistent assessment of what went wrong on September 19, 2014, and steps the Secret Service must take to ensure a breach of that magnitude never happens again. The

¹ Joint Explanatory Statement, which accompanied H.R. 240, Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015.

Panel's recommendations in particular have brought focus to staffing, training, leadership, and technology and perimeter security requirements at the White House Complex. However, since the Secret Service's mission extends beyond the issues addressed in the Panel's report, I am committed to zero-basing the agency's budget to determine the full extent of our operational requirements. Although the FY 2016 Budget was formulated prior to my arrival, I believe it represents an important step forward.

The FY 2016 Budget represents the largest year-to-year increase for the Secret Service since the agency was transferred from the Department of Treasury to the Department of Homeland Security more than 12 years ago and builds on the protective mission enhancements that are underway this fiscal year. The request totals \$1.94 billion, an increase of \$273.3 million or 16.4 percent above the FY 2015 enacted level, and supports 6,647 Full Time Equivalents (FTEs) across the agency. Program increases in the budget total \$235.9 million and include: \$86.7 million for Protective Mission Enhancements associated with the Panel's recommendations; \$25.7 million to complete the staffing requirements for President Obama's protective detail once his term in office comes to a close; and \$123.5 million for protection costs associated with the 2016 Presidential Campaign and campaign-related NSSEs.

Protective Mission Enhancements

The \$86.7 million requested in FY 2016 to address specific recommendations made by the Panel can be broken down across four categories: (1) personnel initiatives; (2) training center improvements; (3) White House security infrastructure improvements; and (4) protective technology upgrades. Of all the Panel's recommendations, there are no greater priorities for me than staffing the agency at a level commensurate with the demands of the mission, and ensuring that our employees receive the training they need to do their jobs effectively.

Personnel Initiatives

For personnel initiatives, the request includes \$3.4 million to continue the Secret Service's efforts to address attrition within the Uniformed Division. Combining efforts to address attrition with our aggressive hiring strategy for UD officers in 2015 and 2016 is critical to meet the Panel's recommendation to "[increase] the Uniformed Division, as quickly as can be appropriately managed, by an initial 200 positions..." The Panel also recommended that the Secret Service "[reform] and professionalize recruiting, hiring, promotion and rotation [processes]..." To partially address this recommendation, the Budget includes \$4.8 million to enhance administrative support to help the agency hire people in a more efficient manner, as well as support focused marketing campaigns to target highly qualified and diverse candidate populations.² In addition, the Department's Deputy Chief Human Capital Officer is on a temporary assignment to the Secret Service to help identify strategies to professionalize the agency's recruitment and hiring efforts.

² United States Secret Service Protective Mission Panel, Executive Summary to [the] Report from the United States Secret Service Protective Mission Panel to the Secretary of Homeland Security, December 15, 2014, p. 7. Available at: http://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/14_1218_ussc_pmp.pdf

Training Center Improvements

The Mayorkas Report made clear that lack of training contributed to the White House incursion on September 19, 2014, and documented the confusion that took place that evening between responding UD officers and special operations teams. Since that time, the James J. Rowley Training Center (JJRTC) has implemented a number of enhancements to in-service training, including mandatory 4th Shift Training for the Presidential and Vice Presidential protective divisions, and the creation of several mandatory integrated training courses for all Washington, DC-based protective details and UD officers.

To fulfill the Panel’s recommendation to “[train] in conditions that replicate the physical environment in which [Secret Service law enforcement personnel assigned to the White House] will operate,”³ the Budget includes \$8 million for the design and initial construction of a White House mock-up at the JJRTC in Beltsville, Maryland. The Secret Service currently uses a rudimentary, not-to-scale simulation of the north grounds of the White House, using bike barricades to act as the fencing. There are no structures, vehicle gates, lighting, or other aides to enhance the training simulations at the JJRTC. The proposed White House mock-up will provide a more realistic environment, conducive to scenario-based training exercises, for UD officers and special agents during basic recruit and in-service training courses. Funds requested in FY 2016 will enable the Secret Service to complete design and move to construction of the White House façade, including the residence, East and West Wings, guard booths, surrounding grounds, and roadway.

In addition to the White House mock-up facility, the request includes \$8 million to enable the Secret Service to renovate and modernize the agency’s canine training facility at JJRTC to accommodate the current size of the canine program. The existing facility was built in 1983 and was designed to accommodate 14 canine kennels; the Secret Service currently operates 118 canine teams. The existing cages at the facility are smaller than the current industry standard and have caused health issues for the dogs.

The Budget also provides funds to renovate tactical training areas and refurbish existing firearms ranges at the JJRTC. Planned renovations include updates to the indoor pistol range, which currently operates on a single air handling system, and only provides heating/air conditioning for either the ranges or the classrooms when in full operation. In addition, the outdoor pistol/rifle ranges are in need of renovations to target systems, air blowers, tower operations, and lighting. The live fire “shoot house,” used for training by the special operations tactical units, has never been renovated, and is in need of infrastructure replacement, camera systems, and the addition of a classroom facility. The Tactical Village, used to recreate a city street environment for more realistic training scenarios, also requires infrastructure repair and safety enhancements.

White House Infrastructure Improvements

One of the most well publicized recommendations of the Panel was to replace the fence around the White House as quickly as possible. As documented in their report, “the ease with which ‘pranksters’ and the mentally ill can climb the current fence puts Secret Service personnel in a precarious position: When someone jumps the fence, they must decide, in a split-second,

³ *Ibid.*, p. 7

whether to use lethal force on a person who may not pose a viable threat to the President or the White House.”⁴ I have said in previous testimony before Congress that if someone does attempt to scale the White House fence, I want to ensure they are met with immediate and forceful resistance. But I also view the fence itself as a needed deterrent for would-be fence-jumpers.

To advance the replacement of the existing fence around the White House, the Secret Service is in the midst of a joint study with the National Park Service to develop fence options that meet both security and aesthetic criteria in recognition of the historical importance of the site. The fence study is expected to be completed next month at which point the Secret Service will immediately advance to the design stage of the project using funds provided by Congress in FY 2015.

The FY 2016 Budget provides \$8.2 million, requested as two-year funds, for the construction of the new fence and associated infrastructure enhancements around the perimeter of the White House. Although the \$8.2 million represents a good faith estimate on the cost to replace the fence, the agency will have a better sense of the cost once a preferred fence option is selected and the design work is underway. Once complete, these enhancements will delay individuals attempting to scale or defeat the fence, and provide our personnel with additional time to respond to these attempts. As the Panel noted, “[every] additional second of response time provided by a fence that is more difficult to climb makes a material difference in ensuring the President’s safety and protecting the symbol that is the White House.”⁵

Protective Technology Upgrades

While much of the Panel’s recommendations pertaining to technology included classified material, their public report made clear that “[technology] systems used on the [White House Complex] must always remain cutting edge, and the [Secret Service] must invest in technology, including becoming a driver of research and development that may assist its mission.”⁶ To address this recommendation, the Budget requests necessary upgrades to radio communication infrastructure to modernize and improve the reliability of audio communications at the White House Complex and throughout the National Capital Region. As noted by the Panel, these systems are obsolete and need to be upgraded. The Budget also includes funding to update all communication, video, and data systems at the Secret Service’s Joint Operations Center, which functions as the command-and-control center for protective operations at the White House Complex.

To enhance protective intelligence activities, the Budget provides funding to upgrade the system the Secret Service uses to share information between state, local, and federal law enforcement agencies with protective detail responsibilities. This information sharing system gives law enforcement the ability to better assess the level of risk that a known person of interest may pose to the law enforcement community, and is used by approximately 55 law enforcement agencies, including the U.S. Capitol Police. Pursuant to the Panel’s findings, these upgrades will allow personnel to query multiple Secret Service databases simultaneously and enable faster dissemination and sharing of information. The FY 2016 Budget would also give the Secret

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 2

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 2

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 7

Service's Counter Surveillance Division the ability to link suspicious activity reports from multiple law enforcement agencies, regardless of the location. This capability would tie into the Protective Intelligence Division reporting system and allow for the immediate dissemination of adverse protective intelligence to our law enforcement partners.

Former President Obama Protective Detail

As authorized by law, the Secret Service protects former Presidents and their spouses for their lifetimes, and children of a former President who are under 16 years of age.⁷ As was the case with the establishment of past protective details for former Presidents, the staffing and residential security requirements for the Obama Protective Detail (OPD) will require funding across three fiscal years (FYs 2015-2017), with actual protective operations scheduled to begin on January 20, 2017.

Significant planning and funding are required well before that time to ensure that personnel are hired, trained, and stationed in the field to replace the more experienced special agents who will be assigned to the new protective division. Estimating the full cost of protecting a former President this early comes with inherent challenges. The Secret Service does not know at this time where the First Family will reside once they leave the White House; whether or not the daughters will be granted protection beyond 16 years of age as has been done in the past; and whether or not the President and First Lady will travel at a rate commensurate with other former Presidents and First Ladies. These variables will require close attention as they could impact out-year funding requirements.

Our enacted 2015 appropriations includes \$4 million to hire 81 special agents for the OPD. The FY 2016 Budget includes second-year costs for those new hires, as well as funding to hire an additional 27 special agents and 30 administrative, professional, and technical personnel to complete the staffing requirements. The request also includes funding for permanent-change-of-station expenses and protective detail training for the special agents who will actually be assigned to the new division.

2016 Presidential Campaign

With less than two years remaining before President Obama's term in office comes to a close, the Secret Service is preparing for campaign protection requirements similar to those of 2008, the last time no incumbent President ran for office. As authorized by law, the Secret Service protects major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates and, within 120 days of the general Presidential election, the spouses of such candidates. Secret Service protection for major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates is directed by the Secretary of Homeland Security after consultation with an advisory committee consisting of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the minority leader of the House of Representatives, the majority and minority leaders of the Senate, and one additional member selected by the other members of the committee. This fifth member of the advisory committee has traditionally been the Sergeant-at-Arms of either the House of Representatives or the Senate.⁸

⁷ 18 U.S.C. § 3056(a)(3)-(4)

⁸ 18 U.S.C. § 3056(a)(7)

During every campaign, the Secret Service's budget temporarily grows to accommodate the surge in protection requirements associated with the presidential campaign and nominating conventions. Of the total \$203.7 million requested in FY 2016 for campaign protection and campaign-related NSSEs, \$54.7 million simply reflects a temporary realignment of existing base resources from the Domestic Field Office PPA to support campaign protection activities. When people ask how it is the Secret Service can protect multiple candidates traveling between different cities and states in a matter of hours, I point to the special agents who serve in our field offices around the country. Without the support of highly-trained special agents who have experience with investigations and protection, the Secret Service would be unable to handle the surges in protective operations associated with presidential campaigns, NSSEs, and major events such as the UNGA, or routine protective operations for that matter.

Since it is impossible to know how many candidates the Secret Service will be directed to protect when the campaign budget is formulated, the agency uses scenario-based modeling to estimate the projected costs of campaign protection activities. As was the case with previous campaigns, the Secret Service estimated the total number of protection days and anticipated cost per protection day to develop the budget for the 2016 Presidential Campaign. One significant change in the upcoming campaign was the announcement by the Republican and Democratic National Committees of their decision to move their respective nominating conventions earlier in the calendar year. Since the Secret Service is typically directed to begin protection of Vice Presidential candidates and their families in the lead up to these events, the number of protection days is projected to be higher than previous presidential campaigns.

Securing the two nominating conventions is one of the most expensive and challenging aspects of campaign protection. These high-profile NSSEs typically attract more than 50,000 participants each and last three to four days. The Secret Service begins work months in advance to plan and coordinate comprehensive security operations to identify and mitigate threats that could harm our protectees, other dignitaries, and the general public attending these events. For example, to mitigate the risk of a cyber attack on critical systems and infrastructure that could adversely affect security plans, special agents trained in Critical Systems Protection are responsible for securing venues that are increasingly automated and interconnected, with major building systems that can be operated remotely. For the Republican National Convention and Democratic National Convention, as well as for major campaign sites and the Presidential and Vice Presidential debates, the Secret Service will protect critical systems and key infrastructure associated with these venues that may be vulnerable to cyber intrusions, surveillance, and manipulation.

Criminal Investigative Successes

To accomplish its cyber protection mission, the Secret Service recruits from within the agency's Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program, specifically the Computer Forensics and Network Intrusion Responder disciplines. Special agents trained in these areas are responsible for the successful investigations into many of the largest known data breaches in recent memory, including Target, TJ Maxx, Dave & Buster's, Heartland Payment Systems, and others. Just last month, a Secret Service led investigation resulted in the arrest and extradition of Vladimir

Drinkman, a Russian national who will face charges that he allegedly conspired in the largest international hacking and data breach scheme ever prosecuted in the United States.⁹

Investigating these crimes is not new for the Secret Service. For over three decades the agency has investigated cyber criminal activity¹⁰ and worked to counter some of the most skillful transnational cyber criminal groups. The Secret Service proactively investigates cyber crime using a variety of investigative means to infiltrate these transnational cyber criminal groups and counter every element of their criminal schemes. As a result of these proactive investigations, the Secret Service is often the first to learn of planned or ongoing data breaches and is quick to provide affected companies and institutions with actionable information to mitigate the damage from the data breach and terminate the criminal's unauthorized access to their networks.

The Secret Service's global network of 38 Electronic Crimes Task Forces are the foundation for the agency's investigations of cyber crime and our primary means of sharing actionable information with potential victim companies. For example, in 2014, based on information discovered through just one of the agency's ongoing cyber crime investigations, the Secret Service notified hundreds of U.S. entities of cyber criminal activity targeting their organizations.

The Secret Service also invests in developing the capabilities of our state and local partners. In partnership with the State of Alabama, the Secret Service operates the NCFI to train state and local law enforcement investigators, prosecutors, and judges in how to conduct computer forensic examinations, respond to network intrusion incidents, and conduct cyber crimes investigations. Graduates of NCFI typically join the Secret Service's network of ECTFs and have frequently made vital contributions to significant Secret Service investigations of transnational cyber criminals.

As the Secret Service investigates cyber crime, we discover new and emerging cyber criminal methods and share relevant cybersecurity information broadly to enable other organizations to secure their networks while protecting ongoing investigations and the privacy of all involved. The Secret Service accomplishes these objectives through contributions to industry-leading annual reports like the Verizon Data Breach Investigations Report and the Trustwave Global Security Report, and through more immediate reports, including joint Malware Initial Findings Reports (MIFRs).

Last year, UPS Stores Inc. used information published in a joint report on the Back-Off malware to protect itself and its customers from cyber criminal activity.¹¹ The information in this report was derived from a Secret Service investigation of a network intrusion at a small retailer in Syracuse, New York. The Secret Service partnered with the National Cybersecurity & Communications Integration Center (NCCIC/US-CERT) and the Financial Services Information Sharing and Analysis Center (FS-ISAC) to widely share actionable cybersecurity information derived from this investigation to help numerous other organizations, while protecting the integrity of the ongoing investigation and the privacy of all parties. For UPS Stores, Inc., the result was the identification of 51 stores in 24 states that had been impacted, enabling UPS

⁹ See http://www.justice.gov/usao/nj/Press_files/Drinkman,%20Vladimir%20Extradition%20News%20Release.html

¹⁰ Congress enacted 18 U.S.C. §§ 1029-1030 as part of the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 and explicitly assigned the Secret Service authority to investigate these criminal violations.

¹¹ See <http://www.us-cert.gov/security-publications/Backoff-Point-Sale-Malware>

Stores, Inc. to contain and mitigate this cyber incident before it developed into a major data breach.¹²

As the Secret Service shares cybersecurity information discovered in the course of our criminal investigations, the agency aggressively works to apprehend and bring those involved to justice. Due to the inherent challenges in investigating transnational crime, particularly the lack of cooperation of some countries with U.S. law enforcement investigations, it can sometimes take years to finally apprehend the top tier criminals. The Secret Service works closely with its partners in the Departments of Justice and State to develop the capabilities of foreign law enforcement partners and to foster collaboration.

In July 2014, Secret Service agents arrested Roman Seleznev of Vladivostok, Russia, through an international law enforcement operation. Seleznev had been charged in Seattle in a 40-count indictment for allegedly being involved in the theft and sale of financial information of millions of customers. Seleznev is also charged in a separate indictment with participating in a racketeer influenced corrupt organization (RICO) and conspiracy related to possession of counterfeit and unauthorized access devices.¹³

The Secret Service is committed to safeguarding the Nation's financial payment systems by defeating cyber criminal organizations. Responding to the growth of these types of crimes, and the level of sophistication these criminals employ, requires significant resources and substantial collaboration among law enforcement and its public and private sector partners. Accordingly, the Secret Service dedicates resources to improve its investigative techniques, provides training for law enforcement partners, and broadly shares actionable information on cyber threats.

Major Investment Programs

Many of the Secret Service's non-staffing investments in cybersecurity, protective countermeasures, and IT systems are included in two programs within the agency's budget: Information Integration and Technology Transformation (IITT) and Operational Mission Support (OMS). Prior to the establishment of these programs, in FY 2010 and FY 2012 respectively, the Secret Service did not have dedicated programs to invest in new technologies, and for many years struggled to maintain existing systems with whatever resources were left over after the agency met its payroll obligations.

Information Integration and Technology Transformation Program

The IITT program resulted from the recognition that the Secret Service's existing IT infrastructure did not adequately serve the requirements of our mission. Additionally, in 2008, the National Security Agency identified critical IT infrastructure, architecture, and application vulnerabilities that required immediate mitigation. The IITT program includes four program capability areas: (1) *Enabling Capabilities*, which consists of projects related to modernization of the existing IT infrastructure; (2) *Control Capabilities*, which consists of two projects that will provide the IT tools necessary to secure and control access to Secret Service information; (3) *Mission Support Capabilities*, which includes operational and administrative applications that

¹² See UPS Store's press release. Available at: <http://www.theupsstore.com/about/media-room/Pages/The-ups-store-notifies-customers.aspx>.

¹³ See <http://www.justice.gov/usao/waw/press/2014/October/seleznev.html>

directly and indirectly support the Secret Service's mission; and (4) *Communications Capabilities*, which was originally conceived in 2009 to enable full communications compatibility with the White House Communications Agency and includes acquisition and sustainment of communications devices.

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$45.2 million for the IITT program. This funding will continue investments in IT network modernization, data systems, applications, security, and communications to fully support present operational requirements and sustain prior year investments and achievements.

Combined Operations Logistics Database 2

While the IITT program has provided the Secret Service with a more secure, efficient, and effective IT infrastructure, one disappointment is the Combined Operations Logistics Database 2 (COLD2) project, which was planned to provide software applications and systems related to event planning, human and technical resource deployment, notification processes, and tracking. However, last month the contracting officer at the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) informed the Secret Service that Option 3 of the COLD2 contract would not be exercised due to contractor performance.

Although the COLD2 requirements are still valid, the contractor did not demonstrate sufficient progress in meeting the contract objectives. The task proved too large and too complex for a single undertaking. As a consequence, the Secret Service has reviewed our requirements and concluded that UD scheduling, event planning, and enterprise-wide scheduling are our sequential priorities. We have approached the Department for assistance in performing an independent analysis to determine the best path forward to address our prioritized requirements with options on technical approach and contracting strategies, and I have directed my staff to keep the Committee updated on these developments.

Operational Mission Support Program

To address unmet engineering, scientific, and security technology needs on the White House Complex, Vice President's Residence, and at temporary sites visited by the President and Vice President, elements of the OMS program were funded through reprogrammings in FY 2010 and FY 2011 before being put on-budget in FY 2012. OMS supports advanced protective countermeasures projects for high-priority hazardous materials detection systems, audio countermeasures, physical security enhancements at the White House Complex, and cyber protection activities to address known and emerging threats directed towards the Secret Service's protective interests.

The FY 2016 request includes \$50.7 million for the OMS program, an \$8.5 million increase over the FY 2015 enacted level to accommodate the requirements of the Next Generation Limousine. The majority of the funds requested in FY 2016 for OMS will be used to operate, maintain, and sustain capabilities established in previous years, to include personnel costs, life cycle equipment replacement, training, and testing.

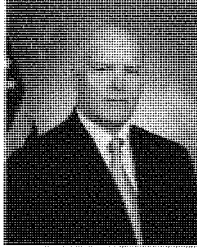
Although much attention is deservedly focused on the Panel's recommendations, I ask for your continued support of these established investment programs which have improved Secret Service operations and closed critical security gaps over the past five years.

Conclusion

I care deeply about the Secret Service and agreed to return to public life to make a difference. It is my highest honor to represent a workforce I believe is second to none. Much of what I have seen in the past five months gives me great hope, but I also understand the amount of work that needs to be done to put the Secret Service on a path for future success. Strong leadership is a hallmark of any great agency, and I have started to assemble a team of people I believe will take a fresh look at the way the Secret Service operates and will continuously strive for innovation and excellence in the fulfillment of the agency's clear statutory mission.

As noted by the Panel, the replacement of aging infrastructure and investments in technology to ensure the Secret Service is on the cutting edge of emerging threats is critical, but successful stewardship of the agency also requires that I invest in our people. That investment begins by ensuring that staffing levels across the agency are commensurate with the demands of the mission and that training is not viewed as a discretionary function.

With the support of the Department and the Congress over the next several years, I am confident that we can put the Secret Service on a path to success for many decades to come. Chairman Carter, Ranking Member Roybal-Allard, this concludes my written testimony. I welcome any questions you have at this time.



Joseph P. Clancy
Director
United States Secret Service

President Barack Obama appointed Joseph P. Clancy as the 24th Director of the United States Secret Service on February 18, 2015.

A 27-year veteran of the Secret Service, Joseph P. Clancy was appointed Special Agent in Charge of the Presidential Protective Division on February 1, 2009. Mr. Clancy held this position until his retirement from the Secret Service on June 30, 2011. Following his retirement, Mr. Clancy served as the Executive Director of Cable Security at Comcast Corporation.

Mr. Clancy's career with the Secret Service began in May 1984 in the Philadelphia Field Office. In 1989, Mr. Clancy transferred to the Presidential Protective Division where he served for eight years. Following this assignment, Mr. Clancy returned to the field, assigned to the New York Field Office.

In 1999, Mr. Clancy entered the agency's supervisory ranks, returning to the Presidential Protective Division as the Assistant to the Special Agent in Charge. Two years later, Mr. Clancy transferred to Secret Service headquarters where he was assigned as a Staff Assistant in the Office of Congressional Affairs and was detailed to the Commerce, Justice and State Senate Appropriations Subcommittee. Mr. Clancy also served in the Secret Service Office of Inspection, the agency's internal affairs division.

In October 2001, Mr. Clancy was selected to serve as a Staff Assistant in the Office of Homeland Security. During this two-year assignment, he served as the Director for National Special Security Events.

Mr. Clancy returned to the Presidential Protective Division in March 2003 as Assistant Special Agent in Charge. He was then promoted to Deputy Special Agent in Charge in June 2005 and was selected for the Senior Executive Service. Mr. Clancy served in that position until his promotion to Special Agent in Charge of the Presidential Protective Division in February 2009.

Mr. Clancy attended the United States Military Academy at West Point and is a graduate of Villanova University with a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science/Criminal Justice. Prior to joining the Secret Service, Mr. Clancy worked as a high school teacher and football and baseball coach for the Philadelphia Archdiocese.

A native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Joseph Clancy and his wife, Andrea, have been married for 31 years. They have four children.

WHITE HOUSE INCIDENT: AGENT PROTOCOLS

Mr. CARTER. We thank you, Director, for that report.

I want to start off with, you know, the 800 pound gorilla in the room, what happened the other night at the White House.

I was in the Ukraine on a fact-finding mission with a subcommittee of this body when we learned of this. I called directly from the Ukraine to my staff to find out what happened because it kind of knocked me out of my chair considering the discussions you and I have had.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. I would like you to give us the picture you think happened because I think what was reported in foreign press sounded like they crashed through a barrier. The first thought was an iron gate, ignoring [the crime scene tape in a state of intoxication.

After] further inquiries, it may not have been exactly that picture. I would like you to give us a picture of what happened. Then I would like to talk to you a little bit about the protocols that may or may not have been violated and what protocols are in place to cover the situation here.

Alcohol is part of the stressful world that an awful lot of people live in. In my courtroom, there was a cartoon on the wall where the judge is addressing a young trial lawyer and he says you need to know the most important two tenets of the law relative to trial work, caffeine by day, alcohol by night. It was meant to be a joke, but it is actually a tragic truth that in stressful jobs, those two become a major part of how people get through the day.

But alcohol as we all know, messes up your judgment and there [must be protocols that address this. And we have to deal with it because it is part of the life we have and we are protecting the most important position on the face of the earth. That is your job. Whoever sits in that White House, he or she is the most important person on earth politically in this world with more power than anybody else and, therefore, more enemies.

So talk to me about what happened and then let's talk a little bit about protocols.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

On March 4th, 2015, our understanding is that two senior level special agents came to the White House. I did not hear of this incident until Monday, so this was on a Wednesday night. I found out Monday.

Once I found out Monday and what I heard initially, the initial reports from an anonymous report was that, as you stated, two senior level special agents had crashed into the White House and they were inebriated. I had not heard about that.

I asked my staff if they had heard about it. They had not heard about it. I asked them to get as much information as they could on the events. And there was not a lot of information available, but we decided, I decided to immediately send it over to the Department of Homeland Security Office of the Inspector General.

I thought it was very important that we have an independent investigation, that there would be no perception at all that we were

involved, that we would not even start doing any interviews. We would give that investigation to the OIG.

I will also say that I brought my staff in on Monday and we discussed why I did not know prior to Monday of this event. And we had a good stern talk about that. I then instructed the staff to go out to their management to ensure that these events, any event of misconduct or operational errors, are relayed up the chain.

I will say that it is going to take time to change maybe some of this culture. There is no excuse for this information not to come up the chain. That is going to take time because I am going to have to build trust with our workforce. And the best way for me to work or earn that trust with our workforce is by my actions.

Now, I am very eager to hear the results of this investigation. I do not know how long it will take, but I am committed to due process. What I have done is removed those two senior level agents to non-supervisory positions. They are not working at the White House. They are outside of their offices and we will await the findings of the OIG.

Mr. CARTER. I am going to ask you on the issue of drinking, are there protocols set up to discuss the fact that every one of your people are carrying a weapon?

This is hearsay, someone told me that a person they knew in the FBI said the protocol for the FBI is if you know you are going to a place where alcohol is going to be consumed, and it is a retirement party where more than one drink might be consumed, that they expect their agents to report that to the superior, to leave their weapon at home, and tell their superior that they would no longer be available for call because they might not be in a condition to be available for call.

I do not know if that is true or not. That is something that was told to me. But this was a retirement party for a member of your group. And people were expecting there would be drinking at the party.

Now, do you have any protocols like that in the Secret Service?

Mr. CLANCY. We do have a ten-hour rule, Mr. Chairman, where you are not permitted to consume alcohol ten hours prior to your duty assignment. Off hours, we do not have protocols for off-hours, such as going to a reception or party or what have you.

There are protocols for driving a government vehicle. I will say that you cannot obviously be under the influence, not by a legal limit, and you just cannot be exhibiting any indication that you are under the influence of alcohol while driving a government vehicle. And that will all be looked into by the Office of the Inspector General.

I will say that I did see a very short clip of video footage of the incident that evening, and I did see the vehicle that the two agents were traveling in which they drove at a very slow rate of speed on to the White House Complex. So that is something that the OIG will have and I am sure we will investigate that.

Mr. CARTER. Going forward, are you going to look into protocols that would affect a situation like this?

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, Mr. Chairman. Any time we have an incident of this level, we certainly have to look at our protocols, look at our policies. Are they sufficient?

And to be candid, I have been away for several years and was not as familiar with these policies as I should have been. They have to be readdressed. Even the indication that you may be able to get into a vehicle after having one beer, one glass of wine, that is something we are going to have to address.

Mr. CARTER. Well, certainly DWI laws are pretty rough.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Well, you and I have talked about this. You know, it breaks my heart to think that once again one of the agencies that has been a legend among the American people in the last six years has just gone downhill substantially. It is a crime.

Our people need heroes. You are an agency that was considered heroes which protected every President, no matter what party they were in, and did a very effective and efficient job. It is really heart-breaking to have this continued conduct.

I know you are new on the job, but I told you when we visited that you have a big job and you are going to have to make heads roll.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. If there is a place to send people in your agency that is the Mojave Desert of the Secret Service, maybe some people need to be sent to the Mojave Desert so that they know that their behavior is unacceptable. You think about that.

The chairman has plenty of hearings he has to attend, so I am now going to turn to the chairman for any questions he may have.

WHITE HOUSE INCIDENT: ACCOUNTABILITY

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I cannot believe you did not learn of this incident from Wednesday, when it happened, until Monday. What happened? Why did you not learn of this incident immediately?

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir, and that is what we are trying to find out through the Office of Inspector General.

Mr. ROGERS. I do not care about the Office of Inspector General.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. God love them and good luck to them. You are in charge.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. This is an administrative problem you have got among other things. Why did you not get word from your subordinates about this incident for what, five or six days?

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir. Not knowing all the facts. First of all, you are right, Mr. Chairman. At the least of the description of these events, I should have still been informed of what transpired that evening.

Any time you have a senior level agent on the President's detail who is alleged to have even come through a secure area as it appears he did that evening, I should have been informed. And we are following up on that and there will be accountability.

And I know that our workforce is listening today as we go through this hearing, and they are waiting to see how people are going to be held accountable. This is my first test, and we will wait for these facts to come out. We will wait for that due process, and we will go back through the reports that were written that evening.

We will go back through and the OIG will interview these mid-level supervisors and go up the chain.

But, Mr. Chairman, you are absolutely correct. And I think part of this again goes to a culture of trust. Do you have the trust in your leadership that you can bring this to leadership's attention? I have got to work to earn that trust, and I am going to do that through my actions.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, your actions in my judgment should be punishment, termination, firing people who have subordinated their command. You cannot run an agency like this for God's sakes or any other agency unless you have discipline in the ranks. This is a breakdown, to put it mildly, of discipline within the ranks of your agency, and that is a cancer that can consume you.

Now, were these people given a sobriety test?

Mr. CLANCY. They were not, sir, to my understanding.

Mr. ROGERS. Why not?

Mr. CLANCY. Sir, I cannot answer that.

Mr. ROGERS. Who said not to do that?

Mr. CLANCY. Sir, I cannot answer that either. I do not know that those facts have been—

Mr. ROGERS. Well, who discovered that this had happened?

Mr. CLANCY. Sir, it was an anonymous email that first was published, and I want to say it may have been several days later. I do not have the facts on when that was released, that email. But typically in an event like that, there would be some chatter. There would be some discussion if it occurred the way it has been described.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, who was the agent in charge at that time at the White House?

Mr. CLANCY. There is a watch commander at a captain level who would have been in charge of the White House Complex at that time. Certainly during that incident with the—

Mr. ROGERS. Who is that?

Mr. CLANCY. By name, sir?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. CLANCY. I believe it is Braun, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. Bronson?

Mr. CLANCY. Braun, B-R-A-U-N, and my staff can correct me if that is incorrect.

Mr. ROGERS. He was the person in charge of the White House detail at that period of time; is that correct?

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. Did he report any of this activity to anyone else?

Mr. CLANCY. No, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. Have you talked to him?

Mr. CLANCY. I have not spoken to him, sir. Again, as frustrating as it is for all of you on the committee, it is frustrating to me as well to have to wait to do this.

Mr. ROGERS. Why do you have to wait?

Mr. CLANCY. Sir, I do not want to interfere with this investigation. In the past when we have seen investigations where different people have interviewed witnesses, stories are perceived differently. And I do not want to have any impact on that investigation.

Mr. ROGERS. Have you asked Braun for a report on what happened?

Mr. CLANCY. I have asked to see the report, and I have seen nothing that indicates—any written report indicating that this event as described, had occurred.

Mr. ROGERS. What kind of barricade was it that they broke?

Mr. CLANCY. Sir, it is an orange construction type barrel. When the vehicle approached, initially it backed up because—on 15th Street and E Street, which you may be familiar with. You may have come in sometimes at 15th and E Street. This orange barrel did not allow the vehicle to go through. It was to the right of the bumper.

So they nudged this barrel out of the way. The barrel did not fall over. They nudged it over. They moved up to the checkpoint where the officer typically would be positioned, and it appeared that they were showing their badges to go through the checkpoint. And then that is the extent of the video that we saw as they continued to progress forward.

Mr. ROGERS. Why were they there?

Mr. CLANCY. Sir, my understanding is that the passenger in the seat in the vehicle was returning to get his vehicle. They had been at the reception and they left together. The passenger had his vehicle parked at the White House Complex.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, needless to say, we want to get to the bottom of it right away. And I am disappointed that you have not waged your own vigorous, tough investigation of this that occurred on White House grounds by security agents who appeared to be inebriated.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. To say you are not investigating because you want the Inspector General of the Department to investigate is hogwash.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. What do you think?

Mr. CLANCY. Sir, I am basing it on my limited experience since I came back.

I read the report, sir, on 2011, the shooting from Constitution Avenue, that some rounds had hit Constitution Avenue. And one of the officers, I remember reading when I first came back was that this individual was interviewed three different times by our agency, by the OIG, I believe, and by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

And my recollection is that each of those interviews was different, which distorted what were the facts and what did that officer truly see and hear. And right or wrong, that resonated with me and I did not want any perception that we would be—it can be intimidating.

If someone from my staff goes to one of these uniformed officers and said what did you hear, what did you write, what happened that evening, they may tell me and my staff one thing and the OIG another. They may interview them, and they may have a different perception of the words spoken. Words are important.

And I am frustrated. I am very frustrated that we did not know about this. I did not know about this until Monday. I am frustrated that I cannot act until we get all the facts because I know that our

workforce is waiting, what is your action going to be. But I just do not want to act improperly too soon.

Let me just say this. The President, the first family, they are safe. We moved these individuals to non-supervisory positions. Rather than administrative leave where they are getting paid for no work, we can still get work out of them but in a different capacity.

Mr. ROGERS. They are still getting paid?

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. No reduction in pay, no penalties financial or otherwise, right?

Mr. CLANCY. No financial penalties. Sir, I would say that I am sure they are paying a penalty right now.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, unfortunately, this is the last in a long line of episodes somewhat similar, drinking, carousing on and off duty that this agency has suffered these last few years. It is not working right, Mr. Director.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. We have got to have some changes, all right, and you have got to be the one that makes those changes. I do not sense at this moment that you have the determination to make that happen. Am I wrong?

Mr. CLANCY. Sir, I would disagree with you with that, with all respect. I will say that there is an element within our agency that does cope with the stresses that many of you have mentioned today by using alcohol. There is no question we have that element.

We also have other elements in our agency that go a different route. Some go to exercise. Some go to religion. Some go to their family to cope with these stresses. But we do have an element that goes to alcohol.

Three, four weeks ago, we kicked off a work life initiative to look at these stresses that our people are under, and they are considerable, but there is no excuse for the actions. There has to be self-discipline, self-accountability, but we have got to find a way to help some of these people that are going toward alcohol as a coping mechanism.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, I am concerned about their health as well, but I am more concerned about the health of the President of the United States, and who is protecting him from harm.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROGERS. If we have special agents on the grounds at night at the White House ramming a barricade drunk, it seems to me that the only discipline that you could exert would be caused by the ability of you and your staff to terminate as punishment so that every other agent knows, 'oh, I do not want to go there.' That director is going to fire me. That is what makes the mind work.

What do you think about that?

Mr. CLANCY. No, I agree with you. I think deep down within our agency as in others, people want to see discipline. People want to be disciplined. They want to have people held accountable. I just want to respect the due process as frustrating as that is and then let my actions speak for how we are going to move forward in this agency.

Mr. ROGERS. We will be watching.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. And waiting.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Ms. Roybal-Allard.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Chairman, I believe that—

Mr. CARTER. Oh, I am sorry. Ms. Lowey. Excuse me.

Mrs. LOWEY. Thank you. And I want to thank you, but there are so many hearings today.

I just want to follow-up briefly because with all due respect, I am just shocked by your testimony. First of all, you said it would not have been reported but for a whistleblower. It was not someone in the chain of command that reported it to you.

What really shocks me, is that you said it will take time to change the culture. I do not understand this one bit. It seems to me, that it should take time to help people who think this is the culture, to get another job.

How can we as Members of Congress have respect for an agency that feels this is okay? We are not talking about someone drinking at a party. We are talking about a respected member of the Secret Service who was absolutely drunk. How many people do you know, how many friends of yours do you know who go to a party and then ram a car into a fence or some other barricade? I find this testimony shocking.

Following up on my colleague, I just do not understand it. I would think it would take five minutes to change the culture. Before you even know the facts, you can say based on the allegations. If, in fact, you are not aware that this kind of activity is inappropriate for a member of the Secret Service, you better get it now and go find another job. That is why I am so puzzled. I cannot believe you said it will take time to change the culture.

Can you explain to me why it is okay for a member of the Secret Service to get so inebriated that they would take a car and run into a barricade?

Mr. CLANCY. If those are the facts, and they may come out exactly as you stated them, then you are absolutely correct and we have a table of penalties that explains exactly how they can be disciplined.

When I said it is going to take some time for the culture to be changed, specifically I am talking about if there was an event that night as is described, and let's assume that it was as you described it, why was that not reported up to my office?

And I think that is a longstanding process possibly where people do not want to relay bad information, and we have to prevent that. But to your point, you are right that my actions are going to determine how that culture is changed. But I do not have the ability to just fire people at will.

In the government, my understanding is you cannot do that. It does not mean that after due process, there are not some actions.

Mrs. LOWEY. Maybe my statement is not clear. I understand due process, but do you think it would be inappropriate to send a very strong message that this kind of behavior is absolutely inappropriate, wrong for a member of the Secret Service? Did you do that?

Mr. CLANCY. I did that. That statement went out without going into the specifics of the events on March 15th. Although we referenced that, we did put out a statement saying that there is accountability. This type of activity is not tolerated, and we have got to shape the future of this service.

Mrs. LOWEY. I guess I just do not understand because in my time in Congress, which is 26 years, I have had such enormous respect for the Secret Service, protecting so many of our people in public life including Members of Congress.

I just do not understand even off duty how a respected member of the Secret Service could get so inebriated that they take this kind of action going into a fence, knocking down a barricade. I do not get why it would take time to change the culture and that is why I am puzzled, sir, with your comment.

I would hope it is very clear that if they are off on a Thursday and not on duty, they can get so inebriated that they can go into a fence. But when they are on duty, they must understand that this behavior is unacceptable.

I would think I do not want a member of the Secret Service, frankly, who is capable of getting so inebriated that this kind of action can be accepted. It can be accepted when they are off duty, but not on duty. This is why I am totally puzzled. I do not think there is any doubt that this action took place; is that correct, sir?

Mr. CLANCY. That is correct.

Mrs. LOWEY. So is it clear now that it is going to take time to change the culture? Do you understand why that does not make sense to someone like myself, who has such respect for Secret Service?

I do not think we want this kind of person in the Secret Service whether they are on duty or off duty; you do not want them behaving this way at any time. That is not the kind of person you want in the Secret Service. They can go find another job, frankly.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. LOWEY. Can the culture change immediately or do you still believe it will take time to change the culture?

Mr. CLANCY. I cannot terminate people this afternoon if that is—

Mrs. LOWEY. I understand that. But can there be a very clear directive that if you are a distinguished member of the Secret Service, whether you are on duty or off duty, you cannot get so inebriated. Isn't it not acceptable to take a car and drive into a fence or kill someone on the street? These are people with guns.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes. And, again, I agree with everything you are saying. I will tell you that again the workforce is hearing your message loud and clear today, and we have been stressing this through training, through mentoring, through coaching, through this discipline table that we have put in place one year ago.

So people know the rules. It is up to individuals to have the self-discipline to follow those rules and conduct themselves in a professional manner both obviously on the job and off the job.

Mrs. LOWEY. Well, I just want to conclude by saying I do hope you can send a strong message again and make it very clear to the distinguished members of the Secret Service that it should not be business as usual, even if they are off duty because I know, I was

the author of the .08 law, and to go get so inebriated that you are going to take a car and go into a fence, you need to be pretty, pretty inebriated out there.

I do hope you send that strong message and that changing the culture can be done immediately, not take a long time. And I understand you cannot accuse anyone until an investigation is complete, but you can make it clear that whether you are on duty or off duty, this kind of behavior is unacceptable for a distinguished member of the Secret Service.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CLANCY. Thank you, ma'am.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Ms. Lowey.

Ms. Roybal-Allard, thank you for yielding. It is your turn.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. Director Clancy, I have to say that I am equally concerned by some of the responses that you have given today. And I hope that I misunderstood you in terms of your saying that you needed to wait for the IG's report to take any action.

It seems to me that there are many things that can be done now and actions that you can take now before that IG report because I think it is quite obvious that there are lots of problems within the Secret Service, that the incidents at the White House and other incidents are just indicative of those problems.

So I want to give you an opportunity to elaborate a little bit on your opening statement because I think it is important that we and the public hear loud and clear that you not only acknowledge that there are problems facing the Secret Service but that you are actually implementing an effective plan in turning things around, things that you can do now.

Right now you can demand, and with a discipline behind it if it does not happen, that you are immediately notified of any other incidents. Hopefully there will not be such an incident. But there are things that you can do now.

Also, as you are answering that question as to what you will be doing over the next weeks and months to reassure Secret Service personnel, the White House, Congress, and the public that you are moving in the right direction, if you could also talk a little bit about what you are doing in terms of sending a message of discipline, not dealing with this case, but just in general that certain things are not acceptable and that there will be consequences.

And if, as reported in the paper, the Secret Service applied a less stringent approach to those who were involved in the incident at the White House, than the service has taken in the past, why? I just want to give you an opportunity to respond to that as well.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes. Well, consistency is very important. I am not aware of how our discipline or the actions we have taken so far would differ from the past. Now, I have not been here for three years, although I have been briefed on some of those recent incidents.

You know, I talked to our legal counsel. I talked to our human resource people to see what options we have in terms of first steps in regard to this incident. I will tell you in general, and we may get into this later, but we are going through a restructuring within

our organization. And that will be a subject maybe later during this hearing.

But the idea of discipline and to give you examples, before every trip on a foreign trip, agents on that trip are given a briefing on ethics and what is expected of them. Before our personnel meetings, before a visit in any city, the agents working that visit are briefed on their professionalism as well as the operational aspect of the visit.

But these topics are constantly brought up. Unfortunately, we have an element, and I would argue that it is a smaller element, but we do have an element that is causing this agency great distress.

And I can tell you that those agents and those officers and our personnel who, as you saw at the Los Angeles field office last week, who go home to their families, who go to their church, who exercise, whatever, they are as distressed at this as all of you. It is their reputation.

They work these eight-hour, 10-hour days, 12-hour days under great stress, and it is a very stressful environment. And then you go home and you see the media reports that we are alcoholics. And that is something that, you know, we have got to—this work-life initiative I may have mentioned that we kicked off a few weeks ago to try to address these stresses and how do we handle people that go in the wrong direction, but ultimately it comes back to what actions do I take and what actions does the agency take in terms of discipline.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Well, that was my question, Director Clancy. What are you doing now? What are your plans now to address these issues separate and apart from the incident? How are you getting that message across including--and I just want to highlight what Chairman Rogers said, that the best way to make sure these things do not happen and to weed out those who are the bad actors is for a hard and swift disciplinary action which could mean immediate dismissal.

So what is it that you are actually doing now to start addressing the problems within the Secret Service? More specifically what are you doing now?

Mr. CLANCY. Some of these measures were put in place prior to me arriving and I think they are good measures. For example, the Office of Integrity reports directly to the director. So rather than in the old days if there was an issue of misconduct in a local field office, that special agent in charge would handle that. And there may be inconsistencies on the way discipline was handed out.

So just over a year ago, this Office of Integrity was stood up to ensure consistency. And within that Office of Integrity is a table of penalties that is modeled after other agencies so that we do not stand alone. We are looking at the best practices in the industry and in the other agencies so that—

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Can I just—

Mr. CLANCY. Sure.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD [continuing]. Stop you right there because obviously whatever has been done, what you are mentioning occurred a year ago, it is not working. Things are not working.

So the question is, what is it that you are planning to do to re-evaluate systems that are in place and make sure that they are working so that we do not have incidents like this, so the message is loud and clear that if a Secret Service agent, drinks or whatever the violation is that there is going to be immediate and quick, disciplinary action, something that really is going to count like, as Chairman Rogers said, you are dismissed, period?

So the point is whatever has been put in place, whatever has been done, it is not working. If you are not able to answer my question now you can do it for the record. What are the plans that you are considering or putting into place that will make the system work and send the right message to the Secret Service so that they know that there will be a harsh penalty if they violate whatever the rules are of the Secret Service?

That is my question. And like I said, you can submit it for the record if you do not have all the information now, but whatever has been put in place, whatever has been done in the past obviously is not working.

Mr. CLANCY. I agree with you that it is not working, and I would prefer to put together a document spelling out what we are legally able to do and what we cannot do and where we would move forward to try to correct this. It is not working.

[The information follows:]

Hearing before HAC-HS: March 17, 2015
Joseph Clancy, Director United States Secret Service

ROYBAL-ALLARD: If you are not able to answer my question now you can do it for the record. What are the plans that you are considering or putting into place that will make the system work and send the right message to the Secret Service so that they know that there will be a harsh penalty if they violate whatever the rules are of the Secret Service? That is my question. And like I said, you can submit it for the record, if you do not have all the information now, but whatever has been put in place, whatever has been done in the past obviously is not working.

CLANCY: I agree with you that it is not working and I would prefer to put together a document spelling out what we are legally able to do and what we cannot do and where we would move forward to try to correct this.

Discipline: Enhanced Policies and Communications

The Secret Service formally established the Office of Integrity (ITG) on January 31, 2014, which reports to the Deputy Director. ITG oversees adherence to the Secret Service's code of conduct by impartially adjudicating allegations of employee misconduct in a fair, consistent, and timely manner. The Chief Integrity Officer and the Deputy Chief Integrity Officer apply the guidance contained in the Secret Service Table of Offense Codes and Penalty Guidelines ("Table of Penalties") to adjudicate substantiated allegations of employee misconduct. As discussed below, the Table of Penalties identifies specific actions that constitute misconduct and the range of penalties associated with each type of infraction.

All Secret Service employees must abide by the highest standards of professional conduct, whether on-duty or off-duty, and regardless of whether or not some particular behavior is prohibited in the Table of Penalties. As stated in manual section ITG-04, the absence of an offense code for a particular act does not mean that such an act is condoned, acceptable or that it will not result in adverse action or discipline.

On March 23, 2015, Director Clancy issued an official message to all Secret Service employees making clear that employees are required to report through their chain of command any activities that violate the Secret Service standards of conduct or that otherwise negatively impact the protective or investigative mission of the Secret Service. The official message further stated that failure by an employee to make such notifications may result in disciplinary action. Employees were also informed of the options available to them to report incidents of misconduct. These options include the Secret Service's Ombudsman, the Secret Service's Office of Professional Responsibility, the Secret Service's Inspection Division, the Secret Service's Inspection Hotline, the Secret Service's ITG, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of the Inspector General (OIG), the DHS OIG Hotline, and the Office of Special Counsel.

The Secret Service takes allegations of employee misconduct seriously. Any employee, regardless of rank or position, who engages in misconduct, will be held accountable for his or her actions. This includes employees failing to report an incident, supervisors inappropriately choosing not to act on information reported to them, or any acts taken or threats of retaliation against an employee who reports misconduct.

Employees facing significant disciplinary actions are afforded certain procedural rights pursuant to Title 5 of the United States Code, Chapter 75 and regulations prescribed by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM). When an employee is proposed for a removal, a suspension for more than 14 days, a reduction in grade, a reduction in pay, or a furlough of 30 days or less, that employee is entitled to: (1) at least 30 days' advance written notice stating the specific reasons for the proposed action¹; (2) a reasonable time, but not less than seven days, to answer orally and in writing and to furnish affidavits and other documentary evidence in support of the answer; (3) be represented by an attorney or other representative; and (4) a written decision and the specific reasons therefor at the earliest practicable date. *See* 5 U.S.C. §7511-7513. The regulations promulgated pursuant to Title 5, Chapter 75 incorporate and implement these procedural requirements. *See* 5 C.F.R. §752.²

Secret Service policy regarding formal disciplinary procedures adheres to the procedural due process protections required by OPM and Title 5. *See* ITG-06(01-04). In assessing and determining the appropriate penalty to impose for employee misconduct, the ITG Officer and Deputy Chief utilize the Secret Service's Table of Penalties as instructive guidelines, as well as considering the Douglas Factors, twelve criteria established by the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB). ITG-04. Once the notice of the proposed disciplinary actions is issued to the employee, he/she is entitled to review the materials relied on to support the reasons for the action given in the notice and reply (orally and/or in writing) to the deciding official. ITG-06(05). If practicable, an employee is carried in an active duty status prior to and during the notice period of the proposed action. *Id.* The employee is ultimately issued a written decision that provides the specific reasons for the decision. *Id.*

Following the issuance of a final decision on the disciplinary action, an employee has two avenues of recourse. *Id.* A non-SES employee³ may request review before the Secret Service's Discipline Review Board (DRB).⁴ *Id.* The DRB has the authority to vacate, mitigate, or uphold the charge and penalty consistent with the Table of Penalties. Alternatively, the employee may appeal to the MSPB. *See* 5 USC §7701. If the employee files an appeal with the MSPB, the employee must first prove that the appeal is timely and the MSPB has jurisdiction to hear the appeal. If the employee meets this initial burden, then the burden shifts to the agency. The agency must prove all facets of the charge against the employee by a preponderance of the evidence, *i.e.*, that the facts underlying the charge occurred, that they constitute misconduct, that

¹ If there is reasonable cause to believe the employee has committed a crime for which a sentence of imprisonment may be imposed, this time may be reduced to a minimum of seven days.

² The specific regulations outlining the procedures for Senior Executive Service (SES) employees may be found at 5 C.F.R. §7513.

³ SES employees may only appeal to the MSPB if they seek to challenge a disciplinary action. ITG 06(05).

⁴ The DRB is a collateral duty board made up of a representative, at the Deputy Assistant Director/Deputy Chief level or above, from each Assistant Director's office and the Uniformed Division. ITG-06(01).

the penalty promoted the efficiency of the service, and that the penalty was reasonable given the charges. An employee may appeal a decision to the full MSPB Board, and a final order of the Board to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, if the appeal is filed within sixty days.

With respect to the two employees alleged to have engaged in misconduct on March 4, 2015, they have been reassigned to non-operational, non-supervisory duties pending the outcome of the DHS OIG's investigation. Pursuant to Secret Service policy ITG-06(05), an employee accused of misconduct will be carried in an active duty status while under investigation for the alleged misconduct and during the disciplinary proposal notice period. Only when circumstances are such that the retention of the employee in active duty status may pose a threat to the employee or others, result in loss of or damage to Government property, or otherwise jeopardize legitimate Government interests (including security, such as when the employee's security clearance has been suspended) may the employee be placed in non-duty status. In such situations, the Secret Service may place the employee in a paid non-duty status (administrative leave). Where such risk does not exist, the employee should remain in the workplace or be permitted to take leave. *See also* 5 C.F.R. § 752.404(b)(3).

The Secret Service is continuing its efforts to define and communicate its expectations regarding professionalism and conduct to the workforce. Effective March 23, 2015, Secret Service employees were prohibited from operating a Government Owned, Leased, or Rented vehicle (GOV) within ten (10) hours of consuming an alcoholic beverage. All previous policies regarding the consumption of alcohol and the operation of a GOV were rescinded insofar as they may have been viewed as inconsistent with this policy. On that same date, Deputy Director Magaw issued an official message to all Secret Service employees emphasizing that any employee who violates this policy will be subject to the full range of available disciplinary and adverse actions up to and including removal from employment. See Secret Service's Table of Penalties, Office of the Director Manual, section ITG-04, Offense Codes 3.11 and 4.6, 5.31, 5.32, and Penalty Guidelines 3.11, 4.6, 5.31, and 5.32.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Are you saying that when someone violates rules, is drunk, whatever, that you do not have the authority to dismiss them?

Mr. CLANCY. I do not have the authority to dismiss them on the spot.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. On the spot?

Mr. CLANCY. No.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. But there are rules in place?

Mr. CLANCY. There are rules in place or there is a process in place where you make a proposal and the individual receiving that proposal has a chance to appeal that proposal. And it is somewhat of a drawn-out process.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. Maybe you need to look at that as well.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Stewart.

Mr. STEWART. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Director, thank you for coming here. It is kind of a tough hearing.

I got to tell you I am going to jump on and you will forgive me for that. Before that, though, I will tell you I recognize that you and most of the agents that serve under you are honorable. They are driven by a love for country and they are trying to do the right thing, but leadership is taking care of not the good people in some cases. It is taking care of the problems and you have enormous problems ahead of you in my case or in my opinion. And some of that has been talked about.

And I got to tell you as a former military guy, I am stunned by this environment and this culture. And I will elaborate on that in just a minute. But I think there are two problems here. One of them is this. We have this behavior of drinking and driving and kind of carousing around. And there are lots of examples of it. I mean, I have got three pages here that I can go through.

I kind of get that. I understand that a little bit. That happens. That is troubling, but it happens. We have to deal with it as we have talked about. But I think a greater problem to me is the fact that there was an officer who was aware of this or many officers, at least one who was aware of this and took steps to protect their friends rather than to hold them accountable.

I mean, if anyone was aware of this and they did not tell you, they have lost your trust. How could you ever trust them again? You may not be able to fire them, but you should assign them to the furthest tip of the Aleutian Islands in my opinion because they have lost your trust and the trust of the American people. And they have shown loyalty to their friends and coworkers rather than loyalty to their responsibilities. And I do not know how you say it any differently than that.

Again, I was a military member for many years. And I hear you say, well, you know, people are coping with stress. And I got to say, I kind of go, please, oh, please, because lots of people experience stress. This is a stressful job, but there are lots of stressful jobs in the world. Military members experience acute stress and they would never protect nor sanction the behavior such as this.

And I can give you many examples, from young airmen to new lieutenants to senior colonels, in some cases generals, who were caught DUI on base and they were just gone. You know, they were dismissed and we knew that. And the military was better because we knew that was the rule and we knew that we would be held accountable for that. And the American people were better and our Nation was better protected because we had a culture that we simply do not entertain this.

And for someone to have done that and then have one of their peers or a supervisor protect them is hard for me to imagine that that would happen. You know, in our cases we were dealing with top secret information, many of us, as are you and your agents. The most highly classified information that this nation has they have access to. And the accountability just simply is not measuring up to the responsibility that they have.

And I guess I would ask you to respond to that, but I do not know what else you could say other than what you have already said here except for, you know, this idea of changing culture. You said, Mr. Director—and I understand what you are trying to do, I really do. When you say, I have to set an example, I have to earn their trust. Dude, you do not have to earn their trust. You are their boss, they are supposed to earn your trust, and they have not earned your trust. And the way you earn their trust is you hold them accountable.

And then the others who are not out there driving through barricades and laying drunk in corridors of hotels in overseas locations, those guys know that they are going to be held accountable. That is how trust is developed, in my opinion.

So, I mean, I have gone on for a while. And I am not berating you, I am berating this culture that has been fostered there. And if you would like to respond, you know, please do.

Mr. CLANCY. Thank you, sir. We have had incidents obviously in the past and previous directors, after due process, have moved these people off the job. They are gone. Cartagena is an example where I believe we lost ten people; they were terminated. So there is a history where we will discipline people. But, again, I cannot do this on day one. I am frustrated that the agency is taking this hit and rightfully so, but I have to allow this due process to take place.

And then that will be our first test and our first indication of are we serious about holding people accountable. As bad as it may be to say this, maybe it is good that it happened early in my tenure, so that we can set a tone as we move forward. But, sir, I cannot say any more than that.

Mr. STEWART. Well, and I appreciate that. And in one sense you are right, with irony, it may be good that this happened early in your tenure, because you have the opportunity now to truly lead and to truly show what your expectations are of these agents.

And in my last few seconds, let me just say again, I recognize most of these agents are good people who are trying to do a very difficult job and to do it very well. But the ability and the willingness of some of them to protect one another like they have done instead of being loyal to the oath that they have taken, it is hard for me to respond to that, it is so foreign to my experience.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir, and I honor that. And again, I think as we—again, the workforce is listening to this testimony today and I think the message is being broadcast loud and clear that that is not acceptable.

Mr. STEWART. Thank you, Director.

Mr. CLANCY. Thank you, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Cuellar.

COMMUNICATIONS, IMPROVING

Mr. CUELLAR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Director, I know you are in a very difficult situation. You came in and, under the circumstances, I feel for you and I understand. And I thank you for taking this job in the first place. Imagine, put yourself in our shoes. We have heard other directors say, we are going to take care of it.

What are you going to do that is going to be different? Because we have heard this before and with all due respect to you. Tell me, how do you convince us that what you are going to do is going to be different?

Mr. CLANCY. I cannot compare myself to the previous directors and what they did, but I will tell you that my focus is first accountability, and this will be our first test, but also listening and communicating with the workforce. And I know that sounds like 101 leadership, listening and communicating to the workforce, but our people want to be heard.

And I think that is why there is frustration out there that we have not done a good job of listening to our people and showing them the respect. So that, you know, again, we have to see what the facts are for this case. But in general, if a young officer or a young agent sees something that is wrong, he has got to feel that when he moves up and gives that information up the chain that that will be respected; that information will be respected.

And as we move forward, I have to ensure that those mid-managers listen to those younger agents and younger officers and act upon them. I think too often information is passed up and nothing is done about it. So the younger agents and younger officers assume that nothing is going to be done. If I resonate something up to an upper-level middle management, nothing is going to be done. We have got to correct that.

And there have been individual circumstances, just yesterday, as a matter of fact, where I took an action where an individual was not being heard, a young officer. I walk by the White House every day, and a young officer was not being heard on some recommendations that he wanted to make. So I brought in upper management. We immediately responded to that officer in writing, as well as sat down and went through each of his concerns. And we have got to do more of that. And I do not know if it has been done that way in the past or not.

POPE'S VISIT

Mr. CUELLAR. And, again, basic management 101, as the leader of this organization, I understand there is a lot of good, honorable men and women working for you all, so you have got to look at the morale of the employees, but at the same time you have to provide

discipline when you have to provide discipline on that. So I hope you can find that balance quickly.

I want to be supportive of that, the committee wants to be supportive, but I do have other concerns. One other concern is the Pope's visit. When he comes down it will coincide with the 70th anniversary of the United Nations General Assembly, which is a very busy time for you all.

How will the Pope's visit potentially impact the number of foreign heads of state attending the U.N. General Assembly this year?

And just to add, my second question is a little different. You want to build a \$8 million White House replica for training?

Mr. CLANCY. Yes.

Mr. CUELLAR. I have concerns about that. Not that I do not want to be supportive, but I have concerns about \$8 million for a replica White House. But talk to me about the Pope first.

Mr. CLANCY. With the Pope's visit, he is confirmed to come to Philadelphia for the World Meeting of Families. We also are planning for New York and Washington. In Philadelphia alone, we expect upwards of 2.1 million people to attend those events.

At the same time, in September of 2015, we anticipate—well, we will have the United Nations General Assembly, and we expect 170 heads of state to come to that event, because it is the 70th anniversary of the U.N. It would not surprise us if some of those heads of state travel to Philadelphia to view those events.

So it is going to be very taxing to our agency, but we have already started meeting with the local field office in Philadelphia, as well as Washington and New York, have already been working with our local partners, as well as with the Vatican and other federal agencies, to start to put together a good plan. Philadelphia has been designated an NSSE, so there is funding for that in Philadelphia. As you know, sir, it is two-year money. So we will use some of the money left over from fiscal year 2015 to help us with the Pope's visit.

So we are going to be prepared. A lot of 12-hour days for all of our agents and all of our officers. We will reach out to our Department of Homeland Security partners, TSA [Transportation Security Administration] and ICE [U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement] and Coast Guard for support. But we are well on our way to a good plan for the Pope's visit.

Mr. CUELLAR. Thank you. And the other question we will do hopefully in the second round, because my time is up. Thank you so much.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Young.

FIRING PROCESS

Mr. YOUNG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Director, thank you for being here today. You talked a little bit about how a thorough review needs to be done and a process needs to go through to let people go, if they are determined that they need to go. What are the steps? How long does this take?

It seems to me that if you do not have swift action, it builds more on this low morale, this morale of complacency that we hear about. If it is not swift, what's the point? You never hear about it in the

end. When was the last time the Secret Service did fire somebody because of their actions? Was it Cartagena or—

Mr. CLANCY. In the Netherlands, there was an individual who was drinking on the trip and he has been removed as well, is my understanding.

Mr. YOUNG. How long did that process take to—

Mr. CLANCY. I would turn to our legal—

Ms. CAHILL. He resigned. It was a very short period of time, but we did the investigation ourselves.

Mr. YOUNG. I am surprised that these officers who drove drunk through the barricade have not stood up and said they are resigning. What do you do with them if you do not let them go? I mean, do you trust them? Where would you put them?

Mr. CLANCY. Well, as it is now, they are in non-supervisory positions outside of their original offices. One assigned to the President's detail has been removed; the other was working in the Washington Field Office, [and] he has been removed. Both have desk jobs at this time, non-supervisory. Then once the process goes through, we will have options toward removing their security clearance. If we remove their security clearance, then termination would be a factor.

MORALE

Mr. YOUNG. It seems like such a long and drawn out process. I know that if we have problems with a staffer here on the Hill, we have the ability to immediately let them go. I am wondering where all this comes from. And we will find out, I am sure, through the committee what the process is, but it is just amazing to me.

The low morale issue that we hear about—I mean, I understand stressful jobs too. You talk about how maybe you are just not hearing your officers, but it has got to go deeper than that. There has got to be a culture there that you have to uncover that is contributing to this. And with the low morale, how is that affecting staffing needs in people wanting to come work for the Secret Service?

Mr. CLANCY. Yes. Well, with the morale, you are exactly right, sir. The staffing is our primary concern, because we do not have the proper staffing, although we are working diligently to get back up to speed and thank you for the funding here. We are building up our staffing pretty quickly here. We have added additional personnel in our HR department. We have brought in contractors to our HR department, so we can build up this staffing. And we are anticipating overreaching our goals in terms of hiring fiscal year 2015.

And that will have a direct impact on morale, because their quality of life will be better. They will not have to have as many leave days canceled; they will not have to work as much overtime. The travel will be somewhat cut back, because there will be more people that we can use for this travel. But the most important thing with the staffing, or the second piece of it, is the training.

When we get more staffing, then we can get more people out to our training facility. Since September 19th, we have already taken a big step in that regard. And with additional staffing, better quality of life, [and] more training, I think that is going to help morale,

as well as the accountability. When these types of events occur, the accountability is critical.

And I would just also say that this is not unique to the Secret Service, the way that we are handling this particular incident. I do not believe other agencies under Title V can terminate people at will either, it is my understanding. I may be corrected on that.

Mr. YOUNG. Thank you very much. I want to see you succeed, I really do. And we here at the committee want to do what we can to be helpful, but we can only do so much by making sure that we provide the necessary funds, exercises that you need, training and that kind of thing. But it has got to come from within and you have got to dig down and find the root of this problem, and I hope you succeed. The Secret Service has an immensely incredible job, a very important job, as you know, one of the most important jobs we have out here with our forces. So good luck to you. We are here for you as well, but we do demand some accountability.

Thank you.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes. Thank you.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Young, our employees are at-will employees, their employees are not at-will employees. That is one of the differences.

Mr. YOUNG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I knew that you would find that answer.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Fleischmann.

TRAINING, CONTINUAL

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Director, thank you for your distinguished career in the Secret Service and for stepping up and taking over this agency at such a difficult time. When I was a young boy, I always looked up to the Secret Service. I would just think about protecting the President and the important mission that you all have.

I share the sentiments with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, we want you to succeed. This is something that is important for our country and it is a difficult time. We have heard about the different problems that the individual agents have had.

After listening to some of the comments I just want to ask you this. At the fundamental base of any profession when someone is going through training—we heard from one of our colleagues in the military, I was trained in the profession of law, as was our chairman—there are certain fundamentals that are imparted in the recruitment process and in the training process. You have inherited this, sir.

I guess my question for you is, how do we impart the values, the good inherent values of the Secret Service to the recruits and bring that through the training process, so that when an agent comes to the point of becoming an agent these issues are something that he or she would just stand up and say no to? I think that seems to be one of the fundamental problems that we have inherited. I would like your thoughts on that, sir.

Mr. CLANCY. Well, you are exactly right. First of all, in terms of our hiring and recruiting process, it is a seven-to-nine-month process. And everyone gets a polygraph, a background check. They are thoroughly checked out. Then when we get them into our training,

they are given classes on ethics, professionalism, and it is driven home.

Somewhere after that training is where we lose them. And I think that is because of my leadership, our leadership, that somewhere we lose them where they forget those lessons learned. And I think the only way we get that back is by, again, the accountability that we drive home, so that people realize that there are consequences to individual behavior.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Okay. I harken back to the different professions. There is continued training for those professionals who go through either annual or semi-annual updates of what is expected of them. Is that going to be part of the process, sir?

Mr. CLANCY. We do five-year updates to go back into their neighborhoods to make sure that they are good citizens and so on. We continuously do training throughout their careers. But in many ways it comes to individual accountability, each of us. If you see someone in your presence not performing properly, we have got to step up individually and correct it. As well as, of course, the supervisors have to do it. But as an agency, we have just got to work together to try to get through this.

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS REPORT

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Yes, sir. When can the committee expect your report on the reviews of professional standards at the Secret Service as required by the conference report to the Fiscal Year 2015 Homeland Security Appropriations Act? And as a followup to that, do you intend in that report, sir, to address the concerns that have been raised on both sides of the dais today?

Mr. CLANCY. I am sure that will be addressed in that report. I do not have a date. Does anyone have it? The near future, yeah, within the near future. But we will give you a more definitive date, sir, once we conclude this hearing.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Okay. And thank you, Director Clancy. I do wish you every success in your endeavors, sir.

And with that, Mr. Chairman, I yield back.

Mr. CLANCY. Thank you.

ACCOUNTABILITY

Mr. CARTER. Thank you for yielding. I have been looking at some numbers over here while we were talking. By my estimate, you have about 4600 people in your agency who either carry a weapon or are eligible to carry a weapon.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Okay. Mr. Stewart made a good example. You are not in the Army, you are not in the military, but you have an armed force under your command of 4600 armed men and women.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. That is a huge responsibility.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. The kind of responsibility the chiefs of police in major cities have. The chain of command has to be rigid to maintain the kind of discipline that is necessary to handle an armed force. It is just that simple. By its definition, it is a dangerous

group of people, whether it be the Houston Police Department or whether it be your office. Okay?

On the IG, I think I know why you did that, because you want to make sure this is a clean investigation from the start. But having dealt with— and I am not criticizing any IGs here— it also can be a place to put something to go away for a while. And they can take an awful lot of time in an IG investigation before it becomes a current event again in Washington, D.C., and a lot can calm down in that period of time.

And having had experience in our Veterans Administration, some of the IG investigations, and the results of those investigations, can be disappointing. I do not want this to be a policy of, “we have got a problem, punt it to IG, by the time they get their job done everybody will have forgotten about our problem”. Because I am not going to forget about the problem, and I do not think anybody up here is going to forget about the problem. The IG, I hope, has been told that they better build a fire under their selves and get us a response very promptly as to what is going on here. But in reality, you are the head— you have got people above you in the chain, but you are in charge of these armed people—

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER [continuing]. And there has to be a strict chain of command. The managers of those people should be all over them today. If these two people were senior management, you should be all over them today.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. I realize you have got union contracts, you have civil service issues. All those issues protect the worker, sometimes to the detriment of the agency. It is a weakness that I find appalling. It is one of the things that I wish I could wave a magic wand to fix in Washington. I would think the ability not to terminate someone for dangerous or bad behavior immediately, quite honestly, is unacceptable. But it is not your fault, that is the way it is, I recognize that. But in turn, you are in command.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. You are the two-star. You have a division under your command and you have to make sure that everyone in your command and control structure are meeting that obligation. If everybody is just sitting around and watching me talk on television to figure out what it is, I can chew their ass, too.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. But that is not my job. That is your job and those people in the chain of command. It needs to be done whether the IG is making any recommendation or not.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. I think it is a barrel push, barrel bump and a tape break. But then the question is, you are both holding badges, why don't you get out of your car, walk to the crime scene and say, what is going on? Instead of being so arrogant as to think you can intrude into a crime scene. That is another issue. If they were stone sober, that is an issue you have to ask them. Are you such a big shot in this agency that you think you can just drive right through one of my taped-off crime scenes?

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. That should be something that they get called to the carpet for if they were stone sober. They were arrogant.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Part of the politics you can have in an agency like you have is people who think they do not put their pants on one leg at a time like everybody else.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. They are Superman, so they can act like Superman. They cannot act like Superman. That is what we are really all talking about up here. Your job right now. You know, some of these outside reports told the President not to hire inside the agency.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. You have got a big responsibility, because you have 30 years of friends, but you have to start jerking them out of their table.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. That is your job. When I met you, I believed you were the guy that could do it. I still believe you are the guy who could do it, but recognize what your authority is and exercise that authority.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. That is not a question, I just wanted to say that, because I think sometimes we get so off acting like bureaucrats we forget you are a dangerous bunch of people.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. As dangerous people, you have to be within a set chain of command regulated from top to bottom or something dangerous is going to happen.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. That is what we are all worried about up here. We do not want anybody under your tutelage to get hurt or to allow someone that they are supposed to be protecting to get hurt, whether it is the President, the Pope, people at the U.N., or whatever. Those are big responsibilities and I think your chain of command is haywire.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Work on that.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Ms. Roybal-Allard.

PROTECTIVE MISSION PANEL: RECOMMENDATIONS

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And let me just associate myself with the comments that were made by the Chairman. I too believe that you are up to the task and can do it.

Last December, the Protective Mission Panel made a number of recommendations for staffing, training, leadership, and protective enhancements at the White House complex, and I have a few questions that are related to that.

First, what can you tell us about your schedule for fulfilling those recommendations, particularly with regards to the improvements to and the replacement of the White House fence? And is the budget request sufficient for allowing you to fulfill all of the panel's recommendations as expeditiously as possible?

Mr. CLANCY. First of all, the budget request is definitely a good step forward. And the recommendations from the blue ribbon panel, the ones that we can do short term have been completed, such as adding additional posts or some enhancements on security around the complex. The ones that are more longer term, as you mentioned, the fence, we are in the process of doing a study. By the end of April, I should get some options to choose what is the best new fence or new structure to protect the complex there.

And with the National Park Service, we will make a decision on where to go with that. But even after we pick and choose that option, then we go into a design stage, about six months. Then a procurement stage, maybe two months. Then the construction phase. So it is still going to take almost a year and a half to complete that project.

However, we have been testing at our facility some interim measure for the fence. Putting something on top of the fence that will deter people from climbing and will prevent people from getting over in a timely manner. We recognize that that is a long time to wait, a year and a half. So we are looking at an interim measure to go in place this summer, if we can get the proper approvals.

PROTECTIVE MISSION PANEL: RESTRUCTURING STAFF

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. And the Mission Panel also recommended that the next director, which would be you, conduct an honest top-to-bottom reassessment of the agency and that he, and this is a quote, "move the service forward into a new era and drive change in the organization."

What are you putting into place to help you look more broadly at the agency's practices, processes and activities to identify places where improvements are needed, so that the initial training of new agents is not lost and senior members help to reinforce the ethics and the training that young agents get, rather than whatever is happening today?

Mr. CLANCY. Well, overall, we have begun a restructuring of the executive staff. First of all, with bringing in some new staff members with new ideas and reinvigorating some of the things that we want to do in the agency.

But additionally, we are empowering and elevating our civilian professional subject matter experts. Just as an example, traditionally the Secret Service has had a director and a deputy director. We now have, and it should go out this week, a vacancy announcement for a chief operating officer who will be on the same level as that deputy director. That chief operating officer will ensure that the business is run correctly, efficiently. And we have put under this chief operating officer positions that traditionally have been agent-held positions.

We are using, for example, the chief financial officer. Traditionally, the chief financial officer has answered to an agent. Well, now we have elevated the chief financial officer, so that we do a better job in the budget world. Same with our technology. Typically, that directorate was run by an agent. We have moved our engineer chief technology officer now to run that directorate. We also have a nationwide search right now for a civilian private-sector CIO, chief in-

formation officer. So we want to leverage their experiences, their professionalism, their subject matter expertise in our agency.

Now, additionally, on the operational side, you mentioned the training piece of it. Prior to me being named the director, the HR and the training directorate, it was all one directorate. I split them out to provide focus on training, as well as the hiring process, but specifically the training. Now we are spending a lot of time ensuring that the people get the right integrated training that they need.

Since September 19th, Uniformed Division training has increased 110 percent; the agent training has increased 78 percent. We have got to sustain that, though, and that is why we have got this new directorate for training, to sustain that level of training that our people need; they need that training. So in general, to your question, we are restructuring the management of the agency.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. I see that my time is up, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you. Mr. Cuellar.

PROTECTIVE MISSION PANEL: TRAINING

Mr. CUELLAR. Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman.

The Department of Homeland Inspector General and I think the Professional Reinforcement Working Group have come up with different recommendations. Have you all—well, I know you have implemented some of them, but have you implemented all of them or there are still missing? What still needs to be done on those recommendations?

Mr. CLANCY. For the Protective Mission Panel?

Mr. CUELLAR. Yes.

Mr. CLANCY. I'm sorry. The longer-term projects, for example, you mentioned earlier the training facility out at our Beltsville training facility, the mockup of the White House, we feel that is important. Right now, we train on a parking lot basically. We put up a makeshift fence and walk off the distance between the fence at the White House and the actual house itself. On that parking lot, we do not have the bushes, we do not have the fountains, we do not get a realistic look at the White House. And even our K-9, they are responding on hard surfaces rather than grass.

So we think it is important to have a true replica of what the White House is, so we can do a better job of this integrated training between our Uniformed Division officers, our agents, and our tactical teams. In fact, when I mention tactical teams, I think Special Forces before they go out to do some kind of an operation, typically they have a model built first, so they know exactly what they are getting into, and that is where we would like to be. We would like to have a good mockup of the White House where we can train, I think, more efficiently.

Mr. CUELLAR. Okay. When you look at the Secret Service, you have got to look at the employees that are there and then the employees that will be there, that is, hopefully a diverse hiring process.

How will you focus on the folks—and I know you have gone over this, but just summarize it—on the employees who are there and then on the new hires that will be coming in to make sure that you do not compound the problem?

Mr. CLANCY. Right. There is of course continual training. You mean the problem that we have had recently, the March 5th—

Mr. CUELLAR. Well, the problems that have been going on for years.

Mr. CLANCY. Years. I'm sorry. Yes, sir, for years. We have continuous training. We hit it very hard in our first seven months of training when they first are hired, as well as that background check that we do. We look for any deficiencies in their background and the polygraph. We lose a considerable number of candidates because of the polygraph. We are looking for those people with the best character and then we go through that background check.

So we think we are hiring very good people. Then we go through that seven-month training that the ethics and professionalism is stressed, as well as the operational piece of our job.

Although we continue to train and we continue to give classes on ethics and professionalism throughout their career, I think as much as anything it has to be, how do we react to these mishaps? Or not mishaps, this misconduct. How do we hold people accountable? And I think that is the piece that may be missing and that is the piece that it is my responsibility to ensure that we hold people accountable.

ATTRITION

Mr. CUELLAR. Do you lose a lot of people by attrition?

Mr. CLANCY. We lose a lot of people by attrition. More recently, I would say because of their quality of life. When you are working 12 hours per day and you think you have the next day off and it is canceled, the amount of travel they do, and the stress that we are under increases. And I know maybe folks do not want to hear us talk about it—

Mr. CUELLAR. Do you lose some—I'm sorry, I apologize, sir. Do you lose them to other agencies or do you lose them to the private sector?

Mr. CLANCY. We lose them to other agencies. But what I have done since I have come here is, for example, Uniformed Division, I have encouraged and insisted that these Uniformed Division officers who want to roll over to the special agent positions, we have got to make that happen. We cannot do it all at once, but we have got to make more of an effort to let them become agents, because they want to experience that side of our agency.

And if we do not do that—and we invest a lot of money in them—if we do not do that, they are going to go to other federal agencies or the private sector. So we do not want to lose them after all the investment that all of you have supported.

HIRING: DIVERSITY

Mr. CUELLAR. Do you in the hiring process—and I do not know how diverse your workforce is, but do you work with historically black universities or Hispanic institutions to expand the pool? Because you are going to have a small pool and then, as you vet them, you lose a lot. But if you expand the pool, do you work with those universities to help expand the pool to look for potential recruits?

Mr. CLANCY. Part of this I will have to go on memory. I know that we did and then over the last few years I think just our overall hiring process has been limited, but now we are back on track and we are going to go out to those colleges. This fiscal year 2016, we have asked for additional money so that we can have these hiring fairs at these universities and in the military as well, to get a good diverse group of people that we can hire.

SECRET SERVICE TRADITION

Mr. CUELLAR. I have got about 45 seconds. Just real quickly. The Secret Service has a tradition, but lately it has taken a black eye. How do you expect to turn this around quickly? Because we have heard other folks sat exactly where you are at. How do we take your new initiative to say this will be different this time?

Mr. CLANCY. It has to start with building that trust, and part of that building that trust is how we hold people accountable. And that people's views matter. Whether you are a brand new agent, officer, or professional, that we are listening to your concerns. And then we have to act on those concerns. If we do not act on their concerns and show their value, show that their concerns are of value, then they are going to lose interest and we are going to have these discipline problems. But we have got to do a better job of communicating, mentoring, teaching, and each of us, whether you are a supervisor or not, has to take responsibility to ensure that these types of events do not happen.

Mr. CUELLAR. I wish you the best.

Mr. CLANCY. Thank you.

Mr. CUELLAR. Thank you, Director.

PROTECTIVE MISSION PANEL: ZERO-BASED BUDGETING

Mr. CARTER. Director Clancy, you mentioned in your statement zero-based budgeting.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. And one of the Mission Panel recommendations is the need for a new budget structure that is zero-based or mission-based as its subject matter. How is this different from the budget presented in your fiscal year 2016 request? What type of budget reform is being considered, and how will it be implemented? How might a new type of budget drive future funding needs? Have you already identified gaps in funding based on initial reviews of the budget?

Mr. CLANCY. No, that is fine. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Again, the fiscal year 2016 budget is one that basically I inherited. I think it is a good budget. I think that it is definitely a step forward in a very positive direction. We are in the process now of identifying from top to bottom where are our deficiencies.

And that zero-based budgeting, which, to be candid, our chief financial officer has some experience in that from a previous position in another agency, we are going directorate-by-directorate to see what those needs are, so that we can have our people best trained, staffed, and give them the proper equipment. So we are compiling a list of those priorities and things that we really need.

Mr. CARTER. My friend, Mr. Cuellar, has talked to me about some of the budgeting and appropriating ways they do things in

the great State of Texas and points out that when you have a mission, when you are defining what it is going to cost to do a certain mission, then we can see where the failures are in each mission and we can budget and make changes accordingly. Isn't that what you have been furnishing me with, Mr. Cuellar?

Mr. CUELLAR. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. That is what you seem to be proposing, which quite honestly gives us a clearer picture. It gives you a clearer picture and gives us a clearer picture of how the agency is functioning.

Mr. CLANCY. Right.

Mr. CARTER. I like the idea. I hope you do well.

Mr. CLANCY. Thank you. And we are constantly looking at the emerging threats. As we talked before in your office about the UASs and what we need to address these emerging threats. So that is all part of this budget process.

Mr. CARTER. Ms. Roybal-Allard.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Just quickly I would like to follow up on the zero-based budget. Can you tell me what the time line is for completing that kind of analysis?

Mr. CLANCY. Initially, we were hoping that we might get into— My chief financial officer just gave me an answer here.

At 2017, you can expect a mission-driven, programs-identified budget. So by 2017, we will be well on our way to a zero-based budgeting.

PROTECTIVE MISSION PANEL: HIRING

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. Great. One of the central recommendations of the Protective Mission Panel was to hire an additional 200 uniformed division officers and to increase the number of protective division agents by 85. The panel described this new hiring as an interim step while the agency does the necessary analysis to match personnel requirements with mission needs. I am also aware that the Secret Service has struggled in recent years to keep attrition from outpacing hiring and that you have recently taken steps to address that.

So my question is, are you satisfied that you have resolved the shortcomings in the hiring process and do you anticipate that the Secret Service will be able to meet its hiring goals for fiscal year 2016?

Mr. CLANCY. Yes. In short, yes. With regard to the Protective Mission Panel and recommending 85 agents come to the President's detail, as of this date we have 30 who have been reassigned to the President's detail. But now, thanks to your good work with the continuing resolution being resolved, we can transfer more people into Washington, so that we can fulfill that 85 number requirement.

In Uniformed Division, we are working with your staff to look for retention measures that may allow us to keep some of these people that are close to retirement or maybe looking at other opportunities. The retention piece is important to us as well, because our hiring, we are going to surpass our goals. Initially, we planned to have six classes of agents, six of UD, now we are anticipating nine agents' classes and eight Uniformed Division.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. My time is up, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Cuellar.

Mr. CUELLAR. No further questions. Just we want to work with the Director. Thank you.

Mr. CLANCY. Thank you.

Mr. CARTER. Ms. Roybal-Allard is recognized.

MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN INVESTIGATIONS

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. The budget once again proposes to eliminate \$8.4 million for support of missing and exploited children investigations, including funding that has supported activities at the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. The justification materials indicate that forensic support for missing and exploited children investigations will continue to be provided through the agency's field offices.

The Secret Service has a longstanding partnership with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children going back a decade. And while I understand there may be a need to prioritize funding for activities within the agency, it seems to me that we should be wary of weakening that partnership.

What would be the specific impacts on the National Center if we were to appropriate no funding for the support program in fiscal year 2016 and what are the benefits to the Secret Service from the existing partnership?

Mr. CLANCY. We understand this is a pass-through grant through the Department of Justice. This is a very important mission to us. It has so many good things; it is such an important job. But we offer a lot to our local law enforcement partners with the forensics that we can do, the polygraphs that we can do for them, and just the relationship building as well. But we can bring a lot to the table to try to help with this very important mission and we are very thankful to be able to do this moving forward, if we can.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay.

Mr. CARTER. All right. If no one else has any questions, then We will end this hearing. I want to say that this has been a tough day for you, but it is all a learning process. Once again, we are part of that chain and we are willing to help.

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 2015.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

WITNESS

MELVIN CARRAWAY, ACTING ADMINISTRATOR

Mr. CARTER. All right. I am going to call this hearing to order. This morning, we welcome Acting Administrator Melvin Carraway.

Administrator, thank you for being here today to testify about the Transportation Security Administration's fiscal year 2016 budget request.

While threats to transportation security obviously evolve, one thing remains constant. America's aviation sector is a primary target for terrorists.

A recent Al-Qaeda publication encouraging attacks on U.S. flights using homemade explosives provided yet another reminder that we must be vigilant and we must adapt to address these changing threats.

Fiscal year 2016 budget for TSA is nearly \$4.8 billion which is \$68 million below fiscal year 2015. This decrease is primarily driven by a reduction in screening personnel and other efficiencies achieved as a result of savings from TSA's continued implementation of risk-based security initiatives.

As you know, this committee has long supported risk-based approaches to transportation security as an effective means of improving security and streamlining operations, also while reducing costs.

In this time of shrinking budgets, I commend TSA for finding ways to maximize the impact of limited resources and for continuing to see ways to build upon these efforts. However, we must ensure the expansion of TSA's risk-based programs are carefully considered and purposely implemented and they are first and foremost grounded in improving security.

Transportation security has, and will remain, a priority for this subcommittee. I look forward to hearing from you today about how TSA is further implementing its risk-based efforts in driving down costs while strengthening the security of our Nation's transportation system.

Administrator, your written statement will be placed in the record, so I ask you to take five minutes to summarize.

But first I would like to recognize Ms. Roybal-Allard, our distinguished ranking member, for her opening remarks.

[The information follows:]



Chairman John Carter

*Subcommittee on Homeland Security
House Committee on Appropriations*

FY 2016 Budget Hearing - Transportation Security Administration March 19, 2015 Opening Statement As Prepared

Hearing is called to order –

This morning we welcome Acting Administrator Melvin Carraway. Administrator, thank you for being here to testify about the Transportation Security Administration’s fiscal year 2016 budget request.

While threats to transportation security continuously evolve, one thing remains constant – America’s aviation sector is a primary target for terrorists. A recent Al-Qaeda publication encouraging attacks on U.S. flights using homemade explosives provided yet another reminder that we must be vigilant, and we must adapt to address these changing threats.

The fiscal year 2016 budget for TSA is nearly \$4.8 billion, which is \$68 million below fiscal year 2015. This decrease is primarily driven by reductions in screening personnel and other efficiencies achieved as a result of savings from TSA’s continued implementation of risk-based security initiatives.

As you know, this Committee has long supported risk-based approaches to transportation security as an effective means of improving security and streamlining operations, while also reducing costs. In a time of shrinking budgets, I commend TSA for finding ways to maximize the impact of limited resources, and for continuing to seek ways to build upon these efforts.

However, we must ensure the expansion of TSA’s risk-based programs are carefully considered and purposefully implemented, and that they are first and foremost grounded in improving security.

Transportation security has – and will – remain a priority for this Subcommittee. I look forward to hearing from you today about how TSA is further implementing its risk-based efforts and driving down costs, while strengthening the security of our nation’s transportation system.

Administrator, your written statement will be placed in the record, so I ask you to take five minutes to summarize it. But first, I’d like to recognize Mrs. Roybal-Allard, our distinguished Ranking Member, for her opening remarks.

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Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Administrator Carraway, welcome to your first appearance before the subcommittee and congratulations on your appointment as acting administrator.

Mr. CARRAWAY. Thank you very much.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. We are here to support your efforts to ensure the security of the traveling public and we appreciate your hard work and commitment and that of TSA personnel.

For several years now, the proposed budget for TSA has been coming down instead of going up with net savings of \$68 million proposed for fiscal year 2016 compared to fiscal year 2015, including a reduction of \$51 million for screeners. This has occurred in the context of a growing volume of passengers. Given the fiscal challenges we face, we are going to need that savings from TSA in the coming years and perhaps even more.

TSA's risk-based approach to aviation security is a success story, but I think it is important for us to understand and to have confidence in the underlying risk assessments. And I will be asking you later in the hearing about that process.

Most of the TSA workforce is performing admirably in what is a very difficult, often very strenuous occupation. And as was tragically confirmed in late 2013 with the shooting death of TSO Gerardo Hernandez at the Los Angeles Airport, it can also be a very dangerous occupation.

As you know, the fiscal year 2015 funding bill that the President signed into law just a few weeks ago included a provision making the family of TSO Hernandez eligible for benefits under the Public Safety Officers Benefits Program.

We do still hear about unprofessional behavior by some TSOs, however, and occasionally see it ourselves in our frequent travels between home and Washington.

We want to work with you on continuing to improve the interactions between TSA and the public. Administrator Carraway, I look forward to this morning's discussion of TSA's proposed budget for the coming year.

[The information follows:]

**Congresswoman Lucille Roybal-Allard (CA-40), Ranking Member
Subcommittee on Homeland Security, House Committee on Appropriations**

**Transportation Security Administration FY 2016 Budget Hearing
Opening Statement as Prepared
March 19, 2015**

Administrator Carraway, welcome to your first appearance before the Subcommittee, and congratulations on your appointment as Acting Administrator. We are here to support your efforts to ensure the security of the traveling public, and we appreciate your hard work and commitment, and that of TSA personnel.

For several years now, the proposed budget for TSA has been coming down instead of going up, with net savings of \$68 million proposed for Fiscal Year 2016 compared to Fiscal Year 2015 – including a reduction of \$51 million for screeners. This has occurred in the context of a growing volume of passengers. Given the fiscal challenges we face, we are going to need that savings from TSA in coming years, and perhaps even more.

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Most of the TSA workforce is performing admirably in what is a very difficult, often very strenuous, occupation. And as was tragically confirmed in late 2013 with the shooting death of TSO Gerardo Hernandez at the Los Angeles Airport, it can also be a very dangerous occupation. As you know, the Fiscal Year 2015 funding bill that the President signed into law just a few weeks ago included a provision making the family of TSO Hernandez eligible for benefits under the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program.

We do still hear about unprofessional behavior by some TSOs, and occasionally see it ourselves in our frequent travels between home and Washington. We want to work with you on continuing to improve the interactions between TSA and the public.

Administrator Carraway, I look forward to this morning's discussion of TSA's proposed budget for the coming year.

Mr. CARTER. Administrator Carraway, I am looking at the ticking clock on our vote. I think we have got time for us to do your opening statement and then we will take a brief recess while those of us up here go vote. And then we will get back to the business we are about.

Mr. CARRAWAY. No problem.

Mr. CARTER. I will recognize you for five minutes to give us a summary of your presentation and it is your turn.

OPENING STATEMENT: ACTING ADMINISTRATOR CARRAWAY

Mr. CARRAWAY. Yes, sir.

Good morning, Chairman Carter and Ranking Member Roybal-Allard and distinguished Members of the subcommittee. Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you this morning.

TSA is tasked with protecting the Nation's transportation systems and has developed its fiscal year 2016 budget request with three priorities in mind, advancing risk-based security, enhancing workforce engagement, and improving organizational efficiency. TSA could not accomplish this mission without a trained and equipped workforce.

In recent years, the adversaries we face have become more inventive, persistent, and adept in design, construction, and concealment of explosives, and they are not isolated to a single country or to a single region of the world. As such, TSA is working to mitigate the risk we all face when traveling from, within, and to the United States.

In 2014, TSA and transportation security officers screened approximately 650 million passengers and more than two billion carry-ons and checked bags preventing approximately 105,000 dangerous, prohibitive items including 2,300 firearms from being carried on to planes.

Federal air marshals flew thousands of miles providing in-flight security for high-risk routes. Visible Intermodal Prevention Response, we call them VIPR teams, conducted almost 17,000 operations. Transportation security inspectors completed 17,000-plus aircraft operator inspections and more than 3,000 foreign air carrier inspections to ensure compliance with rules and regulations.

And TSA's vetting system perpetually vetted 14.8 million transportation workers' records each day against the terrorist screening database.

Our risk-based security [RBS] initiatives boost the effectiveness of security resources by focusing on high-risk and unknown travelers and commerce, while at the same time facilitating the efficient movement of legitimate travel and trade. As a result, TSA's RBS initiatives are responsible for approximately \$350 million in savings over the past two years.

There are now 132 airports offering expedited screening through TSA pre-check, and we have opened 326 enrollment centers to support our ability to grow the population of eligible travelers across the country. As a result, TSA increased the percent of passengers receiving some form of expedited screening from 9.6 volume in September of 2013 to 44.3 one year later. TSA pre-check volume has increased 600 percent since 2013.

To help facilitate greater participation in our expedited screening initiatives, TSA is exploring private-sector enrollment capabilities leveraging industry's expertise.

This President's budget for fiscal year 2016 includes \$7.3 billion for TSA, which represents a seven percent decrease over the past five years and a savings of \$653 million in appropriated funding.

The fiscal year 2016 budget includes a reduction of \$119 million and 1,748 personnel related to workforce savings from RBS efficiencies. As RBS measures change the nature of the airport screening operations including reducing the number of necessary lanes, TSA can also reduce the number of transportation security explosive technicians.

These experts resolve checkpoint alarms when a suspected threat is detected; with fewer screeners and improved technologies, these experts are required. They are necessary. This will result in a reduction of \$2 million and 18 employees.

Additionally, TSA recently conducted an analysis of inspection data and risk scores to drive and prioritize inspection activity. And as a result, TSA is proposing a reduction of \$6.5 million and 64 employees.

In April of 2012, TSA established the TSA Academy located in the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center [FLETC] in Glynco, Georgia and joined more than 92 partner organizations who train there at FLETC. The academy's initial course offering taught the essentials of supervising screening operations and was led by a dedicated group of instructors and facilitators including academy staff, federal air marshals [FAMs], and FSDs, federal security directors.

In support of TSA's effort to further professionalize its screening workforce, this budget request includes \$2.5 million to expand the mission, essential training at the TSA Academy. The funding will expand training staff to serve more and more employees and support beneficial follow-on training.

The budget request also supports an increase of \$5.2 million to hire and train additional FAMs. The last class of FAMs came on board in September 11, 2011, and it is again now time for this vital program to be refreshed.

As TSA continues applying risk-based security principles throughout the organization, we must also continue investing in the workforce. We need to ensure our future successes. Through hard work and operational efficiencies, we are becoming a smaller, more capable, more professional workforce.

Mr. Chairman, thank you again for the opportunity to discuss the President's fiscal year 2016 budget for TSA. I look forward to working with this committee, and I am pleased to answer any questions that you may have.

[The information follows:]

Statement of Melvin Carraway
Acting Administrator,
Transportation Security Administration
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Before the
Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Homeland Security
U.S. House of Representatives
March 19, 2015

Good afternoon Chairman Carter, Ranking Member Roybal-Allard, and distinguished members of the Subcommittee. Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today to discuss the President's Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 Budget Request for the Transportation Security Administration (TSA).

TSA is a high-performing counterterrorism organization, applying a multi-layered, intelligence-driven, risk-based approach to protect the Nation's transportation systems, including aviation, mass transit, rail, highway, and pipeline. In support of this mission, TSA developed the FY 2016 budget request with three priorities in mind: advancing risk-based security, enhancing workforce engagement, and improving organizational efficiency.

TSA could not accomplish this essential mission without a workforce trained, equipped and committed to the safety and security of this Nation. Each of our more than 50,000 personnel remains steadfast in the face of a threat that has not diminished more than a decade following the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001. In fact, over the years, the adversary has become more inventive and persistent, while at the same time growing and spreading to other countries and

regions. We continue to face a real and persistent threat from adversaries adept in the design, construction and concealment of explosives. As such, TSA is evolving our approach to transportation security and to mitigate risks we all face when traveling from, within and to the United States. I am proud of the employees on the frontlines who conduct themselves as true professionals in the performance of their daily duties.

In pursuit of TSA's mission, in FY 2014, Transportation Security Officers screened approximately 650 million passengers, and more than 2 billion carry-on and checked bags, preventing approximately 105,000 dangerous prohibited items, including 2,300 firearms, from being carried onto planes. TSA also screened a daily average of 6 million air passengers against terrorist databases.

Additionally, Federal Air Marshals (FAMs) flew thousands of flights domestically and internationally providing in-flight security for high risk routes; Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) teams conducted almost 17,000 operations; Transportation Security Inspectors (TSIs) completed over 1,054 airport inspections, 17,894 aircraft operator inspections, and 2,959 foreign air carrier inspections to ensure compliance with rules and regulations; and TSA's vetting systems perpetually vetted 14.8 million transportation worker records each day against the Terrorist Screening Database.

Risk-Based Security (RBS)

TSA continues to deploy multi-layered, intelligence-driven, risk-based initiatives to enhance security. These risk-based security initiatives boost the effectiveness of security in a more efficient manner, by directing resources focused on high-risk and unknown travelers and

commerce, while at the same time facilitating the movement of legitimate travelers and trade. In addition, TSA has enhanced the customer experience for the traveling public. RBS methods have proven more efficient in moving people through the checkpoint than standard screening lanes, requiring fewer screeners and fewer lanes than traditional screening operations. As a result, TSA continues to gain efficiencies through RBS initiatives, with savings of approximately \$350 million over the past two years at airports.

In order to bolster the ongoing success of RBS initiatives, TSA continues to expand the prescreening process by increasing the number of known, lower-risk travelers eligible for expedited screening. TSA has made substantial strides in RBS including:

- Increasing the number of airports with TSA Pre✓® screening lanes to 132;
- Establishing 559 dedicated and supplemental TSA Pre✓® lanes; and
- Adding TSA Pre✓® Application Program enrollment sites at 326 centers, which have processed nearly one million applicants.

TSA continues to work closely with airlines to expand the number of air carriers participating in TSA Pre✓®, enhance Known Crewmember, and extend eligibility for TSA Pre✓® to U.S. Armed Forces personnel and Department of Defense civilian employees. In November 2014, TSA offered TSA Pre✓® expedited screening benefits to students of the four U.S. service academies. On average, more than 60,000 Department of Defense employees benefit from TSA Pre✓® on a weekly basis.

Through these measures, TSA increased the percent of passengers receiving some form of expedited screening from 9.6 percent in September 2013 to 44.3 percent a year later. TSA Pre

✓ ® volume has increased 600% with more than 300 million passengers receiving expedited screening, since 2013. More than 12.5 million passengers were screened between November 26 and December 2, a 1.3 percent increase from 2013. Of the record number of travelers flying over this past holiday season, nearly 50 percent experienced expedited screening. In addition, nationwide, 99.6 percent of passengers moved expeditiously through checkpoint lines, waiting less than 20 minutes in line.

TSA continues to focus on increasing the population of known and trusted travelers receiving TSA Pre✓ ® by expanding participation to additional U.S. and foreign air carriers, identifying and enrolling more trusted populations. In addition, TSA is exploring private sector enrollment capabilities, leveraging industry expertise in marketing and offering additional opportunities for enrollment beyond the existing 326 centers currently in existence across the nation.

TSA's multi-layered approach to screening also includes real time threat assessments through the deployment of behavior detection techniques, explosives detection canines and explosives trace detection equipment, and risk based physical screening utilizing differentiated screening procedures and technology applications.

Our RBS security efforts are part of a strategic application of intelligence-driven risk mitigation principles that moves away from the one-size-fits-all approach to security. TSA will continue to focus on adopting risk-based approaches to other aspects of aviation security, including checked baggage, air cargo, regulatory compliance, and through the identification of potential enhancements to FAM deployments.

Budget Highlights

The FY 2016 President's Budget includes total funding of \$7.3 billion for TSA. This represents a 7 percent decrease in TSA's overall budget, and a savings of \$653 million in appropriated funding, over the past five years, if the FY 2016 request is enacted. This funding supports TSA's three strategic priorities constituting the basis of TSA's budget request.

Risk Based Security

TSA continues to promote the most effective security in the most efficient manner. The implementation of RBS initiatives has resulted in a smaller, more professional and capable workforce. The FY 2016 budget includes a reduction of \$119 million and 1,748 personnel related to workforce savings due to RBS efficiencies. This includes a reduction of \$110.5 million and 1,666 full-time equivalents (FTE) from the screener workforce due to a more efficient screening process requiring fewer personnel.

As TSA RBS measures change the nature of screening operations, including reducing the number of lanes and transitioning to a smaller, more professional workforce, TSA is able to reduce the number of Transportation Security Specialist-Explosives (TSS-E) personnel by 18 employees and \$2.0 million. TSS-Es resolve checkpoint alarms when a suspected threat is detected, and train TSOs to better recognize characteristics of explosive devices. This program will continue to operate in the Nation's largest airports, but with fewer screeners and improved technology, fewer TSS-Es are required for the training responsibility.

Additionally, TSA recently conducted an analysis of inspection data and risk scores to drive and prioritize inspection activity. That information, along with the latest intelligence, will be used to deploy Transportation Security Inspectors to focus on those areas with higher risks

and those parties requiring additional oversight to improve security compliance. As a result, TSA is proposing a reduction of \$6.5 million and 64 employees.

Workforce Engagement

In April 2012, TSA established the TSA Academy located at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Glynco, Georgia and joined more than 92 partner organizations who train at FLETC. The Academy's initial course offering was the Essentials of Supervising Screening Operations led by a dedicated group of instructors and facilitators including Academy staff, Federal Air Marshals (FAMs), Federal Security Directors, and members of the FLETC Leadership and International Training Division. The course was designed and developed for delivery to our more than 4,500 Supervisory Transportation Security Officers. By the end of FY 2014, 167 classes were delivered and 4,568 participants trained, including training for Lead Transportation Security Officers, Transportation Security Inspectors, Security Training Instructors, and TSS-E personnel.

In support of TSA's efforts towards professionalization of the screening officer workforce, the budget request includes \$2.5 million to expand mission essential training at the TSA Academy. The funding will expand training staff to serve more categories of employees and support follow-on training that will continue to build upon an established foundation.

The budget request also supports an increase of \$5.2 million to hire and train additional FAMs. These efforts will include recruitment of women and veterans which will enhance the diversity and skill set of our workforce. The last class of FAMs came onboard on September 11, 2011. Hiring will allow this vital program to refresh its ranks, and assign new hires to locations of strategic value based on risk-based principles and in accordance with a newly developed Concept of Operations governing strategic deployment of FAMS on high-risk flights.

In FY 2016, the FAMS will finalize the workforce realignment begun in FY 2015, through the closure of the final two of six offices. Upon completion of the workforce realignment, resources will be positioned with greater strategic value, enhancing the ability of the organization to schedule FAMS on missions of the highest criticality, thereby ensuring the most effective security in the most efficient manner.

Department-Wide Initiatives

TSA's budget includes funding to support Department-wide initiatives related to cybersecurity and Watchlist services. TSA requests \$2.9 million for cybersecurity remediation efforts to achieve the Department of Homeland Security's goal of remediating all known vulnerabilities in the most high-risk systems by FY 2017, thereby enhancing critical network infrastructure protection.

TSA utilizes the Watchlist Service, which provides terrorist screening data to DHS components. The request includes an increase of \$2.8 million to automate currently manual processes. Once completed, real-time updates will be available to TSA and other users of the Watchlist Service.

Conclusion

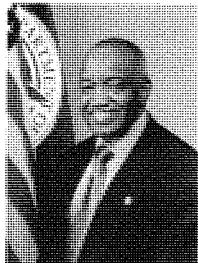
As TSA continues applying risk-based security principles throughout the organization, we must also continue shaping and investing in the workforce we need to enable our future successes. Through hard work and a focus on efficiency, we are becoming a smaller, more

capable workforce. I am committed to developing, training and equipping that workforce to continue providing the most effective security in the most efficient manner.

Mr. Chairman, thank you again for this opportunity to discuss the President's FY 2016 budget request for TSA. I look forward to working together and will be pleased to answer any questions you may have.

Melvin Carraway

Acting Administrator



Melvin Carraway became Acting Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration in January 2015. He leads a 60,000-strong workforce, the security operations of more than 450 airports throughout the United States, the Federal Air Marshal Service, and shared security for highways, railroads, ports, mass transit systems and pipelines.

Under his leadership, TSA will continue to transform as a risk-based, intelligence-driven counterterrorism agency dedicated to protecting our transportation systems.

Most recently, Carraway served as Deputy Administrator beginning July 2014. He has spent his TSA career as an engaged leader, improved TSA's incident management and security capabilities, and forged partnerships with federal, state and local stakeholders in support of TSA's mission.

Since joining TSA in 2004, Carraway also held various positions within the Offices of Security Operations and the Law Enforcement-Federal Air Marshal Service. Previously, Carraway was the Supervisory Federal Air Marshal in Charge for the Dallas field office, where he managed the Dallas area OLE-FAMS workforce and operations, oversaw firearms and tactical training, and engaged with state and local law enforcement and security stakeholders.

In the Office of Security Operations, Carraway served as the Area Director for the Pacific Islands and states in the Southwest and the Northwest, where he was responsible for managing and coordinating security activities throughout the region and driving operational improvement. He has also served as the Director for Field Operations, where he managed all federal security directors in airports nationwide, providing management and oversight of security operations and engaging with airport stakeholders and law enforcement agencies nationwide. In 2004, Carraway joined TSA as the Federal Security Director at the Albuquerque International Airport in New Mexico.



Carraway began his civilian public service career in 1979 as an officer with the Indiana State Police. As an ISP major, he was appointed as the Director of the Indiana State Emergency Management Agency. Carraway rose through the ranks and was appointed as the ISP Superintendent in 1997, becoming the first African-American superintendent for the Indiana State Police and second African-American in the U.S. to head a statewide law enforcement agency. His accomplishments include the incorporation of private sector best practices, shifting focus from outputs to outcomes, and an agency reorganization to focus on violent crimes, crimes against children and cyber-crime. He retired from the ISP in 2004.

Carraway earned a Bachelor of Music in Vocal Performance from Heidelberg College. He is married and has two daughters.

Latest revision: 09 January 2015

Mr. CARTER. Well, thank you, Administrator, and good time.

Give us a chance to go vote and I hope that everybody will return. How many votes do we have, two? Probably 30 minutes, 45 minutes at a max.

Mr. CARRAWAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Okay. We will try to get back as quick as we can.

Mr. CARRAWAY. I will be waiting patiently.

Mr. CARTER. All right. Just relax. Have a cup of coffee.

Mr. CARRAWAY. Yes, sir.

[Recess.]

Mr. CARTER. Well, we are pretty close on the time.

Mr. CARRAWAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. I said 30 minutes and that is just about 30 minutes.

Thank you for waiting.

Mr. CARRAWAY. No problem.

Mr. CARTER. We will try to get through this as efficiently as we can.

Mr. CARRAWAY. Yes, sir.

RISK-BASED SECURITY

Mr. CARTER. Let me start off. You and I had a pleasant conversation yesterday.

Mr. CARRAWAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. As I mentioned in my opening remarks today, I was very pleased to see TSA that the fiscal year 2016 budget request is \$68 million below fiscal year 2015 levels, primarily due to staffing reductions and other efficiencies that are the result of implementing risk-based security measures.

As TSA continues to expand these efforts, do you anticipate additional efficiencies and the ability to further reduce the number of federal screeners? And what metrics is TSA using to project future efficiencies?

Mr. CARRAWAY. Thank you, sir.

Yes. Although the savings from both 2014 and 2015 were significant, the 2015 request has particularly significant savings it will be difficult for us to get that amount of savings in future years. But, yes, I believe we can get additional savings by increasing the enrollment in pre-check. We believe there is an initiative there that if we increase that enrollment, that is where additional savings can come from.

We believe also by looking at purchasing technology, networking them together, [and] using better acquisition management skills and processes that we put in place, we can create some savings there as well. So, yes, I believe we can. But at the rate of the past two years, it will be tough, but I believe we can create some savings.

Mr. CARTER. Well, you know, every little bit counts.

Mr. CARRAWAY. Yes, sir.

PRE-CHECK PROGRAM

Mr. CARTER. I was with a group of people last night and we were talking about TSA. And there was a lot of praise, I will let you know.

Mr. CARRAWAY. Thank you.

Mr. CARTER. But one of the questions somebody raised when I asked them “what is the ability to advertise this pre-check program”, and someone told me, and this may be a hearsay that they told me, that some of the industries, airline or airport industries had volunteered to do a public relations campaign. And they said it was not possible to be done.

Now, you know, we have put together public/private partnerships already in our Homeland Security Department and we are having good results from them. Chambers of Commerce and the travel industry would be a perfect partner to partner up with TSA to do a promotional campaign about how pre-check works because the regular traveling public pick it up in rumors or so forth.

This is a program that we are shooting for as we discuss around a 50 percent participation.

Mr. CARRAWAY. Right.

Mr. CARTER. Would you be amenable or would you look in to seeing if there is any kind of roadblock somewhere that I am not aware of?

Mr. CARRAWAY. Most definitely, sir. As you well know, TSA pre-check has been the premier initiative of RBS. And we always look for better ways to increase the enrollment. We had recently put out an RFP [request for proposal] in regard to third-party options for TSA pre-check. Because of some technical changes, I have pulled that RFP, but hopefully in the near future here, we will have that back out.

But that was simply recognizing that industry may be better at the marketing effort than we are. We do have individuals within our office that are helping to market TSA pre-check, but we believe that a third party might be able to do that even better. But we are constantly making those relationships happen, so I will be more than happy to pursue that even further.

Mr. CARTER. It seems to be a good solution. You have a lot of parts of our country that are very dependent on tourist trade. The Chambers of Commerce may be willing to participate. There is a lot of avenues that might be very productive—

Mr. CARRAWAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER [continuing]. To start promoting this. This committee strongly supports the expansion of the program. And we just talked about the private sector screening.

Do you think we have the ability in place to meet our goal of 50 percent to utilize current staff, and meet what we are trying to do to move things along in the pre-check line?

Mr. CARRAWAY. Well, I think to get there, and we are close, Mr. Chairman, we are very, very close. That is why I believe better marketing, increasing with the traveling public and others to market TSA pre-check even better will get us to that 50 percent.

Mr. CARTER. Okay. Ms. Roybal-Allard.

BEHAVIORAL DETECTION AND ANALYSIS PROGRAM

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. I want to talk a little bit about the Behavioral Detection and Analysis Program which, as you know, has been the subject of some criticism, including a 2013 Government Accountability Office assessment concluding that, and this is a quote, “The human ability to accurately identify deceptive behavior

based on behavioral indicators is the same as or slightly better than chance,” end of quote.

I also understand that, in response, TSA enlisted an independent third party to evaluate the behavioral indicators on which the program is based.

As you know, the fiscal year 2015 House report also expressed concerns about the program and we included language in the enacted bill requiring TSA to document evidence within 90 days of enactment that behavioral indicators can be effectively used to identify travelers who may pose a threat to aviation security.

Has a third-party evaluation been completed and, if so, what can you tell us about its conclusion? Also given the concerns about the program with regards to it being used as a basis for profiling, what safeguards are in place in terms of both training and supervisory review to ensure that this is not occurring either intentionally or unintentionally?

Mr. CARRAWAY. Well, I can tell you the reports should be coming to you very, very soon. And we will get that and discuss it with you as well as other Members of the committee. So they should be to you very shortly.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. Do you have any idea? Are we talking a month, two months or—

Mr. CARRAWAY. It should be within the month. It should be very shortly. It is being reviewed right now. I know that is occurring.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. And will that have also recommendations in terms of safeguards or is that something that you are now looking at and putting into place?

Mr. CARRAWAY. I am looking at putting into place.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. And you will be able to report to us—

Mr. CARRAWAY. Yes.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD [continuing]. What those safeguards are?

Mr. CARRAWAY. Yes. And further in regard to your question, I have over 30 years of experience with law enforcement, and I have a great deal of experience in dealing with behavior detection both with officers in the Indiana State Police as well as BDOs [Behavioral Detection Officers].

For us in TSA, it is again another layer that is utilized, and it is totally agnostic to what the threat is. It provides to us a real layer of security that is indispensable.

In regard to profiling, I have disciplined folks for profiling. What the BDOs do is not profiling by any measure. And I think there is a lot of misconceptions about that. We do not tolerate profiling. It is inappropriate, and it does not help us in regard to the threat that is ever changing, that is ever evolving in the aviation environment.

And in regard to the BDOs, they are constantly going through certifications among themselves and with their supervisors. As you can imagine, the only metric that is the best metric is that there has not been a bomb or a person through the checkpoint with that. That is a cost benefit that is totally immeasurable.

So I am very satisfied with what the BDO is doing, but I would be more than happy to bring you the report as soon as it is completed.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. I would appreciate that.

And I just have a follow-up question with regards to BDOs. The budget request proposes a reduction of around 470 BDO personnel in fiscal year 2016.

Mr. CARRAWAY. Yes.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. And although I understand that some TSOs will carry out BDO activities on a part-time basis, overall should we interpret that as a downsizing of the Behavioral Detection and Analysis Program?

Mr. CARRAWAY. No. It is more really the true application of RBS. As you know, the RBS philosophy and practice is to take those resources and put them in places where the high risk really is. And what we have done is we have taken those BDOs and put them in the airports that we have determined to be the highest risk, the highest threat areas. So that is what is really occurring with the BDOs.

PROHIBITED CARRY-ON ITEMS LIST

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. Mr. Chairman, I do not know how we are doing with time.

Mr. CARTER. I am not keeping time. If you want to ask some more questions.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Well, I will just ask one more if I may.

Mr. CARTER. Please do.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. Thank you.

TSA continues to make progress in adopting a risk-based approach to aviation security with clear benefits in terms of cost savings and more convenience for the traveling public. But as we found out in 2013 with the proposed changes to the list of prohibited carry-on items, it is essential that risk analysis be rigorous, transparent, and convincing to stakeholders.

Despite the fact that the International Civil Aviation Organization changed its standards to permit passengers to carry small pocketknives in 2010, the House and many transportation stakeholder groups were not convinced, and TSA was ultimately forced to withdraw its proposed changes.

More recently, GAO [U.S. Government Accountability Office] issued a report addressing shortcomings of the 2013 process and included two recommendations for the future. First, GAO found that TSA did not sufficiently engage external stakeholders, including a failure to solicit input from the Aviation Security Advisory Committee. And, second, GAO found that TSA did not actually measure whether airport screeners would be better able to identify explosives if they no longer had to screen for small knives.

I understand that TSA is now actively working with the Aviation Security Advisory Committee; is that correct?

Mr. CARRAWAY. Yes.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. My question is, does TSA anticipate proposing any new changes to the prohibited carry-on items list? Also, what is the agency's process for considering such changes and is it part of a routine analysis of the agency's practices or is it a less formal process?

Mr. CARRAWAY. Thank you for that question.

There are no changes being proposed or considered at this time in regard to the prohibited items list at all. And there is considerable engagement with the Aviation Security Advisory Committee. One of my very first actions as deputy to TSA was meeting with the Advisory Council. And my experience and my background is developing those types of relationships.

I understand how valuable they really are to an agency such as TSA and to moving forward with any recommendations of that type. It is my experience to get advice, to counsel, to communicate with them about any of those types of—the aviation industry particularly—about any changes in that regard.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. And do you agree with GAO's conclusion that TSA did not conduct an adequate risk analysis before—

Mr. CARRAWAY. Well, I was not—

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD [continuing]. Proposing? I am sorry.

Mr. CARRAWAY. I was not here at that particular time, but I can simply say that any changes of that type require communications and sometimes the aggressiveness to try to do things in what you think would be an appropriate way. In the case of the knives, that seemed to be a very innocuous thing to take off the prohibited items list.

It is very significant to the traveling public as well as to flight attendants and even to our own personnel. So, again, it is an RBS, certainly an RBS initiative because if you think about the knives, the small knives, what vulnerability or consequence would really come from those. But in the long run, it really becomes an issue of all of those entities, airlines, flight attendants, passengers as well. And so we have to take those things into consideration.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. So are you reviewing the risk analysis process?

Mr. CARRAWAY. We do that constantly.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. You do. That is constant. Okay.

Mr. CARRAWAY. That is a constant effort with us because the threat changes.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. All right. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Fleischmann.

INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS, RELATIONSHIP WITH

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, thank you.

Good morning, Mr. Administrator.

Mr. CARRAWAY. Good morning. Good morning.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. It is a pleasure to see you again and I thank you for your patience as we started and went and voted. And it is good to see you, sir.

Mr. CARRAWAY. Likewise.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Administrator, I have spoken previously with the former administrator about the Transportation Security Administration's close work with industry since September 11th to stay ahead of the latest threats to our Nation. As TSA works to keep the Nation's aviation sector secure, it is important to maintain that close working relationship.

Could you discuss with us today what TSA is doing to learn from international partners as well as other stakeholders with global

footprints to gain insight into industry efforts and experiences abroad and how these lessons could be shared and applied in the U.S., sir?

Mr. CARRAWAY. Certainly. With the 200-plus last points of departure in our international domain, we keep close ties with those international partners. We have officers from our Office of Global Strategies. They are liaisons with our international partners.

I myself have made trips to international partners to discuss the threat, to talk about partnering in activities in which we can minimize and buy down the risk. We talk about technologies as well.

That is an important factor because, as I stated in my opening statement, the threat can come from overseas as well as was indicated by the underwear bomber, the shoe bomber, and others. It is from those points of international departures that the threat may come to the United States. So it is critical to maintain those relationships and we do that constantly.

AVIATION SECURITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, sir.

As a follow-up, I believe you have already talked about it, and I am glad you are meeting with the Advisory Council. I would like to ask for an update on the Aviation Security Advisory Committee which former Administrator Pistole noted, and I quote, "plays a vital role in helping TSA continuously enhance our ability to ensure the security of the traveling public," end quote.

What is the status of TSA's activities to solicit stakeholder input through ASAC, sir?

Mr. CARRAWAY. Oh, that is a great question, sir, because right now, because of an incident that occurred in Atlanta, the Advisory Committee is working with us in putting together initiatives and safeguards in regard to employee and worker screening activities at the airports.

They have been totally engaged. We provided staff to work with them. We have had collaborations. Their responsibility is to provide us a report that should come to us about the first week of April. And I look forward to sharing with you the findings and the recommendations from their activities.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my questions. I will yield back, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Cuellar.

Mr. CUELLAR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Administrator, thank you so much for being here with us.

Mr. CARRAWAY. Thank you.

RISK-BASED SECURITY

Mr. CUELLAR. Let me direct your attention to page 3 of your testimony where you are talking about how TSA has gained efficiencies through the RBS initiative with savings of approximately \$350 million over the past two years. And I do not know if this has been covered because I had another—

Mr. CARRAWAY. I understand.

Mr. CUELLAR [continuing]. Meeting at the same time. Tell me about that because I am really encouraged by that and I congratu-

late you. And how in details have you—how do you calculate those \$350 million in savings?

Mr. CARRAWAY. Thank you, sir.

And I know many of you here understand RBS, so I do not mean to downplay any of that at all. But it is really about the risk-based security initiative. For us, it has gone from a philosophy to truly a practice within TSA. We are not adverse to risk. We understand it.

And what we try to do is buy down that risk in a number of ways. And once we do that, we can take our critical resources, BDOs, our screening workforce, our explosive officers, our inspectors, and push them toward where the threat really lies. And that is what has happened here.

Because of the technology that we provide, which is the very best in the world, because of the information and intelligence that is provided through all of the entities in the counter-terrorism community that is shared with us each and every day, we are able then to focus our activities away from the low risk. That is why pre-check is so valuable and esteemed by the public. We focus then on where that risk is.

And so what we are able to do to answer your question succinctly is we are able to cut down the number of individuals on the screening work floor because the technology allows us to push 300 passengers per hour through pre-check because we know about those individuals. You see?

And so we are able then to take our transportation security inspectors and move them to places where we know there are bad actors in the cargo or the inspection areas. And we can push those inspectors there and think about the quality of inspections rather than the quantity of inspections.

And so those are just little examples why RBS is so effective and it works so well with us. There will never be a mountain of resources to do the things that we want to do, so it seems for us to be prudent, to be wise about the dollars that the committee provides to us, we need to use [resources] wisely. And RBS allows us to do that.

Mr. CUELLAR. Okay. Thank you.

I also want to congratulate you on your customer service initiative. That is very key. I know we are all under pressure and there are situations that happen at certain times, but I do want to say congratulations.

I would ask you also to look at what we—we added some language with the chairman and the ranking member's help to CBP because the way they were handling folks, especially on the southern border, you got to find that balance between security and legitimate trade and tourism. So I would ask you to just look at—

Mr. CARRAWAY. Certainly.

Mr. CUELLAR [continuing]. What they did, a program called PRIDE. We announced it in Laredo, my hometown, and then in the McAllen area, the Valley, and they—

Mr. CARRAWAY. Yes.

Mr. CUELLAR [continuing]. Have taken that initiative. So I would ask you to take a look at that.

Mr. CARRAWAY. Yes, sir.

RAPISCAN BACKSCATTER

Mr. CUELLAR. Finally the last question that I have has to do with, I think it was in 2013 you all got rid of the Rapiscan backscatter because it would be intrusive. My question is, not into the merits of they were good or bad, but my question was at that time, and I am going by memory, they were in a warehouse, it was costing money to keep them there. I asked the previous administrator, well, what are you going to do with them? He said, well, you know, maybe we can work with prisons, maybe we can work with local county governments that might want them.

So I reached out and put him in contact with some of my local governments and jails and they said, well, you know, yeah, we can get this but there is a contract tied in that we have to pay a certain amount. So in other words, you get the equipment but it is going to cost you a lot of money to upkeep. And there was some sort of contract there. So it literally became prohibitive to use them. So it was not really helpful on that.

So my question is, are you all still paying warehousing costs? Do you still, I know the contract was cut off, but there was some sort of maintenance contract that was being paid. And then my question is do you still have any left and what are you doing with them?

Mr. CARRAWAY. I do not know exactly, and I will follow up with you with that. But I do recall us actually getting rid of a lot of that inventory that was outdated, and I think this committee or another committee was very clear about reducing that. And we did go about the business of clearing out that extra surplus in the warehouse. But I will get back with you to ascertain specifically what occurred.

[The information follows:]

HEARING BEFORE HAC-HS: MARCH 19, 2015—MELVIN CARRAWAY, ACTING
ADMINISTRATOR, TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

RAPISCAN ADVANCED IMAGING TECHNOLOGY (AIT) DISPOSAL

Per the Federal Aviation Administration Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-95), which required all Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) systems use Automated Target Recognition (ATR) technology, TSA removed 251 Rapiscan AIT units from service when the vendor was unable to comply with the ATR requirements. Subsequently, these units have been stored at the contractor's expense in its facilities in North Carolina.

TSA is working to transfer all of the excess AITs to other entities. As of this date, 169 have been transferred to other entities, with 82 still in storage with the vendor. There is no cost for the unit, however, the recipient is responsible for all operations and maintenance costs following the transfer.

TSA posts all of the units in the General Services Administration (GSA) property reporting system known as GSAXcess. Once posted, other Federal agencies have visibility of the units for 21 days and may select as many units for which they have requirements. After day 21, the units become available to State agencies for a period of five days. If there is no interest in the units at the Federal or State level during the allotted time period, the posting process restarts.

Rapiscan is required to hold the units until December 12, 2017.

Mr. CUELLAR. Thank you so much.

Mr. CARRAWAY. You are welcome.

FIREARMS: SEIZURES

Mr. CARTER. I am going to start off with a question from your testimony you just made a minute ago that just dazzles me and confuses me.

Mr. CARRAWAY. Oh.

Mr. CARTER. You announced a number of handgun, or firearms—

Mr. CARRAWAY. Yes.

Mr. CARTER [continuing]. That were seized. And it was a really big, big number.

Mr. CARRAWAY. A thousand, more than 2,300 firearms.

Mr. CARTER. So there are 2,300 people we know of that are still that stupid?

Mr. CARRAWAY. Some of them may have two weapons, Mr. Chairman, even.

Mr. CARTER. Good Lord. I do not understand why anybody would, maybe if they were seized out of their suitcase that they checked, maybe I could understand it, but if they are going through TSA, I just do not see how that could happen.

Mr. CARRAWAY. I cannot speak to, you know, some of the motivation of folks. A lot of times it is simply they forget that it is in there, in their carry-on luggage. Or—

Mr. CARTER. So what do you do with those weapons when you seize them?

Mr. CARRAWAY. It depends. It varies state by state. In some states the U.S. Attorney will take [the case] and prosecute. Sometimes even the local prosecutor will take the, will take it and do that. But it really varies from state to state.

Mr. CARTER. And do they destroy the weapons after they have seized them?

Mr. CARRAWAY. Again, if they are going to prosecute, they do not.

Mr. CARTER. So it is done by the state.

Mr. CARRAWAY. Yes, in most cases they are. But no, we do not destroy any weapons.

FIREARMS: SMUGGLINGS BY AIRPORT EMPLOYEES

Mr. CARTER. We have had some recent occurrences of some employees of the airport trying to smuggle guns onto planes, for what purpose I am not sure. That certainly scares the flying public to think about. What have you all been doing to respond to those incidents?

Mr. CARRAWAY. So that goes back to Mr. Fleischmann's question about the ASAC. They are working on this effort to address employees being, that may, or the insider threat, taking weapons or other prohibited items into the secure area, possibly putting them on an aircraft. I mean, that is where it really goes. So what the advisory council is doing is working on recommendations in which to address—

Mr. CARTER. That is the report we have been talking about that will hopefully be a current event?

Mr. CARRAWAY. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. I assume that they are looking into the possibility of having additional screenings for employees?

Mr. CARRAWAY. Those are the types of things that they—
 Mr. CARTER. They are looking into it?
 Mr. CARRAWAY [continuing]. Are looking at, yes, sir.
 Mr. CARTER. All right. Ms. Roybal-Allard.

MANAGED INCLUSION

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Administrator Carraway, as we have been discussing, TSA has made great strides over the past year with the expedited screening approaches that have allowed you to move passengers more quickly, especially considering the growing volume of passengers that we have. And of course, as you know, we always want to make sure that in our efforts to reduce cost and inconvenience that we do not sacrifice security. The pre-check program and the inclusion of low risk populations, such as members of the military, children, and the elderly have really been a big part of that equation. But managed inclusion has also been an important factor.

As I understand it, managed inclusion facilitates the more efficient use of expedited screening lines when the volume of formally identified low risk passengers does not fully utilize the capacity of those lanes. I have witnessed managed inclusion practiced in my travels back and forth to California, and my experience sometimes makes me wonder just how successfully the program is being implemented. But beyond the sometimes difficult logistics involved in managing expedited screening lanes, I wanted to ask you a little bit more about the basic approach.

Based on a December, 2014 GAO report, TSA planned to begin testing the security effectiveness of managed inclusion last October. But GAO expressed concern that TSA was unable to show that it had a solid plan for conducting the testing and recommended that TSA conduct the testing according to, and this is in quotes, “established evaluation design practices.” So has TSA begun testing its managed inclusion approach? And if so are you confident that the test design adheres to the best practices and appropriate methodologies?

Mr. CARRAWAY. Quite honestly, I cannot speak to that report or the testing methodology that they are referring to. But I can speak, in a general way, about managed inclusion, what it really brings to the table, and how it provides that other layer of security.

Managed inclusion is just another tool, and it is a real-time vetting instrument that is used. What is not seen by the typical public is that, when you are put into the pre-check lane, you are getting a better technology screening experience than when you go through the standard lane, which may include the K-9s, which may even include an explosive trace detection on the hand, and could also include an additional pat down. So the GAO report may not have fully understood, you know, the benefit of what RBS and managed inclusion really brings.

Most people simply refer to it as, gosh, it is another way just to get into the pre-check lane, but it is really more than that. It is really a security posture that provides for us another layer in which to—again, because of BDO, behavior detection, the K-9s, and others, we can determine whether this individual, these individuals are low risk and put them into the pre-check lane.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. Now did I understand you to say that you do not know whether the testing of managed inclusion—

Mr. CARRAWAY. I am not familiar with the testing—

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD [continuing]. Is taking place?

Mr. CARRAWAY. I am not familiar with the methodology that they are talking about.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Then perhaps you could get back to me on—

Mr. CARRAWAY. Yes, I could do that.

[The information follows:]

Hearing before HAC-HS: March 19, 2015
Melvin Carraway
Acting Administrator, Transportation Security Administration

Managed Inclusion Study

Managed Inclusion (MI) is the TSA protocol that incorporates Real-Time Threat Assessment (RTTA) capabilities to increase the population eligible for Transportation Security Administration (TSA) expedited screening. Passengers in the queue prior to the checkpoint are randomly selected for managed inclusion via an automated randomizer. This random selection method can be adjusted based upon TSA risk assessment, and it introduces a measure of unpredictability to further frustrate the adversary.

Once selected, passengers are screened by behavior detection officers and either Passenger Screening Canines (PSC) or Explosives Trace Detection (ETD) systems. Passengers that are categorized as potentially high risk or alarm either the PSC or ETD are excluded from expedited screening. These passengers may also be subjected to secondary screening as appropriately identified in the applicable Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the specific RTTA capability. The behavior detection threshold for excluding passengers from expedited screening is much less than for identifying passengers for behavior detection referral screening, and unless these passengers do meet the threshold for behavior detection referral screening, they are simply sent to a standard screening lane.

Each passenger in the MI queue must also be evaluated at the Travel Document Checker (TDC) position. Here, the TDC will also exclude from expedited screening those individuals identified as selectees. Selectees are then referred to selectee screening per the TDC SOP. Other than the Secure Flight program vetting process, there is no additional information based vetting or assessment process used with MI. MI is an operational capability that is currently used nationwide where the RTTA capabilities are deployed.

Components of checkpoint and MI screening have been assessed previously for efficiency measures only. TSA is currently in the planning process of the evaluation of operational effectiveness of segments of the MI program.

The operational effectiveness evaluation of MI is challenging for two reasons. First, canine operational effectiveness evaluation requires threat articles composed of live explosives. But those threat items cannot be constructed in a manner that leaves explosives residue behind that could render trace detection technology inoperable inside the checkpoint. Second, behavior detection operational effectiveness evaluation requires the use of protocols that mimic adversary behaviors with naturally seeming fidelity. This requirement is extremely challenging for a variety of psychological constraints which engineering must overcome successfully. TSA is pioneering the development of these previously non-existent methods to be used in MI operational effectiveness evaluation.

Prior operational assessment efforts determined the program's impact on the passenger stream of commerce, the efficiency of Transportation Security Officer (TSO) utilization and the

corresponding throughput at the passenger screening checkpoint only. The first MI assessment was conducted at Indianapolis and Tampa in the first quarter of FY 2013. A second operational assessment was conducted at Portland International Airport (PDX) a year later.

Using different methodologies, TSA plans to conduct initial operational effectiveness evaluation activities with canines and possibly BDOs in PDX this summer. Other potential field evaluation locations are SEA, PHX, FLL and TPA.

It is important to note that since 2004, the DHS Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) Explosives Division (EXD) K9 program has conducted many assessments of TSA's canine program. Since 2012 DHS S&T has conducted independent third party assessments of passenger screening canine teams deployed in the Managed Inclusion configuration as well as other operations. The Government Accountability Office's Report on TSA's canine program (GAO-13-239) determined that these results were in fact reliable. TSA continues to consult with DHS S&T EXD and the Resilient Systems Division (RSD) for various aspects of the MI effectiveness evaluation design. Their advice and continued support is ongoing.

The current schedule for the development and completion of BDO and Canine operational effectiveness evaluation in support of MI is:

- Canine Covert Evaluation- proof of concept November 2014 (underway)
- Canine Passenger Screening Security Effectiveness (5 sites) Operational Evaluation June 2015-March 2016
- Pilot BDO (5 sites) Assessment October 2014 – End NLT Nov 2015
- BDO (10 sites) Operational Evaluation June 2015-June 2016

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD [continuing]. The committee on that?

Mr. CARRAWAY. Yes.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Because my follow up question was actually when you anticipate the testing would be completed and have the results? How do you think managed inclusion is working? I think you have already highlighted that. More specifically, how precisely are you able to fully utilize expedited screening lanes without causing inadvertent delays for pre-check passengers, who have paid a fee and submitted their personal information in order to minimize their time at the check point? And the reason I am asking that, I have been in the pre-check line many times when there is absolutely nobody or one or two persons in the other line.

Mr. CARRAWAY. Yes.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. And those who are in pre-check get so frustrated they just say, forget it, it is worth having to take out their computer and take off their shoes and they just go in the other line and actually go through faster than those of us standing in pre-check.

Mr. CARRAWAY. Unfortunately yes, I agree. That has occurred. But I think it is because of those unfamiliar with the process in pre-check, you know, not taking off your jacket or your shoes, and that tends to create some issues. Managed inclusion is just a tool. It is not something that is used all the time. And as I spoke earlier about increasing the enrollment into pre-check, the idea of using managed inclusion will reduce. It could always be a tool, but the idea of using managed inclusion would surely reduce because of the enrollment into pre-check. I think maybe we need to do a better explanation at the checkpoint about what really should happen before those individuals get into the lane to help move it along. As I explained earlier, that pre-check lane really is designed to move faster. And occasionally you get individuals who are unfamiliar with that process.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. Would it create a problem if those who were in the pre-check line were able to go into the other line and—

Mr. CARRAWAY. There is a—

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD [continuing]. Just go through the same way?

Mr. CARRAWAY. You are exactly, and there is nothing to stop you from doing that.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. No. I mean actually go through the other line as a pre-check passenger, without having to take out your computer and your shoes and everything else? If the agent is just sitting there doing nothing?

Mr. CARRAWAY. It may be able to occur. But I would say typically it would be difficult.

MORALE

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. The 2014 Best Places to Work in the Federal Government Report again listed the Department of Homeland Security 19th out of 19 large agencies considered, with a satisfaction score of 44, compared to 46.8 in 2013. The report listed TSA 305 out of 314 agency subcomponents, with a satisfaction score of just 39.9 down from 43.4 in 2013, and 45.2 in 2012.

GAO has also done work in this area and also concluded that low morale at TSA is a significant problem. Granted there were five other DHS components that scored lower than TSA, but the agency's low score and downward trend is nevertheless disconcerting.

I know that you are fully aware of the employee morale issue at TSA and I understand the agency has taken steps to try and deal with it, including a focus on career progression opportunities. What are some of the efforts underway to help reduce attrition, raise employee morale, and contribute to a more experienced and professional workforce? And then based on the surveys from 2014 do you think those efforts are having any effect, or is it too soon for us to tell at this point?

Mr. CARRAWAY. Thank you for the question. I am very passionate about this issue. This is really one of the things that, when I came here to headquarters to take on, and just in this short period of time I believe, there has been an impact already made. We have done several things. We created a leadership blog that we are providing, pushing it out to all of the workforce about professionalism, about career paths, and about what they can do, which opens the conversation about morale issues and things within TSA.

I will not sugarcoat it. The real issue is about having those communications and wanting to be valued at every level. We have done that in a number of ways. The TSA Academy is creating this culture that simply did not exist for us before. Just because we have the Academy does not establish it; we have to keep it going. So that is why we are increasing some of the training opportunities that we have, increasing the opportunities for women to succeed in TSA. We have created what is called WE in TSA, Women Executives in TSA, another avenue to keep that conversation going. I have created an advisory group within my office again to have that conversation to occur.

In addition to all of those things, being transparent about promotions, how salaries are met and kept, how individuals can go from being a TSO all the way to a Federal Security Director. It has happened in this agency, and we need to promote those types of things as well.

So I am really passionate about it. And I have taken that on to be one of the main pins of my term here.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. And have you been looking at the GAO recommendations also?

Mr. CARRAWAY. Yes, yes, I have. And the fed reports are very important to that. They are just not a document that I look at. It really sets the framework of the activities that we end up doing. We have what is called the idea factory, where ideas come in from the field, and I look at those things and talk about how are we going to utilize that, giving the workforce an opportunity to be engaged not just from a spectator's perspective but actually a participant interaction with activities here.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Thank you.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN [presiding]. Thank you. Mr. Young.

Mr. YOUNG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for being here today, Mr. Carraway.

Mr. CARRAWAY. Thank you.

Mr. YOUNG. You have got a tough job and you know that.

Mr. CARRAWAY. Thank you.

Mr. YOUNG. It is a very important job that you have and there is no where to go but up, right? You are 19th right now. Nowhere to go but up—

Mr. CARRAWAY. I am enjoying it. I am really enjoying it.

Mr. YOUNG. I know you are. And thank you for your service.

Mr. CARRAWAY. Thank you.

Mr. YOUNG. But I can see how there can be low morale sometimes when your screeners are staring at lines of people who feel hassled, who are not smiling, who feel like they are waiting around. So I am rooting for you and I am rooting for this agency.

Mr. CARRAWAY. Thank you very much.

PUBLIC PERCEPTION

Mr. YOUNG. What are you trying to do, though, to try to change that public perception of the TSA?

Mr. CARRAWAY. You will probably laugh at this.

Mr. YOUNG. No, I will not.

Mr. CARRAWAY. Before I got here I looked at what media reports we were getting. We were getting 80-percent positive recognition from the public for our efforts. That is an enormous change in previous years. I think it took a number of things to do that. TSA Pre-Check has changed the passenger experience. And so what I try to do when I visit all of the airports is to engage our workforce, to let them know about the appreciation for their hard work that they do.

It is no surprise that our employees are some of the lowest paid in the federal service. But they are passionate about being here because they are mission driven, and you cannot beat that; you cannot put a price on that.

Mr. YOUNG. I am not laughing. I will say that things in Des Moines—where I fly in and out of—

Mr. CARRAWAY. Great airport.

Mr. YOUNG [continuing]. Great things are happening there. I mean, five years ago, four years ago, there were lines, long lines. It's pretty swift today. So I appreciate that, thank you very much.

Mr. CARRAWAY. Thank you.

ENSURING CHILDREN NOT SEPARATED FROM PARENTS/GUARDIANS

Mr. YOUNG. In the fiscal year 2015 Homeland appropriations bill, this committee directed your agency to be sure that you not separate children from parents or guardians during pre-boarding inspections of passengers. What procedures are you putting in place to ensure the directive is being followed?

Mr. CARRAWAY. Our SOP [standard operating procedures] guidance and testing with our workforce is continuous. That is the critical component, that is where that really happens, and that is where we ensure that the proper policies and regulations are followed.

Mr. YOUNG. That 80-percent number that you mentioned just a little bit ago?

Mr. CARRAWAY. Yes?

Mr. YOUNG. I think for the most part people, I do anyway, find your service just fine. Sometimes it is just a matter of the airports

being so big, and they are hubs, and there is more population there. So keep smiling.

Mr. CARRAWAY. Thank you. Thank you.

Mr. YOUNG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, sir. At this time I would like to recognize the Ranking Member of the full Appropriations Committee Mrs. Lowey.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY OFFICERS, FEMALE

Mrs. LOWEY. Well, thank you very much. I appreciate your work this morning and I am sorry that there are several conflicting hearings. I would have wanted to be here right on time otherwise. So I do want to thank you, Mr. Chairman and Ranking Member Lucille Roybal-Allard for holding this hearing. And thank you so much, Administrator Carraway, for joining us.

Over the last year we have continued to see savings in aviation security as TSA continues to use risk based screening. In fact if enacted the fiscal year 2016 request would represent a savings of \$68.4 million below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Administrator Carraway, I worked with your predecessor Administrator Pistole to ensure that employees have satisfactory workplace rights and responsibilities. As I think you can agree, TSOs put themselves on the line everyday to protect us and deserve an enriching workplace environment.

Last year in both the hearing with Administrator Pistole and Secretary Johnson's hearing, I asked about the prospects for a healthy career path for female transportation security officers. Female TSOs are much more likely than their male counterparts to be called on to conduct pat downs at screening points, particularly for female and minor passengers, which makes it less likely they can gain other kinds of experiences that can better lead to promotion.

Administrator Pistole indicated that he had asked the Office of Training and Workforce Engagement to take a fresh look at advancement opportunities for both women and minorities. Did anything ever come from that request? Does TSA have any new programs or policies in place to ensure advancement opportunities for women and minorities? And are you confident that TSA has the right kind of tools in place that allow you to monitor progress in this area?

Mr. CARRAWAY. Yes. Yes, ma'am. Thank you very much. Yes, I recall that discussion about the females in the workplace, and we have put several initiatives into place. Mentoring programs for all individuals, as a matter of fact, no matter what gender. And in addition to that I was explaining earlier [an organization] was created. It is called WE in TSA, which stands for Women Executives in TSA, which is a mentoring effort that is going to all of the seven regions within TSA within this month talking about opportunities for women to progress in TSA from TSO all the way up to Federal Security Director or here at headquarters. So those are, I believe are going to be invaluable to, to the workforce.

In regard to the promotion and selection process, I always ascertain and ensure that there is equality and fairness in the selection process, and that, in regard to dealing with our collective bar-

gaining unit, ensure that things are met and that the rights of our TSOs are tantamount in discussion. So that is what I have done since I have been here in this acting role.

Mrs. LOWEY. Well, thank you. As I understand it Administrator Pistole also indicated that 43 percent of TSOs were women. What is the current ratio of women to men among TSOs, and what about the supervisory and leadership positions?

Mr. CARRAWAY. I do not have that ratio. I will get that back to you. I can tell you in the leadership role in my staff, more than half are females. Yes.

[The information follows:]

Hearing before HAC-HS: March 19, 2015
Melvin Carraway
Acting Administrator, Transportation Security Administration

Transportation Security Officer (TSO) Workforce Composition

As of March 21, 2015, the TSO workforce was composed of 42% women and 58% men. The following tables provide further detail on the composition of the TSO workforce and leadership.

TSO Workforce

| Work Schedule | Gender | Total TSO Employee Count | Ratio (Percentage) |
|----------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Full-time | F | 14,211 | 39.9% |
| | M | 21,425 | 60.1% |
| Part-time | F | 4,904 | 48.3% |
| | M | 5,260 | 51.8% |
| Total | F | 19,115 | 41.7% |
| | M | 26,685 | 58.3% |
| Total TSO population | | | 45,800 |

TSO Workforce Leadership

Lead TSO (LTSO) Totals by Gender and Work Schedule

| Work Schedule | Gender | Total LTSO Employee Count | Ratio (Percentage) |
|-----------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Full Time | F | 2,043 | 39.6% |
| | M | 3,120 | 60.4% |
| Part Time | F | 92 | 56.4% |
| | M | 71 | 43.6% |
| Total | F | 2,135 | 40.1% |
| | M | 3,191 | 59.9% |
| Total LTSO Population | | | 5,326 |

Supervisory TSO (STSO) Totals by Gender and Work Schedule

| Work Schedule | Gender | Total STSO Employee Count | Ratio (Percentage) |
|-----------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Full Time | F | 1,578 | 36.7% |
| | M | 2,724 | 63.3% |
| Part Time | F | 15 | 53.6% |
| | M | 13 | 46.4% |
| Total | F | 1,593 | 36.8% |
| | M | 2,737 | 63.2% |
| Total STSO Population | | 4,330 | |

Transportation Security Manager (TSM) Totals by Gender and Work Schedule

| Work Schedule | Gender | Total TSM Employee Count | Ratio (Percentage) |
|----------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Full Time | F | 396 | 30.9% |
| | M | 885 | 69.1% |
| Part Time | F | 0 | 0% |
| | M | 0 | 0% |
| Total | F | 396 | 30.9% |
| | M | 885 | 69.1% |
| Total TSM Population | | 1,281 | |

Mrs. LOWEY. Are you not wise?

Mr. CARRAWAY. Well, no. They are, well, you know, to be quite honest, they are fantastic. It is not because of, you know, they are just wonderful individuals, period.

Mrs. LOWEY. That is the correct answer. I do not know if I have time for one more question? What is your schedule?

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Absolutely.

PERIMETER SECURITY

Mrs. LOWEY. Okay. Another issue which I have raised regularly is perimeter security, which continues to be a real problem. Last November an unauthorized man was able to gain access to the tarmac at Mineta San Jose International Airport, the same airport where a 15-year-old stowed away in the wheel well of an airplane bound for Hawaii last spring. In February a Florida woman described in the news as a serial stowaway was arrested after traveling from Jacksonville to Minneapolis without a ticket. Now we are hearing concerns about access control at airports. Last December there was news of a Delta Airlines employee using his access badge to help smuggle guns from Atlanta to New York City. And earlier this month there were even reports that hundreds of security badges were missing from Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport.

Now I understand that airports are responsible for perimeter security and access control, but TSA is responsible for approving security plans and for inspections to ensure plans are being followed. So can you tell us what steps TSA has taken since I raised the issue of perimeter security with Administrator Pistole last year? What steps have been taken following last December's access control incidents? Do security plans need to be strengthened? And if so what are the cost implications?

Mr. CARRAWAY. I had a meeting on this. I had my staff in yesterday to have a meeting on this, specifically on perimeter security. Perimeter security is a joint issue between airports and TSA. Yes, we have standards in which they are to meet. But it is one of those things where the cost for some of the detection issues may be an issue for the airports as well.

So I divided them into three things with my staff: response, prevention, and detection, response really being the critical component. And I say that because I have to put this in the framework of the RBS initiative. Where do we put the most resources, and how do we create and buy down that risk? We cannot eliminate all things. You know, if you have a fence, someone is going to climb it. If you have a gate, someone may ram through it. I think just the other day, we had an individual who was drunk who ran into the gate at DFW [Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport].

So you have to then look and say, well, what is the consequence? Is there a vulnerability there? And how do we change the environment? So we work with the airport to determine whether or not technology may be of assistance, or are there additional personnel that you put toward there? And you think, "what is the cost of doing that?" So we work very closely to try to make certain that we do not do an unfunded mandate in any sort of way, but to assist them in covering the ground in that.

We do the very same thing as it relates to employee and screening initiatives as well. I mentioned to the committee earlier that the Aviation Security Advisory Committee is working on bringing to us recommendations, and hopefully they have it here the first of April, and I will share with you things that can be done. But it was a joint discussion and not something that TSA said. Although regulatory as we are, it makes more sense if we join together in solving that issue. And that is where we are.

Mrs. LOWEY. Thank you very much. And thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you. Dr. Harris.

Mr. HARRIS. Thank you very much.

Mr. CARRAWAY. Mr. Harris.

EXPEDITED SCREENING

Mr. HARRIS. And thank you, Administrator, for being here today. I just have a couple of brief things. First, just a comment, and it was kind of a question, because I read through your testimony and, you know, you do say that we have increased the number of expedited, the people going through expedited screening. But you kind of imply that we know every, we know most of the people that go through that expedited screening and they are actually safe to be expedited.

But I will tell you, the last time I flew through Dulles, and I do not usually because I usually fly through BWI, it was in the morning. The lines were getting a little long. And then they just directed one of the lines to TSA pre-check. No, no decision by an agent, you know, looking at, you know, perhaps on some risk based assessment. It was just everybody in that line went through pre-check. So nobody got the, you know, the higher intensity screening. That is a little worrisome to me. Because, you know, I do not mind if somebody is making a decision, or you know, or it is purely random. It is, you know, we take numbers one, four, and seven in the line, and they go to Pre-Check. This was everybody in the line. And I actually got, you know, an email the week before from someone flying to Israel who was worried because Pre-Check was being done on random people on a flight to Israel. I just got to tell you, that gives me some concern. So that is just a comment.

Mr. CARRAWAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. HARRIS. And, you know, and I know it is difficult. I know you want to expedite people through. But, you know, I think we have to be certain that people who are expedited, there is a reason for them and it is not just, gee, the other line is too long—

Mr. CARRAWAY. Yes, sir.

AVIATION PASSENGER SECURITY FEE INCREASES

Mr. HARRIS [continuing]. You know, with that. So anyway, but the one thing, and I will be brief, is one thing that bothered me a little bit, and this bothers me across the government, is you know when we collect a fee from someone we actually ought to use it for that purpose. So in the budget there is a line about the fee increases to the aviation passenger security fee that is planned, that TSA plans to submit two fee proposals.

Mr. CARRAWAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. HARRIS. And I, and you actually use the word adjust. It is not adjust, both of them increase the fee. So, you know, why do we not just use the English language the way it is supposed to be used? If TSA wants to increase these fees, and I understand it, because, you know, the fee that we collect from passengers does not fully cover the cost. I get it. The disturbing thing is it says that in fiscal year 2016 we want to raise the fee and then take that \$195 million and put it to the general fund for deficit reduction.

And I have got to tell you, if we tell an airline passenger their fee is going to a, security, it ought to go to security. Let us just be honest about it with the, that is why people do not trust us. Because we do not, because we use words like adjust when we mean increase, and then we say, well for the first year we are just going to put it to a deficit reduction fund. And then there is very, very ambiguous language about what happens after that year, where some goes to the deficit reduction and some goes to discretionary, begin to provide discretionary offsets for aviation security, with no specifics about it.

And we are dealing with hundreds of millions of dollars. We are dealing with an industry that is just recovering, and thank goodness our American airline industry has turned a profit, and people are generally happy with the way things are. I just, again, it is just a comment. Why would you put it to deficit reduction and not actually put it to airline security? It is just a question I have got to ask.

Mr. CARRAWAY. I do not have an answer to that one.

[The information follows:]

HEARING BEFORE HAC—HS: MARCH 19, 2015—MELVIN CARRAWAY; ACTING
ADMINISTRATOR, TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

PASSENGER FEE USE FOR DEFICIT REDUCTION

The Administration has made reducing the size of the deficit one of its primary goals in recent years. The FY 2015 and FY 2016 budgets proposed increasing the passenger fee and dedicating a portion of that increased revenue to deficit reduction. This is a goal also shared by Congress, as reflected in past House annual budget resolution proposals, which assumed an increase in the passenger fee.

In 2013, the Congress enacted the Bipartisan Budget Act (BBA), which raised the fee for the first time since inception, from \$2.50 per enplanement to \$5.60 per one-way trip. The BBA also designated a portion of this increased revenue towards offsetting the budget deficit. In FY 2015, \$1.19 billion of \$3.6 billion in total expected collections is dedicated towards deficit reduction. The FY 2016 budget proposes to increase the fee by 40 cents to \$6.00, and dedicate the entire increase in collections to deficit reduction, estimated to be \$195 million.

Mr. HARRIS. Okay. And thank you for being so brutally honest. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back the time.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you. Mr. Administrator, thank you for being with us today and for answering our difficult questions. I know you have an arduous task. We wish you every success in your endeavors as you work to keep us safe with TSA. And with that we are going to conclude our hearing.

Mr. CARRAWAY. Thank you so very much. Thank you all. Thank you. Thank you.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE John Carter**Acting Administrator Melvin Carraway, Transportation Security Administration**Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
*Transportation Security Administration**FY 2016 Budget Request*

March 19, 2015

Screening Partnership Program (SPP)

Question 1: In January, TSA announced its intent to award multiple Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contracts and competitively award task orders at SPP airports, rather than continuing the current practice of awarding individual contracts for airports. Please explain TSA's shift in its acquisition strategy. What processes will TSA follow and what criteria will be used to select vendors for the IDIQ contracts and subsequent task orders? What has TSA done to engage with industry to ensure the processes and requirements are fully understood before finalizing the acquisition strategy? Is there an acquisition schedule?

ANSWER: The shift in the Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) acquisition strategy from individual contracts to a strategic sourcing vehicle will preserve the benefits of a competitive environment, while facilitating expedited airport-specific awards. TSA will be able to identify the most qualified vendors who understand the Screening Partnership Program (SPP) requirements and leverage these qualifications to ensure the highest levels of performance.

TSA will be able to leverage greater efficiencies at the Indefinite Delivery, Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) and task order levels, which will reduce the procurement lead times benefiting both Government and industry partners. The Request for Proposal (RFP) for the IDIQ will be open to all vendors, large and small. TSA will evaluate the submitted proposals and determine the best qualified vendors, and will award IDIQ contracts after evaluating technical and price related factors. Airport specific task orders will be competed among the contract holders. The strategy includes an annual review of the market place in order to allow new vendors to qualify for an IDIQ.

During TSA's annual SPP industry day in January 2015, TSA outlined the planned procurement vehicle for future SPP requirements and shared a draft RFP for public consumption and comment shortly thereafter. An acquisition schedule has been developed, and awards are planned for the second quarter of Fiscal Year 2016.

Question 2: TSA was directed to conduct an independent study to compare cost and performance of SPP airports and federalized airports, including indirect costs as recommended by GAO. Please provide an update on this study and whether TSA plans to modify its cost estimates and / or performance measures going forward based on the findings.

ANSWER: As part of the Statement of Objectives in the independent study on the Screening Partnership Program (SPP), the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) requested that BDO USA, LLP complete four objectives to be provided in two phases. Phase One compared the cost and performance of SPP versus Federal airports. It was completed and submitted to the Government Accountability Office (GAO) for review on January 13, 2015. Phase Two consists of an evaluation of the methodologies used in calculating cost and assessing performance. The contractor is currently working with TSA to prepare this portion of the study. TSA will incorporate recommendations from Phases One and Two into the SPP model.

Contracts

Question 3: Please provide for the record, the number of noncompetitive contracts TSA entered into in fiscal year 2014, what is anticipated in 2015, and an explanation why a non-competitive contract was chosen. Please delineate other transactional agreements and purchases made from the GSA approved listings.

ANSWER: The following table provides the requested information on the Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) non-competitive contracts from Fiscal Year 2014 through Fiscal Year 2015 (as of March 27, 2015). The General Services Administration (GSA) purchases and other transaction agreements (OTAs) are delineated separately, with a total provided.

| Fiscal Year | Non-competitive Contracts (less GSA and OTAs) | GSA | OTAs | Total |
|-------------|--|-----|------|------------|
| 2014 | 320 | 18 | 54 | 392 |
| 2015* | 44 | 0 | 96 | 140 |

*As of March 27, 2015

The acquisition procedures identified under specific parts of the Federal Acquisition Regulation provide distinctive standards for competition that relate directly to the specific method of procurement. There are circumstances that justify exceptions to specified competitive standards and accordingly, formal procedures exist to document those circumstances and obtain approval to contract without providing full and open competition. Non-competitive actions were awarded as appropriate for the following reasons: 1) only source capable of providing the supply or service to meet the Government requirements, 2) expressly authorized or required by statute (i.e., direct award under the 8(a) Small Business program), or 3) the work is a logical follow-on to an original action in the interest of economy and efficiency, provided the original order was competed.

OTAs are used almost exclusively with airport authorities, local municipalities, police departments, and no-cost business arrangements.

Hiring

Question 4: Please list the number, by office and pay grade level, of all TSA employees hired non-competitively in fiscal year 2014, with an explanation why this approach was required or more advantageous to the government.

ANSWER: During Fiscal Year 2014, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) hired 118 employees as outlined in TSA policies, which contain the authorities for non-competitive appointments. This included 35 non-competitive temporary appointments; 5 appointments under TSA's Direct Hire Authority; 37 appointments by reinstatement of former Federal employees; and 41 appointments of current Federal employees by non-competitive transfers.

Of the 118 hires reflected in the table below, TSA hired 35 employees based on the urgent or temporary need to fill a position, including substitutes for permanent employees on extended leave, military leave, or a long-term temporary assignment. The use of this authority expedites temporary hiring needs. A non-competitive temporary appointment does not provide an employee with eligibility for conversion to a permanent appointment.

Similar to some other Federal agencies, TSA has direct hire authority for certain positions documented as hard-to-fill and/or a critical need, such as cyber security and acquisition positions. The Direct Hire Authority allows the agency to fill such positions in a timely manner. As reflected in the table below, direct hire authority accounted for 5 hires into the Information Technology (IT) and Acquisitions positions.

Former Federal employees are eligible for non-competitive appointment to TSA positions by reinstatement, and current permanent Federal employees are eligible for appointment to TSA positions by transfer under and subject to the conditions of the Department of Homeland Security/TSA Interchange Agreement with the Office of Personnel Management. The use of these non-competitive appointing authorities provides for expedited hiring of former or current Federal employees with training and/or experience specific to the Federal government. Of the 118 hires reflected in the table below, 37 were hired by reinstatement, and 41 were hired by non-competitive transfers of current Federal employees.

| Program Office | Pay Band | | | | | | | | | | Grand Total | |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|---|-------------|------------|
| | B | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | | | |
| ACQUISITION | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 2 |
| ASSISTANT SECRETARY | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| CHIEF COUNSEL | | 2 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 5 |
| GLOBAL STRATEGIES | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 2 |
| INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 3 | | | | 6 |
| INSPECTION | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 3 |
| INTELLIGENCE AND ANALYSIS | | | | | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | | | 5 |
| LAW ENFORCEMENT | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | 3 |
| OFFICE OF HUMAN CAPITAL | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| SECURITY CAPABILITIES | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 3 |
| SECURITY OPERATIONS | | 40 | 33 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 85 |
| Grand Total | 1 | 43 | 35 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 3 | | | 118 |

Question 5: Please update the table provided last year showing standard personnel cost for hiring new screeners, transportation security specialists, behavior detection officers, and travel document checkers, by program, project and activity for fiscal year 2014.

ANSWER:

**Transportation Security Officers and Travel Document Checkers
Fiscal Year 2014 Costs**

| Description | Screener PC&B | Screener Training and Other | Airport Mgmt | Human Capital | HQ Admin | IT Support | Grand Total |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Personnel Compensation and Benefits (PC&B) | \$59,400 | | \$800 | | | | \$60,200 |
| GSA Rent | | | | | | | \$0 |
| Background Investigations / Health & Safety | | | | | \$900 | | \$900 |
| Recruitment Costs / Drug Test | | | | \$7,000 | | | \$7,000 |
| Payroll Services | | | | | | \$300 | \$300 |
| Training | | \$3,100 | | | | | \$3,100 |
| Consumables/ Supplies/ Uniforms | | \$900 | | | | | \$900 |
| Equipment/ Computer Network | | | | | | \$2,200 | \$2,200 |
| Total Operating Expenses | \$0 | \$4,000 | \$0 | \$7,000 | \$900 | \$2,500 | \$14,400 |
| Grand Total, PC&B and Operating Expenses | \$59,400 | \$4,000 | \$800 | \$7,000 | \$900 | \$2,500 | \$74,600 |

**Behavior Detection Officers
Fiscal Year 2014 Costs**

| Description | Screener PC&B | Screener Training and Other | Airport Mgmt | Human Capital | HQ Admin | IT Support | Grand Total |
|---|------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------|
| Personnel Compensation and Benefits (PC&B) | \$80,100 | | \$800 | | | | \$80,900 |
| GSA Rent | | | \$0 | | | | \$0 |
| Background Investigations / Health & Safety | | | | | \$900 | | \$900 |
| Recruitment Costs / Drug Test | | | | \$100 | | | \$100 |
| Payroll Services | | | | | | \$300 | \$300 |
| Training | | \$1,900 | | | | | \$1,900 |
| Consumables/ Supplies/ Uniforms | | \$500 | | | | | \$500 |
| Equipment/ Computer Network | | | | | | \$2,100 | \$2,100 |
| Total Operating Expenses | \$0 | \$2,400 | \$0 | \$100 | \$900 | \$2,400 | \$5,800 |
| Grand Total, PC&B and Operating Expenses | \$80,100 | \$2,400 | \$800 | \$100 | \$900 | \$2,400 | \$86,700 |

**Transportation Security Specialists – Explosives (TSS-E)
Fiscal Year 2014 Costs**

| Description | Screener PC&B* | Screener Training and Other | Airport Mgmt | Human Capital | HQ Admin | IT Support | Grand Total |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------|
| Personnel Comp. and Benefits | \$0 | | \$112,600 | | | | \$112,600 |
| GSA Rent | | | \$0 | | | | \$0 |
| Travel | | | \$1,000 | | | | \$1,000 |
| Background Investigations / Health & Safety | | | | | \$900 | | \$900 |
| Recruitment Costs / Drug Test | | | | \$7,000 | | | \$7,000 |
| Payroll Services | | | | | | \$300 | \$300 |
| Training | | \$5,200 | | | | | \$5,200 |
| Consumables/ Supplies/ Uniforms | | \$1,800 | | | | | \$1,800 |
| Equipment/ Computer Network | | | | | | \$6,700 | \$6,700 |
| Total Operating Expenses | \$0 | \$7,000 | \$1,000 | \$7,000 | \$900 | \$7,000 | \$22,900 |
| Grand Total, PC&B and Operating Expenses | \$0 | \$7,000 | \$113,600 | \$7,000 | \$900 | \$7,000 | \$135,500 |

*In Fiscal Year 2012, TSS-Es were realigned to the Airport Management PPA.

Bonuses

Question 6: Please list all TSA SES bonuses provided in fiscal year 2014 by position, office, and bonus amount.

ANSWER: The following table represents the award expenditures provided for the Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) Senior Executive Service employees in Fiscal Year (FY) 2014.

| Position Title | Transportation Security Administration (TSA) Program Office | FY 2014 Performance & Special Achievement Awards |
|---|---|--|
| ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, ACQUISITION | ACQUISITION | \$17,040 |
| DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY | ASSISTANT SECRETARY | \$22,579 |
| EXECUTIVE ADVISOR | ASSISTANT SECRETARY | \$15,540 |
| SENIOR ADVISOR | ASSISTANT SECRETARY | \$10,000 |
| SENIOR COUNSELOR (POLICY) | ASSISTANT SECRETARY | \$8,700 |
| CHIEF COUNSEL | CHIEF COUNSEL | \$11,321 |
| DEPUTY CHIEF COUNSEL FOR GENERAL LAW | CHIEF COUNSEL | \$9,988 |
| DEPUTY CHIEF COUNSEL FOR LEGISLATION & AUTHORITIES | CHIEF COUNSEL | \$9,844 |
| DEPUTY CHIEF COUNSEL (ENFORCEMENT) | CHIEF COUNSEL | \$9,156 |
| DEPUTY CHIEF COUNSEL (OPERATIONS) | CHIEF COUNSEL | \$11,000 |
| DEPUTY CHIEF COUNSEL FOR PROCUREMENT | CHIEF COUNSEL | \$8,628 |
| DEPUTY CHIEF COUNSEL FOR REGULATIONS | CHIEF COUNSEL | \$8,600 |
| DEPUTY CHIEF COUNSEL, LITIGATION | CHIEF COUNSEL | \$8,678 |
| DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS & LIBERTIES, OMBUDSMAN & TRAVELER ENGAGEMENT | CIVIL RIGHTS & LIBERTIES, OMBUDSMAN & TRAVELER ENGAGEMENT | \$12,750 |
| SPECIAL COUNSELOR | CIVIL RIGHTS & LIBERTIES, OMBUDSMAN & TRAVELER ENGAGEMENT | \$15,408 |
| ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION | FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION | \$22,560 |
| DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR / CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER | FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION | \$7,550 |
| DIRECTOR OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT | FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION | \$9,964 |
| ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR GLOBAL STRATEGIES | GLOBAL STRATEGIES | \$8,750 |
| DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR GLOBAL STRATEGIES | GLOBAL STRATEGIES | \$8,628 |
| REGIONAL DIRECTOR/DIPLOMATIC LIAISON | GLOBAL STRATEGIES | \$8,150 |
| REGIONAL DIRECTOR/DIPLOMATIC LIAISON | GLOBAL STRATEGIES | \$8,960 |
| ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY / CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER | INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY | \$17,320 |

| | | |
|---|---|----------|
| DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR / DEPUTY CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER | INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY | \$6,000 |
| ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR | INSPECTION | \$19,960 |
| ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, INSPECTION | INSPECTION | \$10,000 |
| DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR INSPECTIONS | INSPECTION | \$5,000 |
| ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR INTELLIGENCE | INTELLIGENCE AND ANALYSIS | \$8,700 |
| DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR INTELLIGENCE | INTELLIGENCE AND ANALYSIS | \$5,000 |
| ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT/FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL SERVICE | LAW ENFORCEMENT / FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL SERVICE | \$22,509 |
| ASSISTANT DIRECTOR | LAW ENFORCEMENT / FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL SERVICE | \$16,984 |
| ASSISTANT DIRECTOR- OFFICE OF FIELD OPERATIONS | LAW ENFORCEMENT / FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL SERVICE | \$16,860 |
| DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR / DEPUTY DIRECTOR | LAW ENFORCEMENT / FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL SERVICE | \$17,180 |
| DIRECTOR, SECURITY SERVICES & ASSESSMENTS | LAW ENFORCEMENT / FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL SERVICE | \$5,000 |
| SUPERVISORY FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL | LAW ENFORCEMENT / FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL SERVICE | \$5,000 |
| SUPERVISORY FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL (FIELD) | LAW ENFORCEMENT / FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL SERVICE | \$3,000 |
| SUPERVISORY FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL (FIELD) | LAW ENFORCEMENT / FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL SERVICE | \$2,500 |
| SUPERVISORY FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL (FIELD) | LAW ENFORCEMENT / FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL SERVICE | \$9,610 |
| SUPERVISORY FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL (FIELD) | LAW ENFORCEMENT / FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL SERVICE | \$11,620 |
| SUPERVISORY FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL (FIELD) | LAW ENFORCEMENT / FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL SERVICE | \$11,340 |
| SUPERVISORY FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL (FIELD) | LAW ENFORCEMENT / FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL SERVICE | \$5,000 |
| SUPERVISORY FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL (FIELD) | LAW ENFORCEMENT / FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL SERVICE | \$4,000 |
| SUPERVISORY FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL (FIELD) | LAW ENFORCEMENT / FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL SERVICE | \$3,000 |
| SUPVY FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL/REGIONAL DIRECTOR | LAW ENFORCEMENT / FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL SERVICE | \$5,000 |

| | | |
|---|---|----------|
| SUPVY FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL/REGIONAL DIRECTOR | LAW ENFORCEMENT / FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL SERVICE | \$5,000 |
| ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, OFFICE OF HUMAN CAPITAL | OFFICE OF HUMAN CAPITAL | \$22,530 |
| DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR HUMAN CAPITAL | OFFICE OF HUMAN CAPITAL | \$8,675 |
| EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR | OFFICE OF HUMAN CAPITAL | \$10,000 |
| ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF RISK OFFICER | OFFICE OF CHIEF RISK OFFICER | \$8,800 |
| DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, OFFICE OF CHIEF RISK OFFICER | OFFICE OF CHIEF RISK OFFICER | \$8,415 |
| ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY | PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY | \$19,260 |
| DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY | PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY | \$8,505 |
| ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR SECURITY POLICY & INDUSTRY ENGAGEMENT | SECURITY POLICY & INDUSTRY ENGAGEMENT | \$8,983 |
| DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, OFFICE OF SECURITY POLICY & INDUSTRY ENGAGEMENT | SECURITY POLICY & INDUSTRY ENGAGEMENT | \$12,618 |
| ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR / CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER, OFFICE OF SECURITY CAPABILITIES | SECURITY CAPABILITIES | \$22,040 |
| DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, OFFICE OF SECURITY CAPABILITIES | SECURITY CAPABILITIES | \$12,918 |
| ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, OFFICE OF SECURITY OPERATIONS | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$72,565 |
| DEPUTY DIRECTOR, FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISION | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$7,500 |
| DEPUTY FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR - OPERATIONS | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$12,500 |
| DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR SECURITY OPERATIONS | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$24,855 |
| DEPUTY FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$5,000 |
| DEPUTY FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$7,500 |
| DEPUTY FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$7,436 |
| DEPUTY FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$7,150 |
| DEPUTY FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$8,265 |
| DEPUTY FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$7,552 |
| DIRECTOR, FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISION, OFFICE OF SECURITY OPERATIONS | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$19,138 |
| DIRECTOR, MISSION SUPPORT DIVISION | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$4,000 |
| DIRECTOR, OPERATIONS PERFORMANCE DIVISION | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$7,500 |
| DIRECTOR, COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$10,250 |
| DIRECTOR, THREAT ASSESSMENT DIVISION | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$7,500 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$5,000 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$2,500 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$2,500 |

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$2,500 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$5,000 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$2,500 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$5,000 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$7,500 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$5,000 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$5,000 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$2,500 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$6,400 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$11,226 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$11,671 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$8,985 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$11,124 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$11,189 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$5,000 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$9,576 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$7,500 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$2,500 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$11,399 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$8,139 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$2,500 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$8,520 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$8,097 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$10,049 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$2,500 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$2,500 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$10,500 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$11,480 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$8,628 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$8,613 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$11,253 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$8,625 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$5,000 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$7,082 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$10,898 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$8,250 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$2,500 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$5,000 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$5,000 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$5,000 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$7,983 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$1,500 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$7,833 |
| REGIONAL DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$7,500 |
| REGIONAL DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$2,500 |
| REGIONAL DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$2,500 |
| REGIONAL DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$10,640 |
| REGIONAL DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$6,000 |
| REGIONAL DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$5,000 |
| REGIONAL DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$2,500 |
| REGIONAL DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$12,250 |
| REGIONAL DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$2,500 |
| REGIONAL DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$2,500 |

| | | |
|--|---------------------------------|----------|
| REGIONAL DIRECTOR | SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$8,000 |
| ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, TRAINING & WORKFORCE ENGAGEMENT | TRAINING & WORKFORCE ENGAGEMENT | \$19,960 |
| DEP ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, TRAINING & WORKFORCE ENGAGEMENT | TRAINING & WORKFORCE ENGAGEMENT | \$31,900 |

Question 7: Please list by office and pay grade level the number of non-SES employees who received a bonus or quality step increase (qsi) in fiscal year 2014, the total bonus/qsi expenditures for the particular office and pay grade, and the total number of employees in the office and pay grade.

ANSWER: The following tables represent the award expenditures for the Transportation Security Administration's non-Senior Executive Service (SES) employees in Fiscal Year (FY) 2014.

| Program Office | Pay Band | Number of Awards & IPIs | Number of Awards & IPIs Recipients | Total Cash Awards and IPI Amounts | Total Employees by Pay Band | Total Non-SES Employees by Office |
|---|----------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ACQUISITION | E | 4 | 2 | \$3,095 | 2 | 175 |
| | F | 3 | 2 | \$3,185 | 1 | 175 |
| | G | 5 | 4 | \$4,856 | 6 | 175 |
| | H | 32 | 20 | \$70,083 | 28 | 175 |
| | I | 69 | 40 | \$95,880 | 58 | 175 |
| | J | 66 | 35 | \$121,050 | 50 | 175 |
| | K | 35 | 23 | \$66,785 | 27 | 175 |
| | L | 3 | 3 | \$15,000 | 3 | 175 |
| ASSISTANT SECRETARY | D | 1 | 1 | \$676 | 1 | 54 |
| | G | 7 | 7 | \$7,941 | 11 | 54 |
| | H | 8 | 7 | \$12,190 | 9 | 54 |
| | I | 6 | 6 | \$7,556 | 13 | 54 |
| | J | 10 | 10 | \$23,736 | 12 | 54 |
| K | 7 | 7 | \$17,754 | 8 | 54 | |
| CHIEF COUNSEL | D | 9 | 8 | \$4,254 | 3 | 214 |
| | E | 1 | 1 | \$500 | 5 | 214 |
| | F | 3 | 2 | \$2,967 | 0 | 214 |
| | G | 11 | 8 | \$14,769 | 10 | 214 |
| | H | 14 | 10 | \$17,893 | 7 | 214 |
| | I | 17 | 12 | \$23,837 | 12 | 214 |
| | J | 49 | 33 | \$78,040 | 26 | 214 |
| | K | 151 | 108 | \$323,430 | 122 | 214 |
| L | 32 | 30 | \$85,079 | 29 | 214 | |
| CIVIL RIGHTS & LIBERTIES, OMBUDSMAN & TRAVELER ENGAGEMENT | E | 2 | 1 | \$1,175 | 3 | 95 |
| | F | 13 | 7 | \$9,558 | 6 | 95 |
| | G | 13 | 7 | \$9,398 | 10 | 95 |
| | H | 57 | 26 | \$62,120 | 23 | 95 |
| | I | 43 | 19 | \$44,016 | 23 | 95 |
| | J | 40 | 18 | \$52,443 | 17 | 95 |
| | K | 24 | 12 | \$40,554 | 11 | 95 |
| | L | 1 | 1 | \$2,500 | 2 | 95 |

| Program Office | Pay Band | Number of Awards & IPIs | Number of Awards & IPIs Recipients | Total Cash Awards and IPI Amounts | Total Employees by Pay Band | Total Non-SES Employees by Office |
|---------------------------|----------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION | D | 6 | 5 | \$4,567 | 1 | 269 |
| | E | 4 | 3 | \$4,771 | 5 | 269 |
| | F | 11 | 5 | \$11,286 | 12 | 269 |
| | G | 67 | 30 | \$81,427 | 36 | 269 |
| | H | 91 | 42 | \$113,852 | 41 | 269 |
| | I | 168 | 72 | \$240,076 | 74 | 269 |
| | J | 156 | 70 | \$300,587 | 71 | 269 |
| | K | 71 | 30 | \$166,918 | 26 | 269 |
| GLOBAL STRATEGIES | L | 3 | 1 | \$10,500 | 3 | 269 |
| | F | 4 | 3 | \$4,242 | 4 | 259 |
| | G | 7 | 6 | \$6,167 | 7 | 259 |
| | H | 29 | 22 | \$28,141 | 15 | 259 |
| | I | 137 | 93 | \$149,598 | 128 | 259 |
| | J | 93 | 56 | \$132,597 | 61 | 259 |
| | K | 58 | 40 | \$100,626 | 43 | 259 |
| INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY | L | 1 | 1 | \$7,500 | 1 | 259 |
| | F | 1 | 1 | \$383 | 2 | 275 |
| | G | 4 | 3 | \$4,782 | 9 | 275 |
| | H | 21 | 14 | \$27,402 | 19 | 275 |
| | I | 49 | 29 | \$82,141 | 64 | 275 |
| | J | 107 | 68 | \$251,833 | 127 | 275 |
| | K | 55 | 36 | \$154,863 | 50 | 275 |
| INSPECTION | L | 5 | 4 | \$20,448 | 4 | 275 |
| | E | 1 | 1 | \$1,000 | 2 | 178 |
| | F | 1 | 1 | \$1,500 | 1 | 178 |
| | G | 8 | 6 | \$8,104 | 5 | 178 |
| | H | 13 | 8 | \$15,357 | 4 | 178 |
| | I | 15 | 9 | \$20,482 | 12 | 178 |
| | J | 213 | 128 | \$319,815 | 135 | 178 |
| INTELLIGENCE AND ANALYSIS | K | 26 | 19 | \$74,392 | 19 | 178 |
| | D | 1 | 1 | \$2,000 | 1 | 669 |
| | F | 49 | 42 | \$36,438 | 52 | 669 |
| | G | 66 | 52 | \$63,461 | 64 | 669 |
| | H | 94 | 75 | \$98,720 | 107 | 669 |
| | I | 158 | 121 | \$212,545 | 171 | 669 |
| | J | 185 | 150 | \$264,391 | 199 | 669 |
| INTELLIGENCE AND ANALYSIS | K | 73 | 61 | \$148,460 | 68 | 669 |
| | L | 3 | 3 | \$15,000 | 7 | 669 |

| Program Office | Pay Band | Number of Awards & IPIs | Number of Awards & IPIs Recipients | Total Cash Awards and IPI Amounts | Total Employees by Pay Band | Total Non-SES Employees by Office |
|---|----------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| LAW ENFORCEMENT | D | 8 | 7 | \$6,667 | 5 | 5,001 |
| | E | 14 | 14 | \$14,333 | 14 | 5,001 |
| | F | 176 | 114 | \$195,729 | 115 | 5,001 |
| | G | 53 | 41 | \$55,860 | 54 | 5,001 |
| | H | 132 | 87 | \$151,382 | 146 | 5,001 |
| | I | 5,150 | 3,132 | \$5,689,636 | 4,068 | 5,001 |
| | J | 821 | 458 | \$1,321,122 | 489 | 5,001 |
| | K | 166 | 90 | \$370,224 | 105 | 5,001 |
| | L | 5 | 5 | \$22,000 | 5 | 5,001 |
| LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS | G | 1 | 1 | \$5,000 | 2 | 8 |
| | H | 10 | 5 | \$31,110 | 3 | 8 |
| | I | 1 | 1 | \$5,000 | 0 | 8 |
| | J | 3 | 2 | \$12,954 | 2 | 8 |
| | K | 2 | 1 | \$8,063 | 1 | 8 |
| HUMAN CAPITAL | E | 2 | 1 | \$1,196 | 0 | 176 |
| | F | 10 | 5 | \$6,081 | 8 | 176 |
| | G | 19 | 10 | \$14,564 | 10 | 176 |
| | H | 25 | 13 | \$23,105 | 13 | 176 |
| | I | 53 | 30 | \$54,297 | 38 | 176 |
| | J | 128 | 68 | \$170,358 | 80 | 176 |
| | K | 41 | 26 | \$67,044 | 25 | 176 |
| | L | 2 | 2 | \$9,000 | 2 | 176 |
| CHIEF RISK OFFICER | H | 3 | 3 | \$1,750 | 3 | 6 |
| | I | 1 | 1 | \$750 | 1 | 6 |
| | J | 1 | 1 | \$1,000 | 1 | 6 |
| | L | 1 | 1 | \$4,000 | 1 | 6 |
| PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY | E | 1 | 1 | \$900 | 0 | 0 |
| | G | 1 | 1 | \$1,200 | 2 | 20 |
| | H | 2 | 1 | \$1,135 | 2 | 20 |
| | I | 11 | 6 | \$10,485 | 8 | 20 |
| | J | 7 | 5 | \$12,012 | 3 | 20 |
| | K | 6 | 3 | \$7,248 | 5 | 20 |
| SECURITY POLICY AND INDUSTRY ENGAGEMENT | F | 3 | 2 | \$2,250 | 1 | 165 |
| | G | 22 | 9 | \$21,877 | 7 | 165 |
| | H | 53 | 28 | \$60,206 | 16 | 165 |
| | I | 92 | 38 | \$111,898 | 37 | 165 |
| | J | 164 | 78 | \$217,358 | 71 | 165 |
| | K | 56 | 29 | \$112,452 | 32 | 165 |
| | L | 1 | 1 | \$1,500 | 1 | 165 |

| Program Office | Pay Band | Number of Awards & IPIs | Number of Awards & IPIs Recipients | Total Cash Awards and IPI Amounts | Total Employees by Pay Band | Total Non-SES Employees by Office |
|---|----------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| SECURITY CAPABILITIES | F | 1 | 1 | \$525 | 1 | 200 |
| | G | 7 | 5 | \$4,046 | 4 | 200 |
| | H | 24 | 16 | \$18,921 | 21 | 200 |
| | I | 32 | 24 | \$29,353 | 35 | 200 |
| | J | 117 | 88 | \$152,279 | 110 | 200 |
| | K | 31 | 26 | \$52,816 | 25 | 200 |
| | L | 6 | 5 | \$23,916 | 4 | 200 |
| SECURITY OPERATIONS | D | 5,198 | 4,867 | \$6,318,472 | 4,301 | 52,822 |
| | E | 37,214 | 24,394 | \$36,899,582 | 28,925 | 52,822 |
| | F | 14,655 | 8,695 | \$15,217,875 | 8,635 | 52,822 |
| | G | 10,655 | 5,952 | \$10,898,237 | 5,998 | 52,822 |
| | H | 5,075 | 2,587 | \$3,034,675 | 2,732 | 52,822 |
| | I | 2,777 | 1,432 | \$1,946,467 | 1,381 | 52,822 |
| | J | 1,133 | 641 | \$1,017,377 | 602 | 52,822 |
| | K | 448 | 272 | \$583,699 | 245 | 52,822 |
| | L | 8 | 4 | \$25,500 | 3 | 52,822 |
| STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS & PUBLIC AFFAIRS | F | 1 | 1 | \$500 | 2 | 37 |
| | G | 2 | 2 | \$2,230 | 1 | 37 |
| | H | 6 | 3 | \$6,323 | 6 | 37 |
| | I | 8 | 6 | \$11,125 | 5 | 37 |
| | J | 32 | 20 | \$57,616 | 20 | 37 |
| | K | 4 | 3 | \$12,500 | 3 | 37 |
| TRAINING & WORKFORCE ENGAGEMENT | D | 1 | 1 | \$500 | 1 | 202 |
| | E | 3 | 3 | \$2,750 | 5 | 202 |
| | F | 3 | 3 | \$2,423 | 6 | 202 |
| | G | 24 | 19 | \$25,456 | 31 | 202 |
| | H | 23 | 20 | \$22,684 | 39 | 202 |
| | I | 46 | 39 | \$59,785 | 56 | 202 |
| | J | 47 | 38 | \$72,299 | 45 | 202 |
| | K | 17 | 15 | \$31,944 | 15 | 202 |
| | L | 4 | 4 | \$10,000 | 4 | 202 |
| TOTAL | | 87,639 | 55,288 | \$89,753,313 | 60,825 | 60,825 |

Note: TSA adjusted the non-SES performance rating period from Calendar Year to Fiscal Year (FY) in 2013. As a consequence, some FY 2013 awards appear in FY 2014. The Total Employees by Pay Band represents employee counts on September 30, 2014.

Reception and Representation

Question 8: Please list TSA expenditures for reception and representation purposes in fiscal year 2014, fiscal year 2015 to date; planned for the remainder of fiscal year 2015; and the total level of expenses anticipated in fiscal year 2016.

ANSWER: In Fiscal Year (FY) 2014, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) spent \$8,748 for reception and representation purposes. As of the First Quarter of FY 2015, TSA spent \$1,590 and expects to obligate the balance of available funds, of \$12,303, to host foreign dignitaries, senior officials and international industry representatives. For FY 2016, TSA expects to spend the requested \$7,650 to host foreign dignitaries and international industry representatives. See the following tables.

| FY 2014 Expenditures | | | |
|---|-------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Expense Name | Date | Purpose | Expenditure |
| Mementos for Dignitaries | 10/1/2013 | Mementos | \$1,540 |
| Civil Aviation Administration of China | 11/1/2013 | Meals and Refreshments | \$115 |
| Civil Aviation Administration of China | 11/1/2013 | Mementos | \$55 |
| Latin American Civil Aviation Commission | 11/18/2013 | Meals and Refreshments | \$387 |
| Japanese Civil Aviation Bureau | 11/21/2013 | Meals and Refreshments | \$215 |
| Japanese Civil Aviation Bureau | 11/21/2013 | Mementos | \$55 |
| US - Republic of Korea Aviation Security Cooperation Group | 12/3/2013 | Meals and Refreshments | \$347 |
| US - Republic of Korea Aviation Security Cooperation Group | 12/3/2013 | Mementos | \$60 |
| Meeting Supplies | 1/14/2014 | Supplies | \$305 |
| Japanese Civil Aviation Organization Delegation | 3/4/2014 | Meals and Refreshments | \$274 |
| Meeting with the President of Bundespolizei and Head of Aviation Security | 3/13/2014 | Meals and Refreshments | \$86 |
| Mementos for Foreign Dignitaries | 5/1/2014 | Mementos | \$2,505 |
| Singapore Delegation | 5/12/2014 | Meals and Refreshments | \$315 |
| UK Aviation Security Cooperation Group | 5/13/2014 | Meals and Refreshments | \$296 |
| Host Delegation from the United Arab Emirates | 5/16/2014 | Meals and Refreshments | \$256 |
| Host Delegation from the Kingdom of Morocco | 5/19/2014 | Refreshments | \$6 |
| Host Delegation from the Aruba Airport Authority | 5/20/2014 | Meals and Refreshments | \$75 |
| Australian Delegation Office of Transport Security | 6/10/2014 | Meals and Refreshments | \$149 |

| FY 2014 Expenditures | | | |
|--|-------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Expense Name | Date | Purpose | Expenditure |
| Mementos for Foreign Dignitaries | 6/16/2014 | Mementos | \$192 |
| Paraguayan Civil Aviation Delegation | 6/18/2014 | Meals and Refreshments | \$109 |
| US-France Transportation Security Working Group | 6/18/2014 | Meals and Refreshments | \$303 |
| New Zealand Aviation Security Service Delegation | 6/23/2014 | Meals and Refreshments | \$148 |
| Antigua and Barbuda Delegation | 7/25/2014 | Meals and Refreshments | \$90 |
| Delegation from Saudi Arabia | 9/19/2014 | Meals and Refreshments | \$388 |
| Delegation from China | 9/22/2014 | Meals and Refreshments | \$310 |
| Delegation from Colombia | 9/24/2014 | Meals and Refreshments | \$167 |
| Total | | | \$8,748 |

Note: FY 2014 funding of \$15,300 included: \$7,650 from FY 2014 Enacted and \$7,650 from FY 2013 Carryover

| FY 2015 Expenditures through 12/31/2014 | | | |
|--|-------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Expense Name | Date | Purpose | Expenditure |
| Delegation Kuwaiti Ministry of Interior & Civil Aviation Administration | 10/22/2014 | Meals and Refreshments | \$220 |
| Delegation from the European Commission | 10/29/2014 | Meals and Refreshments | \$72 |
| Delegation from the European Commission | 10/30/2014 | Meals and Refreshments | \$198 |
| Delegation from New Zealand | 10/31/2014 | Meals and Refreshments | \$161 |
| Delegation from International Civil Aviation Organization Working Group on Threat & Risk | 11/4/2014 | Meals and Refreshments | \$499 |
| US-India Aviation Security Group | 11/12/2014 | Meals and Refreshments | \$183 |
| Host Israeli Aviation Security Working Group | 11/24/2014 | Meals and Refreshments | \$257 |
| Total | | | \$1,590 |

Note: FY 2015 funding of \$13,893 includes: \$7,650 from FY 2015 Enacted and \$6,243 from FY 2014 Carryover

Travel

Question 9: Please provide for the record a table that shows all funds expended by TSA political employees for travel in fiscal year 2014. Include the name of the individual traveling, purpose of travel, location(s) visited, and total cost.

ANSWER: In Fiscal Year (FY) 2014, the travel by Transportation Security Administration (TSA) political employees is shown in the table below:

| TSA FY 2014 Political Employees Travel | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Appointee Name | Purpose of Travel | Location Visited | Total Cost |
| Lucretia Canipe | Special Mission | Los Angeles, CA | \$1,035 |
| Sarah Dietch | Site Visit/Special Mission | Los Angeles, CA | \$1,122 |
| Thomas McDaniels | Special Mission | Miami, FL | \$1,719 |
| | Site Visit | San Francisco, CA | \$2,321 |
| | Special Mission | Jackson, MS | \$854 |
| | Site Visit | San Antonio, TX | \$707 |
| | Total | | \$5,601 |
| John Pistole | Speech/Presentation | Salt Lake City, UT | \$1,870 |
| | Site Visit | Los Angeles, CA | \$498 |
| | Special Mission | Los Angeles, CA | \$667 |
| | Special Mission | Los Angeles, CA | \$64 |
| | Site Visit | Mexico City, Mexico | \$2,034 |
| | Site Visit | Nashville, TN | \$1,943 |
| | Site Visit | Columbia, SC | \$1,200 |
| | Site Visit | Tulsa, OK | \$1,980 |
| | Site Visit | Phoenix, AZ | \$2,276 |
| | Site Visit | Bogota, Colombia | \$3,355 |
| | International Travel | Nassau, Bahamas | \$1,543 |
| | Site Visit | Boise, ID | \$2,104 |
| | International Travel | Dublin, Ireland | \$4,369 |
| | Site Visit/Special Mission | Los Angeles, CA | \$798 |
| | Conference | Burbank, CA | \$1,115 |
| | Site Visit | Richmond, VA | \$575 |
| | Conference | Dallas, TX | \$883 |
| | Conference | Los Angeles, CA | \$1,339 |
| | International Travel | Brasilia, Brazil | \$2,975 |
| | Site Visit | Boston, MA | \$266 |
| | Special Mission | Jackson, MS | \$834 |
| | Conference | San Francisco, CA | \$775 |
| | International Travel | Lisbon, Portugal | \$3,048 |
| Conference | Montreal, Canada | \$1,368 | |
| Total | | \$37,879 | |

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 2015.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

WITNESS

ADMIRAL PAUL F. ZUKUNFT, COMMANDANT, UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Mr. CARTER. All right. The subcommittee will come to order.

Admiral Zukunft, welcome. We are really glad to have you here. Thank you for testifying before us today. Congratulations on being selected the 25th commandant of the United States Coast Guard. This is your first time testifying before this subcommittee, and we look forward to your perspective on the Coast Guard's budget for fiscal year 2016.

I would like to personally thank you for your service over a long and distinguished career in the Coast Guard. We look forward to working with you this year.

The Coast Guard secures our borders, safeguards our maritime commerce, and combats transnational crime.

To be sure, yours is a complex mission, Admiral. This mission requires a significant investment in resources including vessels, aircraft, and personnel.

In previous discussions with your predecessor, the subcommittee expressed concern over a diminished budget that did not address front-line operations and future capabilities adequately.

The fiscal year 2016 budget does address some of these concerns such as reduced staffing members. However, I am still alarmed by the continued decrease in overall discretionary funding and how that decrease will impact the timely acquisition, maintenance, and readiness of your assets.

Admiral, you have a difficult job and I know that you support the President's budget. However, surely there are unmet needs within this budget request. You have a fleet of vessels that are past their useful life and replacements are years away from being commissioned.

You are planning to award a contract acquiring 25 offshore patrol covers to replace a portion of the aging fleet, yet the program is stuck in the design phase.

During your testimony, I would like you to address whether the fiscal year 2016 budget begins a deliberate process to recapitalize your fleet in a timely manner. In addition, I look forward to a candid discussion about the unmet needs that are not addressed in this budget.

Admiral, we fully understand the challenge that you face in balancing a shrinking budget while also trying to care for Coast Guard families, sustain the operations of aging vessels, and recap-

talizing for the future is not a small task in today's fiscal environment.

That is precisely why we will allow you to explain how this budget meets our Nation's needs for both fiscal discipline and robust security.

Before I turn to the Admiral for his statement, the text of which will be included in the record, let me recognize our distinguished ranking member, Ms. Roybal-Allard, for her comments.

[The information follows:]



Chairman John Carter

*Subcommittee on Homeland Security
House Committee on Appropriations*

**FY 2016 Budget Hearing – U.S. Coast Guard
March 24, 2015
Opening Statement As Prepared**

Subcommittee will come to order –

Admiral Zukunft, thank you for testifying before us today and congratulations on being selected as the 25th Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard. This is your first time testifying before this Subcommittee and we look forward to your perspective on the Coast Guard's budget for Fiscal Year 2016. I would like to personally thank you for your service over a long and distinguished career. We look forward to working with you.

The Coast Guard secures our borders, safeguards our maritime commerce, and combats transnational crime. To be sure, yours is a complex mission. Admiral, this mission requires a significant investment in resources, including vessels, aircraft, and personnel. In previous discussions with your predecessor, the subcommittee expressed concern over a diminished budget that did not address frontline operations and future capabilities adequately. The Fiscal Year 2016 budget does address some of these concerns, such as reduced staffing numbers. However, I am still alarmed by a continued decrease in overall discretionary funding and how that decrease will impact the timely acquisition, maintenance and readiness of your assets.

Admiral, you have a difficult job and I know that you support the President's budget. However, surely there are unmet needs within this budget request. You have a fleet of vessels that are past their useful life and replacements are years away from being commissioned. You are planning to award a contract to acquire 25 Offshore Patrol Cutters to replace a portion of the aging fleet, yet the program is stuck in the design phase. During your testimony, I'd like you to address whether the fiscal year 2016 budget begins a deliberate process to recapitalize your fleet in a timely manner. In addition, I look forward to a candid discussion about the unmet needs that are not addressed by this budget.

Admiral, we fully understand the challenge you face in balancing a shrinking budget while also trying to care for Coast Guard families, sustaining operations with aging assets, and recapitalizing for the future. This is no small task in today's fiscal environment. That is precisely why we are relying upon you to explain how this budget meets our Nation's needs for both fiscal discipline and robust security.

Before I turn to the Admiral for his statement, the text of which will be included in the record, let me first recognize the distinguished Ranking Member for any remarks she wishes to make.

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Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral, welcome to your first appearance before the subcommittee as the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

This morning, we will discuss the Coast Guard's budget request for fiscal year 2016, which totals \$8.1 billion in discretionary funding, a cut of \$238 million or 2.8 percent from the current year appropriation.

As I am sure you are aware, we have been frustrated in recent years by the lack of a timely delivery of the Coast Guard's five-year capital investment plan, which by law is required to be submitted concurrently with the budget request.

My understanding is that part of the problem is a bureaucratic one under which the process for OMB review of the CIP is misaligned with the annual budget submission and the subcommittee's annual hearing schedule.

But it also seems to reflect a continuing mismatch of expectations between the Coast Guard and the Administration regarding the future of the Coast Guard fleet.

Acquisition of air and surface assets is usually a main focus of our annual oversight hearing for the Coast Guard, so I hope the Administration can better align its review of the CIP with a timely submission of the information we need to provide oversight.

As I know you can appreciate, we cannot effectively budget for or provide oversight of multi-year capital investments without information about future-year plans. For this year, I look forward to getting the updated CIP as soon as possible.

The fiscal year 2016 request for Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements is just slightly more than \$1 billion, a cut \$208 million or 17 percent below the fiscal year 2015 level.

Compared to fiscal year 2010, the proposed fiscal year 2016 funding for ACI represents a 34 percent reduction. Your predecessor, Admiral Papp, thought properly recapitalizing the Coast Guard fleet would require at least \$1.5 billion per year. So there appears to be a continuing disconnect between the needs of the Coast Guard and the budget request the Administration submits.

It will be particularly important this morning to get a better sense of how big that disconnect is. We will also want to know whether the other components of the request adequately support your missions, including the number of military personnel and funding for operations and maintenance.

So thank you again for joining us this morning and I look forward to our discussion.

[The information follows:]

**Congresswoman Lucille Roybal-Allard (CA-40), Ranking Member
Subcommittee on Homeland Security, House Committee on Appropriations**

**Coast Guard FY 2016 Budget Hearing
Opening Statement as Prepared
March 24, 2015**

Admiral, welcome to your first appearance before the Subcommittee as the Commandant of the Coast Guard. This morning, we will discuss the Coast Guard's budget request for Fiscal Year 2016, which totals \$8.1 billion in discretionary funding – a cut of \$238 million, or 2.8 percent, from the current year appropriation.

As I'm sure you are aware, we have been frustrated in recent years by the lack of a timely delivery of the Coast Guard's five-year Capital Investment Plan, which by law is required to be submitted concurrently with the budget request. My understanding is that part of the problem is a bureaucratic one, under which the process for OMB review of the CIP is misaligned with the annual budget submission and the Subcommittee's annual hearing schedule. But it also seems to reflect a continuing mismatch of expectations between the Coast Guard and the Administration regarding the future of the Coast Guard fleet.

Acquisition of air and surface assets is usually a main focus of our annual oversight hearing for the Coast Guard, so I hope the Administration can better align its review of the CIP with the timely submission of the information we need to provide oversight; as I know you can appreciate, we cannot effectively budget for or provide oversight of multi-year capital investments without information about future year plans. For this year, I look forward to getting the updated CIP as soon as possible.

The FY16 request for Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements is just slightly more than \$1 billion – a cut of \$208 million, or 17 percent, below the FY15 level. Compared to FY10, the proposed FY16 funding for ACI represents a 34 percent reduction. Your predecessor, Admiral Papp, thought properly recapitalizing the Coast Guard fleet would require at least \$1.5 billion per year. So there appears to be a continuing disconnect between the needs of the Coast Guard and the budget requests the Administration submits. It will be particularly important this morning to get a better sense of how big that disconnect is.

We will also want to know whether the other components of the request adequately support your missions, including the number of military personnel and funding for operations and maintenance.

Thank you again for joining us this morning, and I look forward to our discussion.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Ms. Roybal-Allard.

I now recognize Hal Rogers, the chairman of the full committee.

Mr. Rogers.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral, welcome to the committee and congratulations on being selected the 25th Commandant. You got a lot of people riding on your shoulders, but we will be there to try to help you as best we can from this side.

I want to thank you for your service to your country.

As the chairman mentioned, the Coast Guard has a diverse but critically important mission from drug interdiction in the Carribean to breaking ice in the great lakes shipping channels, from marine safety enhancements to expert and heroic search and rescue operations.

The Coast Guard is uniquely poised to safeguard our Nation's maritime interests and to ensure that our Nation's waterways are safe and ripe for commerce.

I would be remiss if I did not acknowledge and thank the service of the 42,000 men and women on active duty who you represent here today.

As this subcommittee has done in the past, we want to reaffirm our commitment to providing these selfless individuals in your corps with the tools, the training, the equipment, and support necessary to carry out their vital missions here at home and on the high seas.

This diverse set of mission requirements necessitates a fleet of effective and efficient vessels and aircraft. To echo the chairman, we certainly understand the pressures of a shrinking budget, but we do continue to be concerned by the decreasing allotment of discretionary funds to important Coast Guard acquisition programs.

The budget you are defending today constitutes a 17 percent reduction in acquisitions. And while I am pleased that you are moving forward with funding for six Fast Response Cutters to revitalize the aging fleet of patrol boats as well as support for a new polar icebreaker, the request supplies no funding for the Offshore Patrol Cutter even though it is scheduled to award a contract design in the fourth quarter of the upcoming fiscal year.

At this rate, we will not see an OPC until 2021 and I am not sure that we can afford delays when the average age of the two classes of medium endurance cutters it is intended to replace is 46 years.

Finally, I suspect this issue will be raised in greater detail later in the hearing, but I have to express my disappointment that the Coast Guard has not provided its Capital Investment Plan with the budget submission.

Like every other federal agency, we expect the Coast Guard to plan its work and work its plan. And it makes it much more difficult for this committee to do its important work and oversight without all the necessary information that we need from you. So I would encourage you to submit that plan as soon as possible, preferably before the April 3rd deadline.

Admiral, thank you for being here today. Thank you for your staff for being here today, too, and we salute your work on the high

seas and on the ground. We wish you well and congratulations on your elevation.

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Thank you very much, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you.

[The information follows:]



Chairman Hal Rogers

House Committee on Appropriations

FY 2016 Budget Hearing – U.S. Coast Guard

March 24, 2015

Opening Statement As Prepared

Thank you for yielding. Mr. Chairman, I join you in welcoming and congratulating Admiral Zukunft on his selection as the 25th Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard. Sir, I thank you for your service to the Coast Guard and to our country. I appreciate this opportunity to discuss the Fiscal Year 2016 budget request with you.

As the Chairman mentioned, the Coast Guard has a diverse but critically important mission. From drug interdiction in the Caribbean, to breaking ice in the Great Lakes' shipping channels, from marine safety enhancements, to expert and heroic search and rescue operations – the Coast Guard is uniquely poised to safeguard our nation's maritime interests and to ensure that our nation's waterways are safe and ripe for commerce. I would be remiss if I did not acknowledge and thank the service of the 42,000 men and women on active duty, who you represent today. Let me begin by taking an opportunity to again recognize the fine service, dedication and sacrifice of these men and women. As this subcommittee has done in the past, we want to reaffirm our commitment to providing these selfless individuals with the tools, training, equipment and support necessary to carry out their vital missions here at home and on the high seas.

This diverse set of mission requirements necessitates a fleet of effective and efficient vessels and aircraft. To echo the Chairman, we certainly understand the pressures of a shrinking budget – but we do continue to be concerned by the decreasing allotment of discretionary funds to important Coast Guard acquisition programs. The budget you're defending today constitutes a 17% reduction in acquisitions. While I am pleased that you are moving forward with funding for six Fast Response Cutters to revitalize the aging fleet of patrol boats, as well support for a new Polar Icebreaker, the request supplies no funding for the Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC) – even though it is scheduled to award a contract design in the fourth quarter of the upcoming fiscal year. At this rate, we will not see an OPC until 2021, and I am not sure that we can afford additional delays when the average age of the two classes of medium endurance cutters it's intended to replace is 46 years.

Finally, I suspect this issue will be raised in greater detail later in the hearing, but I must express my disappointment that the Coast Guard has not provided its Capital Investment Plan (CIP) with the budget submission. Like every other federal agency, we expect the Coast Guard to plan its work, and work its plan – and it makes it much more difficult for this Committee to do its important work without all of the necessary information. I would encourage you to submit this plan as soon as possible – preferably before the April 3 deadline.

Admiral, thank you for being with us today. This Committee takes seriously our role in overseeing the budget and policies of the Coast Guard and I appreciate your continued engagement with us. I yield back.

#####

Mr. CARTER. Admiral, at this time, we will recognize you for a summation of what you have to say here, and what you have submitted here. At this time, you roughly have five minutes. If you need a little more, we will give to you.

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Okay. Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman. And, again, thank you, Ranking Member Roybal-Allard. And, Chairman Rogers, thank you for being here and Members of this distinguished committee.

I especially want to thank this subcommittee for your tremendous assistance that you have given to the Coast Guard. Your robust support to my acquisition program of record will pay significant dividends to Coast Guard missions. Without you, I would be facing a fundamentally different service.

Before I proceed with my oral statement, I would like to ask that my written statement be accepted as part of the official record.

Mr. CARTER. It will.

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Okay. I will first start in our western hemisphere where we are witnessing extreme violence in Central America stemming from insidious transnational organized criminal networks. We are also seeing significant maritime commerce shifts fueled by the American energy renaissance. Third, we have a rapidly increasing demand in the world's newest domain of cyber and, fourth, the Arctic Ocean is open to more commerce and tourism every year.

Most importantly, all of these geo-strategic trends have converged on the Nation in a non-precedented manner dramatically increasing requirements placed upon the Coast Guard and its operations worldwide. This is at a time when much of the Coast Guard's infrastructure and many of our platforms are well past their service life.

Last year, I sent four 50-year-old Medium Endurance Cutters to costly emergency dry-dock availabilities losing 20 percent of my planned patrol days due to this unscheduled maintenance. These pressures put the Coast Guard under tremendous strain.

To help alleviate the strain, I have developed strategies to address these converging trends and moving forward, we will align our budget strategies and priorities to meet them.

I will spend a moment discussing some of these converging trends. First, illegal trade and drugs, people and weapons is a \$750 billion global enterprise. And since 9/11, over 450,000 Americans have died from drug use and drug violence in our homeland.

Combating these networks requires a forward-based presence that draws upon the Coast Guard's unique global authorities to attack illicit trafficking where they are most vulnerable, at sea. We have visibility on approximately 90 percent of known maritime drug movements in the Carribean and in the Pacific. However, we are only able to target and intercept 20 percent of those targets. This is clearly an issue of capacity for the Coast Guard and working with our interagency partners.

The United States is first and foremost a maritime Nation. This is one of the reasons why the Offshore Patrol Cutter is my number recapitalization priority. The offshore patrol cutter will provide affordable and persistent offshore presence needed to meet national objectives well into the 21st century.

A subset of being a maritime Nation is being an arctic Nation. And, yes, the United States is an arctic Nation. Our Nation's fleet of ocean-going icebreakers is comprised of one heavy icebreaker, the Polar Star, and one medium icebreaker, the Healy. There is no self-rescue capability for either of these ships should they suffer casualty or become beset in ice.

Concurrently human activity in the Arctic is on the rise including trans-arctic shipping, eco-tourism, and resource exploitation. By reactivating Polar Star, we have purchased up to ten years of decision space to recapitalize this ice-breaking fleet. Two of those years have expired.

And while I am exploring several options to reconstitute our Nation's fleet of icebreakers, I will need top-line relief to my acquisition budget to make this requirement a reality.

Finally, investing in 21st century Coast Guard platforms and people is a smart choice. No one will return more operational value on every dollar than the 88,000 men and women who proudly serve in the United States Coast Guard.

Our acquisition workforce received five federal acquisition awards in 2014 and we were the first military service to achieve a clean unqualified financial audit, an accomplishment we have earned two years running as we continue to strengthen our financial management processes.

Finally, we have proved to be responsible stewards of our financial resources and capital plan, operating and maintaining platforms well beyond the service life of those platforms, but we do it on the backs of our people who deploy and maintain these platforms.

Going forward, the key to our future operational success is stable and predictable funding. I look forward to working with the subcommittee as we make prudent investments in the 21st century Coast Guard.

Thank you and I look forward to your questions.

[The information follows:]

U. S. Department of
Homeland Security

United States
Coast Guard



Commandant
United States Coast Guard

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**TESTIMONY OF
ADMIRAL PAUL F. ZUKUNFT
COMMANDANT, U.S. COAST GUARD**

**ON THE
COAST GUARD FISCAL YEAR 2016 BUDGET REQUEST**

**BEFORE THE
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY**

MARCH 24, 2015

INTRODUCTION

Good morning Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the Committee. Thank you for the continued support you have shown to the 88,000 active duty, civilian, reservists, and auxiliary personnel of the United States Coast Guard, through funding investment in our people, the recapitalization of our aging fleet, and sustainment of our front-line operations.

At all times an Armed Force, a regulatory agency, a humanitarian service, a federal law enforcement agency and a member of the intelligence community, the Coast Guard protects, defends, and promotes National interests on the high seas, in our Exclusive Economic Zone, near our coasts, and in our ports and inland waterways. The Service leverages more than 60 bilateral agreements and arrangements to address counter narcotics, illegal migration, fisheries enforcement and weapons proliferation – not only in international waters, but in many cases, extending jurisdictional reach into the territorial waters of signatory nations.

We are a maritime law enforcement service without peer and a unique instrument of international diplomacy. Many nations model their maritime forces after the U. S. Coast Guard to address transnational crime, human smuggling and foreign incursions into their respective waters. The Coast Guard uses our broad authorities, capabilities, and expansive partnerships to sustain an effective and persistent presence to ensure the most vital National interests in the maritime operating environment are met.

The U.S. Coast Guard operates in a complex, diverse and rapidly changing world. To ensure we meet the demands of today while preparing for tomorrow, the Service aligns its actions and investments with other components of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and national strategies. The Fiscal Year 2016 Budget continues the sound stewardship of fiscal resources to invest in the 21st Century Coast Guard. Investments in the Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC) acquisition, improved aviation capabilities, integrated command and control systems and a proficient workforce are all critical to our future success. We remain an adaptable force, firmly committed to prioritizing operations and resources to maximize service to the Nation.

Our extraordinary people deserve America's investment in a 21st century Coast Guard. In 2016, we will bring special focus to four maritime concerns that support the Nation's interests, security, and prosperity:

- (1) Combating Transnational Organized Crime networks and securing our borders;
- (2) Safeguarding commerce;
- (3) Enhancing our internal IT security and promoting cyber security within ports; and
- (4) Maintaining our presence in the Polar Regions.

As part of the President's strategy to enhance stability, prosperity, and governance in Central America, the Coast Guard is repositioning legacy forces and investing in the people and platforms necessary to carry out an offensive strategy that targets Transnational Organized Crime networks, operating with impunity throughout the Central American region, and disrupts these criminal network operations where they are most vulnerable – at sea. For example, Coast Guard Cutter BOUTWELL returned to Naval Base San Diego this past October after completing a 90-day counter-drug patrol in the Eastern Pacific. On deck, she carried over 28,000 pounds of uncut, pure cocaine with a street value of more than half a billion dollars. It was the result of 18 different interdictions by U.S. forces. Our Helicopter Interdiction Tactical Squadron (HITRON) set a record in 2014, with 46 at sea interdictions netting over 31 metric tons of cocaine and 27 tons of marijuana. The increase in illicit trafficking of humans, drugs, and weapons into our transit zones and southern approaches is the direct result of Transnational Organized Crime networks operating with impunity throughout the Central American region. These organizations are vying for power through drug-fueled violence, the effects of which are destabilizing governments, undermining the rule of law, terrorizing citizens, and driving illegal migration from Central America to the United States, including the inhumane and perilous migration of unaccompanied children.

We continue to replace High Endurance Cutters, such as BOUTWELL, with the more capable National Security Cutters. In 2016, we will continue construction of the final three NSCs. In the future, acquisition of an affordable and capable offshore patrol cutter will also be a critical piece of the Coast Guard's Western Hemisphere Strategy to combat these networks. The OPC will be the backbone of Coast Guard offshore presence and the manifestation of Coast Guard authorities. It is essential to interdicting drug smugglers at sea, as well as for interdicting undocumented migrants, rescuing mariners, enforcing fisheries laws, responding to disasters, and protecting our ports. As the Coast Guard completes acquisition of the NSC, the OPC will become Coast Guard's number one acquisition priority.

In 2013, a new tank barge entered the stream of commerce every day in America, moving product on our maritime highways to fuel the United States economy. There has been a significant increase in barge transits carrying oil and natural gas on the Mississippi River in the last five years. The Coast guard plays an important role in ensuring the safe and secure movement of commerce on the Nation's waterways. Changes in U.S. energy production have increased the traffic levels at some of our ports. Larger tanker vessels, greater complexity of port operations and expanded movement of energy and hazardous materials increase the overall risk of an incident that could have severe environmental consequences. To keep pace with the maritime industry we regulate, the Coast Guard will continue ongoing initiatives to improve our marine safety workforce, and support innovative technologies to improve waterways management and the aids to navigation system.

In 2016, we will remain in lockstep with other components of DHS and Department of Defense (DOD) efforts to enhance cyber security to defend our own network and work with port partners to protect maritime critical infrastructure and operators.

The Coast Guard cutter POLAR STAR recently returned from Operation Deep Freeze in Antarctica. Her mission consisted of breaking out a channel, and escorting petroleum and break bulk carriers, to resupply the United States base of operations in McMurdo Sound. That vital mission has enabled the U.S. to conduct scientific research and to implement the Antarctic treaty – a strategic necessity for our Nation. POLAR STAR is the only heavy ice breaker in the United States fleet capable of conducting this mission and providing assured access. In 2016, we continue the pre-acquisition work for procurement of a new polar icebreaker including development of a request for proposal.

In 2016, the Coast Guard will continue mobile and seasonal operations and partner with the coast guards of all Arctic nations through the Arctic Coast Guard Forum. We will continue to cooperate with the Department of State and other federal and international partners as the U.S. assumes the Chairmanship of the Arctic Council in 2015. Mobile and seasonal operations - the summer deployment of assets during Operation Arctic Shield – will continue to better understand the operational demands of the region and inform the timing and extent of any infrastructure needs based on human and economic activity in the region. Operation Arctic Shield is geared towards assessing the operational capabilities of cutters, boats, and aircraft in the Arctic while strengthening relationships with state, local, and tribal stakeholders. Research operations will continue on Coast Guard's medium ice breaker, HEALY. In addition to providing a research platform for U.S. scientists, HEALY provides a vessel of opportunity to help manage increasing human and economic activity in the Arctic. For example, last summer Coast Guard Cutter HEALY was diverted to rescue a 36-foot sailing vessel trapped in ice forty miles north of Barrow, Alaska.

The Coast Guard's daily activities support nearly every facet of the Nation's maritime interests, protect our homeland and secure our economic prosperity. The past year of Coast Guard operations was no exception. The Coast Guard responded to over 17,500 search-and-rescue cases, saving more than 3,400 lives; seized over 91 metric tons of cocaine and 48.9 metric tons of marijuana destined for the United States, worth an estimated \$3 billion; detained over 340 suspected drug smugglers; interdicted more than 3,500 undocumented migrants; conducted over 25,000 container inspections; completed over 9,600 Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) safety exams on foreign vessels; and responded to approximately 8,000 reports of pollution incidents.

You will not find a better return on investment than the U.S. Coast Guard. As careful stewards, the Service was the first military service to earn an unqualified audit opinion, and has done so two years running. Due to exceptional commitment and innovation, the Coast Guard has ships sailing today that are 60 years old. The Medium Endurance Cutters that make up the backbone of the offshore fleet are reaching 50 years of age. As part of the Coast Guard's plan to recapitalize for the next half century, the Service created an acquisition workforce that won five federal-level awards in 2014.

As the Service approaches 225 years of service, history has proven that a responsive, capable, and agile Coast Guard is an indispensable instrument of national security, and investing in 21st century Coast Guard platforms and people is a prudent choice despite the challenging fiscal environment.

No other investment will return more operational value on every dollar than the 88,000 extraordinary men and women of the U.S. Coast Guard. The Coast Guard will remain *Semper Paratus* – Always Ready.

FY 2016 REQUEST:

The Coast Guard's FY 2016 budget preserves Coast Guard operations, invests in Coast Guard personnel and continues recapitalization efforts for our cutters, boats, aircraft, systems and infrastructure. The budget also efficiently allocates resources to optimize Coast Guard mission performance. The Coast Guard must continue meeting today's operational requirements while investing in future capability to best serve the Nation.

The Coast Guard's FY 2016 budget priorities are to:

1. Invest in the 21st Century Coast Guard;
2. Sustain mission excellence; and
3. Maximize service to nation.

Invest in the 21st Century Coast Guard

Coast Guard mission demands continue to grow and evolve. The complexities and challenges facing the Nation require well-trained Coast Guard men and women with capable platforms providing the persistent presence necessary to conduct operations. Given the age and condition of existing assets, future mission success relies on continued recapitalization of Coast Guard boats, cutters, aircraft, systems, and infrastructure. Similar to the Medium Endurance Cutter it replaces, the Offshore Patrol Cutter will provide the majority of the Coast Guard's offshore surface capacity essential to stopping drug smugglers at sea in addition to interdicting undocumented migrants, rescuing mariners in distress, deploying alongside the Navy, enforcing U.S. fisheries laws, responding to disasters, and protecting our ports. They are an important component of enhancing security as outlined in the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America.

In support of the DHS's strategic objectives, the FY 2016 budget provides for the acquisition of six Fast Response Cutters, continues to invest in acquisition activities for an affordable Offshore Patrol Cutter and funds vessel sustainment projects for two 140-foot WTGB Ice-breaking Tugs and a 225-foot Seagoing Buoy Tender. The budget also continues sustainment and conversion work on legacy fixed and rotary wing aircraft, missionization of the C-27J aircraft received from the Air Force, and investment in Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) systems.

Sustain Mission Excellence

The FY 2016 budget ensures the Coast Guard can conduct today's highest priority operations in support of national objectives. Most importantly, it sustains the Coast Guard's workforce and supports proficiency, maximizing operational safety and effectiveness. In 2016, the Coast Guard will decommission two 110-foot Patrol Boats that are being replaced by more capable Fast Response Cutters. The Coast Guard will also decommission three HC-130 aircraft and corresponding support personnel while accepting the delivery of new C-130J aircraft and C-27J aircraft. The FY 2016 budget sustains the Coast Guard's highest priority operations with current operational assets and the necessary workforce.

Maximize Service to Nation

The Coast Guard's authorities extend well beyond our territorial sea, requiring us to meet evolving mission requirements stemming from national priorities, while remaining a trusted steward of public resources.

The FY 2016 budget sustains critical frontline operations by efficiently allocating resources across all mission programs. Coast Guard operational commanders will continue maintaining search and rescue coverage, protecting critical infrastructure, countering illicit threats from entering the United States, facilitating the proper function of the MTS to minimize disruptions to the transit of maritime commerce, safeguarding the maritime environment, and supporting foreign policy objectives and defense operations.

FY 2016 Highlights:**Invest in the 21st Century Coast Guard**

- ☐ **Surface Assets**..... \$533.9M (0 FTE)
The budget provides \$533.9 million for the following surface asset recapitalization and sustainment initiatives:

- **National Security Cutter (NSC)** – Provides funding for the Structural Enhancement Drydock Availability (SEDA) for the NSC and post delivery activities for the fifth through eighth NSCs, completing the recapitalization of the Coast Guard's High Endurance Cutter fleet. The acquisition of the NSC is vital to performing DHS missions in the far off-shore regions, including the harsh operating environment of the Pacific Ocean, Bering Sea, and Arctic;
- **Fast Response Cutter (FRC)** – Provides funding to procure six FRCs. These assets replace the aging fleet of 110-foot patrol boats that provide the coastal capability to conduct Search and Rescue operations, enforce border security, interdict drugs, uphold immigration laws, prevent terrorism, and enhance resiliency to disasters;
- **Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC)** – Supports technical review and analysis of preliminary and contract design phase deliverables for the OPC project. The Administration's request includes a general provision permitting a transfer to the OPC project if the program is ready to award the next phase of vessel acquisition in FY 2016. The OPC will replace the Medium Endurance Cutter classes that conduct missions on the high seas and coastal approaches;
- **Polar Ice Breaker (WAGB)** – Continues pre-acquisition activities for a new polar icebreaker;
- **Cutter Boats** – Continues funding for production of multi-mission cutter small boats that will be fielded on the Coast Guard's major cutter fleet beginning with the NSC;
- **In-Service Vessel Sustainment** – Continues funding for sustainment projects on 140-foot ice breaking tugs (WTGB), 225-foot seagoing buoy tenders, the training Barque EAGLE (WIX), and initial sustainment activities for the 47-foot motor lifeboats (MLB);
- **Survey and Design** – Continues funding for multi-year engineering and design work for multiple cutter classes in support of future sustainment and acquisition projects.

□ **Air Assets** **\$200.0M (0 FTE)**

The budget provides \$200.0 million for the following air asset recapitalization or enhancement initiatives:

- **HC-144A** – Funds spare parts required to maintain the operational availability of the HC-144A Ocean Sentry aircraft;
- **HC-27J** – Funds continued activities of the C-27J Asset Project Office (APO). The APO organizes logistics, training, maintenance support and ensures these newly acquired aircraft are ready for induction into the operational fleet. Funds aircraft regeneration, spares, initial training, mission system development, ground support equipment to stand up first operational unit;
- **HH-65** – Continues modernization and sustainment of the Coast Guard’s fleet of HH-65 helicopters, converting them to MH-65 Short Range Recovery (SRR) helicopters. The modernization effort includes reliability and sustainability improvements, where obsolete components are replaced with modernized sub-systems, including an integrated cockpit and sensor suite;
- **C-130J** – Funds initial spare parts required for stand up of the second operational HC-130J unit.

□ **Other Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements Initiatives** **\$65.1M (0 FTE)**

The budget provides \$65.1 million for other initiatives funded under the Acquisition, Construction and Improvements account, including the following equipment and services:

- **Program Oversight and Management** – Funds activities associated with the transition of the Coast Guard’s assets from acquisition to operations, including delivery, provision of logistics, training, and other services necessary to ensure seamless integration into the operational fleet;
- **Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR)** – Provides design, development, upgrades, and assistance on C4ISR hardware and software, creating a common operational picture and ensuring interoperability of all new and in-service assets;
- **CG-Logistics Information Management System** – Continues development and deployment of a unified logistics system for Coast Guard operational assets.

□ **Shore Units and Aids to Navigation (ATON)** **\$101.4M (0 FTE)**

The budget provides \$101.4 million to recapitalize shore infrastructure for safe, functional, and modern facilities that support Coast Guard assets and personnel:

- **Specific Projects** – Pier improvements in Little Creek, VA, to facilitate a 210’ WMEC homeport shift; renovation and restoration of electrical system at Air Station Barbers Point, HI; the first phase of the replacement of aging dry-dock facilities at the Coast Guard Yard; corrosion control work at Station Siuslaw River, OR; and construction of permanent facilities at Station Vallejo, CA;
- **ATON Infrastructure** – Construction and improvements to short-range aids and infrastructure to improve the safety of maritime transportation.
- **Major Acquisition System Infrastructure** – Modification and construction of facilities to support newly delivered acquisitions. Includes upgrades and construction for NSC homeports, Medium Range Surveillance aircraft operational

and maintenance facilities, and engineering, feasibility, and environmental studies for future projects.

- **Personnel and Management..... \$116.9M (881 FTE)**
The budget provides \$116.9 million for pay and benefits of the Coast Guard’s acquisition workforce.

Sustain Mission Excellence

- **Operational Adjustments**
 - **Cyber Security Remediation..... +\$5.2M (0 FTE)**
This increase reflects a portion of a DHS-wide plan to address identified vulnerabilities related to a component controlled system, and the Department will track remediation of these vulnerabilities commencing in FY 2015.
 - **Support Structure Review and Rebalancing.....-\$2.5M (-18 FTE)**
A thorough review of the Coast Guard’s support delivery structure identified personnel reductions at various locations that can be taken with no direct operational impacts and a minimal loss of current service delivery;
 - **National Capital Region Footprint Consolidation.....-\$3.0M (0 FTE)**
Reduces the Coast Guard’s physical footprint in the National Capital Region through consolidation of personnel and offices into the Douglas A. Munro Coast Guard Headquarters building at St. Elizabeths;
 - **Professional Services Contract Reduction.....-\$44.9M (0 FTE)**
Reduces or scales professional services contracts and redirects savings to higher priorities;
 - **Manual Continuous Monitoring Reduction-\$1.2M (0 FTE)**
Due to increased capabilities of the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) program, the need for manual cyber security monitoring is reduced and the Coast Guard is able to achieve savings with no loss of IT system security;
 - **Headquarters Directorate Reduction.....-\$5.0M (0 FTE)**
Reduces funding for the overhead costs of Coast Guard headquarters directorates through a focused effort to minimize duplicative spending on consumable supplies and materials.

- **Asset Decommissioning and Retirement**

As the Coast Guard recapitalizes its cutter and aircraft fleets and brings new assets into service, the older assets that are being replaced will be decommissioned or retired.

- **Patrol Boat (WPB).....-\$1.1 M (-14 FTE)**
Decommissions two 110-ft WPB patrol boats. These assets will be replaced with Fast Response Cutters (FRCs) in the Seventh Coast Guard District.
- **HC-130 Aircraft Retirement.....-\$11.7M (-53 FTE)**
Eliminates funding and personnel associated with the retirement of three HC-130H to the Air Force for transfer to the U.S. Forest Service as outlined in the FY 2014 National Defense Authorization Act. Newly acquired HC-130J and C-27J aircraft will provide increased operational reliability.

Maximize Service to the Nation

- **Operating and Maintenance Funds for New Assets +\$89.9M (222 FTE)**
Provides funding for operations and maintenance of shore facilities, as well as cutters, boats, aircraft, and associated C4ISR subsystems delivered through acquisition efforts.
 - **Shore Facilities** – Funds operation and maintenance of shore facility projects scheduled for completion by FY 2016;
 - **Response Boat-Medium** – Funds operation, maintenance and support of 4 RB-Ms;
 - **FRC** – Funds operation and maintenance of FRCs #18-21 and provides funding for personnel to operate and maintain hulls #19-22, including the shore-side support personnel;
 - **NSC** – Funds personnel for NSC #6, and costs for shore side support personnel for NSCs #4-5 (to be homeported in Charleston, SC);
 - **C-27JA Aircraft** – Funds operations, maintenance, and personnel funding for the first four C-27J aircraft that will be assigned to Air Station Sacramento, CA.

- **Pay & Allowances +\$80.8 (0 FTE)**
Maintains parity with DOD for military pay, allowances, and health care, and for civilian pay raise and retirement contributions. As a branch of the Armed Forces of the United States, the Coast Guard is subject to the provisions of the National Defense Authorization Act, which include pay and personnel benefits for the military workforce.

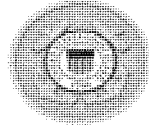
CONCLUSION

In closing, I will stress that you will not find a better return on investment than the United States Coast Guard. As the service approaches its 225th year, history has proven us responsive, capable, and agile. The Service provides tremendous operational results for every dollar provided to the extraordinary men and women of the United States Coast Guard. We have been and will remain *Semper Paratus* – Always Ready.



Admiral Paul F. Zukunft

Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard



Admiral Paul Zukunft assumed the duties of the 25th Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard on May 30, 2014. He leads the largest component of the Department of Homeland Security, composed of 88,000 personnel including active duty, reserve, civilian and volunteer Auxiliaries.

Prior to this, Admiral Zukunft served as Commander, Coast Guard Pacific Area, where he was operational commander for all U.S. Coast Guard missions in an area encompassing more than 74 million square miles and provided mission support to the Department of Defense and Combatant Commanders. Other Flag assignments include Commander of the Eleventh Coast Guard District and Director, Joint Interagency Task Force West, where he served as executive agent to United States Pacific Command for combating Transnational Criminal Organizations in the Asia-Pacific Region.



In 2010, Admiral Zukunft served as the Federal On-Scene Coordinator for the Deepwater Horizon Spill of National Significance where he directed more than 47,000 responders, 6,500 vessels and 120 aircraft during the largest oil spill in U.S. history. His senior staff assignments included Chief of Operations, Coast Guard Pacific Area and Chief of Operations Oversight, Coast Guard Atlantic Area where he directly supervised all major cutter operations in the Atlantic and Pacific theaters. He also served as Chief of Staff, at the Fourteenth Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Admiral Zukunft has commanded six units and served extensively in the cutter fleet where he commanded the cutters CAPE UPRIGHT, HARRIET LANE, and RUSH.

A native of North Branford, Connecticut, Admiral Zukunft graduated from the U.S. Coast Guard Academy in 1977 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Government; from Webster University in 1988 with a Master of Arts degree in Management; and from the U.S. Naval War College in 1997 with a Master of Arts degree in National Security and Strategic Studies. He is a graduate of the Asia Pacific Center for Strategic Studies Executive Seminar and Harvard's Kennedy School of Government National Preparedness Leadership Initiative course.

His personal awards include both the Department of Homeland Security and Coast Guard Distinguished Service Medals, Defense Superior Service Medal, three Legions of Merit and five Meritorious Service Medals with "O" device among others.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Admiral, for your summation.

I want to start off with a very simple question. It was raised by my colleague, Ms. Roybal-Allard. It was raised by the chairman. Congress has record of submission of a Capital Investment Plan with the submission of the President's budget. We have not had it. We do not have it now.

Let me just be direct. What are your chances of getting us that Capital Investment Plan before the April 3rd deadline?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Mr. Chairman, that was signed out last week. And so I will follow through to make sure that it gets in the hands of my overseers, but we have released our five-year Capital Investment Plan.

Mr. CARTER. And you think we will make that time schedule? It is coming up very quickly.

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Absolutely.

Mr. CARTER. Good. That is what we want to hear. Now, I have got a question about this offshore patrol cutter situation. I told you in my opening remarks that this is going to be one of the largest, if not the largest, acquisition ever completed by DHS. Over \$130 million has been appropriated to the program since 2004, yet we will not see an operational OPC until 2021.

I am confused by your clear support of the OPC acquisition if there is no funding request in the 2016 budget. Why are there no funds requested for OPC in 2016? Your acquisition plan indicates a contract award by late 2016, fiscal year 2016. What will be the impact if the contract award needed to be shifted to fiscal year 2017?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. So we have partial funding to do final construction and design work for the OPC. The work would actually begin following that. We are working very closely with the Department of Homeland Security to provide the offset that will be needed to do full design work for the Offshore Patrol Cutter in 2016.

The underlying criteria is affordability. We have adhered to very stable requirements. I revisited those and I am convinced that we will be able produce an affordable Offshore Patrol Cutter using fixed-price contracting. And we have three very highly-incentivized contractors competing to get this largest contract in Coast Guard history.

Mr. CARTER. Is that the reason there are no funds requested for 2016? You already have the money?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. No, sir. I requested full funding. I am short about \$69 million to proceed forward with the final design of this, but, again, working very closely and with the great support of our Secretary of Homeland Security to move this forward in 2016.

As you mentioned, I cannot afford to let this date lapse. I need relief ships for our 50-year-old ships today that will be 55 years old by the time their relief arrives.

Mr. CARTER. I understand your dilemma but that is one of the reasons why my first question was so important. We asked this question over and over and over. Most of the time, you have always been late on getting this information.

The five-year plan that is over the horizon to see where we are going to be to try to figure this thing out. I would say that there is no group of people has been more helpful than this particular

subcommittee to the Coast Guard the last few years. We have really tried to continue things and squeeze the budget every direction we can to look out for the individual coast and the equipment to provide them to go to sea on.

We are on the solid with the Coast Guard on the subcommittee on both sides of the aisle and trying to get you the adequate ships on the sea. I hate these gaps that are kind of wish lists that upset me.

I have used enough of my time.

Lucille.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Well, as has been mentioned, this subcommittee has long been concerned that the proposed budgets for the Coast Guard have been insufficient for realistically addressing your mission needs.

As I noted in my opening statement, the fiscal year 2016 request for Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements is \$208 million below the current level and 34 percent below the fiscal year 2010 funding level.

The statement accompanying the fiscal year 2015 funding bill directs the Coast Guard to provide an updated Mission Needs Statement by July 1st of this year and to submit a revised concept of operations by the end of fiscal year 2016 that will address how to fill gaps in the Coast Guard's mission needs.

What can you tell us about the status of revising the Coast Guard's Mission Needs Statement and do you expect that statement to conclude that the Coast Guard needs a substantially different mix of air and surface assets than is currently planned?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Thank you, Ranking Member.

The initial mission needs statement was prepared in 2004 and there has been changes since that time. There has been changes on a our global scale and where our Department of Defense partners have re-balanced to and transit we are seeing in this hemisphere.

But we are convinced that the initial mission needs statement and our program of record for eight National Security Cutters, 25 Offshore Patrol Cutters, and 58 Fast Response Cutters is the right mix, but we need to validate that to 2015 for platforms that are actually going to be operating 40 and 50 years from now.

So we will have that mission needs statement back to you, but right now I rest on our program of record with great confidence as someone who has operated literally on a global scale on many classes of cutters and commanded three classes of ships in the coast guard.

But the number we have right now is right, but it is imperative that I get you that mission needs statement as we make informed decisions for these large capital investments going forward bearing in mind that these are investments not just for today but will serve our Nation 50 years from now just as the current platforms are serving today.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. The fiscal year 2016 request for continued development of the Offshore Patrol Cutter is \$18.5 million, which is substantially below the planned spending level in the fiscal year 2015 CIP, which is the most recent CIP that we have.

The budget request proposes new bill language that would provide unlimited authority to transfer funding to the Coast Guard for the OPC project.

What can you tell us about the need for this new transfer authority and the likelihood that the Department would actually use it? And if there is a reasonable expectation that more funding for the OPC will be needed, why not just include the funding in the request?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Yeah. First and foremost, we have great support from the department and so that transfer authority would be imperative for us to be able to have full funding in 2016 to be able to move this project forward.

You will hear from our Secretary two days from now. I believe he is testifying as well. And clearly counter-terrorism and homeland is always a highest priority for our Department of Homeland Security.

But at the same time, so is recapitalizing in the Coast Guard in the Offshore Patrol Cutter. I have a very open and frank dialogue with our Secretary and I need to demonstrate to him that we can produce an affordable offshore patrol cutter.

And I remain confident that I will be able to do that and with that, the transfer authority would be very critical for us to meet this very important time line short of an additional appropriation for full funding to move this project forward.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Do I have time for more?

Mr. CARTER. Yes, you do.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. I understand that we are still in the preliminary contracting design phase, but is there a rough consensus within the Administration as to what the capabilities of the OPC need to be?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Yes, Ranking Member. We sit on an Executive Steering Committee and also we have created a Joint Requirements Council with the department that looks at affordability but also looks at requirements.

And so we have stripped down every line item of the Offshore Patrol Cutter right down to how many drinking fountains will be on this ship, that level of detail to make sure that what we produce is an affordable platform. And by holding stable requirements, fixed-price contracting, I am convinced that our ship builders in the United States will be able to produce an affordable Offshore Patrol Cutter for our Nation.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Rogers.

Mr. ROGERS. Admiral, the recent announcement by the President that restoring diplomatic relations with Cuba must be something that bears on you and your colleagues greatly given the fact that I am told that since that announcement, the number of people apprehended coming from Cuba has jumped dramatically.

And, I am told that you reported interdicting 82 Cubans in December of 2011, 104 in 2012, and 222 in 2013, but that in December of 2014 alone, that number shot up to 507 interdictions, most of them in the two weeks after the President's announcement.

Tell us what is happening and what kind of a strain that is putting you under, if any. I am worried that you are diverting a lot

of resources there away from the war on drugs and other things. Is it or not?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. No, sir. We have a fleet of Fast Response Cutters that routinely operate in the straits of Florida. And what happened with the policy announcement, there was a misinterpretation in Cuba that our feet dry policy would come to an end as well. So we did see a surge in activity and then at the end of the month as those Cuban nationals were repatriated, the word then on the street was the policy has not changed when it applies to being feet dry.

But we are Semper Paratus in this regard. We routinely patrol the Florida straits and this was within our operating limits within the resources that we have to be able to sustain that level of presence without having to compromise my counter drug presence which over the last three months I have more than doubled our presence off Central and South America as we look at what are the highest priority threats.

And so up to now we have been able to balance between illegal migration and counter drug flow to properly resource each of those mission sets.

Mr. ROGERS. Likewise, on the counter-narcotics strategy and policy of the Coast Guard, the cocaine flow from South America into the central and eastern Carribean region has doubled over the last four years from 42 metric tons in 2010 to 95 in 2013. That represents about 15 percent of total documented cocaine flow in the western hemisphere.

So these cutbacks or these slow-downs, if you will, of equipment that you need is having an impact today. Is that right or wrong?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Yeah. I will go back to 2013, Mr. Chairman, when sequestration hit and it hit halfway into that fiscal year. At that point, I had to cut 50 percent of my remaining patrol days for fiscal year 2013. So the impact of that is the first two months of fiscal year 2015, we have removed more drugs in the eastern Pacific than we did in all of 2013 which is why a predictable budget is so imperative for us to be able to sustain this level of effort.

As of two weeks ago, we have already removed in excess of 50 metric tons of cocaine. In the last week alone, we have confiscated over two tons. And so we have gone from about a three to four-ship presence 24 hours a day 365 days a year to over six ships operating. But, then again, two-thirds of those ships are well beyond their service life.

But we are having a market impact and not just coast guard but working with the national intelligence community, our interagency partners. It has really been a team effort, if you will, on an international scale.

Mr. ROGERS. The Office of National Drug Control Policy, ONDCP, the White House war on drugs recently released a Carribean border counter-narcotics strategy to address BTO and TCOs operating in and around Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, U.S. Virgin Islands, the goal to substantially reduce the threat posed by drug trafficking transnational organized crime and associated violence in the region.

Your seventh district has reallocated resources based on a threat-based risk assessment, but unlike in previous years, your budget

has not proposed to reduce personnel or flight hours, but its reduction in acquisition funding could have a long-term impact on its operational capabilities in this source transit zone.

What do you say about that?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. So our operating budget has been steady. And so at the same time, we are seeing increased demands for services, as I mentioned in my opening statement. And so we are able to sustain that, but, again, we are doing so as some of these platforms are reaching the end of their service life.

So what we are able to sustain today will not be sustainable four to five years from now, but this does allow us to maintain the momentum that we have been able to develop just over the last year, especially a very concerted effort against drug flow.

We work very closely with our CDP counterparts and with ICE. In fact, in the last week, we have had three major drug interdictions that were destined for Puerto Rico. The three of those probably total in excess of over 3,000 kilograms of pure cocaine destined for Puerto Rico and the profits from those drugs are no longer in the hands of these illicit criminal organizations either.

So we are able to maintain this effort today, but certainly we cannot do this indefinitely.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, you are treading water. You are just treading water. Not even that. Your budget includes a three percent reduction in operating expenses, a 17 percent reduction in acquisition monies. And you said earlier that you are only interdicting 20 percent in the Carribean as it is now.

But with even reduced funding, you are going to be lucky to do 20 percent; are you not?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. That is true. That is true, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROGERS. I fail to understand the logic, if any, in the budget proposal in that regard.

I yield, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Stewart.

Mr. STEWART. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral, thank you for your service. I wear a blue suit as well, although I do not have those funky things on my sleeves like you do. I was an Air Force guy, so we appreciate you and the many who work with you.

I flew rescue helicopters for a while and we flew and did some exercises with the Coast Guard. Very, very capable pilots and crew and I was always impressed with them.

I would like to talk for a little bit about sequester and budget cuts and help me see the big picture. As I look through your opening statement, 88,000 personnel is something like what you have right now; is that right?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Yeah. That is active, reserve—

Mr. STEWART. Right.

Admiral ZUKUNFT [continuing]. Civilian, and our Coast Guard all volunteer auxiliary.

Mr. STEWART. What was your high watermark in personnel and when was that; do you know?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Our high watermark for personnel was probably about four to five years ago active-duty strength.

Mr. STEWART. Okay. And do you know that number or about? Admiral ZUKUNFT. We can provide that number for you. [The information follows:]

24 MARCH 15 HEARING ON: "COAST GUARD FY 16 BUDGET REQUEST"—WITNESS: ADMIRAL PAUL ZUKUNFT, COAST GUARD COMMANDANT

GENERAL QUESTION MEMBER ASKED: When was the highest number of personnel working for the Coast Guard and how does that number compare to today?

COAST GUARD/ADM ZUKUNFT RESPONSE: U.S. Coast Guard personnel levels grew to the highest levels in 2012 at 51,136 FTE (43,016 military and 8,120 civilian).

The current personnel level, based on 2014 reported actual, is 48,499 FTE (40,546 military and 7,953 civilian). These levels reflect average end strength for military personnel and FTE for civilian personnel.

Mr. STEWART. Substantially different than it is today?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. A slight reduction.

Mr. STEWART. Only a slight reduction? What about in operations cost, \$8.145 billion is what you are requesting this year? What was your high watermark for funding; do you know?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Again, for the record, I will have to provide you that.

[The information follows:]

24 MARCH 15 HEARING ON: "COAST GUARD FY 16 BUDGET REQUEST"—WITNESS: ADMIRAL PAUL ZUKUNFT, COAST GUARD COMMANDANT

GENERAL QUESTION MEMBER ASKED: In what FY did the Coast Guard receive the highest amount for Operational Costs (OE), and how does that compare to the FY 2016 Budget request?

COAST GUARD/ADM ZUKUNFT RESPONSE: The Coast Guard received its highest Operational Expenses (OE) appropriation amount in Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 \$6.830 B. The FY 2016 Budget request for OE is \$6.821 B (\$9 million below FY 2015 Enacted).

For comparison purposes, the FY 2015 amount excludes a \$3 million rescission and funds designated as emergency pursuant to BBEDCA.

Mr. STEWART. Yeah. It was probably three or four years ago as well.

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Probably in 2012 roughly.

Mr. STEWART. Okay. And a substantial reduction from what you have now?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. The largest reduction we have seen and it was mentioned by the ranking member has been in our AC&I budget which at one point was nearly \$1.5 billion. 2016, it puts us just over a billion.

Mr. STEWART. My point is this. As a former military member, and this is not a unique concern among the Congress, and that is that we have gone too far too deep too fast in cuts to our military. And we are going to pay a price. In fact, we are seeing a substantial price in my opinion in our ability to serve and to protect our country.

I would ask you to respond to that. If you have had cuts in funding or a re-prioritization in funding in some cases to areas that you yourself probably, I am projecting now, but I would say that there has been at least conflict in some cases about what the priorities and where the funding should be spent, help us understand the impact that that has had on your ability to do the mission. What are the concerns that you have in that regard?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. The concern is our ability to recapitalize, and to recapitalize at a pace that would make it affordable. We have had unpredictable budgets. I have been through 21 continuing resolutions in the last four years. Under a continuing resolution it prohibits me from engaging in major acquisition programs. So a predictable, reliable budget, to have an acquisition budget that is equally predictable and does not experience a 35 to 38 percent reduction over a period of three or four years.

At a point in time where I have a confluence of finishing the National Security Cutter, I need to bring on the Offshore Patrol Cutter, finish out the fast response cutter by 2020, and that does not even touch the Arctic domain. There is no money for me to even address the Arctic. And so those are the challenges that I face. And I could not be more clear is that a one-point, you know, a \$1 billion AC&I budget will not address these concerns that are, they are not even over the horizon. They are now in front of me—

Mr. STEWART. They are here.

Admiral ZUKUNFT [continuing]. Staring me in the face today.

Mr. STEWART. Let me just quickly ask a sort of question and then I am going to switch gears a little bit. Your recapitalization has primarily focused on your surface assets. What about your air assets? As I look through your list you have got substantial air assets. How are they? And I see no requests for new funding as far as purchasing assets. It is all operations and maintenance. Is that true?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Yes, the previous Congress, through their tremendous support we acquired 14 C-27J aircraft from your prior service, from the Air Force. We are now missionizing those aircraft. But that for the Coast Guard was a cost avoidance of over half a billion dollars. So as a result of that it has postured our aviation program quite well going forward. Now we just to need to missionize these 14 aircraft.

Mr. STEWART. That is good to know. Last thing, and if I could quickly, and this is, I do not know how you are going to respond to this. It is not really a question perhaps, just an observation. But it is worth mentioning, at least I believe it is. You have this very successful and a substantial effort in drug interdiction, 340 smugglers detained, 91, as the chairman said, 91 tons of cocaine. This is the one that is interesting to me, 48.9 tons of marijuana.

It is a dangerous mission in some cases. It is obviously a priority for you. And yet I could take you to states in the west and show you acres and acres of marijuana that is being grown, I guess legally. How does that disparity kind of play out among your Coast Guard personnel? That they are doing this mission at the same time back home, you know, it is legal in some cases? Has that made that mission more difficult? Or is it a lesser priority to you now then?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. For me it is not the commodity itself, it is the organized criminal element behind it. So there is a black market for marijuana in the United States. I get it. But who is growing it, who is harvesting it, who is distributing it is the Sinoloa Cartel, the most violent organized criminal element right now in this hemisphere.

Beheadings is not a new phenomenon to these cartels. And so I look at this is a big part of their operating base, is growing, harvesting, distributing marijuana. And maybe it has become easier because we have taken a more lenient approach to it, but the Coast Guard does not. But this is a key enabler for organized crime, is to market marijuana in the United States. And I am committed to depriving them that opportunity.

Mr. STEWART. So you have not re-prioritized that mission at all over the last several years?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. No, we have not.

Mr. STEWART. It is as high a priority for you now as it was two or three or four years ago?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Absolutely, Congressman.

Mr. STEWART. Good. Thank you. I appreciate your time.

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Thank you.

Mr. STEWART. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Culberson.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate your service to the country and I want to follow up on a couple of questions that you had just from Chairman Rogers and in particular concerned about the size of the fleet. We have in the 2009 fleet mix analysis that the program of record's planned force of 91 cutters does not look to be enough for you to be able to perform your mission. And what in your opinion force size would be capable of fully performing your statutory mission? And what would that cost in annual acquisition funding? Just to give us an idea of what you think your needs are and what that would cost, if we had that opportunity?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. All right. Let me first begin with our program of record, you know, which calls for again eight National Security Cutters, 25 Offshore Patrol Cutters, 58 Fast Response Cutters. For me that is the right fleet mix, operating and then leveraging our authorities that we have offshore.

I look back to better years in our acquisition budget, when we had an acquisition budget of \$1.5 billion. That allows me to move these programs along at a much more rapid pace. And the quicker I can build these at full rate production, the less cost it is in the long run as well. But there is an urgent need for me to be able to deliver these platforms, and in a timely and also in an affordable manner.

But to at least have a reliable and a predictable acquisition budget would make our work in the Coast Guard much easier. But when we see variances of 30 or 40 percent over a period of three or four years, not knowing what the Budget Control Act may have in store for us going on, yes, we are treading water now. But any further reductions, and now I am beyond asking for help. We are taking on water.

Mr. CULBERSON. Well it is a real source of concern. We support your mission and want to do all we can to help in a difficult environment where so much of the budget today, so much of our tax dollars are going to Medicare, Social Security, and social safety net programs that are devouring the almost entire federal budget. It is a source of real concern to all of us on this committee that want

to make sure that you and all of our men and women in uniform have what they need.

We are urging our colleagues to deal with the looming problems in both Medicare and Social Security as the truly best way for us to be able to help you and to help make sure the nation is able to defend itself and for you to be able to perform your mission. We just simply have got to get all of our colleagues focused, and the country focused, on solving these terrible problems with Medicare and Social Security, particularly Medicare. It is just devouring every available dollar. And too many people keep looking to the Appropriations Committee to solve these problems, Mr. Chairman, and it is simply cannot be done on the backs of this committee. It has got to be dealt with in the bigger picture, with the Ways and Means Committee, and Energy and Commerce, and the authorizing committees.

But we will continue to do our very best to help you, sir. And then as you have seen the, you know, of course the Navy has also seen its fleet shrink, which is a source of deep concern to all of us in this committee. And the people of Texas are worried about it as well. And in response you have partnered with the Navy and the Marine Corps to better coordinate maritime security. And could you elaborate on what that security cooperation means in the Gulf of Mexico in particular? And what, talk to us a little bit about some of the examples of success you have been able to achieve in terms of sharing costs and responsibility with the Navy and the Marine Corps.

Admiral ZUKUNFT. The Cooperative Strategy for the 21st Century, it lays out a global force allocation among the maritime services. We have seen a rebalancing within the Navy, much of that going to the Pacific, whereas I have written a strategy for the Western Hemisphere where our authorities are unique and most relevant in terms of applying Coast Guard resources to the threats that we see here in the Western Hemisphere.

So rather than follow the other services where they may go, if there is an area where they are placing less emphasis, that is probably an area where the Coast Guard needs to place a greater emphasis, especially for threats that directly impact the homeland. The number of deaths that we have seen in the United States that are drug related. The violent crime, eight out of ten of the most violent nations in the world today are in our Western Hemisphere. They are not in Southwest Asia, they are right here at home. And the reason they got that way is because of organized crime, and much of that aided and abetted by drug flow.

So among the three services within the Cooperative Strategy this is an optimal application of our Coast Guard resources and most importantly our authorities that we have to be able to operate in this domain. The ships that we operate are interoperable with the other maritime services. The Navy invests in our weapons systems, in our C4ISR system, so we can integrate with the Navy if called upon to do a higher end mission such as naval warfare. But right now the war that we are seeing is non-state sponsored and much of it is organized crime related.

Mr. CULBERSON. Well we appreciate your service to the country, sir. Thank you very much.

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Thank you.

Mr. CARTER. I am going to go into a second round. Admiral, the eight National Security Cutters that have been funded through fiscal year 2015 will replace the high endurance cutters that are 50 years old. Congress has appropriated over \$4 billion to acquire these vessels. With the delivery of the eighth NSC the program of record is complete. I understand that four have been delivered to date. What is the status of the final four NSCs?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Thank you for that question, Mr. Chairman. Number five we will commission this summer. Six and seven are being built, and seven will be completed in 2018. And we are awarding the contract, now that we have a full budget appropriation, for national security number eight, and then that will complete that program of record.

Mr. CARTER. I was going to ask you whether the Coast Guard needs more national security cutters because I hear the Senate is interested in funding a ninth. What are the acquisition and operational costs for an additional NSC? Can you absorb the cost inside the budget request? Is an additional NSC necessary for mission success? Would the ninth cutter endanger other acquisition programs like the OPC?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Mr. Chairman, your last statement is correct. It would endanger other programs. It also endangers our mission need statement, our program of record, that we have gone on record time and again for, eight National Security Cutters, 25 Offshore Patrol Cutters, and 58 Fast Response Cutters. As soon as we start waffling, then where is our credibility?

But the other piece of this, it is not just the initial acquisition cost. It is what I call the total life cycle cost. And the total life cycle cost of a national security cutter would be much greater than an offshore patrol cutter. And so I need to look at what is our budget going to be ten, 15, 20 years from now? And so make a smart investment. And for me the smarter investment is the offshore patrol cutter to keep those total life cycle costs to the bare minimum.

Mr. CARTER. Now going to another thing, I had the great pleasure of being able to go up to the Arctic with the Coast Guard and discuss issues up there. We are sort of on the dying end of polar icebreakers in the Coast Guard. Your budget includes a relatively small amount of funding for polar ice breaker capabilities, specifically in the 2016 budget request \$4 million towards the continued acquisition of a new polar ice breaker, additional funding to assess the sea worthiness of the Polar Sea Icebreaker, which has been out of commission for quite a few years now. What is the status of the polar icebreaker acquisition? What is the long term plan for polar icebreaker capability in the U.S. Coast Guard?

Also, I understand that a new icebreaker is on the north side of a billion dollars. It is an expensive proposition. But I honestly believe there is a huge need, if the Arctic continues to perform as the Arctic is performing right now. I would like your comments.

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Mr. Chairman, I will first start near term. And our near term approach was, you know, by decision time to re-capitalize our ice breaking fleet. So we did that by activating the Polar Star. And we estimate that buys us about ten years of decision time. It is not a hard fixed number, but roughly ten years.

We will have to recapitalize these ships. If we reactivate the Polar Sea, and we are doing an assessment right now, now that we have an appropriation for this fiscal year, we will take the Polar Sea out of the water, we will do a preservation dry dock, and then that will start the full assessment of what would it take to reactivate the Polar Sea. And that may take us in one of two directions.

The cost may be so exorbitant that it may be more prudent for us to instead invest in a new icebreaker. That is a critical decision because it then means it is a serious investment going forward. We do not have shipyards in the United States today that fabricate rolled steel to the hull thickness that the Polar Sea and the Polar Star were built to 40 years ago. And so industry would have to make that front end investment. And would they make that investment for one ship? I cannot speak for industry. But that is certainly, that is a concern of ours as well. But we clearly need a heavy icebreaker and not a medium icebreaker, or not an ice capable vessel.

We saw that this year. The Polar Star was diverted, rescued a fishing vessel on the way back from Antarctica. They went into 150 miles of ice, some of it 14, 18 feet thick. And if the Polar Star was beset in that ice, we do not have another icebreaker that could extract it. The only other nation that might would be Russia, and I do not think we would ask Russia to come to our assistance in this current environment that we are in. So we have no self-rescue capability. But that is why it is imperative for us to first invest in a heavy icebreaker before we consider a medium one.

Mr. CARTER. Ms. Roybal-Allard.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Beyond the unfunded priorities lists which you submitted, which does not include major asset recapitalization items, where would you allocate additional AC&I funding beyond the need you have already stated for the OPC? For example, could we expedite the acquisition of the Fast Response Cutter? Or could we move faster on a polar icebreaker?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. One of our first unfunded priorities is our air station in Los Angeles. Ranking member, as you know, LAX has squeezed us out and we will be operating out of Ventura County for the near term. There is a \$31 million line item to build that facility out to make it a permanent air station. And so, you know, before I look at a \$1 billion icebreaker, thinking in more realistic terms, building out that facility in Ventura County would be a prudent investment going forward. Among our list of unfunded priorities, that would be a very high one for me following the Offshore Patrol Cutter.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. And what is the time line? When do you have to be out?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. We will be moving out in fiscal year 2016.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Sixteen, okay. The Coast Guard, as I understand it, is the only component that currently has its headquarters at the St. Elizabeths campus. Renovation of what will be the main DHS headquarters building, including the Secretary's office, is underway and should be completed by 2017, as I understand it. The fiscal year 2016 budget proposes \$26 million through the Office of the Under Secretary for Management to reconfigure the Coast Guard's headquarters facility, known as Munro Building. As I un-

derstand it, this funding will allow the Coast Guard to make more efficient use of space in the Munro Building and to reduce the number of offsite locations for Coast Guard personnel.

Can you describe for us what changes will be made to the Munro Building through this funding and how it will affect your operations in terms of long term facility costs and other efficiencies? And also, as the first tenant on the St. Elizabeths campus, what is your take on the benefits of continuing to consolidate a departmental management and component headquarters on the campus?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Ranking member, first I will start with the consolidation effort and Coast Guard efficiencies. I have two GSA leases out of Boston Commons that I am going to close down and that will save the U.S. government \$7 million by moving 600 people that currently work there into the Munro Building at our Coast Guard headquarters. It is efficient. It is the right thing to do.

There is other available space that would be available to the Department of Homeland Security, clearly not the entire department. But certainly for unity of effort having everybody working on the same campus, much like the Pentagon, would certainly go a long way to furthering unity of effort within the Department of Homeland Security. And I would welcome that opportunity.

I have not seen the full plan, the floor plans, if you will, for \$26 million, and how the building would be repurposed. But certainly for me it is all about efficiency. As I am looking for, you know, some relief in our out year budgets, at the same time I need to be responsible and look for the vestitures, efficiencies, and we are doing just that, and we are doing it starting right here in Washington, D.C.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Also I would like to ask a slightly different kind of question, perhaps less to do with oversight or resource requirements. I know the men and women who serve are the lifeblood of the Coast Guard and that you are very proud of them, and that recruitment and retention are critically important. What are the current retention rates for military personnel at the Coast Guard? And are you satisfied that they are at a good place?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Ranking member, we are healthy as a service. Our people is the happy story of the Coast Guard. We had 90 percent retention of our enlisted workforce last year, and it has held at 90 percent for the last ten years. We have had 93 percent retention of our officer corps and we have stayed within 93 percent for the last ten years. And those numbers are actually healthy. You do not want 100 percent because then there is no room for new accessions. But the quality of the people that are joining this all voluntary service are beyond anything I have seen in my 38-year career.

Junior enlisted members serving as E-2s with full masters degrees before they even come into the Coast Guard. Years ago they would be direct commission officers. But they enjoy law enforcement, search and rescue, working with the maritime industry, environmental protection, and also being part of the military service. We are drawing some of the best, if not the best, talent that this nation can provide in an all voluntary military service. I could not be more pleased.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. I noted that the Coast Guard ranked 66th of out 314 agency subcomponents in the most recent rankings

of the best places to work in the federal government. I am sure you would like to be much higher, but I did want to note that only one other DHS subcomponent ranks higher than the Coast Guard. Is there anything that you feel needs to be done to improve morale at the Coast Guard? And if so what are the challenges that you face moving forward?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Several challenges we face. One is the age of our platforms. We are able to operate and maintain ships for 50 years because our people do the maintenance. When they deploy for 185 or more days a year, as busy as that is they are even more busy when they return to port because they have got to get that platform ready to sail again.

We rarely contract out to do grounds maintenance, or some of our shore infrastructure is 100 years old. They are on, they are national historic properties. But we are operating from veritable museums. But it is our people who do the plumbing work, the wiring work, the roof work. So we get an awful lot of self-help within the Coast Guard, in addition to just doing the mission.

And then there is distractions. We have distractions when there is talk of a budget lapse and then our people may not get paid. And so I cannot afford our folks doing front line operations to be distracted with something as fundamental as are we going to be paid or not? And then there is a lot of distraction that is also playing out with the Pay and Compensation Commission and what is going to come from that as well. So there is uncertainty within the force right now. And so that is the uncertainty within our budget, and then also uncertainty within their pay and compensation packages. So it is a distraction to our folks.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Culberson.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you. Tell me again how many CRs have you seen in what period of time? It is an astonishing number, but I knew it was a lot. But that is—

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Approximately 21 continuing resolutions in the last five years.

Mr. CULBERSON. Yes, that is what I thought you said.

Admiral ZUKUNFT. It is the new normal.

Mr. CULBERSON. It has got to be really distracting to your folks and a worry. And the retention rate is so impressive. And I know Chairman Carter serves on the Defense Subcommittee, and I am delighted to hear that you, the level of self-help that you do. That you handle a lot of your own needs on base. Our armed services, I think, Chairman Carter, a lot of the other branches of the service have gotten to where they almost, they hire out so much of that. It is nice to hear you take care of a lot of that. And I suspect you save money as a result and it is probably good for your folks, too, is it not?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Necessity is the mother of innovation.

Mr. CULBERSON. I do worry also about the fact that the, you said a minute ago, Admiral, that we do not have the ability to rescue, or you do not have the ability to rescue yourself if you get that polar icebreaker stuck in the ice. The only folks you can turn to to rescue you are the Russians, which you obviously would just as soon not do. That is the exact same testimony we had right here

in this room about two weeks ago with the NASA Administrator discovering that there is no, the United States has no ability to rescue our astronauts from the Space Station, that we would have to turn to the Russians.

I just think it is an appalling situation and it just drives home the point of how critical it is that we deal with the looming bankruptcy of Medicare and Social Security and these social safety net programs that are just devouring the entire federal budget. It is just a source of real concern. Because we are going to be in the position where Europe is today.

The British are just about to disappear. The Royal Navy is just unable to even, they are a shadow of their former selves. And if the United States, if the United States Congress, all of us in both parties, do not make sure our constituents understand the severity of the problem and the urgency of solving the looming bankruptcy of these critically important social safety net programs, but to make sure that they are solvent, that we are keeping people that are here illegally off of those social safety nets to save money. That we doing everything we can to help you and enforce the law and protect our coastline, we are just simply not going to have the money to take care of a lot of these fundamental things. And we are going to find ourselves in the position of the, of Great Britain, and these European countries that now are facing the situation where they simply cannot fulfill the security needs of their nations. It is a source of great concern to me, sir. And I deeply appreciate your testimony.

I want to ask about the, on the polar icebreakers, what if the, to the extent is the Coast Guard able to, for example, contract that work out? To lease icebreakers? Commercial icebreakers, for example, particularly in the Antarctic? Talk to us a little bit about that. Can you farm out some of that work, and contract it?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Congressman, we put every option on the table. From reactivating an old ship, purchasing a new one, or leasing. One of the challenges when we lease is that lease is scored up front. So if you want to lease it for, say, 20 years, you pay the 20-year lease at the very beginning. You do not, you know, we do not amortize that payment. So from a business case we lose the flexibility of how and where we operate it, and yet we pay this, almost the equivalent of an acquisition expense up front.

Mr. CULBERSON. That is statutory federal law that requires you to do that?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CULBERSON. I do not believe that is the way the private sector handles it. A lot of things around here, you were telling me the other day, Judge, on the floor, we were visiting about it. If you really looked at the way the federal government does business, no private business would ever do a lot of the things that we do around here. Yes, I believe we are the only outfit in the world that is able to borrow money to pay off debt, and then, and intergovernmental loans. It is just incredible. So talk to us a little bit about that. The law requires you to score the cost of that lease up front for 20 years? Which of course, how do you absorb that? You cannot.

Admiral ZUKUNFT. No, we could not.

Mr. CULBERSON. It just eats you alive.

Admiral ZUKUNFT. So it is the same dilemma that we have right now in the recapitalization. But whether we reactivate a ship or not, all that does is it pushes the decision point further to the right of when you acquire new platforms. And—

Mr. CULBERSON. What is, if I could, the logic of that lease requirement, that you put the cost of that lease up front. Where is that? It is a federal statute. Do you know the history of it? Or what was the logic behind that? And it is something maybe we ought to explore, Mr. Chairman. Because I am, that is, frankly I know a way a lot of the other countries have handled the ice breaking problem. If you are one of the, particularly Norway, or Sweden, or I think Denmark, some of these other countries that do not have a lot of money because they have poured it all into their social safety net and they are about to bankrupt themselves, they have got almost nothing left because their politicians will not deal with this hard reality, they have farmed out that work and they are leasing it. What is the origin of that rule that says you have got to count the cost of that lease up front?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Congressman, we will have to, my staff will be happy to—

Mr. CULBERSON. We will help run that down. Because that may be something we can help them with, Mr. Chairman. That would help you a lot, would it not? If you could—

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Yes, what I look at is what is the requirement? And so is there a heavy icebreaker in the U.S. inventory right now that we could lease? And the answer is no.

Mr. CULBERSON. A foreign flag ship?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Perhaps.

Mr. CULBERSON. I know they are out there.

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Yes.

Mr. CULBERSON. Because this was a concern a number of years ago. I have been on CJS for a number of years, and love that subcommittee, and the National Science Foundation, when George Bush was President the President just signed an executive order or some sort of an internal memorandum that shifted the responsibility for the ice breaking from the Coast Guard to the National Science Foundation. And because of the costs associated with the recapitalization of the ships it was going to devour much of the National Science Foundation's budget. So with the help of the authorizing committee, we were able to get that responsibility, I know it is difficult for you, sir. And we are going to help you deal with it. But that was devouring the National Science Foundation, had the potential to really eat them up.

We would, I would like to work with you on that, Mr. Chairman. That is a real source of concern. It is important not only for the work the coast guard does but for the National Science Foundation to get down to the, to the Antarctic.

I have some other questions I will submit for the record. I appreciate the time, Mr. Chairman. And thank you for your service, Admiral.

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Thank you, Congressman.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Culberson. I do not think we are going to do another round, but I have one more question for you. Just recently, we were on the Island of Cyprus. Cyprus needs two

coastal patrol vessels. I know we have either given or sold some of our old assets from the Coast Guard to other places, Sri Lanka I think has one of our ships. How would one go about working with the Coast Guard to get a couple of patrol vessels that you are getting rid of for someplace like Cyprus?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. We have a very aggressive foreign military sales program, so we have Nigeria, Philippines, Bangladesh, I am meeting with the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia who is interested in buying some of our response boats. So we have a program within the Coast Guard that I can, can work on these foreign military sales options. The next ships that we will be taking out of service will be our Island Class 110 foot patrol boats that would perhaps meet that need. We work with our embassies but I have a staff dedicated to be able to provide those services and we do so on a global scale.

Mr. CARTER. Lucille, did you have a question?

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I just have a really quick follow up question to the last one I had. Beyond the air station in L.A., what major air or surface asset could you use additional AC&I funding for?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Ranking member, as you know we have a small line item in there for unmanned aerial systems. And this is now becoming commercial off the shelf technology. But for the Coast Guard, our ability to do covert surveillance without having to wear out our manned air crews. But we actually need both. We need a manned helicopter to do search and rescue, aviation use of force, sniper fire, but also an unmanned aerial system as well. So that would be an opportunity for us to leverage that technology to make best use of our platforms at sea.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Okay.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you. Very quick, I forgot to ask, I want to follow up if I could, do you look at for example ships that the Navy is taking out of their inventory for whatever reason as an opportunity to pick up a U.S. Navy ship for example at a, it may not be brand new, but one you could certainly save a tremendous amount of money on and expand your fleet. Do you have that authority under existing law, and have you examined, Dr. Robert Ballard, who has become a good friend and the scientist that discovered the Titanic, told me yesterday the Office of Naval Research has DSS'd just recently two or three of their research vessels. Have you ever looked at for example picking up ships from the Navy?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Right now the Navy is taking their Perry Class Frigates out of service, and as we look at that it is really designed as a guided missile frigate and that is not a capability I need to go after go fast vessels. It consumes a lot of fuel. Then I have to reschool our Coast Guard personnel. And so those systems are being taken off line. The systems are also no longer stocked as well. So I am gaining an obsolete ship that we are not trained for and then it becomes even more difficult to spare part and maintain that platform.

Mr. CULBERSON. Sure, you would not need the guided missile, for example. But I mean, could you not redesign the ship? Have you all taken a serious look at this?

Admiral ZUKUNFT. We have. We have, Congressman. And when I look at it from a total life cycle cost, again, it does not meet our mission needs.

Mr. CULBERSON. Okay. Thank you.

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Thank you.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Everybody got all your questions? All right. Admiral, you know one of the things I want to say is back in the days of Katrina and Rita, just about everybody failed but the Coast Guard did the job. I think that is the badge that the Coast Guard wears on their chest, that all of the American people still realize. That while everybody else was making excuses the Coast Guard did the job. That is why this committee has worked very diligently to make sure that we provide the resources to the Coast Guard. We will do so because you are people who do the job. Thank you for doing the job for us. We appreciate you.

Admiral ZUKUNFT. Thank you, Chairman, and thank you members of the committee.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE John Carter

**Admiral Paul Zunkunft, Commandant
United States Coast Guard**

Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security

FY 2016 Budget Request

March 24, 2015

Management

Question: Please list all Coast Guard SES bonuses provided in 2014 by position, office and bonus amount, using the same format as you provided similar data last year.

ANSWER:

| ORGANIZATION | TITLE | BONUS AMOUNT ¹ |
|---------------------|--|---------------------------|
| HQ CG-8 | DEP ASST CMDT FOR RESOURCES & DEP CFO | \$39,741 |
| HQ CG-8 | DIR OF FINANCL OPS/COMPTROLLER | \$8,874 |
| HQ CG-DCMS | DEPUTY ASST. COMDT. FOR ACQ & DIR ACQ | \$9,163 |
| HQ CG-DCMS | DEPUTY, FORCE READINESS COMMAND | \$7,234 |
| HQ CG-DCMS | SENIOR PROCUREMENT EXECUTIVE/HCA | \$8,941 |
| HQ CG-DCMS | DEP DIR OF PERSONNEL MGMT | \$8,104 |
| HQ CG-DCO | DIRECTOR OF COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS AND | \$8,493 |
| HQ CG-DCO | DIR OF COAST GUARD INVEST. SVC | \$8,500 |
| HQ CG-DCO | DEP ASST COMDT FOR INTEL & CRIMN INVES | \$8,974 |
| HQ CG-DCO | STRATEGIC ADV TO THE ASST COMDT FOR IN | \$4,001 |
| HQ CG-DCO | DIR, INCIDENT MGMT & PREPAREDNESS POL | \$8,200 |
| HQ CG-DCO | DIR OF MARINE TRANS SYST MGMT | \$7,641 |
| HQ CG STAFF OFFICES | DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL AND DEPU | \$9,525 |
| HQ CG STAFF OFFICES | DIRECTOR FOR CIVIL RIGHTS | \$8,985 |
| HQ CG STAFF OFFICES | DEP DIR OF GOVERNMENTAL AND PUB AFF | \$8,596 |
| TOTAL | | \$154,972 |

¹ Includes Presidential rank awards

Question: Please provide a table showing how much is requested in the 2016 budget for bonuses for SES employees, and non-SES employees.

ANSWER:

| | FY2016 Estimated Amounts¹ |
|-------------------|---|
| SES Employees | \$208,242 |
| Non-SES Employees | \$6,831,098 |
| TOTAL | \$7,039,340 |

¹The estimated amounts are included in the civilian pay request and pending enacted funding levels.

Question: Please provide for the record a table that shows all funds expended by Coast Guard and all uses of Coast Guard aircraft, if fully reimbursed, for travel of political employees for travel in 2013 thru the present. Include name of individual traveling (including ALL non-Coast Guard personnel), location(s) visited, total cost (direct and indirect), and purpose of the travel.

ANSWER:

The information provided in the attached pdf (below) includes U.S. Coast Guard Funds Expended/Aircraft Usage as follows:

- 2013 Flight Hour Costs
- 2014 Flight Hour Costs
- 2015 Flight Hour Costs – (to date)



1488_USCG Funds
Expended for Travel

2013 Flight Hour Costs

Air Station Washington Flight Hour Data in support of DHS

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| Rate Effective 01/1/2013 | CG01 | CG02 |
| | \$ 4,636 | \$ 4,636 |

4/14/2015
**Increase Rate not applied - new MOA has not yet been signed.

| Applicable Instruction | Oct-12 | Nov-12 | Dec-12 | Jan-13 | Feb-13 | Mar-13 | Apr-13 | May-13 | Jun-13 | Jul-13 | Aug-13 | Sep-13 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| DHS Resource Hours | rate | rate | rate | rate | rate | rate | rate | rate | rate | rate | rate | rate |
| Applicable CG01 Rate | \$ 4,636 | \$ 4,636 | \$ 4,636 | \$ 4,636 | \$ 4,636 | \$ 4,636 | \$ 4,636 | \$ 4,636 | \$ 4,636 | \$ 4,636 | \$ 4,636 | \$ 4,636 |
| CG01 Hrs | 53 | 63 | 63 | 43 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 23 | 93 | 20 | 20 | 33 |
| CG01 Amount | \$ 148,352 | \$ 292,207 | \$ 85,293 | \$ 227,116 | \$ 44,989 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 10,883 | \$ 143,482 | \$ - | \$ 95,881 | \$ - |
| Applicable CG02 Rate | \$ 4,636 | \$ 4,636 | \$ 4,636 | \$ 4,636 | \$ 4,636 | \$ 4,636 | \$ 4,636 | \$ 4,636 | \$ 4,636 | \$ 4,636 | \$ 4,636 | \$ 4,636 |
| CG02 Hrs | 233 | 312 | 44 | 72 | 106 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 51 | 116 | 378 |
| CG02 Amount | \$ 110,800 | \$ 144,640 | \$ 20,398 | \$ 33,379 | \$ 49,142 | \$ - | \$ 51,314 | \$ 51,460 | \$ - | \$ 23,644 | \$ 53,778 | \$ 147,425 |
| DHS SATCOM Usage | Total per month | \$ 6,889 | \$ 7,349 | \$ 7,351 | \$ 8,941 | \$ 7,279 | \$ 5,944 | \$ 5,944 | \$ 5,944 | \$ 8,897 | \$ 7,231 | \$ 28,890 |
| Additional Travel | Total per month | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Sub total Amount for month | \$ 268,021 | \$ 181,199 | \$ 114,443 | \$ 63,037 | \$ 101,390 | \$ 5,944 | \$ 59,249 | \$ 68,714 | \$ 143,482 | \$ 5,944 | \$ 128,596 | \$ 184,021 |
| Cumulative Totals | \$ 268,021 | \$ 447,220 | \$ 561,663 | \$ 824,700 | \$ 726,000 | \$ 132,033 | \$ 791,258 | \$ 850,005 | \$ 1,003,487 | \$ 1,138,027 | \$ 1,199,038 | \$ 1,393,057 |
| Amount Collected | \$ 1,393,057 | \$ 1,393,057 | \$ 1,393,057 | \$ 1,393,057 | \$ 1,393,057 | \$ 1,393,057 | \$ 1,393,057 | \$ 1,393,057 | \$ 1,393,057 | \$ 1,393,057 | \$ 1,393,057 | \$ 1,393,057 |
| Balance | \$ 1,127,038 | \$ 845,837 | \$ 831,394 | \$ 780,357 | \$ 666,987 | \$ 661,024 | \$ 601,766 | \$ 533,052 | \$ 389,570 | \$ 256,020 | \$ 194,022 | \$ 0 |

LRFCCA** (CG01 & CG02) = Gulfstream V
** Long Range Command & Control Aircraft

| Agreement # | Type | Date | Obligation |
|--------------------|------|----------|--------------|
| NOOS-13-USCG1 | IAA | 11/27/12 | \$ 189,128 |
| NOOS-13-USCG1 | IAA | 11/27/12 | \$ 77,882 |
| NOOS-13-USCG1 (01) | IAA | 10/13 | \$ 181,199 |
| NOOS-13-USCG1 (02) | IAA | 2/21/13 | \$ 114,443 |
| NOOS-13-USCG1 (03) | IAA | 3/7/13 | \$ 63,037 |
| NOOS-13-USCG1 (04) | IAA | 3/22/13 | \$ 101,390 |
| NOOS-13-USCG1 (05) | IAA | 6/3/13 | \$ 65,922 |
| NOOS-13-USCG1 (06) | IAA | 7/9/13 | \$ 68,715 |
| NOOS-13-USCG1 (07) | IAA | 7/25/13 | \$ 5,222 |
| NOOS-13-USCG1 (08) | IAA | 8/20/13 | \$ 128,596 |
| NOOS-13-USCG1 (09) | IAA | 9/23/13 | \$ 388,000 |
| NOOS-13-USCG1 (10) | IAA | 11/26/13 | \$ 40,612 |
| Collected | | | \$ 1,393,057 |

FY 2013 1st QTR Manifest

| Aircraft | Date(s) | Destinations | Traveler | Agency | Hours |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| CG01 | 10/5/2012 | Sierra Vista, AZ, | ADDITIONAL DHS PAX | Govt - Federal | 7.9 |
| | | | ART LUTZ | DHS Staff | |
| | | | DAVID AGUILAR | Govt - Federal | |
| | | | ED AHLSTRAND | DHS Staff | |
| | | | JANET NAPOLITANO | S1-DHS Secretary | |
| | | | JOEL HEFFERNAN | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | JOHN SANDWEG | DHS Staff | |
| | | | JOHN TONEY | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | KIM O'CONNOR | Govt - Federal | |
| | | | MATT CHANDLER | DHS Staff | |
| | | | MIKE TOWNSEND | U.S. Secret Service | |
| NOAH KROLOFF | DHS Staff | | | | |
| CG01 | 10/07-13/2012 | Turkey & EU, International | BEERS, RAND | DHS Staff | 24.1 |
| | | | BERSIN, ALAN | DHS Staff | |
| | | | BROWN, ROSEBUD | DHS Staff | |
| | | | DEAN, MEGAN | DHS Staff | |
| | | | HEFFERNAN, JOEL | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | JOHNS, MIKE | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | JUNELL, JOHN | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | KOUMINS, MARK | DHS Staff | |
| | | | MILLER, MATT | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | NAPOLITANO, JANET | S1-DHS Secretary | |
| | | | SHLOSSMAN, AMY | DHS Staff | |
| WONG, HEATHER | DHS Staff | | | | |
| CG02 | 10/27-28/2012 | Albq, NM | ADOLFO MORALES-PEREZ | U.S. Secret Service | 7.2 |
| | | | DOUG MCINTOSH | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | ED AHLSTRAND | DHS Staff | |
| | | | GLEN ERICKSON | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | JANET NAPOLITANO | S1-DHS Secretary | |
| | | | KERRY SHEEHAN | U.S. Secret Service | |
| MARCUS RICHARDSON | DHS Staff | | | | |
| CG02 | 10/01-02/2012 | Munich, Germany | ADAM HUNTER | DHS Staff | 8.8 |
| | | | ART LUTZ | DHS Staff | |
| | | | BRIAN DE VALLANCE | DHS Staff | |
| | | | BRIAN HOPKINS | DHS Staff | |
| | | | BRUCE MCCONNELL | DHS Staff | |
| | | | DAVID HEYMAN | DHS Staff | |
| | | | DAWN SCALICI | DHS Staff | |
| | | | JANE HOLL LUTE | S2-DHS Deputy Secretary | |
| | | | MATTHEW PRESTON | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | MICHAEL TOWNSEND | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | MIKE SCARDAVILLE | DHS Staff | |
| PABLO MARTINEZ | DHS Staff | | | | |
| CG02 | 10/11-12/2012 | Provo, UT | BRIAN DEVALLANCE | DHS Staff | 7.9 |
| | | | BRIAN HOPKINS | DHS Staff | |
| | | | DAVID AGUILAR | Govt - Federal | |
| | | | JANE HOLL LUTE | S2-DHS Deputy Secretary | |
| | | | KEVIN MCALEENAN | Govt - Federal | |
| | | | KIM O'CONNOR | Govt - Federal | |

FY 2013 1st QTR Manifest

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| MARCUS RICHARDSON | DHS Staff |
| MICHAEL KOSTELNIK | Govt - Federal |
| RICH CHAVEZ | DHS Staff |
| STEVEN MARKS | U.S. Secret Service |
| WILLIAM LEE | COMDT Staff |
| TOTAL | |
| | 55.9 |

| Aircraft | Date(s) | Destinations | Traveler | Agency | Hours |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------|
| CG01 | 11/5/2012 | NYC, NY (Sandy Response) | AHLSTRAND, ED | DHS Staff | 1.7 |
| | | | BERNSTEIN, JARROD | DHS Staff | |
| | | | BOOGAARD, PETE | DHS Staff | |
| | | | BROWN, ROSEBUD | DHS Staff | |
| | | | FIELDS, MIKE | DHS Staff | |
| | | | GLORE, DEAN | DHS Staff | |
| | | | KROLOFF, NOAH A | DHS Staff | |
| | | | MONCHEK, RAFAELA | DHS Staff | |
| | | | NAPOLITANO, JANET | S1-DHS Secretary | |
| | | | TOWNSEND, MICHAEL | DHS Staff | |
| CG01 | 11/6/2012 | NYC, NY (Sandy Response) | CHANDLER, MATT | DHS Staff | 1.8 |
| | | | DEAN, MEGAN | DHS Staff | |
| | | | GARRISON, SHAWAN | DHS Staff | |
| | | | HADZISELIMOVIC | DHS Staff | |
| | | | JUNELL, JOHN | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | MONCHECK, RAFAELA | DHS Staff | |
| | | | NAPOLITANO, JANET | S1-DHS Secretary | |
| | | | NIX, STEVE | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | ORTEGA, RAY | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | PEACOCK, NELSON | DHS Staff | |
| RICHARDSON, MARCUS | DHS Staff | | | | |
| CG01 | 11/11-13/2012 | Boston, MA | AHLSTRAND, ED | DHS Staff | 2.8 |
| | | | BOOGAARD, PETE | DHS Staff | |
| | | | BROWN, ROSE | DHS Staff | |
| | | | GARRISON, SHAWNA | DHS Staff | |
| | | | JUNELL, JOHN | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | MCCARTHY, SEAN | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | NAPOLITANO, JANET | S1-DHS Secretary | |
| | | | SHLOSSMAN, AMY | DHS Staff | |
| | | | STURGELL, TIM | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | TORCO, TRAVIS | U.S. Secret Service | |
| CG02 | 11/1/2012 | NYC, NY (Sandy Response) | CARUSONE, PIA | DHS Staff | 2 |
| | | | DEAN, MEGAN | DHS Staff | |
| | | | GARRISON, SHAWNA | DHS Staff | |
| | | | GILLIBRAND, SENATOR | Congress | |
| | | | GREY, GIANA | Congress-Staff | |
| | | | MARIK, M | DHS Staff | |
| | | | MONCHEK, RAFAELA | DHS Staff | |
| | | | NAPOLITANO, JANET | S1-DHS Secretary | |
| | | | RICHARDSON, MARCUS | DHS Staff | |

FY 2013 1st QTR Manifest

| | | | | | |
|------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------|
| | | | SHLOSSMAN, AMY | DHS Staff | |
| | | | STURGELL, TIM | DHS Staff | |
| | | | TOWNSEND, MICHAEL | DHS Staff | |
| | | | WINKLER, RACHAEL | DHS Staff | |
| CG02 | 11/2/2012 | NYC, NY (Sandy Response) | AHLSTRAND, ED | DHS Staff | 1.6 |
| | | | CATRON, MARSHA | DHS Staff | |
| | | | DANTON, JOHN | DHS Staff | |
| | | | JUNELL, JOHN | DHS Staff | |
| | | | LUTZ, ART | DHS Staff | |
| | | | MCGOVERN, GAIL | DHS Staff | |
| | | | MONCHEK, RAFAELA | DHS Staff | |
| | | | NAPOLITANO, JANET | S1-DHS Secretary | |
| | | | PEREZ, ADOLFO | DHS Staff | |
| | | | SCHULTZ, E | DHS Staff | |
| | | | SHLOSSMAN, AMY | DHS Staff | |
| CG02 | 11/3/2012 | Charleston, WV | CATRON, MARSHA | DHS Staff | 2.9 |
| | | | DEAN, MEGAN | DHS Staff | |
| | | | FIELDS, MIKE | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | LUTZ, ART | DHS Staff | |
| | | | MONCHEK, RAFAELA | Govt - Federal | |
| | | | NAPOLITANO, JANET | S1-DHS Secretary | |
| | | | ORTEGA, RAY | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | SANDWEG, JOHN | DHS Staff | |
| | | | TOWNSEND, MIKE | U.S. Secret Service | |
| CG02 | 11/4/2012 | Newark NJ (Sandy Response) | BROWN, ROSEBUD | DHS Staff | 1.8 |
| | | | CATRON, MARSHA | DHS Staff | |
| | | | DEAN, MEGAN | DHS Staff | |
| | | | GOLDSTEIN, DANIEL | DHS Staff | |
| | | | JOHNS, MIKE | DHS Staff | |
| | | | MARIK, M | DHS Staff | |
| | | | MCNAMARA, P | DHS Staff | |
| | | | MONCHEK, RAFAELA | DHS Staff | |
| | | | NAPOLITANO, JANET T | S1-DHS Secretary | |
| CG02 | 11/15-16/2012 | NYC, NY (Sandy Response) | AHLSTRAND, ED | DHS Staff | 2.1 |
| | | | DONOVAN, SHAUN | Govt - Federal | |
| | | | FOSTER, COREY | Govt - Federal | |
| | | | GLORE, DEAN | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | JOHNS, MIKE | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | JUNELL, JOHN | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | KRAVITZ, JASON | Govt - Federal | |
| | | | MCGOVERN, GAIL | Govt - Federal | |
| | | | MOCZYDLOWSKI, RICH | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | NAPOLITANO, JANET | S1-DHS Secretary | |
| CG02 | 11/19-21/2012 | London, UK | BROWN, ROSEBUD | DHS Staff | 14.8 |
| | | | DEAN, MEGAN | DHS Staff | |
| | | | HOWERTER, STEPHEN | DHS Staff | |
| | | | JOHNS, MICHAEL | DHS Staff | |
| | | | JUNELL, JOHN | DHS Staff | |

FY 2013 1st QTR Manifest

| | | | KOUMANS, MARK | DHS Staff | |
|----------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| | | | NAPOLITANO, JANET | S1-DHS Secretary | |
| | | | SANDWEG, JOHN | DHS Staff | |
| | | | TONEY, JOHN | DHS Staff | |
| CG02 | 11/30/2012 | Oakland, CA Day 1 of 3 | AHLSTRAND, ED | DHS Staff | 6 |
| | | | BELL, CHRISTIAN | DHS Staff | |
| | | | HILL, ALICE | DHS Staff | |
| | | | JOHNS, MIKE | DHS Staff | |
| | | | LUTZ, ART | DHS Staff | |
| | | | NAPALITANO, J | S1-DHS Secretary | |
| | | | NAPOLITANO, LEN | DHS Staff | |
| | | | ORTEGA, RAY | DHS Staff | |
| | | | STARR, PETER | DHS Staff | |
| | | | TOWNSEND, MIKE | DHS Staff | |
| | | | WRIGHT, JACQUEE | DHS Staff | |
| | | | | TOTAL HOURS | 37.5 |
| Aircraft | Date(s) | Destinations | Traveler | Agency | Hours |
| CG02 | 12/1-2/2013 | Oakland, CA Day 2 and 3 | AHLSTRAND, ED | DHS Staff | 4.4 |
| | | | BELL, CHRISTIAN | DHS Staff | |
| | | | HILL, ALICE | DHS Staff | |
| | | | JOHNS, MIKE | DHS Staff | |
| | | | LUTZ, ART | DHS Staff | |
| | | | NAPALITANO, J | S1-DHS Secretary | |
| | | | NAPOLITANO, LEN | DHS Staff | |
| | | | ORTEGA, RAY | DHS Staff | |
| | | | STARR, PETER | DHS Staff | |
| | | | TOWNSEND, MIKE | DHS Staff | |
| | | | WRIGHT, JACQUEE | DHS Staff | |
| CG01 | 12/12-14/2013 | Scottsdale, Nogalas AZ | AGUILAR, DAVID | Govt - Federal | 11.8 |
| | | | BROWN, ROSE | DHS Staff | |
| | | | CHANDLER, MATT | DHS Staff | |
| | | | DEAN, MEGAN | DHS Staff | |
| | | | EDDINS, MATT | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | HOWERTER, STEPHEN | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | KROLOFF, NOAH | DHS Staff | |
| | | | NAPOLITANO, JANET | S1-DHS Secretary | |
| | | | OCONNOR, KIM | DHS Staff | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | TOWNSEND, MIKE | U.S. Secret Service | |
| CG01 | 12/21-28/2013 | Albuquerque NM | AHLSTRAND, ED | DHS Staff | 6.9 |
| | | | BROWN, ROSE | DHS Staff | |
| | | | DRAINES, HOLLI | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | NAPOLITANO, JANET | S1-DHS Secretary | |
| | | | SHANAHAN, ANWAR | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | TOWNSEND, MIKE | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | | TOTAL HOURS | 23.1 |

NOTE*DEC 8 memorial mission was a mission of opportunity with CCG.**

FY 2013 1st QIR SATCOM

| Tail Num | AESID | Terminal | Service Name | Call Type | Call Date | Call Time | Direction | Called Number | Data Bytes | Units | Duration | MfCh | Charge |
|----------|----------|----------|----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|---------------|-------------|-------|----------|------|---------|
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 10/05/2012 | 11:21:21 | Air-Ground | 12022829198 | 0 | | 1 | | 5.67 |
| CG-101 | 80389034 | DDI | AeroH | Voice | 10/05/2012 | 11:23:14 | Ground-Air | 6517965161 | 0 | | 1 | | 6.16 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 10/05/2012 | 14:05:19 | Air-Ground | 12024473736 | 0 | | 1 | | 5.67 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 10/05/2012 | 14:06:19 | Air-Ground | 12024473736 | 0 | | 2 | | 11.34 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 10/05/2012 | 14:15:27 | Air-Ground | 12024473736 | 0 | | 9.5 | | 53.87 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 10/05/2012 | 14:36:49 | Air-Ground | 12024473736 | 0 | | 10.5 | | 59.54 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 10/05/2012 | 15:57:57 | Air-Ground | 12024656462 | 0 | | 6 | | 34.02 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 10/05/2012 | 16:15:17 | Air-Ground | 12024656462 | 0 | | 4.5 | | 25.52 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 10/07/2012 | 10:07:10 | Air-Ground | 12023405432 | 0 | | 1 | | 5.67 |
| CG-101 | 80389001 | DDI | AeroH | Voice | 10/07/2012 | 11:29:22 | Ground-Air | 6517965161 | 0 | | 1 | | 6.16 |
| CG-101 | 80389034 | DDI | AeroH | Voice | 10/08/2012 | 06:21:29 | Ground-Air | 6517965161 | 0 | | 1 | | 6.16 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 10/08/2012 | 08:37:17 | Air-Ground | 12025100088 | 0 | | 1.5 | | 8.51 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 10/10/2012 | 11:13:05 | Air-Ground | 12023405432 | 0 | | 1 | | 5.67 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 10/10/2012 | 13:47:42 | Air-Ground | 12023064620 | 0 | | 5.5 | | 31.19 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 10/12/2012 | 05:25:00 | Air-Ground | 12023405432 | 0 | | 1 | | 5.67 |
| CG-101 | 80389034 | DDI | AeroH | Voice | 10/12/2012 | 05:26:21 | Ground-Air | 6517965161 | 0 | | 1 | | 6.16 |
| CG-101 | 80389034 | DDI | AeroH | Voice | 10/13/2012 | 11:10:16 | Ground-Air | 6517965161 | 0 | | 1 | | 6.16 |
| CG-101 | 74980649 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/05/2012 | 11:16:03 | Air-Ground | | 136.5 MByte | | | | 1025.05 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/05/2012 | 23:26:14 | Air-Ground | | 127.6 MByte | | | | 958.22 |
| CG-101 | 74980649 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/07/2012 | 10:12:59 | Air-Ground | | 11.8 MByte | | | | 88.61 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/07/2012 | 15:21:48 | Air-Ground | | 1.8 MByte | | | | 13.52 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/07/2012 | 15:39:30 | Air-Ground | | 12.6 MByte | | | | 94.62 |
| CG-101 | 74980649 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/08/2012 | 07:32:06 | Air-Ground | | 11.8 MByte | | | | 88.61 |
| CG-101 | 74980649 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/08/2012 | 13:28:02 | Air-Ground | | 13.3 MByte | | | | 99.88 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/09/2012 | 15:21:43 | Air-Ground | | 2.4 MByte | | | | 18.02 |
| CG-101 | 74980649 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/09/2012 | 15:32:41 | Air-Ground | | 117.3 MByte | | | | 880.87 |
| CG-101 | 74980649 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/10/2012 | 11:33:39 | Air-Ground | | 25 MByte | | | | 187.74 |
| CG-101 | 74980649 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/12/2012 | 07:17:29 | Air-Ground | | 3.8 MByte | | | | 28.54 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/13/2012 | 11:07:15 | Air-Ground | | 0.6 MByte | | | | 4.51 |
| CG-101 | 74980649 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/13/2012 | 11:50:10 | Air-Ground | | 74.8 MByte | | | | 561.71 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/ISDN | 10/05/2012 | 10:52:27 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | | 7 | | 59.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/ISDN | 10/05/2012 | 11:04:51 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | | 3 | | 25.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/ISDN | 10/05/2012 | 11:07:38 | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | | 1 | | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/ISDN | 10/05/2012 | 11:17:51 | Air-Ground | 12024311889 | 0 | | 1 | | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/ISDN | 10/05/2012 | 12:36:56 | Air-Ground | 12022829300 | 0 | | 10 | | 85 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/ISDN | 10/05/2012 | 12:47:21 | Air-Ground | 12022829300 | 0 | | 1 | | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/ISDN | 10/05/2012 | 12:48:17 | Air-Ground | 12022829300 | 0 | | 1 | | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/ISDN | 10/05/2012 | 12:49:15 | Air-Ground | 12022829300 | 0 | | 1 | | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/ISDN | 10/05/2012 | 12:49:40 | Air-Ground | 12022829310 | 0 | | 1 | | 8.5 |

FY 2013 1st QTR SATCOM

| Tail Num | AESID | Terminal | Service Name | Call Type | Call Date | Call Time | Direction | Called Number | Data Bytes | Data Bytes Units | Duration | Mid-Charge | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|---------------|------------|------------------|----------|------------|-----|
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/ISDN | 10/05/2012 | 12:50:19 | Air-Ground | 12022829300 | 0 | | 8 | 68 | |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/ISDN | 10/05/2012 | 14:30:50 | Air-Ground | 12024563287 | 0 | | 6 | 51 | |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/ISDN | 10/05/2012 | 22:42:08 | Air-Ground | 12024311889 | 0 | | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/ISDN | 10/07/2012 | 09:55:31 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | | 2 | 17 | |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/ISDN | 10/07/2012 | 09:56:56 | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/ISDN | 10/07/2012 | 10:00:09 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | | 9 | 76.5 | |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/ISDN | 10/08/2012 | 15:24:23 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | | 6 | 51 | |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/ISDN | 10/07/2012 | 06:14:34 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 15 | 127.5 | |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/ISDN | 10/08/2012 | 06:32:14 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 11 | 93.5 | |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/ISDN | 10/09/2012 | 13:08:14 | Air-Ground | 12026150137 | 0 | | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/ISDN | 10/08/2012 | 13:08:41 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 4 | 34 | |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/ISDN | 10/08/2012 | 13:12:50 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 4 | 34 | |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/ISDN | 10/08/2012 | 13:18:40 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 3 | 25.5 | |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/ISDN | 10/08/2012 | 13:23:09 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 0 | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/ISDN | 10/08/2012 | 13:26:10 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | | 3 | 25.5 | |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/ISDN | 10/10/2012 | 10:52:28 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | | 2 | 17 | |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/ISDN | 10/10/2012 | 10:54:07 | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/ISDN | 10/10/2012 | 10:59:42 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | | 9 | 76.5 | |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/ISDN | 10/12/2012 | 05:30:57 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | | 2 | 17 | |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/ISDN | 10/12/2012 | 05:32:50 | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/ISDN | 10/13/2012 | 10:49:48 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | | 2 | 17 | |
| CG-101 | 74980649 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/ISDN | 10/13/2012 | 10:51:11 | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | | 2 | 17 | |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 10/02/2012 | 20:57:11 | Ground-Air | Non-Satcom | 0 | | 2 | 12.08 | |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 10/02/2012 | 23:13:59 | Ground-Air | Non-Satcom | 0 | | 4 | 24.16 | |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 10/11/2012 | 10:26:21 | Ground-Air | Non-Satcom | 0 | | 1 | 6.04 | |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 10/11/2012 | 10:30:57 | Ground-Air | Non-Satcom | 0 | | 1 | 6.04 | |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 10/11/2012 | 10:49:00 | Ground-Air | Non-Satcom | 0 | | 1 | 6.04 | |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 10/27/2012 | 13:05:30 | Ground-Air | Non-Satcom | 0 | | 2 | 12.08 | |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 10/27/2012 | 13:16:11 | Air-Ground | 00120245694 | 0 | | 3 | 18 | |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 10/27/2012 | 13:21:44 | Air-Ground | 00120245694 | 0 | | 2 | 12 | |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 10/27/2012 | 14:45:23 | Air-Ground | 00120244192 | 0 | | 4 | 24 | |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 10/27/2012 | 15:10:26 | Air-Ground | 00120245694 | 0 | | 27.5 | 165 | |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 10/27/2012 | 16:03:56 | Air-Ground | 00121590621 | 0 | | 4.5 | 27 | |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 10/27/2012 | 16:25:04 | Air-Ground | 00150584917 | 0 | | 2 | 12 | |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 10/28/2012 | 18:24:46 | Air-Ground | 00188505438 | 0 | | 34 | 204 | |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 10/28/2012 | 19:07:14 | Air-Ground | 00120228281 | 0 | | 3.5 | 21 | |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 10/28/2012 | 19:33:12 | Air-Ground | 00120253894 | 0 | | 1 | 6 | |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 10/28/2012 | 19:37:35 | Air-Ground | 00120253854 | 0 | | 1.5 | 9 | |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 10/28/2012 | 21:17:25 | Air-Ground | 00120228281 | 0 | | 1.5 | 9 | |

FY 2013 1st QTR SATCOM

| Tail Num | AESID | Terminal | Service Name | Call Type | Call Date | Call Time | Direction | Called Number | Data Bytes | Data Bytes Units | Duration | Wifi Charge |
|----------|----------|----------|----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|---------------|------------|------------------|----------|-------------|
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | Aeroh+4 | Voice | 10/28/2012 | 21:20:00 | Air-Ground | 001202538548 | 0 | | | 1 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/02/2012 | 13:47:59 | Air-Ground | | 21.6 MByte | | | 6 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/02/2012 | 15:36:56 | Air-Ground | | 76.4 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/02/2012 | 17:44:33 | Air-Ground | | 1.7 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/02/2012 | 17:55:49 | Air-Ground | | 0.6 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/02/2012 | 18:07:07 | Air-Ground | | 5.8 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/02/2012 | 18:26:02 | Air-Ground | | 0.8 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/02/2012 | 18:34:22 | Air-Ground | | 7.1 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/02/2012 | 19:13:24 | Air-Ground | | 2.7 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/02/2012 | 19:27:28 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/02/2012 | 19:29:23 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/02/2012 | 21:08:19 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/02/2012 | 21:15:19 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/02/2012 | 21:28:23 | Air-Ground | | 0.3 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/02/2012 | 21:59:03 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/02/2012 | 22:23:32 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/02/2012 | 22:35:25 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/11/2012 | 09:44:24 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/11/2012 | 10:42:50 | Air-Ground | | 33.4 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/11/2012 | 12:16:18 | Air-Ground | | 0.9 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/11/2012 | 17:20:24 | Air-Ground | | 2.8 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/11/2012 | 18:02:03 | Air-Ground | | 4 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/11/2012 | 18:52:57 | Air-Ground | | 1.5 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/11/2012 | 20:01:41 | Air-Ground | | 6.7 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/12/2012 | 20:43:59 | Air-Ground | | 1.5 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/12/2012 | 23:11:36 | Air-Ground | | 0.6 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/27/2012 | 11:24:55 | Air-Ground | | 9.1 MByte | | | 63.27 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/28/2012 | 17:36:44 | Air-Ground | | 12.1 MByte | | | 84.12 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Data | 10/28/2012 | 22:19:11 | Air-Ground | | 27.9 MByte | | | 193.97 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | Fax/SDN | Fax/SDN | 10/02/2012 | 13:50:59 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | | | 17 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/SDN | 10/02/2012 | 13:52:56 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | | | 1 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/SDN | 10/02/2012 | 13:55:11 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | | | 2 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/SDN | 10/02/2012 | 13:56:52 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | | | 2 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/SDN | 10/02/2012 | 13:58:57 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | | 6 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/SDN | 10/02/2012 | 14:07:13 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | | 3 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/SDN | 10/11/2012 | 10:19:55 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | | | 2 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/SDN | 10/11/2012 | 10:23:52 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | | 12 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/SDN | 10/11/2012 | 10:51:13 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | | 8 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/SDN | 10/11/2012 | 12:24:44 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | | | 1 |

FY 2013 1st QTR SATCOM

| Trail Num | AE SID | Terminal | Service Name | Call Type | Call Date | Call Time | Direction | Called Number | Data Bytes | Bytes Units | Duration (Min) | Charge |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|---------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|--------|
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/SDN | 10/11/2012 | 12:26:58 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 4 | 34 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/SDN | 10/11/2012 | 12:30:35 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | 5 | 42.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/SDN | 10/11/2012 | 12:37:22 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/SDN | 10/27/2012 | 11:35:31 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/SDN | 10/27/2012 | 11:37:15 | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | 2 | 17 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/SDN | 10/27/2012 | 11:39:44 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 7 | 59.5 | |
| CG02 | 84040804 | Fax | SwiftBroadband | Fax/SDN | 10/27/2012 | 12:14:38 | Ground-Air | 3216102318 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/SDN | 10/28/2012 | 17:43:59 | Air-Ground | 12022829666 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/SDN | 10/28/2012 | 17:46:10 | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Fax/SDN | 10/28/2012 | 17:50:07 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 6 | 51 | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | \$ 6,868.84 | |

FY 2013 2nd QTR Manifest

| Aircraft | Date(s) | Destinations | Traveler | Agency | Hours |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------|
| CG02 | 01/4-13/2013 | Albuquerque, NM | BROWN, ROSE | DHS Staff | 7.2 |
| | | | DEAN, MEGAN | DHS Staff | |
| | | | NAPOLITANO, | S1-DHS Secretary | |
| | | | NAPOLITANO, | Other | |
| | | | PANKENIER, | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | RICHARDSON, | DHS Staff | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | STURGELL, TIM | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | THOMAS, MIKE | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | TONEY, JOHN | U.S. Secret Service | |
| TOWNSEND, MIKE | U.S. Secret Service | | | | |
| CG01 | 1/30/2013 | New Orleans, LA | AHLSTRAND, ED | DHS Staff | 4.9 |
| | | | BROWN, ROSE | DHS Staff | |
| | | | CATRON, MARSHA | DHS Staff | |
| | | | DANTIN, JOHN | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | GARRISON, | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | JOHNS, MIKE | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | KROLOFF, NOAH | DHS Staff | |
| | | | MARKS, STEVE | DHS Staff | |
| | | | NAPOLITANO, | S1-DHS Secretary | |
| | | | SEXTON, ANTHONY | U.S. Secret Service | |
| TOTAL HOURS | | | | 12.1 | |

| Aircraft | Date(s) | Destinations | Traveler | Agency | Hours | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------|------|
| CG01 | 02/4-5/2013 | San Diego CA, El Paso TX | AHLSTRAND, ED | DHS Staff | 9.7 | | | | |
| | | | CHANDLER, MATT | DHS Staff | | | | | |
| | | | JACKSON, LAWRENCE | White House Staff | | | | | |
| | | | KROLOFF, NOAH | DHS Staff | | | | | |
| | | | MATNEY, TODD | U.S. Secret Service | | | | | |
| | | | NAPOLITANO, JANET | S1-DHS Secretary | | | | | |
| | | | RICHARDSON, MARCUS | DHS Staff | | | | | |
| | | | SANDWEG, JOHN | DHS Staff | | | | | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | U.S. Secret Service | | | | | |
| | | | SUMMER, KEN | U.S. Secret Service | | | | | |
| | | | TOWNSEND, MICHAEL | U.S. Secret Service | | | | | |
| | | | CG01 | 2/19-20/2013 | | Nogales AZ, Multi-loc FL | AGUILAR | Govt - Federal | 10.6 |
| | | | | | | | BOUCHER, AIMEE | U.S. Secret Service | |
| CHANDLER, M | DHS Staff | | | | | | | | |
| DEAN, M | DHS Staff | | | | | | | | |
| JOHNS, M | U.S. Secret Service | | | | | | | | |
| NAPALITANO, J | S1-DHS Secretary | | | | | | | | |
| O'CONNOR, K. | DHS Staff | | | | | | | | |
| PEACOCK, N | DHS Staff | | | | | | | | |
| RICHARDSON, M | DHS Staff | | | | | | | | |
| SEXTON, ANTHONY | U.S. Secret Service | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL HOURS | | | | 20.3 | | | | | |

S1 did not fly during MARCH 2013

FY 2013 2nd QTR SATCOM

| Tail Number | AESID | Terminal | Service Name | Call Type | Call Date | Call Time | Direction | Called Number | Data Bytes | Bytes | Units | Duration | Min/Charge |
|-------------|----------|----------|-------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|---------------|------------|-------|-------|----------|------------|
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 01/04/2013 | 17:34:09 | Ground-Air | Non-Satcom | 0 | | | 1 | 6.04 |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroHH+4 | Voice | 01/04/2013 | 17:59:22 | Air-Ground | 00128154361C | 0 | | | 1 | 6 |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroHH+4 | Voice | 01/04/2013 | 19:09:01 | Ground-Air | Non-Satcom | 0 | | | 1 | 6.04 |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 01/04/2013 | 19:36:00 | Air-Ground | 001202282917 | 0 | | | 1 | 6 |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroHH+4 | Voice | 01/04/2013 | 21:21:10 | Ground-Air | Non-Satcom | 0 | | | 5 | 30.2 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 01/04/2013 | 17:32:21 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 | MByte | | 0 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 01/04/2013 | 17:42:00 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 | MByte | | 0 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 01/04/2013 | 17:57:57 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 | MByte | | 0 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 01/04/2013 | 18:09:05 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 | MByte | | 0 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 01/04/2013 | 18:21:10 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 | MByte | | 0 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 01/04/2013 | 18:41:35 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 | MByte | | 0 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 01/04/2013 | 19:01:57 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 | MByte | | 0 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 01/04/2013 | 20:12:38 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 | MByte | | 0 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 01/04/2013 | 20:30:46 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 | MByte | | 0 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 01/04/2013 | 20:35:17 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 | MByte | | 0 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 01/04/2013 | 20:39:10 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 | MByte | | 0 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 01/04/2013 | 21:35:09 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 | MByte | | 0 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 01/04/2013 | 21:37:21 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 | MByte | | 0 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 01/04/2013 | 23:45:07 | Air-Ground | | 8.2 | MByte | | 0 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 01/13/2013 | 16:12:14 | Air-Ground | | 6.8 | MByte | | 0 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 01/04/2013 | 17:24:53 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | | | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 01/04/2013 | 17:25:43 | Air-Ground | 12026150137 | 0 | | | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG02 | 84040804 | Fax | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 01/04/2013 | 17:34:28 | Ground-Air | 3216102318 | 0 | | | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG02 | 84040804 | Fax | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 01/04/2013 | 17:39:45 | Ground-Air | 3216102318 | 0 | | | 2 | 17 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 01/04/2013 | 17:42:33 | Air-Ground | 12026150137 | 0 | | | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 01/04/2013 | 17:50:36 | Air-Ground | 12026150137 | 0 | | | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 01/04/2013 | 18:00:47 | Air-Ground | 13604776746 | 0 | | | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 01/04/2013 | 18:51:35 | Air-Ground | 12022829179 | 0 | | | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 01/04/2013 | 18:53:37 | Air-Ground | 12022829179 | 0 | | | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 01/04/2013 | 19:03:58 | Air-Ground | 12022829179 | 0 | | | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 01/04/2013 | 19:10:09 | Air-Ground | 12022829179 | 0 | | | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 01/04/2013 | 20:13:32 | Air-Ground | 12022829179 | 0 | | | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 01/04/2013 | 20:18:37 | Air-Ground | 12022829179 | 0 | | | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 01/04/2013 | 23:55:30 | Air-Ground | 12022450086 | 0 | | | 2 | 17 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 01/04/2013 | 23:57:21 | Air-Ground | 12023729355 | 0 | | | 6 | 51 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 01/13/2013 | 16:31:13 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | | | 2 | 17 |

FY 2013 2nd QTR SATCOM

| Trail Nur/AESID | Terminal | Service Name | Call Type | Call Date | Call Time | Direction | Called Number | Data Bytes | Data Bytes Units | Duration (Min) | Charge |
|-----------------|----------|--------------|--|------------|-----------|------------|---------------|------------|------------------|----------------|--------|
| CG-02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 01/13/2013 | 16:32:49 | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG-02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 01/13/2013 | 16:34:43 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 17 |
| CG-02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 01/13/2013 | 16:36:22 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 17 |
| CG-02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 01/13/2013 | 16:40:30 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG-02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 01/13/2013 | 16:41:14 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 42.5 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | Voice | 01/30/2013 | 13:08:35 | Air-Ground | 12023405432 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5.67 |
| CG-101 | 80389034 | DDI | Voice | 01/30/2013 | 13:09:55 | Ground-Air | 6517965161 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6.16 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | Voice | 01/30/2013 | 14:36:29 | Air-Ground | 12022828101 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5.67 |
| CG-101 | 80389034 | DDI | Voice | 01/30/2013 | 14:44:39 | Ground-Air | 6517965161 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6.16 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | Voice | 01/30/2013 | 14:45:31 | Air-Ground | 12024569481 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 45.36 |
| CG-101 | 80389033 | DDI | Voice | 01/30/2013 | 14:46:04 | Ground-Air | 6517965161 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6.16 |
| CG-101 | 80389033 | DDI | Voice | 01/30/2013 | 15:44:21 | Ground-Air | 6517965161 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6.16 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | Voice | 01/30/2013 | 15:44:29 | Air-Ground | 12022828100 | 0 | 0 | 3.5 | 19.85 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | Voice | 01/30/2013 | 15:55:26 | Air-Ground | 12028708749 | 0 | 0 | 1.5 | 8.51 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | Voice | 01/30/2013 | 16:03:57 | Air-Ground | 15043528323 | 0 | 0 | 14.5 | 82.22 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | Voice | 01/30/2013 | 16:06:36 | Air-Ground | 12024311889 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5.67 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | Voice | 01/30/2013 | 16:30:15 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 0 | 10.5 | 59.54 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | Voice | 01/30/2013 | 16:41:03 | Air-Ground | 12022828684 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5.67 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | Voice | 01/30/2013 | 16:47:40 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 11.34 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | Voice | 01/30/2013 | 17:54:40 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 11.34 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | Voice | 01/30/2013 | 19:40:10 | Air-Ground | 12022829116 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 17.01 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | Voice | 01/30/2013 | 19:43:07 | Air-Ground | 12022829116 | 0 | 0 | 3.5 | 19.85 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | Voice | 01/30/2013 | 20:02:14 | Air-Ground | 12023048099 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5.67 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | Voice | 01/30/2013 | 20:14:58 | Air-Ground | 12023048099 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 39.69 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | Voice | 01/30/2013 | 20:23:26 | Air-Ground | 12023048099 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5.67 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | Voice | 01/30/2013 | 20:24:09 | Air-Ground | 12023048099 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5.67 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | Voice | 01/30/2013 | 20:26:08 | Air-Ground | 12022829116 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 34.02 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | Voice | 01/30/2013 | 20:33:07 | Air-Ground | 12023048099 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 39.69 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | Voice | 01/30/2013 | 20:41:04 | Air-Ground | 12022828203 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5.67 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | Voice | 01/30/2013 | 20:43:48 | Air-Ground | 12025735733 | 0 | 0 | 6.5 | 36.86 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | Voice | 01/30/2013 | 20:51:00 | Air-Ground | 12023843639 | 0 | 0 | 3.5 | 19.85 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | Voice | 01/30/2013 | 21:02:12 | Air-Ground | 12026415312 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5.67 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | Voice | 01/30/2013 | 21:03:09 | Air-Ground | 12026415312 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5.67 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 01/30/2013 | 13:09:41 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 76.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 01/30/2013 | 13:21:17 | Air-Ground | 12022828354 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 17 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 01/30/2013 | 13:23:14 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 17 |
| CG-101 | N/A | DATA | Monthly data plan per new CG Contract - DHS fair share | 01/30/2013 | 13:25:51 | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 |

\$ 5,943.66

FY 2013 2nd QTR SATCOM

| Trail Num | AESID | Terminal | Service Name | Call Type | Call Date | Call Time | Direction | Called Number | Data Bytes | Data Bytes Units | Duration (Min) | Charge |
|--------------------|-------|----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|------------|------------------|----------------|--------|
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| \$ 6,940.91 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

FY 2013 3rd QTR Manifest

| Aircraft | Date(s) | Destinations | Traveler | Agency | Hours |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| CG02 | 04/4-8/2013 | TX/AZ Multi-Border Location | AHLSTRAND, ED | DHS Staff | 11.5 |
| | | | BOUCHER, AIMEE | U.S. Secret | |
| | | | CHANDLER, MATT | DHS Staff | |
| | | | LUTZ, ART | DHS Staff | |
| | | | MILLER, MICHAEL | U.S. Secret | |
| | | | NAPOLITANO, JANET | S1-DHS Secretary | |
| | | | NASSOIY, TODD | U.S. Secret | |
| | | | SANDWEG, JOHN | DHS Staff | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | U.S. Secret | |
| | | | SHLOSSMAN, AMY | DHS Staff | |
| | | | WINKOWSKI, TOM | Govt - Federal | |
| TOTAL HOURS | | | | 11.5 | |

| Aircraft | Date(s) | Destinations | Traveler | Agency | Hours |
|----------|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| CG02 | 17-18 May 2013 | San Fran; Los Angeles, CA | AHLSTRAND, ED | DHS Staff | 11.1 |
| | | | BROWN, ROSEBUD | DHS Staff | |
| | | | DANTIN, JOHN | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | NAPOLITANO, JANET | S1-DHS Secretary | |
| | | | PRIETO, RUBEN | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | SANDWEG, JOHN | DHS Staff | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | SHLOSSMAN, AMY | DHS Staff | |
| | | | WHEELER, MOLLIE | U.S. Secret Service | |
| CG01 | 24-26 May 2013 | Boston, MA | A. SHLOSSMAN | DHS Staff | 2.3 |
| | | | BOUCHER, A | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | BROWN, R | DHS Staff | |
| | | | CHANDLER, M | DHS Staff | |
| | | | DEAN, M | DHS Staff | |
| | | | J. NAPOLITANO | S1-DHS Secretary | |
| | | | JOHNS, M | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | MARKS, STEVE | Other Passenger Category | |
| | | | MORLEY, J | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | NAPOLITANO, D | Other Passenger Category | |
| | | | SERINO, RICHARD | DHS Staff | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | TOTAL HOURS | | |

*Flight Mission will be charged at the "inside government rate"

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|------------------|-----|
| C130 | 22-May-13 | Joplin, MO | NAPOLITANO, JANET | S1-DHS Secretary | 9.8 |
| TOTAL HOURS | | | | 9.8 | |

FY 2013 3rd QTR SATCOM

| Tail Num | AESID | Terminal | Service Name | Call Type | Call Date | Call Time | Direction | Called Number | Data Bytes | Duration (Min) | Charge | LESO |
|----------|----------|----------|------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|--------|-------|
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 04/04/2013 | 10:58:01 | Air-Ground | 001202257891 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 04/04/2013 | 11:03:45 | Ground-Air | Non-Satcom | 0 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 04/04/2013 | 11:05:12 | Ground-Air | Non-Satcom | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 04/05/2013 | 12:55:17 | Air-Ground | 001202480411 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 24 |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 04/05/2013 | 14:03:07 | Air-Ground | 001202282971 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 48 |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 04/08/2013 | 16:09:31 | Air-Ground | 001916835091 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 12 |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 04/08/2013 | 17:53:32 | Air-Ground | 12022828493 | 0 | 1.5 | 9 | 15 |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 04/08/2013 | 17:55:32 | Air-Ground | 12022828493 | 0 | 2.5 | 15 | 15 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 04/04/2013 | 10:35:57 | Air-Ground | | 96.3 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 04/04/2013 | 10:35:57 | Air-Ground | | 199.5 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 04/05/2013 | 11:14:10 | Air-Ground | | 48.2 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 04/05/2013 | 14:44:24 | Air-Ground | | 41.3 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 04/05/2013 | 16:14:02 | Air-Ground | | 1.3 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 04/05/2013 | 16:39:12 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 04/05/2013 | 16:53:47 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 04/05/2013 | 16:57:07 | Air-Ground | | 3.5 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 04/05/2013 | 17:10:53 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 04/05/2013 | 17:16:34 | Air-Ground | | 1.3 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 04/05/2013 | 17:37:47 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 04/05/2013 | 17:41:52 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 04/05/2013 | 17:54:04 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 04/05/2013 | 17:57:57 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 04/05/2013 | 18:03:37 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 04/05/2013 | 18:21:56 | Air-Ground | | 1.3 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 04/05/2013 | 18:46:31 | Air-Ground | | 0.6 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 04/05/2013 | 19:22:06 | Air-Ground | | 94.3 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 04/08/2013 | 15:47:58 | Air-Ground | | 137 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 04/08/2013 | 21:11:37 | Air-Ground | | 27.2 MByte | | | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 04/04/2013 | 10:36:04 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 04/04/2013 | 10:38:24 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 04/04/2013 | 10:41:32 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | 6 | 51 | 51 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 04/04/2013 | 10:49:30 | Air-Ground | 12027829354 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 04/04/2013 | 10:51:18 | Air-Ground | 12027828886 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 04/04/2013 | 12:55:54 | Air-Ground | 12022829300 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 04/04/2013 | 12:56:43 | Air-Ground | 12022828110 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 04/04/2013 | 12:57:37 | Air-Ground | 12022829300 | 0 | 6 | 51 | 51 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 04/04/2013 | 13:03:54 | Air-Ground | 12022829300 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 04/04/2013 | 13:05:42 | Air-Ground | 12022828110 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 04/04/2013 | 13:06:30 | Air-Ground | 12022829300 | 0 | 19 | 161.5 | 161.5 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 04/04/2013 | 13:30:57 | Air-Ground | 12022829300 | 0 | 4 | 34 | 34 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 04/04/2013 | 18:06:29 | Air-Ground | 12022829198 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | 8.5 |

FY 2013 3rd QTR SATCOM

| Tail Num | AE5ID | Terminal | Service Name | Call Type | Call Date | Call Time | Direction | Called Num | Data Bytes | Data Bytes | Units | Duration | Min/Charge | LE50 |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|--|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------|----------|-------------|------|
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 04/05/2013 | 13:01:04 | | Air-Ground | 12022828260 | 0 | | 0 | 2 | 17 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 04/05/2013 | 13:03:13 | | Air-Ground | 12022828260 | 0 | | 0 | 15 | 127.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 04/08/2013 | 15:56:52 | | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | | 0 | 6 | 51 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 04/08/2013 | 16:04:00 | | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | | 0 | 2 | 17 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 04/08/2013 | 16:05:58 | | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG-101 | N/A | DATA | Monthly data plan per new CG Contract - DHS fair share | | | | | | | | | | \$ 5,943.66 | |
| DHS MONTHLY BILL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| \$ 6,664.66 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Tail Num | AE5ID | Terminal | Service Name | Call Type | Call Date | Call Time | Direction | Called Num | Data Bytes | Data Bytes | Units | Duration | Min/Charge | LE50 |
|----------|----------|----------|------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|-------|----------|------------|------|
| CG02 | 53447007 | AE5ID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 05/17/2013 | 15:52:23 | Air-Ground | 001202641775 | 0 | | 0 | 3.5 | 21 | |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AE5ID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 05/17/2013 | 16:42:46 | Air-Ground | 00141527385 | 0 | | 0 | 1 | \$6.00 | |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AE5ID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 05/17/2013 | 16:45:49 | Air-Ground | 00141526438K | 0 | | 0 | 1 | \$6.00 | |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AE5ID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 05/17/2013 | 16:48:24 | Air-Ground | 00141526438K | 0 | | 0 | 3 | \$18.00 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | 05/17/2013 | 10:30:09 | | Air-Ground | 00121366380K | 0 | | 0 | 3 | \$18.00 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | 05/17/2013 | 10:45:40 | | Air-Ground | | 0.5 MByte | | 0 | | \$0.00 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | 05/17/2013 | 11:06:18 | | Air-Ground | | 0.2 MByte | | 0 | | \$0.00 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 05/17/2013 | 10:44:58 | | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | | 0 | 1 | \$8.50 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 05/17/2013 | 10:47:46 | | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | | 0 | 4 | \$34.00 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 05/17/2013 | 10:52:07 | | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 0 | 8 | \$68.00 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 05/17/2013 | 11:01:26 | | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | | 0 | 2 | \$17.00 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 05/17/2013 | 11:07:50 | | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | | 0 | 2 | \$17.00 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 05/17/2013 | 11:10:14 | | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | | 0 | 1 | \$8.50 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 05/17/2013 | 14:47:38 | | Air-Ground | 12022829300 | 0 | | 0 | 1 | \$8.50 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 05/17/2013 | 14:48:39 | | Air-Ground | 12022829300 | 0 | | 0 | 2 | \$17.00 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 05/17/2013 | 14:51:42 | | Air-Ground | 12022829300 | 0 | | 0 | 3 | \$25.50 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 05/17/2013 | 14:54:40 | | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 0 | 14 | \$119.00 | |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AE5ID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 05/18/2013 | 19:16:22 | Ground-Air | Non-Satcom | 0 | | 0 | 1 | \$6.04 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | 05/18/2013 | 18:28:59 | | Air-Ground | | 0.2 MByte | | 0 | | \$0.00 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | 05/18/2013 | 18:30:36 | | Air-Ground | | 87.8 MByte | | 0 | | \$0.8 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 05/18/2013 | 19:07:02 | | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 0 | 3 | \$25.50 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 05/18/2013 | 19:10:38 | | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 0 | 3 | \$25.50 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 05/18/2013 | 19:15:42 | | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 0 | 6 | \$51.00 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 05/18/2013 | 19:22:32 | | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | | 0 | 2 | \$17.00 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 05/18/2013 | 19:25:02 | | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | | 0 | 1 | \$8.50 | |
| CG-101 | 80389002 | DDI | AeroH | Voice | 05/24/2013 | 12:23:51 | Ground-Air | 6517965161 | 0 | | 0 | 1 | \$6.16 | |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AE5ID | AeroH | Voice | 05/24/2013 | 13:14:06 | Air-Ground | 16179802923 | 0 | | 0 | 2 | \$11.34 | |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | 05/24/2013 | 11:16:50 | | Air-Ground | | 0.2 MByte | | 0 | | \$0.00 | |

FY 2013 3rd QTR SATCOM

| Trail Nur/AESID | Terminal | Service Name | Call Type | Call Date | Call Time | Direction | Called Number | Data Bytes | Data Bytes Units | Duration (Min) | Charge | LESO |
|-------------------------|----------|--|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|---------------|------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|------|
| CG-101 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 05/24/2013 | 11:19:30 | Air-Ground | | 41.8 MByte | | | \$0.00 | |
| CG-101 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 05/24/2013 | 11:35:55 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | | 1 | \$8.50 | |
| CG-101 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 05/24/2013 | 11:37:40 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | | 2 | \$17.00 | |
| CG-101 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 05/24/2013 | 11:39:22 | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | | 2 | \$17.00 | |
| CG-101 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 05/24/2013 | 11:41:44 | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | | 1 | \$8.50 | |
| CG-101 53410301 | AESID | AeroH Voice | | 05/26/2013 | 23:37:10 | Air-Ground | 12023405432 | 0 | | 1 | \$5.67 | |
| CG-101 80389034 | DDI | AeroH Voice | | 05/26/2013 | 23:43:54 | Ground-Air | 6517965161 | 0 | | 1 | \$6.16 | |
| CG-101 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 05/26/2013 | 23:08:53 | Air-Ground | | 41.7 MByte | | | \$0.00 | |
| CG-101 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 05/26/2013 | 23:54:10 | Air-Ground | | 95.4 MByte | | | \$0.00 | |
| CG-101 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 05/26/2013 | 23:45:20 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | | 3 | \$25.50 | |
| CG-101 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 05/26/2013 | 23:48:47 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 2 | \$17.00 | |
| CG-101 N/A | DATA | Monthly data plan per new CG Contract - DHS fair share | | | | | | | | | \$5,943.66 | |
| DHS MONTHLY BILL | | | | | | | | | | | \$6,592.03 | |

Jun-13

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------|--|
| CG-101 N/A | DATA | Monthly data plan per new CG Contract - DHS fair share | | | | | | | | | \$5,943.66 | |
| DHS MONTHLY BILL | | | | | | | | | | | \$5,943.66 | |

FY 2013 4th QTR Manifest

| Aircraft | Date | Destinations | Traveler | Agency | Hours |
|--------------------|-----------------|---|---------------------|-------------|-------|
| CG-01 | 12-15 July 2013 | Albuquerque, NM | AHLSTRAND, E | USCG | 7.0 |
| | | | COFIELD, J | Federal | |
| | | | J. NAPOLITANO | Federal | |
| | | | LUTZ, A | Other | |
| | | | MATNEY, T | Federal | |
| | | | MEREDITH, M | Federal | |
| | | | PADILLA, R | Federal | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, K | Federal | |
| TOWNSEND, M | Federal | | | | |
| CG-01 | 18-24 July 2013 | San Jose, CA; Mexico City | AHLSTRAND, ED | USCG | 13.7 |
| | | | BERSIN, ALAN | Federal | |
| | | | CHANDLER, MATT | Federal | |
| | | | HOWERTER, STEPHEN | Federal | |
| | | | JOHNS, MICHAEL | Federal | |
| | | | MULLHOLLAND, MARTIN | Federal | |
| | | | NAPOLITANO, JANET | Federal | |
| | | | RICHARDSON, MARCUS | Federal | |
| | | | SANDWEG, JOHN | Federal | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | Federal | |
| | | | STEVENS, CLARK | Federal | |
| | | | WINKOWSKI, THOMAS | Federal | |
| CG-02 | 30 July 2013 | Reno, NV <i>Return leg will be on August's statement</i> | BROWN, R | Federal | 5.1 |
| | | | BRUCE, K | Federal | |
| | | | COFIELD, J | Federal | |
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, J | USCG | |
| | | | JOHNS, M | Federal | |
| | | | NAPOLITANO, J | Federal | |
| | | | OGDEN, D | Federal | |
| TOTAL HOURS | | | | 25.8 | |

| Aircraft | Date | Destinations | Traveler | Agency | Hours |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------|-------|
| CG-02 | 30 Jul - 06 Aug 2013 | Reno, NV | BROWN, R | Federal | 4.4 |
| | | | BRUCE, K | Federal | |
| | | | COFIELD, J | Federal | |
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, J | USCG | |
| | | | JOHNS, M | Federal | |
| | | | LARK, CALVIN | Federal | |
| | | | NAPOLITANO, J | Federal | |
| | | | OGDEN, D | Federal | |
| | | | WILLIAMS, B | Federal | |
| CG-02 | 12-Aug-13 | Cincinnati, OH | CHANDLER, MATT | Federal | 2.3 |
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, JIM | USCG | |
| | | | GARRISON, SHAWNA | Federal | |
| | | | GOGGIN, KYLE | Federal | |
| | | | MARKS, STEVE | Federal | |
| | | | MCCARTHY, SEAN | Federal | |
| | | | MILLER, MICHAEL | Federal | |
| | | | NAPOLITANO, JANET | Federal | |
| | | | PANKENIER, CHARLES | Federal | |
| | | | RICHARDSON, MARCUS | Federal | |
| SANDWEG, JOHN | Federal | | | | |
| STEVENS, CLARK | Federal | | | | |
| CG-02 | 29 August 2013 | Reno, NV | AHLSTRAND, ED | USCG | 4.9 |
| | | | BRADLEY, SCOTT | Federal | |

FY 2013 4th QTR Manifest

Return leg will be on September's statement (02 Sep 4.5 hrs)

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| MOON, DUSTIN | Federal |
| NAPOLITANO, J | Federal |
| RICHARDSON, MARCUS | Federal |
| SHEEHAN, KERRY | Federal |
| THOMAS, MICHAEL | Federal |
| TOTAL HOURS | 11.6 |

| Aircraft | Date | Destinations | Traveler | Agency | Hours |
|----------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------|
| CG-02 | 02-Sep-13 | Reno, NV | AHLSTRAND, ED | USCG | 4.5 |
| | | | BRADLEY, SCOTT | Federal | |
| | | | CHILDRESS, KENNETH | Federal | |
| | | | MOON, DUSTIN | Federal | |
| | | | NAPOLITANO, JANET | Federal | |
| | | | RICHARDSON, MARCUS | Federal | |
| | | | SEXTON, TONY | Federal | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | Federal | |
| | | | THOMAS, MICHAEL | Federal | |
| CG-02 | 11-13 Sep-13 | New York, NY / Italy | BEERS, RAND | Federal | 18.6 |
| | | | CHANDLER, MATT | Federal | |
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, JIM | USCG | |
| | | | FOREBACK, STEPHEN | Federal | |
| | | | HADZISELIMOVIC | Federal | |
| | | | KOUMANS, MARK | Federal | |
| | | | PAYNE, RUBEN | Federal | |
| | | | PORINSKY, TODD | Federal | |
| | | | RICHARDSON, MARCUS | Federal | |
| | | | STEVENS, CLARK | Federal | |
| | | | TOWNSEND, MICHAEL | Federal | |
| CG-02 | 18-20 Sep-13 | Texas / Mexico | AHLSTRAND, ED | USCG | 8.7 |
| | | | BEERS, RAND | Federal | |
| | | | BROWN, ROSE | Federal | |
| | | | CHANDLER, MATT | Federal | |
| | | | GARRISON, SHAYNA | Federal | |
| | | | NASSOY, TODD | Federal | |
| | | | PORINSKY, TODD | Federal | |
| | | | SEXTON, ANTHONY | Federal | |
| | | | TOWNSEND, MICHAEL | Federal | |
| | | | WONG, HEATHER | Federal | |
| CG-01 | 26-27 Sep-13 | Buffalo, NY / Montreal Canada | BEERS, RAND | Federal | 3.8 |
| | | | CREHAN, DANIEL | Federal | |
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, JIM | USCG | |
| | | | GILLESPIE, MARK | Federal | |
| | | | GROSSMAN, SETH | Federal | |
| | | | KOUMANS, MARK | Federal | |
| | | | LUTZ, ART | Federal | |
| | | | MORLEY, JIM | Federal | |
| | | | STEVENS, CLARK | Federal | |
| | | | WHITLEY, ROY | Federal | |
| | | | WYNN, JONATHAN | Federal | |
| | | | TOTAL HOURS | 35.6 | |

FY2013 4th QTR SATCOM

| Trail Number | AESID | Terminal | Service Name | Call Type | Call Date | Call Time | Direction | Called Number | Data Bytes | Data Bytes Units | Duration (Mn) | Charge |
|--------------|----------|----------|------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|--------|
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 07/12/2013 | 16:54:10 | Ground-Air | Non-Satcom | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6.16 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 07/12/2013 | 16:57:50 | Air-Ground | 0012023405432 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5.67 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 07/12/2013 | 20:01:34 | Air-Ground | 0017036977154 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 28.35 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 07/12/2013 | 20:06:42 | Air-Ground | 00120245661191 | 0 | 0 | 9.5 | 53.87 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 07/12/2013 | 20:24:14 | Air-Ground | 0032152474017 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5.67 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 07/12/2013 | 20:25:11 | Air-Ground | 0012152648551 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5.67 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 07/12/2013 | 20:33:53 | Air-Ground | 0013109749310 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 45.36 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 07/12/2013 | 20:51:53 | Air-Ground | 0015058424990 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5.67 |
| CG-101 | 74980649 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 07/12/2013 | 04:00:57 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 MByte | | | |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 07/12/2013 | 17:05:14 | Air-Ground | | 188.4 MByte | | | |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/12/2013 | 17:08:14 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 17 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/12/2013 | 17:09:44 | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 17 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/12/2013 | 17:11:08 | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/12/2013 | 17:13:05 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 34 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/12/2013 | 17:16:57 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 99.5 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 07/15/2013 | 18:47:11 | Air-Ground | 0017036037050 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5.67 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 07/15/2013 | 18:49:53 | Air-Ground | 0013057310186 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5.67 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 07/15/2013 | 14:41:20 | Air-Ground | | 251.9 MByte | | | |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/15/2013 | 15:01:08 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 17 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/15/2013 | 15:04:43 | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/15/2013 | 15:08:02 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 59.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/15/2013 | 16:15:54 | Air-Ground | 12022829258 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 68 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 07/18/2013 | 13:39:03 | Air-Ground | 0012022241835 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5.67 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 07/18/2013 | 13:43:11 | Air-Ground | 0012027493553 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 28.35 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 07/18/2013 | 13:49:29 | Air-Ground | 0012022243553 | 0 | 0 | 4.5 | 25.52 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 07/18/2013 | 15:55:47 | Air-Ground | 0014152658693 | 0 | 0 | 4.5 | 25.52 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 07/18/2013 | 16:18:40 | Ground-Air | Non-Satcom | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6.16 |
| CG-101 | 74980649 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 07/18/2013 | 10:16:10 | Air-Ground | | 184.9 MByte | | | |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/18/2013 | 10:17:29 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 17 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/18/2013 | 10:19:25 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980649 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/18/2013 | 10:20:36 | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/18/2013 | 10:25:17 | Air-Ground | 12022829379 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/18/2013 | 10:30:16 | Air-Ground | 12022829258 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 51 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/18/2013 | 12:27:31 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 119 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/18/2013 | 12:44:22 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 59.5 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 07/23/2013 | 13:20:41 | Air-Ground | 0012538617000 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5.67 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 07/23/2013 | 15:04:38 | Air-Ground | 0012024473587 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5.67 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 07/23/2013 | 15:22:45 | Air-Ground | 0012022829882 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 73.71 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 07/23/2013 | 17:28:03 | Air-Ground | 0012028092630 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 45.36 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 07/23/2013 | 18:00:37 | Air-Ground | 0012028092630 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 62.37 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 07/23/2013 | 20:11:45 | Ground-Air | Non-Satcom | 0 | 0 | 3 | 18.48 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 07/23/2013 | 21:23:55 | Air-Ground | 0012022828101 | 0 | 0 | 1.5 | 8.51 |

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| Tail Number | AESID | Terminal | Service Name | Call Type | Call Date | Call Time | Direction | Called Number | Data Bytes | Data Bytes Units | Duration (M) | Charge |
|-------------|----------|----------|------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|----------------|------------|------------------|--------------|--------|
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 07/23/2013 | 21:53:01 | Air-Ground | 00112028098563 | 0 | | 3.5 | 19.85 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 07/23/2013 | 13:54:15 | Air-Ground | | 453.4 | MByte | | 0 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/23/2013 | 13:28:08 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 7 | 59.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/23/2013 | 15:44:19 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 11 | 93.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/23/2013 | 20:48:47 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/23/2013 | 20:55:57 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 11 | 93.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/23/2013 | 21:10:21 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/23/2013 | 21:11:11 | Air-Ground | 12022828101 | 0 | | 2 | 17 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 07/24/2013 | 17:05:37 | Ground-Air | Non-Satcom | 0 | | 1 | 61.6 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 07/24/2013 | 19:17:50 | Air-Ground | 0012022828140 | 0 | | 1 | 5.67 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 07/24/2013 | 20:44:50 | Air-Ground | 0012022533374 | 0 | | 7 | 39.69 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 07/24/2013 | 21:33:09 | Air-Ground | 0012024561768 | 0 | | 1 | 5.67 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 07/24/2013 | 21:33:34 | Air-Ground | 0012024561768 | 0 | | 7 | 39.69 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 07/24/2013 | 17:02:12 | Air-Ground | | 362.2 | MByte | | 0 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/24/2013 | 17:10:47 | Air-Ground | 120228289653 | 0 | | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/24/2013 | 17:13:28 | Air-Ground | 120218289866 | 0 | | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/24/2013 | 17:13:20 | Air-Ground | 120228289554 | 0 | | 2 | 17 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/24/2013 | 17:15:13 | Air-Ground | 120228289866 | 0 | | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/24/2013 | 17:19:02 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 7 | 59.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/24/2013 | 19:26:00 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 7 | 59.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/24/2013 | 19:33:21 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 2 | 17 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/24/2013 | 19:35:16 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 2 | 17 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/24/2013 | 19:38:02 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/24/2013 | 19:38:39 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | | 5 | 42.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/24/2013 | 19:46:42 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | | 21 | 178.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/24/2013 | 20:07:44 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 2 | 17 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/24/2013 | 20:10:56 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 4 | 34 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/24/2013 | 20:15:41 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | | 5 | 42.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/24/2013 | 20:21:42 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 2 | 17 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/24/2013 | 20:27:05 | Air-Ground | 120228289558 | 0 | | 5 | 42.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/24/2013 | 20:32:02 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/24/2013 | 20:34:14 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | | 24 | 204 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/24/2013 | 20:57:44 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | | 3 | 25.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980649 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/24/2013 | 21:00:29 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 4 | 34 |
| CG-101 | 74980649 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/24/2013 | 21:06:28 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/24/2013 | 21:07:21 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | | 3 | 25.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/24/2013 | 21:11:59 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | | 10 | 85 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/24/2013 | 21:21:42 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | | 3 | 25.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/24/2013 | 21:25:44 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | | 5 | 42.5 |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 07/30/2013 | 15:47:34 | Ground-Air | Non-Satcom | 0 | | 1 | 6.04 |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 | Voice | 07/30/2013 | 15:57:16 | Air-Ground | 0012539617000 | 0 | | 1 | 6 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 07/30/2013 | 14:34:48 | Air-Ground | | 33.8 | MByte | | 302.59 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 07/30/2013 | 15:27:34 | Air-Ground | 120228289554 | 0 | | 2 | 17 |

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| Tail Number | AESID | Terminal | Service Name | Call Type | Call Date | Call Time | Direction | Called Number | Data Bytes | Data Bytes Units | Duration (Min) | Charge |
|-------------|----------|----------|--|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|---------------|------------|------------------|----------------|----------|
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Faw/SDN | 07/30/2013 | 15:29:28 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Faw/SDN | 07/30/2013 | 15:31:29 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 4 | 34 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Faw/SDN | 07/30/2013 | 15:35:23 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | | 2 | 17 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Faw/SDN | 07/30/2013 | 15:42:51 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | | 2 | 17 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Faw/SDN | 07/30/2013 | 21:58:35 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 2 | 17 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Faw/SDN | 07/30/2013 | 22:01:04 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 13 | 110.5 | |
| CG-101 | N/A | DATA | Monthly data plan per new CG Contract - DHS fair share | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | \$ | 5,943.66 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | \$ | 8,987.27 |

| Tail Number | AESID | Terminal | Service Name | Call Type | Call Date | Call Time | Direction | Called Number | Data Bytes | Data Bytes Units | Duration (Min) | Charge |
|-------------|----------|----------|--|------------|------------|------------|-------------|---------------|------------|------------------|----------------|----------|
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeronH+4 | Voice | 08/06/2013 | 15:25:20 | Ground-Air | Non-Satcom | 0 | | 1 | 6.04 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | 08/06/2013 | 15:20:44 | Air-Ground | | 39.3 MByte | | 0 | 0 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | 08/06/2013 | 20:21:22 | Air-Ground | | 26.8 MByte | | 0 | 0 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Faw/SDN | 08/06/2013 | 15:20:53 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | | 2 | 17 | |
| CG02 | 84040804 | Fax | SwiftBroadband Faw/SDN | 08/06/2013 | 15:25:39 | Ground-Air | 3216102318 | 0 | | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Faw/SDN | 08/06/2013 | 15:26:51 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | | 2 | 17 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Faw/SDN | 08/06/2013 | 15:29:37 | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Faw/SDN | 08/06/2013 | 15:32:42 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | | 7 | 59.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Faw/SDN | 08/06/2013 | 16:25:26 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 8 | 68 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Faw/SDN | 08/06/2013 | 16:35:31 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | 08/12/2013 | 09:25:39 | Air-Ground | | 48.1 MByte | | 0 | 0 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | 08/12/2013 | 16:52:36 | Air-Ground | | 46.5 MByte | | 0 | 0 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Faw/SDN | 08/12/2013 | 10:15:33 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | | 2 | 17 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Faw/SDN | 08/12/2013 | 10:17:31 | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Faw/SDN | 08/12/2013 | 10:19:58 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Faw/SDN | 08/12/2013 | 10:20:25 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 9 | 76.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Faw/SDN | 08/12/2013 | 11:18:23 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 7 | 59.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | 08/29/2013 | 16:20:37 | Air-Ground | | 85.2 MByte | | 0 | 762.74 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Faw/SDN | 08/29/2013 | 16:41:12 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | | 2 | 17 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Faw/SDN | 08/29/2013 | 16:42:58 | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Faw/SDN | 08/29/2013 | 16:45:26 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 3 | 25.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Faw/SDN | 08/29/2013 | 16:48:32 | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Faw/SDN | 08/29/2013 | 16:49:37 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 3 | 25.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Faw/SDN | 08/29/2013 | 16:53:03 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 2 | 17 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Faw/SDN | 08/29/2013 | 16:55:09 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Faw/SDN | 08/29/2013 | 16:55:45 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | | 6 | 51 | |
| CG-101 | N/A | DATA | Monthly data plan per new CG Contract - DHS fair share | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | \$ | 5,943.66 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | \$ | 7,230.94 |

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| Tail Number | AESID | Terminal | Service Name | Call Type | Call Date | Call Time | Direction | Called Number | Data Bytes | Data Bytes Units | Duration (M) | Charge |
|-------------|----------|----------|------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|---------------|------------|------------------|--------------|---------|
| Tail Number | AESID | Terminal | Service Name | Call Type | Call Date | Call Time | Direction | Called Number | Data Bytes | Data Bytes Units | Duration (M) | Charge |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 09/02/2013 | 16:13:18 | Air-Ground | | 44 | MByte | | 393.9 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 09/02/2013 | 16:32:17 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 8 | 68 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 09/02/2013 | 16:59:20 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 7 | 68 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 09/02/2013 | 18:36:05 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 7 | 59.5 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 09/02/2013 | 18:42:54 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 7 | 59.5 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 09/11/2013 | 08:32:28 | Air-Ground | | 0.3 | MByte | | 2.69 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 09/11/2013 | 09:50:55 | Air-Ground | | 26.1 | MByte | | 233.66 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 09/11/2013 | 11:36:11 | Air-Ground | | 3.7 | MByte | | 33.12 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 09/11/2013 | 21:02:38 | Air-Ground | | 136.2 | MByte | | 1219.31 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 09/11/2013 | 10:01:35 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | | 2 | 17 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 09/11/2013 | 10:03:21 | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | | 2 | 17 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 09/11/2013 | 10:05:41 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 6 | 51 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 09/11/2013 | 21:45:45 | Air-Ground | 12022828966 | 0 | | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 09/11/2013 | 21:47:02 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | | 2 | 17 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 09/11/2013 | 23:13:21 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 5 | 42.5 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 09/11/2013 | 23:19:05 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 8 | 68 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 09/11/2013 | 23:27:16 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | | 3 | 25.5 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 09/11/2013 | 23:31:03 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | | 4 | 34 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 09/11/2013 | 23:36:58 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | | 11 | 93.5 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 09/11/2013 | 23:48:14 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 7 | 59.5 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 09/11/2013 | 23:55:21 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 09/11/2013 | 23:55:49 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | | 2 | 17 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 09/11/2013 | 23:57:48 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | | 5 | 42.5 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 09/12/2013 | 01:28:28 | Air-Ground | | 12.5 | MByte | | 111.9 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 09/12/2013 | 01:54:39 | Air-Ground | | 3 | MByte | | 26.86 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 09/12/2013 | 02:10:33 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 | MByte | | 1.79 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 09/12/2013 | 03:18:30 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 | MByte | | 1.79 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 09/12/2013 | 03:19:12 | Air-Ground | | 0.7 | MByte | | 6.27 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 09/12/2013 | 03:25:48 | Air-Ground | | 8.6 | MByte | | 76.99 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 09/12/2013 | 03:47:22 | Air-Ground | | 0.4 | MByte | | 3.58 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 09/12/2013 | 03:58:53 | Air-Ground | | 0.2 | MByte | | 1.79 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 09/12/2013 | 04:43:05 | Air-Ground | | 0.8 | MByte | | 7.16 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 09/12/2013 | 04:43:23 | Air-Ground | | 0.3 | MByte | | 2.69 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 09/12/2013 | 04:53:13 | Air-Ground | | 0.3 | MByte | | 2.69 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 09/12/2013 | 05:26:55 | Air-Ground | | 63.5 | MByte | | 568.48 |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 Voice | | 09/13/2013 | 00:02:43 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 Voice | | 09/13/2013 | 14:56:38 | Air-Ground | Non-Satcom | 0 | | 2 | 12.08 |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AeroH+4 Voice | | 09/13/2013 | 15:48:09 | Air-Ground | 0012022829179 | 0 | | 1 | 6 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 09/13/2013 | 17:24:42 | Air-Ground | | 417 | MByte | | 3733.14 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 09/13/2013 | 19:28:35 | Air-Ground | | 196.6 | MByte | | 1760.04 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | | 09/13/2013 | 13:05:56 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | | 2 | 17 |

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| Tail Number | AESID | Terminal | Service Name | Call Type | Call Date | Call Time | Direction | Call Number | Data Bytes | Data Bytes Units | Duration (Mn) | Charge |
|-------------|----------|----------|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|---------------|------------|------------------|---------------|--------|
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 13:07:59 | Air-Ground | 12022828956 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 13:10:12 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 34 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 13:13:34 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 25.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 13:16:58 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 59.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 14:33:32 | Air-Ground | 12022829748 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 25.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 14:36:37 | Air-Ground | 12022829748 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 51 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 16:32:23 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 85 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 16:42:27 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 16:43:08 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 25.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 16:48:45 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 68 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 17:18:13 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 34 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 17:22:15 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 17 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 17:23:57 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 25.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 17:40:22 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 68 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 17:48:22 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 34 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 17:52:00 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 17:52:55 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 17:53:34 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 18:01:50 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 68 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 18:10:08 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 59.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 18:24:19 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 18:25:15 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 25.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 19:02:08 | Air-Ground | 12022829258 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 19:02:38 | Air-Ground | 12022829179 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 19:03:12 | Air-Ground | 12022829258 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 19:24:43 | Air-Ground | 12022829179 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 19:25:38 | Air-Ground | 12022829258 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 17 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 19:28:17 | Air-Ground | 12022829258 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 178.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 19:49:35 | Air-Ground | 12022829258 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 93.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 20:01:42 | Air-Ground | 12022829258 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 25.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 20:05:59 | Air-Ground | 12022829258 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 51 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 20:12:06 | Air-Ground | 12022829258 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 42.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 20:19:34 | Air-Ground | 12022829258 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 136 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 20:35:54 | Air-Ground | 12022829258 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 102 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 20:48:04 | Air-Ground | 12022829258 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 25.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 20:51:04 | Air-Ground | 12022829258 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 331.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 21:29:52 | Air-Ground | 12022829258 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 136 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 21:46:33 | Air-Ground | 12022829258 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 144.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | 09/13/2013 | 22:06:17 | Air-Ground | 12022829258 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 238 | |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AerofH+4 | Voice | 09/18/2013 | 22:02:53 | Air-Ground | 0019563379482 | 0 | 0 | 7.5 | 45 |
| CG02 | 53447007 | AESID | AerofH+4 | Voice | 09/18/2013 | 22:43:08 | Air-Ground | 0019563379482 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 18 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | 09/18/2013 | 18:51:24 | Air-Ground | | 60.5 | Mbyte | | 541.62 | |

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| Tail Number | AESID | Terminal | Service Name | Call Type | Call Date | Call Time | Direction | Called Number | Data Bytes | Data Bytes Units | Duration (Min) | Charge |
|-------------|----------|----------|--|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|-----------|
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 09/18/2013 | 19:13:35 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 2 | 17 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 09/18/2013 | 19:15:48 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 09/18/2013 | 19:19:59 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 2 | 17 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 09/18/2013 | 19:23:04 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | | 2 | 17 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 09/18/2013 | 19:25:30 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 4 | 34 |
| CG02 | 84040804 | Fax | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 09/18/2013 | 20:13:25 | Ground-Air | 3216102318 | 0 | | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 09/19/2013 | 13:39:04 | Air-Ground | | 246 MByte | | | 2202.29 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 09/19/2013 | 16:55:28 | Air-Ground | | 144.1 MByte | | | 1290.04 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 09/19/2013 | 14:19:37 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 6 | 51 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 09/20/2013 | 16:13:55 | Air-Ground | | 288.6 MByte | | | 2583.66 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 09/26/2013 | 14:34:45 | Ground-Air | Non-Satcom | 0 | | 1 | 6.16 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 09/26/2013 | 14:35:58 | Ground-Air | Non-Satcom | 0 | | 1 | 6.16 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 09/26/2013 | 13:53:55 | Air-Ground | | 95.4 MByte | | | 854.06 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 09/26/2013 | 18:43:27 | Air-Ground | | 54.8 MByte | | | 490.59 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 09/26/2013 | 14:09:40 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 2 | 17 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 09/26/2013 | 14:11:29 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | | 12 | 102 |
| CG-101 | 74980649 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 09/26/2013 | 14:15:16 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | | 2 | 17 |
| CG-101 | 74980549 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 09/26/2013 | 14:17:39 | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AESID | AeroH | Voice | 09/27/2013 | 20:23:25 | Ground-Air | Non-Satcom | 0 | | 2 | 12.32 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 09/27/2013 | 15:50:44 | Air-Ground | | 14.6 MByte | | | 130.7 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 09/27/2013 | 16:15:35 | Air-Ground | | 52.5 MByte | | | 470 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | | 09/27/2013 | 19:36:44 | Air-Ground | | 304.8 MByte | | | 2728.69 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | | 09/27/2013 | 16:34:48 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | | 7 | 59.5 |
| CG-101 | N/A | DATA | Monthly data plan per new CG Contract - DHS fair share | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | \$ | 5,943.66 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | \$ | 28,979.88 |

2014 Flight Hour Costs

Air Station Washington Flight Hour Data in support of DHS

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|
| Rate Effective 01 JAN 2014 | CG01 | CG02 |
| | \$ 5,988 | \$ 5,988 |

4/1/4/2015

*New Applied Rate per the terms of the signed MOA dtd 16MAY

| DHS Resource Hours | Oct-13 | Nov-13 | Dec-13 | Jan-14 | Feb-14 | Mar-14 | Apr-14 | May-14 | Jun-14 | Jul-14 | Aug-14 | Sep-14 |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Applicable instruction | rate | rate | rate | rate | rate | rate | rate | rate | rate | rate | rate | rate |
| Applicable CG01 Rate | \$ 4,836 | \$ 4,836 | \$ 4,836 | \$ 4,836 | \$ 4,836 | \$ 4,836 | \$ 4,836 | \$ 5,988 | \$ 5,988 | \$ 5,988 | \$ 5,988 | \$ 5,988 |
| CG01 Hrs | 0 | 118 | 0 | 203 | 152 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 164 | 87 | 24 | 0 |
| CG01 Amount | \$ - | \$ 54,705 | \$ - | \$ 86,429 | \$ 84,375 | \$ - | \$ 23,180 | \$ - | \$ 91,753 | \$ 51,635 | \$ 14,299 | \$ - |
| Applicable CG02 Rate | \$ 4,836 | \$ 4,836 | \$ 4,836 | \$ 4,836 | \$ 4,836 | \$ 4,836 | \$ 4,836 | \$ 5,988 | \$ 5,988 | \$ 5,988 | \$ 5,988 | \$ 5,988 |
| CG02 Hrs | 0 | 118 | 0 | 203 | 152 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 164 | 87 | 24 | 0 |
| CG02 Amount | \$ - | \$ 7,881 | \$ 10,873 | \$ 12,717 | \$ 12,717 | \$ - | \$ 16,131 | \$ 423 | \$ 358 | \$ 333 | \$ 111 | \$ - |
| DHS SATCOM Usage | \$ 5,944 | \$ 16,626 | \$ 21,120 | \$ 19,850 | \$ 10,891 | \$ 3,774 | \$ 7,627 | \$ 9,426 | \$ 63,367 | \$ 8,396 | \$ 3,229 | \$ 2,488 |
| Additional Travel | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Sub-total Amount for month | \$ 5,944 | \$ 78,214 | \$ 130,993 | \$ 116,279 | \$ 154,143 | \$ 42,253 | \$ 105,447 | \$ 267,408 | \$ 535,965 | \$ 115,640 | \$ 83,662 | \$ 93,646 |
| Cumulative Totals | \$ 5,944 | \$ 85,157 | \$ 216,150 | \$ 332,429 | \$ 486,573 | \$ 628,825 | \$ 634,272 | \$ 901,680 | \$ 1,437,645 | \$ 1,553,285 | \$ 1,636,947 | \$ 1,730,593 |
| Amount Collected | \$ 1,730,593 | \$ 1,730,593 | \$ 1,730,593 | \$ 1,730,593 | \$ 1,730,593 | \$ 1,730,593 | \$ 1,730,593 | \$ 1,730,593 | \$ 1,730,593 | \$ 1,730,593 | \$ 1,730,593 | \$ 1,730,593 |
| Balance | \$ 1,724,648 | \$ 1,645,436 | \$ 1,514,443 | \$ 1,386,164 | \$ 1,244,020 | \$ 1,201,766 | \$ 1,096,321 | \$ 826,913 | \$ 292,948 | \$ 177,308 | \$ 93,646 | \$ 0 |

LRCCA** (CG01 & CG02) = Gulfstream V

** Long Range Command & Control Aircraft

| Agreement # | Type | Date | Obligation |
|---------------|--------|----------|------------|
| NOOS-14-USCG1 | Basic | 11/20/13 | \$ 5,944 |
| NOOS-14-USCG1 | P0001 | 12/23/13 | \$ 75,213 |
| NOOS-14-USCG1 | P0002 | 2/11/14 | \$ 130,993 |
| NOOS-14-USCG1 | P0003 | 3/6/14 | \$ 116,279 |
| NOOS-14-USCG1 | P0004 | 3/18/14 | \$ 154,144 |
| NOOS-14-USCG1 | P0005 | 4/14/14 | \$ 42,252 |
| NOOS-14-USCG1 | P0006 | 5/16/14 | \$ 93,732 |
| NOOS-14-USCG1 | Basic | 5/16/14 | \$ 11,655 |
| NOOS-14-USCG1 | P0007 | 6/19/14 | \$ 267,408 |
| NOOS-14-USCG1 | P0008 | 7/25/14 | \$ 399,578 |
| NOOS-14-USCG1 | P0009 | 7/25/14 | \$ 136,387 |
| NOOS-14-USCG1 | P0009 | 9/2/14 | \$ 115,640 |
| NOOS-14-USCG1 | P00010 | 9/10/14 | \$ 83,662 |
| NOOS-14-USCG1 | P00011 | 9/19/14 | \$ 93,646 |

Collected: \$ 1,730,593

FY 2014 1st QTR Manifest

| Aircraft | Date | Destinations | Traveler | Agency | Hours | |
|-----------------------------|------|--------------|----------|--------|--------------|----------|
| No DHS Flights October 2013 | | | | | TOTAL | 0 |

| Aircraft | Date | Destinations | Traveler | Agency | Hours |
|--------------|-----------|-------------------|---------------|---------|-------------|
| CG-01 | 12 Nov-13 | Los Angeles, CA | BEERS, R | Federal | 9.7 |
| | | | BORRAS, R | Federal | |
| | | | CARTON, M | Federal | |
| | | | CHANDLER, M | Federal | |
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, J | USCG | |
| | | | LUTZ, A | Federal | |
| | | | MANNING, T | Federal | |
| | | | SCHULTZ, J | Federal | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, K | Federal | |
| | | | TUZZOLINO, A | Federal | |
| WINKOWSKI, T | Federal | | | | |
| CG-01 | 26-Nov-13 | Daytona Beach, FL | ADRIANO, C | Federal | 2.1 |
| CG-02 | 30-Nov-13 | | AHLASTRAND, E | USCG | 1.7 |
| | | | BEERS, BONNIE | Other | |
| | | | BEERS, R | Federal | |
| | | | BROWN, R | Federal | |
| | | | COLE, A | Federal | |
| | | | MANDERSON, K | Federal | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, K | Federal | |
| | | | TOTAL | | 13.5 |

| Aircraft | Date | Destinations | Traveler | Agency | Hours |
|----------|------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------|
| CG-02 | 3-6 Dec-13 | Belgium, Turkey, Germany | BEERS, R | S1-DHS Secretary | 23.7 |
| | | | BRADLEY, S | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | BYNUM, L | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | CHANDLER, M | DHS Staff | |
| | | | DEGENER, J | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, J | DHS Staff | |
| | | | KOUMANS, M | DHS Staff | |
| | | | LUTZ, A | DHS Staff | |
| | | | PAYNE, R | U.S. Secret Service | |
| | | | STEVENS, CLARK | DHS Staff | |
| | | | | TOTAL | |

FY 2014 1st QTR SATCOM

| Trail Num/AESID | Terminal | Service Name | Call Type | Call Date | Call Time | Direction | Called Num | Data Bytes | Duration (Mn) | Charge |
|-----------------|----------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| CG-101 | N/A | Monthly data plan per new CG Contract - DHS fair share | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | \$ 5,943.66 |
| | | | | | | | | | | \$ 5,943.66 |

| Trail Num/AESID | Terminal | Service Name | Call Type | Call Date | Call Time | Direction | Called Num | Data Bytes | Duration (Mn) | Charge |
|-----------------|----------|-------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|---------|
| CG-101 | 74980708 | SwiftBroadband Data | Voice | 11/12/2013 | 09:51:29 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 423.1 MByte | 0 | 3787.75 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | Voice | 11/12/2013 | 10:43:55 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | 2 | 17 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | Voice | 11/12/2013 | 10:45:57 | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | Voice | 11/12/2013 | 11:33:35 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 4 | 34 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | Voice | 11/12/2013 | 11:37:08 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 7 | 59.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | SwiftBroadband Data | Voice | 11/12/2013 | 20:32:15 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 252.3 MByte | 0 | 2258.69 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | Voice | 11/12/2013 | 20:42:18 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | SwiftBroadband Data | Voice | 11/12/2013 | 23:02:02 | Air-Ground | 12024311889 | 7.7 MByte | 0 | 68.93 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | SwiftBroadband Data | Voice | 11/12/2013 | 23:08:52 | Air-Ground | 12024311889 | 268.6 MByte | 0 | 2404.61 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AeroH Voice | Voice | 11/13/2013 | 02:43:30 | Air-Ground | 001202258604 | 0 | 1 | 5.67 |
| CG-101 | 74980649 | SwiftBroadband Data | Voice | 11/13/2013 | 03:12:51 | Air-Ground | 1202258604 | 0.2 MByte | 0 | 1.79 |
| CG-101 | 74980649 | SwiftBroadband Data | Voice | 11/13/2013 | 03:41:54 | Air-Ground | 1202258604 | 0.2 MByte | 0 | 1.79 |
| CG-101 | 74980649 | SwiftBroadband Data | Voice | 11/13/2013 | 03:45:33 | Air-Ground | 1202258604 | 0.2 MByte | 0 | 1.79 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | SwiftBroadband Data | Voice | 11/13/2013 | 03:47:53 | Air-Ground | 1202258604 | 0.2 MByte | 0 | 1.79 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | SwiftBroadband Data | Voice | 11/13/2013 | 03:52:30 | Air-Ground | 1202258604 | 2.3 MByte | 0 | 20.59 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | Voice | 11/13/2013 | 04:14:41 | Air-Ground | 1202258604 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | SwiftBroadband Data | Voice | 11/13/2013 | 04:37:09 | Air-Ground | 1202258604 | 5.2 MByte | 0 | 46.55 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AeroH Voice | Voice | 11/26/2013 | 18:49:50 | Air-Ground | 00120225804 | 0 | 1 | 5.67 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AeroH Voice | Voice | 11/26/2013 | 19:06:49 | Air-Ground | 00120225804 | 0 | 1 | 5.67 |
| CG-101 | 53410301 | AeroH Voice | Voice | 11/26/2013 | 19:12:06 | Ground-Air | Non-Satcom | 0 | 1 | 6.16 |
| CG-101 | 74980649 | SwiftBroadband Data | Voice | 11/26/2013 | 18:16:59 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0.2 MByte | 0 | 1.79 |
| CG-101 | 74980649 | SwiftBroadband Data | Voice | 11/26/2013 | 18:34:48 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 102.7 MByte | 0 | 919.41 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | SwiftBroadband Data | Voice | 11/26/2013 | 21:32:13 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 81.5 MByte | 0 | 729.62 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | Voice | 11/26/2013 | 18:36:58 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | Voice | 11/26/2013 | 18:41:06 | Air-Ground | 12022828493 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | Voice | 11/26/2013 | 18:42:16 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | Voice | 11/26/2013 | 18:46:23 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | Voice | 11/26/2013 | 18:58:04 | Air-Ground | 12022580413 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | Voice | 11/26/2013 | 19:13:03 | Air-Ground | 12022580413 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | Voice | 11/26/2013 | 19:16:03 | Air-Ground | 12022580413 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | Voice | 11/26/2013 | 21:13:48 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | Voice | 11/26/2013 | 21:25:49 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | Voice | 11/26/2013 | 21:34:03 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | Voice | 11/26/2013 | 21:39:38 | Air-Ground | 12022828101 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN | Voice | 11/26/2013 | 21:42:52 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | 2 | 17 |

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|--------|----------|-------|--|------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|----------|------------------|
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 11/26/2013 | 21:45:31 | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | 3 | 25.5 | |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 11/26/2013 | 21:50:32 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 1 | 25.5 | |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 11/26/2013 | 21:57:45 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 11/26/2013 | 22:00:52 | Air-Ground | 12022828140 | 0 | 2 | 17 | |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 11/26/2013 | 22:05:18 | Air-Ground | 12022828000 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG-101 | 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 11/26/2013 | 22:08:38 | Air-Ground | 12022828000 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 11/30/2013 | 21:43:07 | Air-Ground | 12022829324 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 11/30/2013 | 21:46:12 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 11/30/2013 | 21:46:00 | Air-Ground | 12024473666 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 11/30/2013 | 21:47:28 | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 11/30/2013 | 21:50:30 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 11/30/2013 | 22:33:50 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | 2 | 17 | |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | 11/30/2013 | 23:58:27 | Air-Ground | | 1.8 MByte | 2 | 16.11 | |
| CG-101 | N/A | DATA | Monthly data plan per new CG Contract - DHS fair share | | | | | | | 5,943.66 | |
| | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | \$ | 16,627.94 |

| Trail Num/AESID | Terminal | Service Name | Call Type | Call Date | Call Time | Direction | Called Number | Data Bytes | Data Bytes Units | Duration (Min) | Charge |
|-----------------|----------|--------------|------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|---------|
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | 12/03/2013 | 09:54:28 | Air-Ground | | 71.8 MByte | | 0 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | 12/03/2013 | 14:05:49 | Air-Ground | | 88.5 MByte | | 0 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | 12/03/2013 | 15:38:27 | Air-Ground | | 338.5 MByte | | 0 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | 12/03/2013 | 19:21:21 | Air-Ground | | 0.3 MByte | | 0 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 12/03/2013 | 10:21:25 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 12/03/2013 | 10:27:14 | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 12/03/2013 | 10:29:30 | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | 12/05/2013 | 05:51:07 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 533.4 MByte | | 6 | 51 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | 12/05/2013 | 10:18:10 | Air-Ground | | 37.8 MByte | | 0 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | 12/05/2013 | 10:33:54 | Air-Ground | | 18.8 MByte | | 0 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | 12/05/2013 | 10:44:03 | Air-Ground | | 48.8 MByte | | 0 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 12/05/2013 | 06:11:05 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | 6 | 51 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 12/05/2013 | 06:16:55 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 12/05/2013 | 06:18:34 | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | 12/06/2013 | 07:30:31 | Air-Ground | | 641.5 MByte | | 1 | 905.08 |
| CG02 | 74981096 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | 12/06/2013 | 16:28:06 | Air-Ground | | 1100.9 MByte | | 1 | 985.68 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | 12/06/2013 | 23:44:18 | Air-Ground | | 451.7 MByte | | 1 | 4043.79 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 12/06/2013 | 07:31:15 | Air-Ground | 12026121645 | 0 | 10 | 85 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 12/06/2013 | 07:41:46 | Air-Ground | 12022829354 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 12/06/2013 | 07:43:30 | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 12/06/2013 | 07:45:08 | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 12/06/2013 | 07:46:36 | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Fax/SDN | 12/06/2013 | 07:49:35 | Air-Ground | 12022828986 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 0 |
| CG02 | 74981093 | Voice | SwiftBroadband Data | 12/07/2013 | 02:28:59 | Air-Ground | | 10.2 MByte | | 1 | 91.31 |

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| | | | | | |
|--------|-----|------|--|--------------|---------------------|
| CG-101 | N/A | DATA | Monthly data plan per new CG Contract - DhS fair share | \$ | 5,943.66 |
| | | | | TOTAL | \$ 21,120.02 |

FY 2014 2nd QTR Manifest

| Aircraft | Date | Destinations | Traveler | Hours |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------|
| CG-01 | 2-Jan-14 | Brownsville, TX | ADRIANO, CARLOS | 7.0 |
| | | | AHLSTRAND, ED | |
| | | | CREHAN, DANIEL | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | MCNAMARA, PHIL | |
| | | | MITCHELL, SUSAN | |
| | | | O'CONNOR, K. | |
| | | | PAGE, A | |
| | | | RICHARDSON, M | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| | | | STEVENS, CLARK | |
| WINKOWSKI, T | | | | |
| CG-01 | 21-22 Jan-14 | McAllen TX, Tuscon AZ | AHLSTRAND, ED | 10.0 |
| | | | BALDWIN, TRACY | |
| | | | BURNS, SCOTT | |
| | | | CHANDLER, MATT | |
| | | | DEVALLANCE, BRIAN | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | LUTZ, ART | |
| | | | MAKARA, JARETT | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| | | | STEVENTS, CLARK | |
| | | | | |
| CG-01 | 25-Jan-14 | Boston, MA | ADRIANO, CARLOS | 2.2 |
| | | | AHLSTRAND, ED | |
| | | | COLE, ANDREW | |
| | | | CONLEY, CHRISTOPHER | |
| | | | DIMARCO, DR | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | LUTZ, ART | |
| SHEEHAN, KERRY | | | | |
| CG-01 | 29-Jan-14 | Teterboro, NJ | ESTRAMONTE, JIM | 1.6 |
| | | | HAMEL, BRENT | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | RICHARDSON, MARCUS | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| | | | STEVENS, CLARK | |
| | | | THOMPSON, EDWARD | |
| | | | VANHORN, JOHN | |
| | | | YEE, BRITTON | |
| TOTAL | 20.8 | | | |
| Aircraft | Date | Destinations | Traveler | Hours |
| CG-01 | 4-6 Feb-14 | Krakow, Poland | AHLSTRAND, ED | 18.2 |
| | | | BALDWIN, TRACY | |
| | | | BRADLEY, SCOTT | |

FY 2014 2nd QTR Manifest

| | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----|
| CG-02 | 14-Feb-14 | Atlanta, GA | CHANDLER, MATT | 3.1 |
| | | | DIMARCO, SUSAN | |
| | | | HOWERTER, STEPHEN | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | KOUMANS, MARK | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| | | | STEVENS, CLARK | |
| | | | | |
| | | | AHLSTRAND, ED | |
| | | | ANGELO, MATT | |
| CG-02 | 20-22 Feb-14 | Los Angeles, CA | CATRON, MARSHA | 9.6 |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | KIM, YUMI | |
| | | | LUTZ, ART | |
| | | | PURTILL, NEIL | |
| | | | RODRIGUEZ, RUBEN | |
| | | | SCHNECK, PHYLLIS | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| | | | | |
| | | | AHLSTRAND, ED | |
| BRADLEY, SCOTT | | | | |
| JOHNSON, JEH | | | | |
| LUTZ, ART | | | | |
| MARRONE, CHRISTIAN | | | | |
| PURTILL, NEIL | | | | |
| SHEEHAN, KERRY | | | | |
| WATKINS, WADE | | | | |
| YEE, BRITTON | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | 30.9 | |

| Aircraft | Date | Destinations | Traveler | Hours |
|----------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------|
| CG-02 | 19-20 Mar-14 | Mexico City, Mexico | AHLSTRAND, ED | 8.3 |
| | | | BECHTLE, ANDREW | |
| | | | BEERS, RAND | |
| | | | BIGGERS, RYAN | |
| | | | BOOGAARD, PETE | |
| | | | BRADLEY, SCOTT | |
| | | | CHANDLER, MATT | |
| | | | COHEN, JOHN | |
| | | | HUSTON, MIKE | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | RICHARDSON, MARCUS | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| | | | TOTAL | |

| Call Number | Terminal | Service Name | Call Type | Call Base | Call Time | Direction | Called Number | Date | Time | Duration | Rate | Charge | Usage |
|-----------------|----------|----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|---------------|------|------|----------|-------|--------|-------|
| CG-101 53410501 | AS3D | Aeroh | Voice | 01/02/2014 | 19:31:00 | Air-Ground | 001955931982 | 0 | 4 | 2.68 | | | |
| CG-101 53410501 | AS3D | Aeroh | Voice | 01/02/2014 | 20:39:12 | Air-Ground | 001202570246 | 0 | 1 | 5.67 | | | |
| CG-101 53410501 | AS3D | Aeroh | Voice | 01/02/2014 | 20:40:32 | Air-Ground | 001202547402 | 0 | 2 | 11.34 | | | |
| CG-101 53410501 | AS3D | Aeroh | Voice | 01/02/2014 | 20:28:33 | Air-Ground | 001202044702 | 0 | 3.3 | 18.05 | | | |
| CG-101 53410501 | AS3D | Aeroh | Voice | 01/02/2014 | 19:31:00 | Air-Ground | 001959510841 | 0 | 1 | 5.67 | | | |
| CG-101 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Voice | 01/02/2014 | 17:15:19 | Air-Ground | | 0 | 1 | 266.5 | Mbyte | | |
| CG-101 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Voice | 01/02/2014 | 22:43:01 | Air-Ground | | 0 | 1 | 38.7 | Mbyte | | |
| CG-101 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Voice | 01/02/2014 | 22:10:18 | Air-Ground | 120228292954 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | | | |
| CG-101 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Voice | 01/02/2014 | 17:33:46 | Air-Ground | 120228292954 | 0 | 2 | 17.01 | | | |
| CG-101 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Voice | 01/02/2014 | 17:33:46 | Air-Ground | 120228288986 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | | | |
| CG-101 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Voice | 01/02/2014 | 17:38:03 | Air-Ground | 120228288986 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | | | |
| CG-101 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Voice | 01/02/2014 | 17:38:54 | Air-Ground | 120228288986 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | | | |
| CG-101 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Voice | 01/02/2014 | 17:43:05 | Air-Ground | 120228288140 | 0 | 1 | 8.5 | | | |
| CG-101 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Voice | 01/02/2014 | 17:43:59 | Air-Ground | 120228288140 | 0 | 1 | 59.5 | | | |
| CG-101 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Voice | 01/02/2014 | 17:43:59 | Air-Ground | 120228288140 | 0 | 1 | 51.1 | | | |
| CG-101 74980708 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Voice | 01/02/2014 | 19:38:18 | Air-Ground | 120228288140 | 0 | 1 | 5.67 | | | |
| CG-101 53410501 | AS3D | Aeroh | Voice | 01/02/2014 | 02:46:17 | Air-Ground | 001573397611 | 0 | 3 | 17.01 | | | |
| CG-101 53410501 | AS3D | Aeroh | Voice | 01/02/2014 | 03:10:05 | Air-Ground | 0012023374822 | 0 | 1 | 5.67 | | | |
| CG-101 74980649 | Voice | SwiftBroadband | Voice | 01/02/2014 | 02:54:39 | Air-Ground | 0012020338531 | 0 | 1 | 27.1 | Mbyte | | |

| Call Number | Terminal | Service Name | Call Type | Call Base | Call Time | Direction | Called Number | Date | Time | Duration | Rate | Charge | Usage | |
|--------------|----------|-------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|------|-------|----------|------|--------|----------------|----------------|
| 21JANZC 0201 | 588 IP | DM 588 Class 6 Star SIM | Voice | 8887099104 | 87077498K | Voicemail | | | 259.4 | 2066 | 8 | 0 | AMER | Egan Jimma 137 |
| 21JANZC 0201 | 588 ISDN | 588 ISDN service SIM | Voice | 8887099104 | 87077498K | Voicemail | | | | 3 | 0 | 3 | 120228285 AMER | N/A |
| 21JANZC 0201 | 588 ISDN | 588 ISDN service SIM | Voice | 8887099104 | 87077498K | Voicemail | | | | 6 | 0 | 3 | 120228285 AMER | N/A |
| 21JANZC 0201 | 588 ISDN | 588 ISDN service SIM | Voice | 8887099104 | 87077498K | Voicemail | | | | 2 | 0 | 3 | 120228285 AMER | N/A |
| 21JANZC 0201 | 588 ISDN | 588 ISDN service SIM | Voice | 8887099104 | 87077498K | Voicemail | | | | 6 | 0 | 3 | 120228285 AMER | N/A |
| 21JANZC 0201 | 588 ISDN | 588 ISDN service SIM | Voice | 8887099104 | 87077498K | Voicemail | | | | 18 | 0 | 3 | 120228285 AMER | N/A |
| 21JANZC 0201 | 588 ISDN | 588 ISDN service SIM | Voice | 8887099104 | 87077498K | Voicemail | | | | 3 | 0 | 3 | 120228285 AMER | N/A |
| 21JANZC 0201 | 588 ISDN | 588 ISDN service SIM | Voice | 8887099104 | 87077498K | Voicemail | | | | 15 | 0 | 3 | 120228285 AMER | N/A |
| 21JANZC 0201 | 588 ISDN | 588 ISDN service SIM | Voice | 8887099104 | 87077498K | Voicemail | | | | 9 | 0 | 3 | 120228285 AMER | N/A |
| 21JANZC 0201 | 588 ISDN | 588 ISDN service SIM | Voice | 8887099104 | 87077498K | Voicemail | | | | 3 | 0 | 3 | 120228285 AMER | N/A |
| 21JANZC 0201 | 588 IP | DM 588 Class 6 Star SIM | Voice | 8887099104 | 87077498K | Voicemail | | | 352.9 | 2806.4 | 8 | 0 | AMER | Egan Jimma 93 |
| 21JANZC 0201 | 588 ISDN | 588 ISDN service SIM | Voice | 8887099104 | 87077498K | Voicemail | | | | 6 | 0 | 3 | 120228285 AMER | N/A |
| 21JANZC 0201 | 588 ISDN | 588 ISDN service SIM | Voice | 8887099104 | 87077498K | Voicemail | | | | 2 | 0 | 3 | 120228285 AMER | N/A |
| 21JANZC 0201 | 588 ISDN | 588 ISDN service SIM | Voice | 8887099104 | 87077498K | Voicemail | | | | 6 | 0 | 3 | 120228285 AMER | N/A |
| 21JANZC 0201 | 588 ISDN | 588 ISDN service SIM | Voice | 8887099104 | 87077498K | Voicemail | | | | 5 | 0 | 3 | 120228285 AMER | N/A |
| 21JANZC 0201 | 588 IP | DM 588 Class 6 Star SIM | Voice | 8887099104 | 87077498K | Voicemail | | | 217.2 | 1727.3 | 8 | 0 | AMER | Egan Jimma 79 |
| 21JANZC 0201 | 588 ISDN | 588 ISDN service SIM | Voice | 8887099104 | 87077498K | Voicemail | | | | 76.4 | 8 | 0 | AMER | Egan Jimma 79 |
| 21JANZC 0201 | 588 ISDN | 588 ISDN service SIM | Voice | 8887099104 | 87077498K | Voicemail | | | | 3 | 0 | 3 | 120228285 AMER | N/A |
| 21JANZC 0201 | 588 ISDN | 588 ISDN service SIM | Voice | 8887099104 | 87077498K | Voicemail | | | | 3 | 0 | 3 | 120228285 AMER | N/A |
| 21JANZC 0201 | 588 IP | DM 588 Class 6 Star SIM | Voice | 8887099104 | 87077498K | Voicemail | | | 132.1 | 1050.5 | 8 | 0 | AMER | Egan Jimma 79 |
| 21JANZC 0201 | 588 ISDN | 588 ISDN service SIM | Voice | 8887099104 | 87077498K | Voicemail | | | | 13.1 | 8 | 0 | AMER | Egan Jimma 94 |
| 21JANZC 0201 | 588 IP | DM 588 Class 6 Star SIM | Voice | 8887099104 | 87077498K | Voicemail | | | 2.2 | 17.5 | 8 | 0 | AMER | Egan Jimma 94 |
| 21JANZC 0201 | 588 ISDN | 588 ISDN service SIM | Voice | 8887099104 | 87077498K | Voicemail | | | | 156.5 | 8 | 0 | AMER | Egan Jimma 94 |
| 21JANZC 0201 | 588 IP | DM 588 Class 6 Star SIM | Voice | 8887099104 | 87077498K | Voicemail | | | 230.2 | 1830.6 | 8 | 0 | AMER | Egan Jimma 137 |
| 21JANZC 0201 | 588 ISDN | 588 ISDN service SIM | Voice | 8887099104 | 87077498K | Voicemail | | | | 18 | 0 | 3 | 120228285 AMER | N/A |
| 21JANZC 0201 | 588 ISDN | 588 ISDN service SIM | Voice | 8887099104 | 87077498K | Voicemail | | | | 9 | 0 | 3 | 120228285 AMER | N/A |
| 21JANZC 0201 | 588 ISDN | 588 ISDN service SIM | Voice | 8887099104 | 87077498K | Voicemail | | | | 6 | 0 | 3 | 120228285 AMER | N/A |
| 21JANZC 0201 | 588 IP | DM 588 Class 6 Star SIM | Voice | 8887099104 | 87077498K | Voicemail | | | 66.5 | 528.8 | 8 | 0 | AMER | Egan Jimma 137 |
| 21JANZC 0201 | 588 ISDN | 588 ISDN service SIM | Voice | 8887099104 | 87077498K | Voicemail | | | | 6 | 0 | 3 | 120228285 AMER | N/A |
| 21JANZC 0201 | 588 ISDN | 588 ISDN service SIM | Voice | 8887099104 | 87077498K | Voicemail | | | | 3 | 0 | 3 | 120228285 AMER | N/A |
| 21JANZC 0201 | 588 ISDN | 588 ISDN service SIM | Voice | 8887099104 | 87077498K | Voicemail | | | | 7 | 0 | 3 | 120228285 AMER | N/A |

FY 2014 2nd QTR SATCOM

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------|---|------|------|------|------|----------------|-----|----|
| 23FEB21 CG02 | 3B8 ISDN | 3B8 ISDN service SIM | 8987099114 870774981 Voice | Hawaii | 1 | 3.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 18774635E AMER | N/A | 65 |
| 23FEB21 CG02 | 3B8 ISDN | 3B8 ISDN service SIM | 8987099114 870774981 Voice | Hawaii | 1 | 3.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 18774635E AMER | N/A | 65 |

TOTAL \$ 10,890.71

| Call Detail # | Client | Head | Description | Terminal | Terminal Id | MSISDN | Terminal Type | LES | Minutes | MBytes | MBits | Cost | Rate Per M | Rate Per M Called | NumRegion | APN | Spot Beam |
|---------------|----------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|---------------|-----|---------|--------|-------|-------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| 20MAR2 CG02 | 3B8 ISDN | 3B8 ISDN service SIM | 8987099114 870774981 Voice | Hawaii | 7 | | | | | | | \$ 21.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 12022829E AMER | N/A | 122 |
| 20MAR2 CG02 | 3B8 ISDN | 3B8 ISDN service SIM | 8987099114 870774981 Voice | Hawaii | 4 | | | | | | | \$ 3.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 12022829E AMER | N/A | 107 |
| 20MAR2 CG02 | 3B8 ISDN | 3B8 ISDN service SIM | 8987099114 870774981 Voice | Hawaii | 4 | | | | | | | \$ 12.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 12022829E AMER | N/A | 107 |
| 20MAR2 CG02 | 3B8 ISDN | 3B8 ISDN service SIM | 8987099114 870774981 Voice | Hawaii | 3 | | | | | | | \$ 9.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 12022829E AMER | N/A | 107 |
| 20MAR2 CG02 | 3B8 ISDN | 3B8 ISDN service SIM | 8987099114 870774981 Voice | Hawaii | 3 | | | | | | | \$ 9.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 12022829E AMER | N/A | 107 |
| 20MAR2 CG02 | 3B8 ISDN | 3B8 ISDN service SIM | 8987099114 870774981 Voice | Hawaii | 4 | | | | | | | \$ 12.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 12022829E AMER | N/A | 107 |
| 20MAR2 CG02 | 3B8 ISDN | 3B8 ISDN service SIM | 8987099114 870774981 Voice | Hawaii | 1 | | | | | | | \$ 3.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 12022829E AMER | N/A | 107 |
| 20MAR2 CG02 | 3B8 ISDN | 3B8 ISDN service SIM | 8987099114 870774981 Voice | Hawaii | 2 | | | | | | | \$ 6.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 12022829E AMER | N/A | 107 |
| 20MAR2 CG02 | 3B8 ISDN | 3B8 ISDN service SIM | 8987099114 870774981 Voice | Hawaii | 1 | | | | | | | \$ 3.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 12022829E AMER | N/A | 92 |
| 20MAR2 CG02 | 3B8 ISDN | 3B8 ISDN service SIM | 8987099114 870774981 Voice | Hawaii | 1 | | | | | | | \$ 3.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 12022829E AMER | N/A | 92 |
| 20MAR2 CG02 | 3B8 ISDN | 3B8 ISDN service SIM | 8987099114 870774981 Voice | Hawaii | 6 | | | | | | | \$ 3.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 12022829E AMER | N/A | 92 |
| 20MAR2 CG02 | 3B8 ISDN | 3B8 ISDN service SIM | 8987099114 870774981 Voice | Hawaii | 6 | | | | | | | \$ 18.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 12026123E AMER | N/A | 92 |
| 20MAR2 CG02 | 3B8 ISDN | 3B8 ISDN service SIM | 8987099114 870774981 Voice | Hawaii | 6 | | | | | | | \$ 3.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 12022829E AMER | N/A | 92 |
| 20MAR2 CG02 | 3B8 ISDN | 3B8 ISDN service SIM | 8987099114 870774981 Voice | Hawaii | 6 | | | | | | | \$ 3.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 12022829E AMER | N/A | 92 |
| 20MAR2 CG02 | 3B8 ISDN | 3B8 ISDN service SIM | 8987099114 870774981 Voice | Hawaii | 6 | | | | | | | \$ 18.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 12022829E AMER | N/A | 92 |
| 20MAR2 CG02 | 3B8 ISDN | 3B8 ISDN service SIM | 8987099114 870774981 Voice | Hawaii | 6 | | | | | | | \$ 2,449.33 | 7.95 | 0.00 | AMER | satcomdire 92 | 107 |
| 20MAR2 CG02 | 3B8 ISDN | 3B8 ISDN service SIM | 8987099114 870774981 Voice | Hawaii | 4 | | | | | | | \$ 12.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 12022829E AMER | N/A | 107 |
| 19MAR2 CG02 | 3B8 ISDN | 3B8 ISDN service SIM | 8987099114 870774981 Voice | Hawaii | 1 | | | | | | | \$ 3.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 12022829E AMER | N/A | 107 |
| 19MAR2 CG02 | 3B8 ISDN | 3B8 ISDN service SIM | 8987099114 870774981 Voice | Hawaii | 1 | | | | | | | \$ 3.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 12022829E AMER | N/A | 107 |
| 19MAR2 CG02 | 3B8 ISDN | 3B8 ISDN service SIM | 8987099114 870774981 Voice | Hawaii | 12 | | | | | | | \$ 3.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 12022829E AMER | N/A | 107 |
| 19MAR2 CG02 | 3B8 ISDN | 3B8 ISDN service SIM | 8987099114 870774981 Voice | Hawaii | 6 | | | | | | | \$ 36.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 12022829E AMER | N/A | 123 |
| 19MAR2 CG02 | 3B8 ISDN | 3B8 ISDN service SIM | 8987099114 870774981 Voice | Hawaii | 1 | | | | | | | \$ 18.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 12022829E AMER | N/A | 137 |
| 19MAR2 CG02 | 3B8 ISDN | 3B8 ISDN service SIM | 8987099114 870774981 Voice | Hawaii | 1 | | | | | | | \$ 3.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 12022829E AMER | N/A | 137 |
| 19MAR2 CG02 | 3B8 ISDN | 3B8 ISDN service SIM | 8987099114 870774981 Voice | Hawaii | 1 | | | | | | | \$ 3.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 12022829E AMER | N/A | 137 |
| 19MAR2 CG02 | 3B8 ISDN | 3B8 ISDN service SIM | 8987099114 870774981 Voice | Hawaii | 2 | | | | | | | \$ 6.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 12022829E AMER | N/A | 137 |
| 19MAR2 CG02 | 3B8 ISDN | 3B8 ISDN service SIM | 8987099114 870774981 Voice | Hawaii | 2 | | | | | | | \$ 6.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 12022829E AMER | N/A | 137 |
| 19MAR2 CG02 | 3B8 ISDN | 3B8 ISDN service SIM | 8987099114 870774981 Voice | Hawaii | 2 | | | | | | | \$ 1,120.49 | 7.95 | 0.00 | AMER | satcomdire 137 | 137 |

TOTAL \$ 3,773.82

FY 2014 3rd QTR Manifest

| Aircraft | Date | Destinations | Traveler | Hours | |
|--------------------|-----------|------------------------|----------------------|-------|-----------|
| CG-02 | 6-Apr-14 | Everett, WA | AHLAstrand, E | 9.6 | |
| | | | CANTWELL, SENATOR | | |
| | | | DELBENE | | |
| | | | FUGATE | | |
| | | | HARPER, J | | |
| | | | JOHNSON, J | | |
| | | | LUTZ, A | | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, K | | |
| STEVENS, C | | | | | |
| CG-02 | 10-Apr-14 | White Plains, NY | CATRON, MARSHA | 1.8 | |
| | | | CUNIGAN, CORY | | |
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, JIM | | |
| | | | GRAHAM, CHRIS | | |
| | | | HADZISELIMOVIC, DINA | | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | | |
| | | | LARK, CALVIN | | |
| | | | PERSING, BRENDA | | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | | |
| | | | WILSON, NAOMI | | |
| CG-01 | 17-Apr-14 | Gulfport / Jackson, MS | BOOGAARD, PETE | 5.0 | |
| | | | CHANDLER, MATT | | |
| | | | CUNIGAN, CORY | | |
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, JIM | | |
| | | | HARPER, JAY | | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | | |
| | | | LUTZ, ART | | |
| | | | MCARTOR, ANDREW | | |
| | | | RIESENFELD, ERIC | | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | | |
| | | | VEITCH, ALEXANDRA | | |
| | | | CG-02 | | 21-Apr-14 |
| ESTRAMONTE, JIM | | | | | |
| GRAHAM, CHRIS | | | | | |
| JOHNSON, JEH | | | | | |
| KEMP, BRODI | | | | | |
| MCMAMARA, PHIL | | | | | |
| RICHARDSON, MARCUS | | | | | |
| SHEEHAN, KERRY | | | | | |
| STEVENS, CLARK | | | | | |
| WALSH, WILLIAM | | | | | |
| WESTENBERG, ROB | | | | | |
| WINKOWSKI, TOM | | | | | |
| YEE, BRITTON | | | | | |

FY 2014 3rd QTR Manifest

| CG-02 | 22-Apr-14 | Ottawa, Canada | BERSIN, ALAN | 2.4 |
|------------------|------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| | | | CONNOLLY, USSS | |
| | | | HIGGINS, JENNIFER | |
| | | | LUTZ, ART | |
| | | | MAYORKAS, ALEJANDRO | |
| | | | MCCARTHY, USSS | |
| | | | MCLEAR, KIM | |
| | | | MEYERS, DEBORAH | |
| | | | REZMOVIC, JEFF | |
| | | | SILVERS, ROB | |
| | | | WAGNER, JOHN | |
| TOTAL | | | 21.1 | |
| Aircraft | Date | Destinations | Traveler | Hours |
| CG-02 | 2-May-14 | Detroit, MI Port Huron, MI | ALEXANDRA VEITCH | 3.0 |
| | | | BEN CONLEY | |
| | | | BOB WESTBERG | |
| | | | CHRIS GRAHAM | |
| | | | COMMISSIONER | |
| | | | KERLIKOWSKE | |
| | | | JAMES ESTRAMONTE | |
| | | | JEH JOHNSON | |
| | | | KERRY SHEEHAN | |
| | | | KIM O'CONNOR | |
| | | | MARCUS RICHARDSON | |
| SENATOR STABENOW | | | | |
| TANYA BRADSHER | | | | |
| CG-02 | 4-May-14 | Little Rock, AR | AHLSTRAND, ED | 4.2 |
| | | | BRADSHER, TANYA | |
| | | | CLARK, ALAINA | |
| | | | DEVALLANCE, B. | |
| | | | HART, PAT | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | LUTZ, ART | |
| | | | MCGOVERN, GAIL | |
| | | | PERSIN, BRENDA | |
| | | | RIEDERMANN, MIKE | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| WALSH, WILLIAM | | | | |
| CG-02 | 7-9 May-14 | Brussels, Belgium | COLE, JAMES | 14.7 |
| | | | GOLDBERG, STUART | |
| | | | LUTZ, ARTHUR | |
| | | | MAYORKAS, ALEJANDRO | |
| | | | REZMOVIC, JEFFREY | |

FY 2014 3rd QTR Manifest

| | | | SCHWARK, WESLEY | |
|-----------------|---------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------|
| | | | SCIARRONE, ROBERT | |
| | | | SELB, JEAN CHRISTOPHER | |
| | | | SILVERS, ROB | |
| | | | ST. CLAIR LAND JR, HUNTER | |
| CG-02 | 10-11 May-14 | Burbank, CA | AHLSTRAND, ED | 11.4 |
| | | | CONLEY, BEN | |
| | | | DIMARCO, DR. | |
| | | | GRAHAM, CHRIS | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | KIM, YUMI | |
| | | | LUTZ, ART | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| CG-02 | 16-19 May-14 | Monroe, LA Bossier City, LA New Orleans, LA Atlanta, GA New York, NY | AHLSTRAND, E | 7.1 |
| | | | BOOGARD, P | |
| | | | GRAHAM, C | |
| | | | HARPER, J | |
| | | | JOHNSON, J | |
| | | | KEITH, B | |
| | | | LANDRIEU, M | |
| | | | LUTZ, A | |
| | | | MANDERSON, K | |
| | | | NODURFT, R | |
| | | | PERSING, B | |
| | | | SCHNECK, P | |
| | | | SHEENAN, K | |
| | | | VEITCH, A | |
| CG-02 | 21-May-14 | Groton, CT / Providence, RI Philadelphia, PA | BAHLER, BARRY | 2.9 |
| | | | BRADLEY, SCOTT | |
| | | | CONLEY, BENJAMIN | |
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, JIM | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | NAKAMURA, DAVID | |
| | | | RICHARDSON, MARCUS | |
| | | | RYAN, JUNE | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| | | | STEVENS, CLARK | |
| | | | TOEPPEN, LYNDESEY | |
| | | | WALSH, WILLIAM | |
| | | | TOTAL | 43.3 |
| Aircraft | Date | Destinations | Traveler | Hours |
| CG02 | 31-May-14 | Shannon, Ireland | BARRY, PATRICK | 6.4 |
| | | | BERSIN, ALAN | |

FY 2014 3rd QTR Manifest

| | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|---|--------------------|------------|
| | | | BRADSHER, TANYA | |
| | | | CONLEY, BEN | |
| | | | DIMARCO, SUSAN | |
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, JIM | |
| | | | JOHNON, JEH | |
| | | | MANDERSON, KEN | |
| | | | RICHARDSON, MARCUS | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| | | | TOEPPEN, LYNDESEY | |
| | | | | |
| CG02 | 1-Jun-14 | Jeddah, Saudi Arabia Doha, Qatar | BARRY, PATRICK | 8.2 |
| | | | BERSIN, ALAN | |
| | | | BRADSHER, TANYA | |
| | | | CONLEY, BEN | |
| | | | DIMARCO, SUSAN | |
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, JIM | |
| | | | HOWERTER, STEPHEN | |
| | | | JOHNON, JEH | |
| | | | MANDERSON, KEN | |
| | | | RICHARDSON, MARCUS | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| | | | TOEPPEN, LYNDESEY | |
| | | | | |
| CG02 | 3-Jun-14 | Abu Dhabi, UAE | BARRY, PATRICK | 0.8 |
| | | | BERSIN, ALAN | |
| | | | BRADSHER, TANYA | |
| | | | CONLEY, BEN | |
| | | | DIMARCO, SUSAN | |
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, JIM | |
| | | | HOWARDER, STEPHEN | |
| | | | JOHNON, JEH | |
| | | | MANDERSON, KEN | |
| | | | RICHARDSON, MARCUS | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| | | | TOEPPEN, LYNDESEY | |
| | | | | |
| CG02 | 4-Jun-14 | Dubai, UAE Dublin, Ireland | BARRY, PATRICK | 9.0 |
| | | | BERSIN, ALAN | |
| | | | BRADSHER, TANYA | |
| | | | CONLEY, BEN | |
| | | | DIMARCO, SUSAN | |
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, JIM | |
| | | | HOWARDER, STEPHEN | |
| | | | JOHNON, JEH | |
| | | | MANDERSON, KEN | |
| | | | RICHARDSON, MARCUS | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |

FY 2014 3rd QTR Manifest

| | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------|
| | | | TOEPPEN, LYNDSEY | |
| CG02 | 4-Jun-14 | Return to DC | BARRY, PATRICK | 7.1 |
| | | | BERSIN, ALAN | |
| | | | BRADSHER, TANYA | |
| | | | CONLEY, BEN | |
| | | | DIMARCO, SUSAN | |
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, JIM | |
| | | | HOWARDER, STEPHEN | |
| | | | JOHNON, JEH | |
| | | | MANDERSON, KEN | |
| | | | RICHARDSON, MARCUS | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| | | | TOEPPEN, LYNDSEY | |
| CG02 | 12-Jun-14 | Albany, NY | BAHLER, BARRY | 2.1 |
| | | | BRADLEY, SCOTT | |
| | | | BRADSHER, TANYA | |
| | | | CONLEY, BEN | |
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, JIM | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | JOHNSON, NATALIE | |
| | | | RICHARDSON, MARCUS | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| | | | WATKINS, WADE | |
| CG02 | 12-Jun-14 | Chicago, IL | BAHLER, BARRY | 1.6 |
| | | | BRADLEY, SCOTT | |
| | | | BRADSHER, TANYA | |
| | | | CONLEY, BEN | |
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, JIM | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH JR | |
| | | | OLAVARRIA, ESTHER | |
| | | | RICHARDSON, MARCUS | |
| | | | ROSEN, PAUL | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| | | | WATKINS, WADE | |
| CG02 | 13-Jun-14 | Retun to DC | BAHLER, BARRY | 1.7 |
| | | | BRADLEY, SCOTT | |
| | | | BRADSHER, TANYA | |
| | | | CONLEY, BEN | |
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, JIM | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH JR | |
| | | | LUTZ, ART | |

FY 2014 3rd QTR Manifest

| | | | | |
|------|-----------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----|
| | | | RICHARDSON, MARCUS | |
| | | | ROSEN, PAUL | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| | | | WATKINS, WADE | |
| | | | | |
| CG02 | 20-Jun-14 | McAllen, TX Lackland, AFB | BAHLER, BARRY | 7.3 |
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, JIM | |
| | | | GONZALEZ, SIGRID | |
| | | | GREENBERG, MARK | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | LUTZ, ART | |
| | | | MUNOZ, CECILIA | |
| | | | OSUNA, JUAN | |
| | | | RIGGER, TREVOR | |
| | | | ROSENBLUM, TODD | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| | | | | |
| CG02 | 23-Jun-14 | Athens, Greece | BARRY, PATRICK | 9.6 |
| | | | BRADLEY, SCOTT | |
| | | | CASTRO, CARLOS | |
| | | | COLE, JAMES | |
| | | | GOLDBER, STUART | |
| | | | JACKSON, RAYMOND | |
| | | | KOUMANS, MARK | |
| | | | LUTZ, ARTHUR | |
| | | | MAYORKAS, ALEJANDRO | |
| | | | SILVERS, ROBERT | |
| | | | ST CLAIR LAND, HUNTER | |
| | | | TAYLOR FRANCES | |
| | | | | |
| CG02 | 25-Jun-14 | Athens, Greece Barcelona, Spain | BARRY, PATRICK | 2.9 |
| | | | BRADLEY, SCOTT | |
| | | | BRUCE SWARTZ | |
| | | | CASTRO, CARLOS | |
| | | | CEILA MALMSTROM | |
| | | | GILES DE KERCHOVE | |
| | | | JACKSON, RAYMOND | |
| | | | KOUMANS, MARK | |
| | | | LUTZ, ARTHUR | |
| | | | MAYORKAS, ALEJANDRO | |
| | | | SILVERS, ROBERT | |
| | | | | |
| CG01 | 25-Jun-14 | Nogales, AZ | BAHLER, BARRY | 8.3 |
| | | | BRADSHER, TANYA | |
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, JIM | |
| | | | HOY, SERENA | |

FY 2014 3rd QTR Manifest

| | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | KUYKENDALL, ROBERT | |
| | | | LARK, CALVIN | |
| | | | MARRONE, CHRISTIAN | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| | | | WALKER, CHRISTOPHER | |
| | | | WALSH, WILLIAM | |
| | | | WEXLER, BECCA | |
| | | | | |
| CG02 | 25-Jun-14 | Barcelona, Spain RTN to DC | BARRY, PATRICK | 8.9 |
| | | | BRADLEY, SCOTT | |
| | | | CASTRO, CARLOS | |
| | | | COLE, JAMES | |
| | | | GOLDBERG, STUART | |
| | | | JACKSON, RAYMOND | |
| | | | KOUMANS, MARK | |
| | | | LAND, HUNTER ST CLAIR | |
| | | | LUTZ, ARTHUR | |
| | | | MAYORKAS, ALEJANDRO | |
| | | | SILVERS, ROBERT | |
| | | | STURGIS, ASHLEY | |
| | | | | |
| CG01 | 30-Jun-14 | McAllen, TX Lackland, AFB | ALLEN, BRANDON | 7.1 |
| | | | BURWELL, SYLVIA | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | KIEFFER, CHARLES | |
| | | | LARK, CALVIN | |
| | | | MCNIECE, JESSICA | |
| | | | MIKULSKI, BARBARA | |
| | | | NIMMICH, JOE | |
| | | | OBERLIN, MICHAEL | |
| | | | SCOTT, DEON | |
| | | | SHANNON, THOMAS | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| | | | TOTAL | 81.0 |

FY 2014 4th QTR Manifest

| Aircraft | Date | Destinations | Traveler | Hours |
|---------------|-----------|--|-------------------|-------|
| CG01 | 7-Jul-14 | DC to Miami, FL | CARTON, MARSHA | 2.2 |
| | | | DIMARCO, SUSAN | |
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, JAMES | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | LUTZ, ART | |
| | | | MANDERSON, KEN | |
| | | | MONGELLI, STEPHEN | |
| | | | RYAN, JUNE | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| | | | TOEPPEN, LYNDSEY | |
| | | | WATSON, CHRIS | |
| CG01 | 8-Jul-14 | Miami, FL Guatemala City, Guatemala | CARTON, MARSHA | 2.7 |
| | | | DIMARCO, SUSAN | |
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, JAMES | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | LUTZ, ART | |
| | | | MANDERSON, KEN | |
| | | | MONGELLI, STEPHEN | |
| | | | RYAN, JUNE | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| | | | TOEPPEN, LYNDSEY | |
| | | | WATSON, CHRIS | |
| CG01 | 9-Jul-14 | Guatemala City, Guatemala RTN to DC | BERSIN, ALAN | 3.8 |
| | | | CARTON, MARSHA | |
| | | | DIMARCO, SUSAN | |
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, JAMES | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | LUTZ, ART | |
| | | | MANDERSON, KEN | |
| | | | MONGELLI, STEPHEN | |
| | | | RYAN, JUNE | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| | | | TOEPPEN, LYNDSEY | |
| WATSON, CHRIS | | | | |
| CG02 | 22-Jul-14 | DC to Aspen | BAHLER, B | 3.5 |
| | | | BOOGAARD, P | |
| | | | DIMARCO, DR | |
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, J | |
| | | | JOHNOSN, J | |
| | | | KUYKENDALL, R | |
| | | | RICHARDSON, M | |
| | | | SARRIA, T | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, K | |
| | | | WALKER, C | |
| | | | CG02 | |
| BOOGAARD, P | | | | |
| DIMARCO, DR | | | | |

FY 2014 4th QTR Manifest

| | | | | |
|------|-----------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, J | |
| | | | JOHNOSN, J | |
| | | | KUYKENDALL, R | |
| | | | RICHARDSON, M | |
| | | | SARRIA, T | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, K | |
| | | | WALKER, C | |
| | | | WATERS, E | |
| | | | | |
| CG02 | 30-Jul-14 | Louisville, KY | BAHLER, BARRY | 2.6 |
| | 31-Jul-14 | | BLISS, BRIAN | |
| | | | HART, PAT | |
| | | | JOHNS, LOUIS | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | LARK, CALVIN | |
| | | | MARRONE, CHRISTIAN | |
| | | | MCALEENAN, KEVIN | |
| | | | PINO, LISA | |
| | | | SCOTT, DEON | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| | | | WEXLER, BECCA | |
| | | | ZUK, ANDREW | |
| | | | TOTAL | 18.0 |

| Aircraft | Date | Destinations | Traveler | Hours |
|----------------|-----------|---|--------------------|-------|
| CG01 | 9-Aug-14 | DC Boston, MA Martha's Vineyard DC | B ALLUMS | 2.4 |
| | | | B BAHLER | |
| | | | B BATTENFELDER | |
| | | | J BULTER | |
| | | | J ELLIS | |
| | | | J ESTRAMONTE | |
| | | | J. JOHNSON | |
| | | | M RICHARDSON | |
| | | | P. SMAGH | |
| | | | S. SHEPARD | |
| | | | T BRADSHER | |
| CG02 | 27-Aug-14 | DC Burbank, CA Ontario, CA | EDWARDS, VINCENT | 5.5 |
| | | | JACKSON, SHAUN | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | LUTZ, ART | |
| | | | RHODES, BRANDEN | |
| | | | SCOTT, DEON | |
| SHEEHAN, KERRY | | | | |
| CG02 | 29-Aug-14 | Ontario, CA Teterboro, NJ DC | BLACKSTON, GARMOND | 5.6 |
| | | | DIMARCO, DR | |
| | | | EDWARDS, VINCENT | |
| | | | JACKSON, SHAUN | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| LUTZ, ART | | | | |

FY 2014 4th QTR Manifest

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| MEYERS, BRIAN | |
| RHODES, BRANDEN | |
| SCOTT, DEON | |
| SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| TOTAL HOURS | 13.5 |

| Aircraft | Date | Destinations | Traveler | Hours |
|----------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| CG02 | 23-Sep-14 | DC | ESTRAMONTE, JIM | 1.7 |
| | | NYC | GAVINS, GREG | |
| | | DC | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | LITT, BOB | |
| | | | LUTZ, ART | |
| | | | PERUGINI, BRYAN | |
| | | | PORTER, JAMES | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY STEPHEN, RUSSEL | |
| CG02 | 24-Sep-14 | DC | BAHLER, BARRY | 2.0 |
| | | Ohio | BARRY, PAT | |
| | | DC | BREASSEALE, TODD | |
| | | | GERSTEN, DAVID | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | LARK, CALVIN | |
| | | | MAGOS, MILTON | |
| | | | PORINSKY, TODD | |
| | | | SCOTT, DEON | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY WOOD, JASON | |
| CG02 | 27-Sep-14 | DC | BERNSTEIN, ROBERT | 4.8 |
| | | Ontario, CA | COOK, TONYA | |
| | | | GAVINS, GREGORY | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | LAURIN, ERIC | |
| | | | LUTZ, ART | |
| | | | PERUGINI, BRYAN | |
| | | | SCOTT, DEON SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| CG02 | 28-Sep-14 | Ontario, CA | BERNSTEIN, ROBERT | 4.3 |
| | | DC | COOK, TONYA | |
| | | | GAVINS, GREGORY | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | LAURIN, ERIC | |
| | | | LUTZ, ART | |
| | | | PERUGINI, BRYAN SCOTT, DEON | |

FY 2014 4th QTR Manifest

SHEEHAN, KERRY

| | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------|
| CG02 | 29-Sep-14 | DC Ottawa, CA | BERSIN, A BRADLEY, S BREASSEALE, T CASTRO, C DIMARCO DISCO, J ESTRAMONTE, J JOHNSON, J LUTZ, A MEYERS, D SHEEHAN, K STURGIS, A VAN TROMP, J | 1.2 |
| CG02 | 30-Sep-14 | Ottawa, CA DC | BERSIN, A BRADLEY, S BREASSEALE, T CASTRO, C DIMARCO DISCO, J ESTRAMONTE, J JOHNSON, J LUTZ, A MEYERS, D SHEEHAN, K STURGIS, A VAN TROMP, J | 1.3 |
| | | | TOTAL HOURS | 15.3 |

FF_2014_4th_QTR_SALECOM

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|--|---------------------------|--------|------|--------------------------|------|------|------|----------|
| 30SEP2014 17:47:05 | CG02 | SBB IP DATA CON SBB Class 6 Standt SIM | 8987099114187074981 Voice | Hawaii | 25.7 | 5,191.53 | 7.45 | 0.00 | AMER | astrocmr |
| 20SEP2014 18:13:50 | CG02 | SBB IP DATA CON SBB Class 6 Standt SIM | 8987099114187074981 Voice | Hawaii | 3.1 | 5,233.10 | 7.45 | 0.00 | AMER | astrocmr |
| | | | | | | TOTAL: \$2,483.43 | | | | |

FY 2015 1st QTR Manifest

| Aircraft | Date | Destinations | Traveler | Hours |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|------------|
| CG02 | 2-Oct-14 | DC | ALFORD, MARY | 2.9 |
| | | Glynol, GA | BAHLER, BARRY | |
| | | DC | BREASSEALE, TODD | |
| | | | DEON, SCOTT | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | LAURIN, ERIC | |
| | | | LUTZ, ART | |
| | | | MAGOS, MILTON | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| | | | SILVESTRO, CHRISTOPHER | |
| | | | SPAULDING, SUZANNE | |
| | YEE, BRITTON | | | |
| TOTAL HOURS | | | | 2.9 |

| Aircraft | Date | Destinations | Traveler | Hours |
|----------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------------|-------|
| CG01 | 7-Nov-14 | DC | BREASSEALE, TODD | 4.3 |
| | | Minnesota | DISCO, JETTA | |
| | | DC | ESTRAMONTE, JIM | |
| | | | GERSTEN, DAVID | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | KIMBROUGH, CRAIG | |
| | | | LONGLEY, MATTHEW | |
| | | | LUTZ, ART | |
| | | | MUNA SHIKAKI, AL ARABIYA | |
| | | | OWEN, ROY | |
| | REGAN, FREDRICK | | | |
| CG01 | 13-Nov-14 | DC | BAHLER, BARRY | 5.3 |
| | | Burbank, CA | BRADLEY, SCOTT | |
| | | | BRADSHER, TANYA | |
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, JAMES | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH C | |
| | | | LONGLEY, MATT | |
| | | | NOTARI, CORY | |
| | | | POUX, MAX | |
| | | | RICHARDSON, MARCUS | |
| | | | STURGIS, ASHLEY | |
| CG01 | 16-Nov-14 | Burbank, CA | BAHLER, BARRY | 4.3 |
| | | DC | BRADLEY, SCOTT | |
| | | | BRADSHER, TANYA | |
| | | | DIMARCO, SUSAN | |
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, JAMES | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH C | |
| | | | LONGLEY, MATT | |
| | NOTARI, CORY | | | |

FY 2015 1st QTR Manifest

| | | | | |
|------|-----------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| CG01 | 21-Nov-14 | DC | POUX, MAX | 6.2 |
| | | McAllen, TX | RICHARDSON, MARCUS | |
| | | DC | STURGIS, ASHLEY | |
| | | | BRADSHER, TANYA | |
| | | | FOX, BRIAN | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | KERLIKOWSKE, GIL | |
| | | | METZLER, ALAN | |
| | | | PARKER, JOE | |
| | | | RODRIGUEZ, LEON | |
| | | | SCOTT, DEON | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| | | | SIMMONS, CHAD | |
| | | | WINKOWSKI, TOM | |
| | | | TOTAL HOURS | 20.1 |

| Aircraft | Date | Destinations | Traveler | Hours |
|----------|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|-------|
| CG02 | 5-Dec-14 | DC | GERSTEN, DAVID | 4.6 |
| | | Boston | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | DC | LARK, CALVIN | |
| | | | MACK, MEGAN | |
| | | | PARKER, JOSEPH | |
| | | | PARRINO, ROGER | |
| | | | REAGAN, FRED | |
| | | | SCOTT, DEON | |
| | | | SIMON, AARON | |
| | | | SPAULDING, SUZANNE | |
| | | | STROBL, MICHAEL | |
| | | | TAYLOR, FRANK | |
| CG02 | 15-Dec-14 | DC | BAHLER, BARRY | 5.9 |
| | | Coutella, TX | BEERS, RAND | |
| | | Dallas, TX | BRADLEY, SCOTT | |
| | | | BREASSEALE, TODD | |
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, JIM | |
| | | | HOY, SERENA | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | MARRONE, CHRISTIAN | |
| | | | PAUL, JAMES | |
| | | | POUCHART | |
| CG02 | 16-Dec-14 | Dallas, TX | BAHLER, BARRY | 5.9 |
| | | Mexico City, MX | BEERS, RAND | |
| | | DC | BRADLEY, SCOTT | |

FY 2015 1st QTR Manifest

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| BREASSEALE, TODD | |
| ESTRAMONTE, JIM | |
| HOY, SERENA | |
| JOHNSON, JEH | |
| MARRONE, CHRISTIAN | |
| PAUL, JAMES | |
| RICHARDSON, MARCUS | |
| ROUTH, JOESPH | |
| SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| TOTAL HOURS | 16.4 |

FY 2015 2nd QTR Manifest

| Aircraft | Date | Destinations | Traveler | Hours |
|--------------------|-----------|---|--------------------|-------------|
| CG01 | 27-Jan-15 | DC Douglas Bisbee, AZ Tucson, AZ Phoenix, AZ | BAHLER, BARRY | 5.1 |
| | | | BRADLEY, SCOTT | |
| | | | BRESASSEALE, TODD | |
| | | | COOK, TONYA | |
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, JIM | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | LAURIN, ERIC | |
| | | | LEIDA, FRANK | |
| | | | LUTZ, ART | |
| | | | MARRONE, CHRISTIAN | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| | | | YEE, BRITTON | |
| | | | CG01 | |
| BRADLEY, SCOTT | | | | |
| BRESASSEALE, TODD | | | | |
| COOK, TONYA | | | | |
| ESTRAMONTE, JIM | | | | |
| GEYELIN, PHIL | | | | |
| JOHNSON, JEH | | | | |
| LAURIN, ERIC | | | | |
| LUTZ, ART | | | | |
| MARRONE, CHRISTIAN | | | | |
| SHEEHAN, KERRY | | | | |
| STAHL, LESLIE | | | | |
| CG02 | 31-Jan-15 | DC Chicago, IL DC | | BONIN, RICH |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | JOHNSON, MARCUS | |
| | | | LAURIN, ERIC | |
| | | | LONGLEY, MATTHEW | |
| | | | MCNAMARA, PHIL | |
| | | | OLAVARRIA, ESTHER | |
| | | | RICHARDSON, MARCUS | |
| | | | RODRIGUEZ, LEON | |
| | | | SCOTT, DEON | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| | | | VEITCH, ALEXANDRA | |
| | | | TOTAL HOURS | |

| Aircraft | Date | Destinations | Traveler | Hours |
|----------|----------|--------------|-----------------|-------|
| CG01 | 4-Feb-15 | DC London | BECHTLE, ANDREW | 7.0 |
| | | | BERSIN, ALAN | |
| | | | BRADLEY, SCOTT | |
| | | | DIMARCO, SUSAN | |

FY 2015 2nd QTR Manifest

| | | | | |
|------|-----------|--|--------------------|-----|
| | | | GERSTEN, DAVID | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | PAUL, JAMES | |
| | | | RICHARDSON, MARCUS | |
| | | | ROSEN, PAUL | |
| | | | SCOTT, DEON | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| | | | TAYLOR, FRANK | |
| CG01 | 6-Feb-15 | London DC | BARRY, PAT | 7.7 |
| | | | BECHTLE, ANDREW | |
| | | | BRADLEY, SCOTT | |
| | | | DIMARCO, SUSAN | |
| | | | GERSTEN, DAVID | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | PAUL, JAMES | |
| | | | RICHARDSON, MARCUS | |
| | | | ROSEN, PAUL | |
| | | | SCOTT, DEON | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| | | | SPAULDING, SUZANNE | |
| CG01 | 12-Feb-15 | DC Los Angeles | BRADLEY, S | 4.9 |
| | | | BREASSEALE, T | |
| | | | DIMARCO, S | |
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, J | |
| | | | JOHNSON, J | |
| | | | LUTZ, A | |
| | | | MCMAMARA, P | |
| | | | NOTARI, C | |
| | | | OLAVARRIA, ESTHER | |
| | | | REGAN, F | |
| | | | RITTER, D | |
| | | | STURGIS, A | |
| CG01 | 13-Feb-15 | Los Angeles San Jose Los Angeles | BRADLEY, S | 1.8 |
| | | | BREASSEALE, T | |
| | | | DISCO, JETTA | |
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, J | |
| | | | JOHNSON, J | |
| | | | LUTZ, A | |
| | | | NOTARI, C | |
| | | | OLAVARRIA, ESTHER | |
| | | | PLOSTOCK, M | |
| | | | REGAN, F | |
| | | | RITTER, D | |
| | | | STURGIS, A | |

FY 2015 2nd QTR Manifest

| CG01 | 16-Feb-15 | Los Angeles DC | BRADLEY, S | 4.2 |
|--------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| | | | BREASSEALE, T | |
| | | | DIMARCO, S | |
| | | | ESTRAMONTE, J | |
| | | | JOHNSON, J | |
| | | | LUTZ, A | |
| | | | MCNAMARA, P | |
| | | | NOTARI, C | |
| | | | OLAVARRIA, ESTHER | |
| | | | REGAN, F | |
| RITTER, D | | | | |
| TOTAL HOURS | | | 25.6 | |
| Aircraft | Date | Destinations | Traveler | Hours |
| CG02 | 8-Mar-15 | DC Selma, AL DC | BAHLER, BARRY | 3.6 |
| | | | BOSSOWSKI | |
| | | | BRADSHAW, TANYA | |
| | | | COOK, TONYA | |
| | | | DIMARCO, SUSAN | |
| | | | EVAN, TRACY | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | LARK, CALVIN | |
| | | | SCOTT, DEON | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| TAYLOR, FRANK | | | | |
| CG01 | 27-Mar-15 | DC New Orleans Los Angeles | BAHLER, BARRY | 6.4 |
| | | | DIMARCO, SUSAN | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | KEARNEY, CHAD | |
| | | | LUTZ, ART | |
| | | | SCOTT, DEON | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| | | | STROBL, MICHAEL | |
| TURNER, RYAN | | | | |
| CG01 | 29-Mar-15 | Los Angeles DC | BLACKSTON, GARMOND | 4.3 |
| | | | DIMARCO, SUSAN | |
| | | | JOHNSON, JEH | |
| | | | KEARNEY, CHAD | |
| | | | LUTZ, ART | |
| | | | SCOTT, DEON | |
| | | | SHEEHAN, KERRY | |
| | | | STROBL, MICHAEL | |
| TANUVASA, MIKE | | | | |

FY 2015 2nd QTR Manifest

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| TURNER, RYAN | |
| TOTAL HOURS | 14.3 |

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE David Young**Admiral Paul Zunkunft, Commandant****United States Coast Guard**

Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on Homeland Security

FY 2016 Budget Request

March 24, 2015

Cybersecurity

Background: The Coast Guard will soon complete and sign their first Cyber Security policy. American ports, terminals, ships, refineries, and support systems are vital components of our nation's critical infrastructure, national security, and economy. Cyber-attacks on industrial control systems could kill or injure workers, damage equipment, expose the public and the environment to harmful pollutants, and lead to extensive economic damage. The loss of ship and cargo scheduling systems could substantially slow cargo operations in ports, leading to backups across the transportation system. A less overt cyber-attack could facilitate the smuggling of people, weapons of mass destruction, or other contraband into the country.

Question:

The Coast Guard has a statutory role to ensure the maritime transportation system is secure and resilient against cyber threats. I understand that you will soon complete your cyber-strategy for the United States Coast Guard. There is also a \$5 million request in your budget for cyber security remediation efforts.

- Can you please provide insight into your priorities as it relates to cyber security, and discuss how that is addressed in your FY16 budget?

ANSWER:

The Coast Guard takes cyber security very seriously and, in conjunction with the other components of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), is developing a cyber strategy to address current and emerging threats to the Service and in the maritime domain. The Coast Guard's first responsibility in the cyber domain is to protect its own networks. An effective cyber attack on one or more critical systems could impede the Service's ability to rescue lives at sea; respond to pollution incidents; interdict illicit drugs before they reach America's streets; or stop a terrorist threat in the maritime domain. An intrusion on Coast Guard networks could also compromise individuals' private information or jeopardize the integrity of the Coast Guard's financial systems.

The Coast Guard also works with federal, state, local and industry partners to safeguard the Marine Transportation System (MTS) and protect the MTS from cyber-related threats.

The FY 2016 President's Budget funds the Coast Guard's most immediate, high priority cyber-security activities and will better enable the Coast Guard to detect, identify, monitor, counter, and remediate cyber and other related threats to its critical information systems. The FY 2016 President's Budget also funds Cyber Pay Reform. This item is part of a broader DHS initiative to recruit, hire and retain highly competent cyber-security professionals.

OIG Report on Biometrics at Sea System

Background: On March 3, the OIG released a report on the Coast Guard's Biometrics at Sea System. This system collects biometric data from interdicted aliens. The biometrics are sent to the Department of Homeland Security's Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT) to identify potential persons of interest, including suspected terrorists.

Question: The OIG report concluded that the USCG did not have a routine reconciliation process to ensure that all biometric data it captured on its cutters were maintained in IDENT. This has the potential to impeded future identification of suspected terrorists.

- What policies have you adopted to implement the OIG recommendations?
- When do you expect to have these recommendations implemented?

ANSWER:

The Coast Guard has an immediate reconciliation process for biometrics data that it sends to IDENT and is confident that no data is being lost or destroyed by IDENT. The Coast Guard confirms each biometric data set has been transmitted to, received by, and stored in IDENT through the response messages IDENT returns to the cognizant Sector Command Center(s). It is unlikely that the current method of reconciliation would impede future identification of suspected terrorists, aggravated felons, or other individuals of interest as IDENT has the necessary controls and procedures to store and protect biometric data. According to the IDENT System of Record Notice (SORN), electronic records are retained for 75 years. The Coast Guard has not identified any instance where previously submitted data was not available from IDENT.

The Coast Guard is constantly looking at ways to improve its biometric data flow process. Pursuant to the recommendation in the OIG report, the Coast Guard is developing an aggregate control log that will enable Coast Guard cutters capable of performing 10-fingerprint biometrics collection at sea to verify the total number of biometrics entries sent to and received by IDENT. This action will add even greater fidelity to biometrics transmissions between the Coast Guard and the Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM). The Coast Guard anticipates completion of this action in May 2015.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 2015.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

WITNESS

HON. JEH C. JOHNSON, SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Mr. CARTER. All right. I am going to call today's hearing to order.

Mr. Secretary, welcome. We are happy you are here today. It is good to have you back to testify on the President's fiscal year 2016 budget for Department of Homeland Security, DHS.

Last year, you testified on a budget that was developed before you came on the job. This request, however, is a true reflection of your priorities. We look forward to having a robust discussion.

The fiscal year 2016 budget for DHS is \$41.2 billion, an increase of \$1.7 billion above fiscal year 2015.

Mr. Secretary, there is a lot to like in this request, and I have some concerns too. But for the first time since I have been chairman, I am pleased with many of the recommendations in your request.

The request prioritizes DHS's frontline operations and personnel. It doesn't include unauthorized fees as an offset. It complies with the law by funding 34,040 detention beds.

With a focus on preventing terrorism, securing the border, administering immigration laws, safeguarding cyberspace, and strengthening national preparedness, I believe the request is a very constructive first step in the appropriations process.

Some highlights include: \$9.1 billion for CBP's mission to protect America's borders while still allowing the free flow of trade and travel that is vital to our economy; \$3.3 billion to deter illegal entry into the United States, with full funding for the 34,040 detention beds, 129 fugitive operation teams, and the increased use of alternatives to detention; \$4.4 billion for TSA to fund screening personnel, training equipment, and other resources in support of more efficient and more traveler-friendly screening methods; and \$1.9 billion for the United States Secret Service, a \$273 million increase, to improve perimeter security of the White House, for better training, and to cover the costs of several upcoming events, including the 2016 Presidential campaign—it is worth noting that this proposal mirrors recommendations made by the United States Secret Service Protective Mission Panel—and \$818 million to protect and strengthen the government's ability to counter cyber attacks on critical information technology systems and infrastructures.

Funds are included to care for at least 58,000 unaccompanied children. I look forward to hearing from you on the latest apprehension trends and whether the \$162 million contingency fund is required.

I want to commend you for making management reform a top priority. Improving decisionmaking processes and strengthening back-office functions is never easy, yet the Department is making progress under your leadership. I am pleased to see many senior-level vacancies have been filled. Even GAO gives DHS positive marks in their latest high-risk report. So thank you, and keep up the good work.

For all that is good in this request, there are some problems. To begin with, the \$1.5 billion increase absorbs almost 75 percent of the nondefense discretionary spending available under the limits of the Budget Control Act of 2013.

Mr. Secretary, the Congress intends to live within the confines of the law even if the administration does not. As a result, I doubt DHS's budget will rise as steeply as the request proposes.

Within FEMA, a new \$300 million climate change initiative is proposed at the expense of first-responder and State and local grant programs.

Across all DHS components, hiring frontline personnel is not happening in a timely manner, resulting in large carryover balances. ICE and Secret Service aren't keeping up attrition. NPPD has major staff shortages. CBP continues to struggle to hire the 2,000 officers funded in fiscal year 2014. I understand only 700 are currently on board.

Hiring problems doesn't have just budgetary implications. At DHS, an inadequate force structure could lead to national security and public safety concerns.

Mr. Secretary, this is a problem that we need to fix, and I think you are the man to do it.

However, I would be remiss if I did not mention two major frustrations.

Last week in the press, I read that ICE released 30,000 criminal illegal aliens into the United States in communities in 2014. Once again, the releases were made without notice to Congress, and we don't know whether the releases endanger public safety.

What really annoys me, however, is that many of the criminal aliens were released from detention because their countries of origin would not repatriate them, and that is a real problem. I realize the law requires this result, but it is wrong, and we need to figure out how to fix it.

Also, back in 2013, this committee was surprised by the release of approximately 36,000 criminal aliens. We had a pretty good discussion about that at the time. In the 2014 DHS appropriations bill, we had language requiring the Department to notify this subcommittee prior to the implementation of further releases. We had the same language in the 2015 DHS appropriation bill. Yet, your department gave us no notice until after the fact.

This committee is concerned about the Department's failure to inform us as required. And, quite honestly, as I have told you already, I am getting real tired of learning about these releases in the press rather than from the Department as required. And so, for that reason, I am very concerned about that.

Lastly, Mr. Secretary, you know that I am completely opposed to the Executive actions issued by memo under your signature last December. Those memos jeopardized the fiscal year 2015 con-

ference agreement and transformed it from a law enforcement and public safety measure into a battleground for a fight between the executive and legislative branches of government. Though the fight was the legitimate use of legislative process, the actions caused unnecessary dissension and partisanship that is damaging DHS's mission to protect Americans from terrorist threats and secure the border.

I have directed the subcommittee staff to report to me on any departmental actions that appear to violate the injunction issued by the Federal district court in Brownsville, Texas. I am putting this department and you on notice. And, as an attorney, you know and I know that you will respect the authority of the court and that you will demand the same from your staff.

With that, I would like to recognize Ms. Roybal-Allard, our distinguished ranking member, for any remarks she may make.

[The information follows:]



Chairman John Carter

*Subcommittee on Homeland Security
House Committee on Appropriations*

**FY 2016 Budget Request for the Department of Homeland Security
March 26, 2015
Opening Statement As Prepared**

Today's hearing is called to order –

Mr. Secretary, welcome. It's good to have you back to testify on the President's fiscal year 2016 budget request for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Last year, you testified on a budget that was already developed by the time you came on the job. This request, however, is a true reflection of your priorities, and we look forward to having a robust discussion.

The FY16 budget for DHS is \$41.2 billion, an increase of \$1.5 billion above fiscal year 2015.

Mr. Secretary, there is a lot to like in the request. I have concerns too, but for the first time since I've been Chairman. I am pleased with many recommendations. The request: prioritizes DHS's frontline operations and personnel; doesn't include unauthorized fees as offsets; and complies with the law by funding 34,040 detention beds.

With its focus on preventing terrorism, securing the border, administering immigration laws, safeguarding cyberspace, and strengthening national preparedness, I believe the request is a very constructive, first step in the appropriations process.

Some highlights include:

- \$9.1 billion for CBP's mission to protect America's borders, while still allowing the free flow of trade and travel that is vital to our economy.
- \$3.3 billion to deter illegal entry into the United States with full funding for 34,040 detention beds, 129 fugitive operations teams, and the increased use of alternatives to detention.
- \$4.8 billion for TSA to fund screening personnel, training, equipment, and other resources in support of more efficient, and more traveler-friendly, screening methods.
- \$1.9 billion for the United States Secret Service – a \$273 million increase – to improve perimeter security of the White House, for better training, and to cover the costs of several upcoming events, including the 2016 Presidential campaign. It's worth noting that the budget proposal mirrors recommendations made in the United States Secret Service Protective Mission Panel.
- And \$818 million to protect and strengthen the government's ability to counter cyber-attacks on critical information technology systems and infrastructure.

Funds are included to care for at least 58,000 unaccompanied children, and I look forward to hearing from you on the latest apprehension trends, and whether the \$162 million contingency fund is required.

I want to commend you for making management reform a top priority. Improving decision-making processes and strengthening back office functions is never easy; yet, the department is making progress under your leadership.

I'm pleased to see many senior-level vacancies have been filled.

Even GAO gave DHS positive marks in their latest "High Risk" report. So...keep up the good work.

For all that's good in the request, there are some problems.

To begin, the \$1.5 billion increase absorbs almost 75% of non-defense, discretionary spending available under the limits of the Budget Control Act of 2013. Mr. Secretary...the Congress intends to live within the confines of the law even if the Administration does not. As a result, I doubt DHS's budget will rise as steeply as the request proposes.

Within FEMA, a new \$300 million climate change initiative is proposed at the expense of first responder, and state and local grant programs.

Across all DHS components, hiring front-line personnel is not happening in a timely manner, resulting in large carryover balances. ICE and Secret Service aren't keeping up attrition. NPPD has major staff shortages. And CBP continues to struggle to hire the 2,000 officers funded in FY14. Only 700 are on board today.

The hiring problem doesn't have just budgetary implications. At DHS, an inadequate force structure could lead to national security and public safety concerns. Mr. Secretary, this is a problem that needs a solution. It must be fixed.

I would be remiss if I didn't mention two major frustrations. Last week, I read in the press that ICE released 30,000 criminal aliens into U.S. states and communities in 2014. Once again, the releases were made without notice to Congress, and we don't know whether the releases endanger public safety. What really annoys me, however, is that many of the criminal aliens were released from detention because their countries of origin would not repatriate them. I realize the law requires this result...but it is wrong...and we need to figure out how to fix it.

Lastly, Mr. Secretary, you know that I am completely opposed to the executive actions issued by memo under your signature last December. Those memos jeopardized the FY15 conference agreement, and transformed it from a law enforcement and public safety measure into a battleground for a fight between the executive and the legislative branches of government. Though the fight was a legitimate use of the legislative process, the actions caused unnecessary dissension and partisanship that is damaging to DHS's mission to protect Americans from terrorist threats and to secure the borders.

I have directed the subcommittee staff to report to me on any departmental actions that appear to violate the injunction issued by the federal District Court in Brownsville, Texas. You're on notice. As an attorney, I know that you will respect the authority of the court, and that you will demand the same from your staff.

With that, I would like to recognize Mrs. Roybal-Allard, our new distinguished Ranking Member, for any remarks she'd like to make.

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Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And good morning, Mr. Secretary, and welcome.

I would like to start by commending your efforts to make the Department of Homeland Security more cohesive and better focused on budgeting performance, joint requirements, and acquisition best practices. Those kinds of processes and capabilities are sometimes overlooked, but we understand they are ultimately the foundation for almost everything the Department does and that you need to get them right.

Your efforts are all the more compelling because they are the beginning of long-term endeavors, the full payoff for which will likely be enjoyed not by you but by your successor as Secretary.

We have just come through a very difficult appropriations cycle for the Department. Frankly, Congress is not doing its job when an agency's funding remains in legislative limbo for the first 5 months of a fiscal year. I know the basis for that delay was a disagreement over the legality of your immigration enforcement approach, even though the Federal courts are the appropriate place to sort that out. And I hope we can avoid any repeat of unnecessary delays to appropriating your funding for fiscal year 2016.

The fiscal year 2016 net discretionary budget request for the Department of Homeland Security is \$41.4 billion, as scored by the Congressional Budget Office. This does not include an additional \$6.7 billion in disaster relief funding that does not count towards the discretionary cap. The net total is \$1.7 billion above the current-year funding level.

A significant portion of that increase is needed for second-year funding and step increases for CBP personnel, addressing protective mission panel recommendations, and other needs of the Secret Service, and for Federal cybersecurity enhancements.

Much of the budget request for the Department seems well justified, but there are some areas where I am concerned about cuts, particularly for the grant programs. If the committee is forced to do its work within the constraints of the current discretionary budget cap, we will be hard pressed to address the Department's needs for funding grants and other purposes for the coming year.

Before I close, I want to try and frame the discussion we may have this morning about immigration.

Mr. Secretary, we know you have a tough job to do, and perhaps the toughest part is the enforcement of our immigration laws. It is tough because it exposes the tension between values we as Americans hold dear.

We are a country of laws, and respect for the law is paramount to our democracy and our way of life. However, we are also a country that values human life, humane treatment of every individual, and due process. We value keeping families together, protecting children, and we believe in second chances.

While it is essential that we protect our borders and enforce our immigration laws, we must grant all people due process and treat them with fundamental human dignity and respect. And I hope in our discussion this morning we can keep these American values in mind.

Mr. Secretary, I look forward to your testimony and our discussion today, and I look forward to continuing to work with you this year in support of the Department's important missions.

[The information follows:]

**Congresswoman Lucille Roybal-Allard (CA-40), Ranking Member
Subcommittee on Homeland Security, House Committee on Appropriations**

**Department of Homeland Security FY 2016 Budget Hearing
Opening Statement as Prepared
March 26, 2015**

Good morning, Mr. Secretary, and welcome. I'd like to start by commending your efforts to make the Department of Homeland Security more cohesive and better focused on budgeting, performance, joint requirements, and acquisition best practices. Those kinds of processes and capabilities are sometimes overlooked, but we understand they are ultimately the foundation for almost everything the Department does, and that you need to get them right. Your efforts are all the more compelling because they are the beginning of long-term endeavors, the full payoff for which will likely be enjoyed not by you, but by your successor as Secretary.

"We have just come through a difficult appropriations cycle for the Department. Frankly, Congress is not doing its job when an agency's funding remains in legislative limbo for the first five months of a fiscal year. I know the basis for that delay was a disagreement over the legality of your immigration enforcement approach, even though the federal courts are the appropriate place to sort that out. And I hope we can avoid any repeat of unnecessary delays to appropriating your funding for FY 16.

"The Fiscal Year 2016 net discretionary budget request for the Department of Homeland Security is \$41.4 billion, as scored by the Congressional Budget Office. This does not include an additional \$6.7 billion in disaster relief funding that does not count towards the discretionary cap. The net total is \$1.7 billion above the current-year funding level. A significant portion of that increase is needed for second-year funding and step increases for CBP personnel, addressing Protective Mission Panel recommendations and other needs of the Secret Service, and federal cybersecurity enhancements.

"Much of the budget request for the Department seems well-justified, but there are some areas where I am concerned about cuts, particularly for the grant programs. If the Committee is forced to do its work within the constraints of the current discretionary budget cap, we will be hard-pressed to address the Department's needs for funding grants and other purposes for the coming year.

"Before I close, I want to try and frame the discussion we may have this morning about immigration. Mr. Secretary, we know you have a tough job to do, and perhaps the toughest part is the enforcement of our immigration laws. It is tough because it exposes a tension between values we, as Americans, hold dear.

"We are a country of laws, and respect for the law is paramount to our democracy and our way of life. However, we are also a country that values human life, humane treatment of every individual, and due process. We value keeping families together and protecting children, and we believe in second chances. While it is essential that we protect our borders and enforce our immigration laws, we must grant all people due process and treat them with fundamental human dignity and respect. I hope in our discussion this morning we can keep these American values in mind.

"Mr. Secretary, I look forward to your testimony and our discussion today, and I look forward to continuing to work with you this year in support of the Department's important missions.

Mr. CARTER. At this time, I will yield to Mr. Rogers, chairman of the full committee, for an opening statement.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Secretary, welcome again to these premises.

I am pleased that we finally managed to pass a full-year spending bill for your department to support our men and women on the front lines and bolster our critical security agencies and fund vigilant antiterrorism and law enforcement efforts on our home turf. I am absolutely committed to moving all 12 of our appropriations bills through the regular-order process to ensure that we responsibly fund all Federal agencies, including Homeland.

Mr. Secretary, in years past, my colleagues and I have expressed disappointment in budget submissions from DHS that were political in nature, not reflective of the security needs confronting the country, and chock-full of budget gimmicks that made our job on the Appropriations Committee needlessly difficult. With a few exceptions that I will highlight later, I am happy to say that I cannot make those criticisms about this budget submission.

After CBO scoring, the request constitutes a \$1.7 billion increase over enacted levels. It includes important funding for our frontline operations, including a \$98.8 million increase to support 21,270 Border Patrol agents, and essentially level funding for Coast Guard operations. The request for ICE includes sufficient funds for the 34,040 detention beds required under law. And you have done away with many of the unauthorized fees the Department previously proposed to offset critical security spending.

While this budget submission is indeed a vast improvement over those we have seen in the past, it does not mean that I am left without concerns.

First and probably most important, I question whether this request constitutes a realistic funding level. Unfortunately, the President's budget request government-wide is billions of dollars above the level of our committee that we will ultimately be allocated to support nondefense discretionary spending and is supported by unrealistic tax increases that the President knows are DOA here in Congress. That is not responsible budgeting. And I question whether your recommended level is possible, given all of the domestic priorities at stake.

Second, the President's Executive order on immigration remains, as the chairman has said, the elephant in the room. The President's unilateral action demonstrates intentional disregard for the legislative authority of the Congress under the Constitution, jeopardizes the ability of this committee to move forward with appropriations for the Department, poisons the well for any meaningful immigration reform package, and even jeopardizes your very well-intentioned agenda to better unify DHS's practices and policies.

You have unfortunately become the poster child for this ill-thought-out immigration policy because your Department is charged with implementing it. Mr. Secretary, there are separation of powers in this country, and you simply cannot expect the Congress to stand idly by when the President circumvents this entire branch of government.

Mr. Secretary, I have been involved with funding for this department since it started—actually, before it started—and we take seri-

ously our responsibilities to support our men and women on the front lines as they protect our homeland. Because of the importance of the DHS mission to our country's security, we, on both sides of the aisle on the Appropriations Committee, have worked earnestly to cast politics aside and focus on the critical task at hand.

It is supremely disappointing to me that the President's egregious circumvention of Congress has shifted the conversation away from where it ought to be, on keeping this country safe from threats, domestic and foreign, and making sure the men and women who protect us all stay safe.

We look forward to hearing your testimony, and we welcome you to the Hill, sir.

I yield.

[The information follows:]



Chairman Hal Rogers

House Committee on Appropriations

FY 2016 Budget Request for the Department of Homeland Security
March 26, 2015
Opening Statement As Prepared

Thank you for yielding, Mr. Chairman. Secretary Johnson, thank you for appearing before the Committee to discuss the Fiscal Year 2016 budget request for the Department of Homeland Security. I am immensely pleased that we have finally managed to pass a full-year spending bill for the Department to support our men and women on the frontlines, bolster critical security agencies, and fund vigilant anti-terrorism and law enforcement efforts on our home turf. Though we are getting a later start on the Homeland bill this year, I am absolutely committed to moving all twelve of our appropriations bills through the regular-order process to ensure that we responsibly fund these federal agencies.

Mr. Secretary, in years past, my colleagues and I have expressed disappointment in budget submissions from DHS that were political in nature, not reflective of the security needs confronting our country, and chock-full of budget gimmicks that made our job on the Appropriations Committee needlessly difficult. With a few exceptions that I will highlight later, I am happy to say that I cannot make those criticisms about the budget you've proposed for the upcoming fiscal year. After CBO scoring, the request constitutes a \$1.7 billion increase over enacted levels. It includes important funding for our frontline operations, including a \$98.8 million increase to support 21,270 Border Patrol Agents and essentially level funding for Coast Guard operations. The request for ICE includes sufficient funds for the 34,040 detention beds required under law, and you've done away with many of the unauthorized fees the department previously proposed to offset critical security spending.

While this budget submission is indeed a vast improvement over those we've seen in the past, that does not mean I am left without concerns. First, and probably most important, I question whether this request constitutes a realistic funding level. Unfortunately, the President's budget request government-wide is billions of dollars above the level our Committee will ultimately be allocated to support non-defense discretionary spending – and it's supported by unrealistic tax increases that he knows are DOA here in Congress. This is not responsible budgeting, and I question whether your recommended level of funding is possible given all of the domestic priorities at stake.

Second, President Obama's executive order on immigration remains the elephant in the room. The President's unilateral action demonstrates intentional disregard for the legislative authority of the Congress, jeopardizes the ability of this Committee to move forward with appropriations for the Department, poisons the well for any meaningful immigration reform package, and even

jeopardizes your very well-intentioned agenda to better unify DHS's practices and policies. You have unfortunately become the poster child for this ill-thought-out immigration policy because your department is charged with implementing it. Mr. Secretary, there are separation of powers in this country, and you simply cannot expect the Congress to stand idly by when the President circumvents an entire branch of government.

I have been involved with funding for this department since Day 1, and we take very seriously our responsibilities to support our men and women on the frontlines as they protect our homeland. Because of the importance of the DHS mission to our country's security, we on both sides of the aisle on the Appropriations Committee have worked earnestly to cast politics aside and focus on the critical task at hand. It is supremely disappointing to me that the President's egregious circumvention of Congress has shifted the conversation away from where it ought to be: on keeping this country safe from threats domestic and abroad, and making sure the men and women who protect us all, stay safe.

I look forward to your testimony today, Mr. Secretary, and I yield back.

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Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Rogers.

It is now my pleasure to recognize Mrs. Lowey for an opening statement.

Mrs. LOWEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And I would like to thank Chairman Carter, Ranking Member Roybal-Allard for holding this hearing today, and join them in welcoming you, Secretary Johnson. Thank you for joining us.

The Department of Homeland Security is tasked with the mission of securing our Nation from consistent threat, and this is no easy feat. To keep us safe, 16 different agencies and offices have to operate on a cohesive and cooperative basis.

I do hope that today and for the next few weeks and months we can focus on that mission, get to work on a comprehensive immigration bill. Let's do it. Let's do it now. And while we are focusing on homeland security, let's focus like a laser on the important work that you have ahead.

Last week, at the Louis Armstrong New Orleans International Airport, a man attacked TSA agents with wasp spray and a machete after being questioned about his boarding pass. This incident serves as a reminder of the risks DHS personnel take every day to keep us safe.

On any given day, DHS personnel will process nearly 1 million travelers entering the U.S., provide \$3.7 million in Federal disaster grants to individuals and households, patrol 3.4 million square miles of U.S. waterways, conducting 54 search-and-rescue missions, and seize approximately \$300,000 of undetected or illicit currency.

Yet, last month, Republicans took the Department of Homeland Security to the brink of a shutdown. Secretary Johnson, despite what your department accomplishes, for more than 5 months you were forced to operate under a continuing resolution instead of having a full-year funding bill. I am very pleased that eventually we passed a clean bill fully funding DHS, and it is my hope that we will move forward on a bipartisan basis and not hold the Nation's security hostage over partisan games.

The fiscal year 2016 request is \$41.2 billion in net discretionary budget authority, a 3.8 percent increase from fiscal year 2015. This includes \$11.2 billion for FEMA, with \$6.7 billion for the Disaster Relief Fund cap adjustment. It also includes \$818.3 million for cybersecurity advancements, a \$65.1 million increase from fiscal year 2015. I was particularly pleased to see that, given the growing threat and the importance of our focusing like a laser on the cyber threat.

I just want to mention one other thing in closing. While it is still too early to know what actually occurred, the chief French prosecutor handling the investigation said today that the Germanwings plane was deliberately crashed by the copilot. This should be a reminder that, as global threats persist, DHS's mission must remain the same: Keep us safe. Now, more than ever, we must support the Department in fulfilling this most essential yet complex goal.

I look forward to a productive discussion this morning, and thank you very much.

[The information follows:]

STATEMENT OF NITA M. LOWEY—FY16 DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
BUDGET HEARING WITH SECRETARY JOHNSON, MARCH 26TH 2015

I'd like to thank Chairman Carter and Ranking Member Roybal-Allard for holding this hearing today, and to Secretary Johnson, welcome, and thank you for joining us.

The Department of Homeland Security is tasked with the mission of securing our Nation from consistent threat. This is no easy feat. To keep us safe, 16 different agencies and offices have to operate on a cohesive and cooperative basis.

Last week at the Louis Armstrong New Orleans International Airport, a man attacked TSA agents with wasp spray and a machete, after being questioned about his boarding pass. This incident serves as a reminder of the risks DHS personnel take every day to keep us safe.

On any given day, DHS personnel will:

- Process nearly 1 million travelers entering the U.S.;
- Provide \$3.7 million in federal disaster grants to individuals and households;
- Patrol 3.4 million square miles of U.S. waterways, conducting 54 search and rescue missions;
- And seize approximately \$300,000 in undetected or illicit currency.

Yet last month, Republicans took DHS to the brink of a shutdown. Secretary Johnson, despite what your Department accomplishes, for more than five months you were forced to operate under a continuing resolution instead of having a full year funding bill.

I am pleased that eventually, we passed a clean bill, fully funding DHS. It is my hope that we will move forward on a bipartisan basis and not hold the nation's security and prosperity hostage over partisan games.

The FY16 request is \$41.2 billion in net discretionary budget authority, a 3.8 percent increase from FY15. This includes \$11.2 billion for FEMA with \$6.7 billion for the Disaster Relief Fund cap adjustment. It also includes \$818.3 million for cybersecurity advancements, a \$65.1 million increase from FY15.

[While it is too early to know what actually occurred, the chief French prosecutor handling the investigation said today that the Germanwings plane was deliberately crashed by the copilot. This should be a reminder that] as global threats persist, DHS's mission must remain the same—keep us safe. Now more than ever, we must support the Department in fulfilling this most essential, yet complex goal.

I look forward to a productive discussion this morning. Thank you.

Mr. CARTER. I thank you, Mrs. Lowey.

At this time, Mr. Secretary, we would recognize you and ask, if you could, to summarize what you have presented in 5 minutes, if possible. And we will have your entire testimony entered into the record.

At this time, I recognize you.

OPENING STATEMENT: SECRETARY JOHNSON

Secretary JOHNSON. Thank you, Chairman Carter, Chairman Rogers, Ranking Member Roybal-Allard, Congresswoman Lowey, other members of the committee. Nice to see you again.

Let me begin by saying that you do have my full statement, and I will just say a few things in my 5 minutes.

First of all, as sincerely as I can, I want to thank the members of this committee, who I know worked very hard to get us a full-year appropriation for fiscal year 2015, and the leadership that you showed to get us there.

The possibility of a shutdown of my department was very personal to me. I know people in our department who would have been affected very dramatically had we gone into shutdown. For example, there is a person in our administration who is in stage 4 cancer who depended upon her paycheck to make her copayments for her cancer treatment. I was going to have to furlough her if we went into shutdown.

And so, on behalf of the 225,000 men and women of my department, thank you for your leadership in getting us a full-year appropriation.

Like members of this committee, I am very pleased by our fiscal year 2016 budget submission of \$41.2 billion net discretionary spending. I think it meets our vital homeland security missions.

For me, counterterrorism remains our top priority. It is the reason this department was founded. We still live in a dangerous world.

I believe the global terrorist threat has evolved to a new phase, and it is more complex and harder to detect. It relies more on independent actors, smaller-scale attacks, very effective use of the Internet, and actors who could strike with little or no notice in the homeland, as we have seen demonstrated in other parts of the world.

There is a large threat still surrounding aviation security. I am pleased that this submission funds our key aviation security priorities.

Wave of the future, we need to partner with our key counterterrorism allies abroad and in the interagency on tracking individuals of suspicion in international travel. I believe that is important. I believe we need to strengthen the security of the Visa Waiver Program, in which 38 of our allies are participants. I believe we need to ramp up countering-violent-extremism efforts here at home. I personally participate in those efforts.

Cybersecurity is a big priority of mine and this department. I am pleased that this submission funds our cybersecurity mission.

Border security, I am pleased that total apprehensions on the southern border this fiscal year are down month to month about 20 percent from where they were this time last year. The unaccompanied children are down around 40 percent less than they were this time last year.

Still, there is a lot more work to do. I believe we can build a stronger border. This submission funds new technology for the border, which our Border Patrol personnel tell me we need. I am pleased that this submission funds those things.

Chairman, you and I have discussed the issue of bonding out of those convicted of crime who are in deportation proceedings. In response to questions, I am happy to talk to you about the things we have done to tighten up that process, including notification to local law enforcement when that happens.

We are recapitalizing the Coast Guard, as you know. This budget is part of that. We are funding the enhancements to the Secret Service that the independent panel has recommended.

And, as has been noted here, we are doing a number of things to reform the way in which we manage ourselves and conduct business. We have our unity-of-effort initiative, which has led to greater efficiencies in the Department. We have filled all the vacancies—almost all the vacancies. We will announce soon a new President's nominee for TSA [Transportation Security Administration] Administrator, who is in vetting now.

We are doing things to improve morale within the Department. And, as you noted, we are working to get off the GAO [U.S. Government Accountability Office] high-risk list. GAO has noted that

DHS is a model for government agencies in their efforts to get off the list. I also note that we have received many compliments for our enhanced responsiveness to Congress, despite the number of committees and subcommittees that exert oversight over us.

So, in general, Chairman, I believe we are moving in the right direction in the funding of our key homeland security priorities and the manner in which we conduct business. I am happy to respond to your questions here this morning.

Mr. CARTER. Well, thank you very much, Secretary.
[The information follows:]

**Written Statement for the Record
House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security
March 26, 2015**

**The Honorable Jeh C. Johnson
Secretary
United States Department of Homeland Security**



Homeland Security

www.dhs.gov

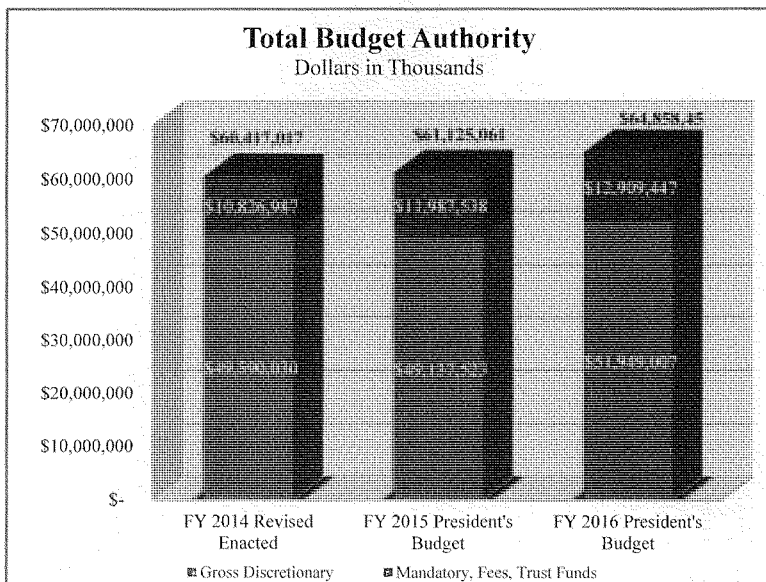
Introduction

Chairman Carter, Ranking Member Roybal-Allard, and members of the subcommittee:

On behalf of the 225,000 men and women of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), I thank you for your continued support. We appreciate the hard work and leadership many on this subcommittee provided in delivering a full-year FY 2015 appropriation for DHS under very difficult circumstances. The \$39.7 billion in net discretionary funding provided by Congress for this year fully funds our vital homeland security missions.

Now, we turn to Fiscal Year 2016.

The President’s FY 2016 Budget for DHS is \$64.9 billion in total budget authority, \$51.9 billion in gross discretionary funding, \$41.2 billion in net discretionary funding, and \$4.0 billion in discretionary fees. As part of total DHS funding, \$6.7 billion for the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) is provided, pursuant to the *Budget Control Act of 2011*.



Our FY 2016 Budget focuses resources in each of the Department’s mission areas: prevent terrorism and enhance security, secure and manage our borders, enforce

Our FY 2016 Budget focuses resources in each of the Department's mission areas: prevent terrorism and enhance security, secure and manage our borders, enforce and administer our immigration laws, safeguard and secure cyberspace, and strengthen national preparedness and resilience.

Since taking office in December 2013, I have also made management reform a top priority in the Department. In my view, improving the effectiveness and efficiency by which we pursue our missions is itself a homeland security imperative.

The President's budget request for FY 2016 proposes to end sequestration. Unless Congress acts to prevent it, sequestration will return in 2016. This would bring discretionary funding to its lowest level, adjusted for inflation, since 2006, and seriously compromise the homeland security priorities outlined above.

Counterterrorism and Enhancing Security

As I have said many times, counterterrorism must remain the cornerstone of DHS's mission.

Safeguarding critical infrastructure and implementation of layered security on land, in the air, and on the sea are essential to combating any terrorist threat. The Department has prioritized investments in technology and risk-based, intelligence-driven programs like the Transportation and Security Administration's (TSA) Pre✓™ and Global Entry, and in the assets necessary to carry out DHS front-line missions today and in the future. The President's FY 2016 Budget will fund key priorities including a DHS data framework, enhancing information sharing between critical vetting programs, and service life extension of radiation portal monitors to sustain compliance with the SAFE Port Act. In this mission area, the FY 2016 President's Budget includes funding requests for the following key investments:

- \$3.7 billion for TSA screening operations to continue aviation security at prior year levels, and more effectively align passenger screening resources based on risk. These risk-based security initiatives maximize security capabilities and expedite the screening process for low-risk travelers.
- Support for U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) Trusted Traveler Programs, which provide expedited travel for pre-approved, low-risk travelers through dedicated lanes and kiosks. CBP's Trusted Traveler Programs reached record numbers of enrollment in FY 2014. An additional 1.25 million people enrolled in the agency's Trusted Traveler Programs (Global Entry, SENTRI, NEXUS and FAST) this fiscal year to bring total enrollment to more than 3.3 million members. Global Entry, the agency's largest program with more than

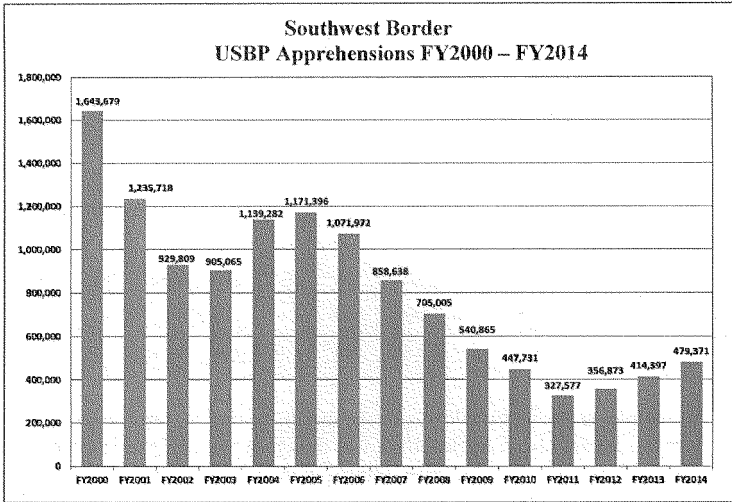
1.7 million members, is operational at 42 U.S. airports and 12 Preclearance locations, serving 99 percent of incoming travelers to the United States. CBP added nine Global Entry kiosk locations this fiscal year and enrolled its one millionth member in NEXUS.

- \$101 million for Radiological and Nuclear Detection Equipment Acquisition with which the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office and other DHS components, including the Coast Guard, CBP, and TSA, keep U.S. ports of entry safe and secure by detecting and interdicting illicit radioactive or nuclear materials.
- \$94.5 million for Infrastructure Security Compliance funding to secure America's high-risk chemical facilities through the systematic regulation, inspection, and enforcement under the authority of the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards. The request includes \$16 million to enhance regulation of the sale and transfer of ammonium nitrate.
- \$86.7 million to enhance White House Complex security, consistent with the recommendations of the United States Secret Service (USSS) Protective Missions Panel.
- \$83.3 million for the BioWatch Program to provide detection and early warning of the intentional release of select aerosolized biological agents.
- \$29.4 million for Visa Information Update System. This new program will allow non-immigrant visa holders to provide updated biographic and travel related information through a public website. The system will complement the existing visa application process and enhance CBP's ability to make pre-travel risk determinations.
- \$65.8 million for the National Protection and Programs Directorate Replacement Biometric System. This system will replace the legacy Automated Biometric Identification System. In addition to reduced operating costs, the new system will have improved detection capabilities, more efficient processing, and improved scalability.

Securing and Managing Our Borders

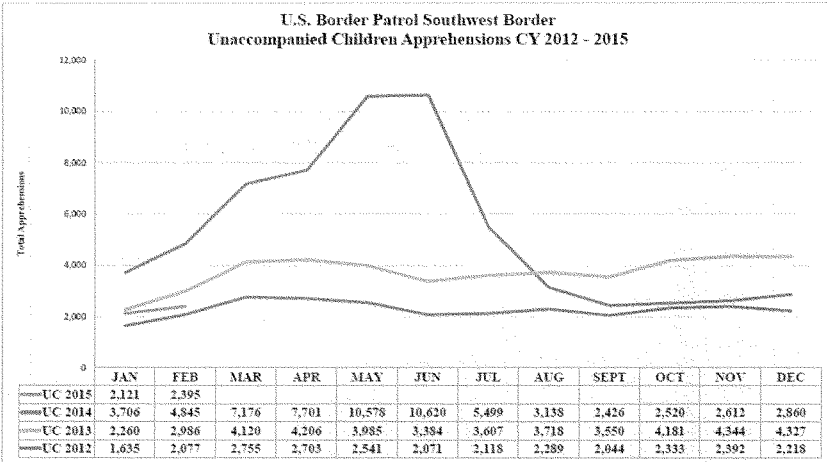
The Department has committed historic levels of front-line personnel, technology, and infrastructure to border security to reduce the flow of illegal immigrants and illicit contraband while fostering legal trade and travel. Over time, this investment has yielded positive results. The reality is that illegal migration is a fraction of what it used to be. In the year 2000, apprehensions on the southern border-- which are an indicator of total attempts to cross the border -- exceeded 1.6 million.

Apprehensions on the southern border have dropped considerably since then, to around 400,000 a year in recent years. Apprehensions are in fact at their lowest rate since the 1970s.

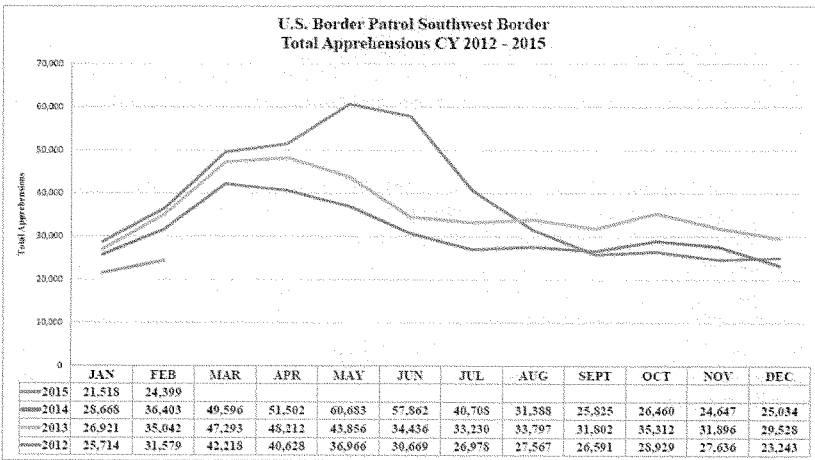


These numbers are no doubt partially due to economic conditions and trends in the U.S., Mexico and Central America, but also due to the very large investment this Nation has made in border security over the last 15 years. Today’s Border Patrol has the largest deployment of people, vehicles, aircraft, boats and equipment along the southwest border in its 90-year history.

Without a doubt, we had a challenge last summer, with the unprecedented number of unaccompanied children and others who crossed a narrow area of our southern border into the Rio Grande Valley, in search of a family member and a better life in this country. We responded aggressively with more people and resources on the southern border. Beginning in mid-June 2014 the numbers of unaccompanied children crossing the southern border declined sharply. As the chart below reflects, the number of unaccompanied children apprehended at the southern border, month-to-month, are the lowest it has been in several years. As of March 15, 2015, the total number for the fiscal year is 43% less than it was the same time last year.



Meanwhile, as the chart below reflects, month-to-month, total apprehensions on the southern border are also significantly lower than they were this time over the last several years. Through March 15, 2015, total apprehensions this fiscal year is 26% less than it was the same time last year.



But, we are not declaring “mission accomplished” when it comes to border security. I am committed to building an even more secure border.

In the future, DHS will more effectively execute its border security responsibilities by implementing our new DHS-wide, inter-component Southern Border Campaign for securing the U.S. Southern Border and approaches. This Campaign will direct DHS resources in a much more collaborative fashion with pre-identified, Secretary-approved, outcomes and targets for the range of threats and challenges, including illegal migration, illegal drug, human and arms trafficking, the illicit financing of all these operations, and the terrorist threat. The FY 2016 Budget supports this effort by requesting resources needed to support officer and agent staffing along the border, maintaining all statutory personnel floors, while supporting the 2,000 additional CBP officers first funded in FY 2014. The Budget retains critical border patrol, watch-list, and targeting technology that enhance the capabilities of front-line officers and agents, and investments in Coast Guard recapitalization. Funding is included for securing and managing our borders in the following key areas:

- Salaries, benefits, and operating costs for 21,370 Border Patrol agents and 23,871 CBP officers.
- Resources to complete the hiring and training of up to 2,000 new CBP officers, to achieve a total end-strength of 23,871 CBP officers. This effort, which commenced in FY 2014, is already yielding faster processing and inspection of passengers and cargo at U.S. ports of entry, as well as more seizures of illegal items, such as drugs, guns, and counterfeit goods.
- Resources for Coast Guard port security screening to secure key transportation nodes through security/background checks to ensure unauthorized and illicit individuals do not gain access to, or disrupt, key transportation and commerce nodes. All crew, passengers, and cargo of vessels over 300 tons are screened prior to arrival in U.S. waters, to mitigate potential risks to our borders.
- \$373 million to maintain the necessary infrastructure and technology along the Nation’s borders to ensure law enforcement personnel are supported with effective surveillance technology to improve their ability to detect and interdict illegal activity in a safer environment.
- Provides funds for the costs associated with apprehension and care of up to 104,000 unaccompanied children. A portion of these funds will be used to prepare facilities for families and unaccompanied children in the event of a surge that exceeds prior year apprehension levels. The request proposes up to \$162 million in contingency obligation authority—enabling CBP and Immigration and Customs

Enforcement (ICE) to respond effectively in the event migration volume significantly surpasses prior-year levels.

- Support for Coast Guard recapitalization to include \$340 million for production of six Fast Response Cutters (FRCs); \$102 million to convert Air National Guard C-27J aircraft for Coast Guard use; \$91.4 million for National Security Cutter (NSC) structural enhancement and post-delivery activities; and \$18.5 million to complete preliminary design evaluation of the Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC). Recapitalization will ensure Coast Guard's continued ability to enforce laws and treaties and guard the maritime domain against illegal activity and potential acts of terrorism.
- \$85.3 million for the Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) Equipment Refresh and Recapitalization program. The NII systems allow for passive radiation scanning and X-ray/gamma-ray imaging of cargo and conveyances. Large scale NII systems perform 7.2 million examinations per year at the ports of entry. In FY 2016, DHS will begin replacement of NII systems that exceed designed life expectancy.
- \$90 million for Coast Guard operations and maintenance funds to support the delivery of new and more capable assets, including \$17.2 million in operations and maintenance for two new Coast Guard FRCs, which will provide critical maritime border security along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.

Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws

Each year Congress provides the Department resources for the prioritized removal of a portion of those living unlawfully in the United States. DHS allocates its resources to address the highest risks, targeting criminal aliens who pose a threat to public safety, recent border crossers, and employers who ignore our immigration laws. The FY 2016 Budget continues the Administration's efforts to more effectively focus the enforcement system and our finite resources on identifying and removing high-priority individuals. For FY 2016, the Budget includes funds to enable ICE to maintain more than the 34,000 detention beds and other funds requested for enforcing and administering our immigration laws, including the following:

- \$3.3 billion to provide safe, secure, and humane detention and removal of removable individuals who are held in Government custody because they present a risk of flight, a risk to public safety, or are subject to mandatory detention.
 - Funds to supervise approximately 87,000 individuals (average per day by the end of FY 2016), including an additional \$94.5 million to support adult detention beds for higher risk individuals and \$122.5 million for the more

cost-effective Alternatives to Detention program for those who are not considered a threat to our communities. The Alternatives to Detention program places low-risk individuals under various forms of intensive supervision or electronic monitoring rather than in detention.

- \$129.4 million to identify and apprehend immigration fugitives in the United States, with an emphasis on those who pose the greatest risk to national security and public safety.
- \$345.3 million to fund an increased number of family beds to address the surge in families with children crossing the U.S. southern border illegally.
- The FY 2016 President's Budget proposes \$45 million of Custody Operations funding be appropriated as five-year funding. This extension of funds availability (from one to five years) allows ICE to improve the cost efficiency of detention bed rates.

Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace

Cybersecurity is of growing relevance to our national and economic security. Funding in this request supports the Department's two flagship cyber acquisition programs—the National Cybersecurity Protection System and Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation--which enhance cybersecurity situational awareness and information sharing. Funding is also included to sustain the USSS network of 46 Financial Crimes Task Forces and 38 Electronic Crimes Task Forces which continues to leverage USSS partnerships with international law enforcement agencies through overseas field offices. In addition, the Department recognizes that it must maintain its own robust internal network security to be a national leader in cybersecurity. Therefore, DHS is allocating resources across all of its Components that own information technology systems as part of a plan to fix known system vulnerabilities and is preparing to implement National Protection and Programs Directorate continuous monitoring services. The FY 2016 request includes the following key resources for safeguarding and securing cyberspace:

- The FY 2016 President's Budget sustains ICE and USSS resources to combat cyber-crime and investigate cyber-criminals.
- \$479.8 million for Network Security Deployment, including the EINSTEIN3 Accelerated program which enables DHS to detect malicious traffic targeting federal (non-Department of Defense) networks and prevent malicious traffic from harming those networks.
- \$102.6 million for the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation program which provides hardware, software, and services designed to support activities that

strengthen the operational security of federal (non-Department of Defense) networks.

- \$5.1 million for the CyberSkills Management Support Initiative. This initiative is intended to bolster DHS's ability to develop and maintain a robust cybersecurity workforce. As part of this initiative, DHS will ensure consistent execution of cybersecurity workforce support activities across the Department by consolidating these activities within the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer, consistent with other workforce management programs.

Strengthening National Preparedness and Resilience

No matter the time of day or location on a map, a disaster can strike and overwhelm any of our Nation's communities. It is the goal of DHS to build a ready and resilient Nation through efforts to bolster disaster response information sharing and collaboration. The FY 2016 President's Budget supports the DRF, grant programs, disaster preparedness plans, and training for our homeland security and law enforcement partners. Working closely with State, local, and tribal governments across the country, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will continue to make progress in its ability to plan, prepare for, and respond to disasters.

Understanding and preparing for the impacts of a changing climate is also an Administration priority. Climate change – including an increase in prolonged periods of high temperatures, changes in precipitation, an increase in wildfires, more severe droughts, permafrost thawing, ocean acidification, and sea-level rise – is already impacting the Nation and will exacerbate many of our existing vulnerabilities. Managing these risks requires deliberate preparation, close cooperation, and coordinated planning across government, as well as by other stakeholders. The FY 2016 President's Budget includes the following climate resilience investments which will strengthen our preparedness for the effects of climate change:

- \$9.6 billion to support disaster resiliency, primarily through the grants programs that are administered by FEMA and the DRF, which include:
 - \$7.4 billion in DRF funding to provide immediate and long-lasting assistance to individuals and communities stricken by emergencies and major disasters.
 - \$2.2 billion in total grants funding to prepare state and local governments to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from incidents of terrorism and other catastrophic events. These funds also include Firefighter Assistance and Emergency Management Performance Grants that support local first responders in achieving their missions.

- \$616 million in support of the President’s Climate Resilience Initiatives:
 - \$400 million to support flood mapping and risk analysis activities, which are essential to educating communities about flood risk and minimizing the loss of life and property as a result of flooding.
 - \$200 million in Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grants for hazard mitigation planning and/or project applications to mitigate damage associated with natural disasters.
 - \$10 million for analyses of climate change impacts on infrastructure critical to national and economic security, and national public health and safety.
 - \$6 million for FEMA climate workshops and regional resilience coordination.

Reforming the Management of DHS

Since taking office in December 2013, I have made management reform a top priority in the Department. Improving the effectiveness and efficiency by which we pursue our missions is itself a homeland security imperative.

Over the last 15 months, we have filled almost all the senior-level vacancies that existed in the Department. I continue to urge the Senate to confirm Russ Deyo, the President’s nominee for Under Secretary for Management, the number 3 position within the Department. Last month, the President also named Joe Clancy to be the Director of the Secret Service. We are very close to announcing a nominee to be the new Administrator of TSA.

Our “Unity of Effort” initiative has brought about a more centralized process for making decisions concerning budget requests, acquisition, strategy and other Departmental functions. Growing out of this initiative, we also realigned major DIIS headquarters functions to consolidate like functions and promote efficiency.

DHS is one of 16 departments and agencies on Government Accountability Office’s (GAO) so-called “High Risk List.” DHS has been on that list since DHS was created in 2003, simply by virtue of the large realignment of government it took to create the Department. We are on a path to get off that list soon. In its most recent report to Congress on February 11, GAO once again noted DHS’s good progress toward getting off the list. Specifically, GAO noted that since its last report in 2013, DHS has “fully addressed” 9 of 30 risk areas, and has made significant progress toward addressing the remaining 21. Overall, GAO has stated that DHS is a “model” for how federal agencies can work to address GAO’s high risk designations. GAO also stated:

"DHS's top leadership, including the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security (who assumed leadership of the department after our 2013 update), have continued to demonstrate exemplary commitment and support for addressing the department's management challenges. For instance, the department's Deputy Secretary and Under Secretary for Management, and other senior management officials have frequently met with us to discuss the department's plans and progress, which helps ensure common understanding of the remaining work needed to address our high-risk designation."

The Deputy Secretary and I are also on an aggressive, multi-faceted campaign to improve morale within components of DHS. We are developing more transparency in hiring, training, promotion and mentoring opportunities. In cascading fashion, we are encouraging all leaders and managers within the Department to invest time and effort to improving morale. We are thanking and acknowledging people for their good work. In October of last year we restored the Secretary's Awards Program, which had been dormant since 2008, to recognize more than 300 employees who have made outstanding achievements across DHS.

We have improved the Department's responsiveness to Congress. This, despite the challenge of -- depending on how you count -- 92 committees and subcommittees of Congress who claim an oversight role over this Department. Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle have taken note.¹

¹ Rep. Beto O'Rourke (D-TX):

"Mr. Secretary, I want to begin by thanking you for your accountability. . . Your responsiveness to our requests and our questions and your commitment to transparency -- I think there's a long way still to go within the department, but in the last 12 months, we've seen more transparency than we've seen in years. And so I really do appreciate that "

Rep. Jason Chaffetz (R-UT):

"I can tell you, since you've taken office, the production and the response to Congress in terms of responding to our letters and inquiries is -- the difference, I cannot tell you how much better it is. And I thank you and the people who work on this. I do appreciate [that]."

Sen. Tom Coburn (R-OK):

"Jeh Johnson has proven to be a capable leader, a transparent partner with Congress, and committed to making tough decisions and improving the Department."

Conclusion

I thank you for the opportunity to speak with all of you and for your continued support, I look forward to your questions.

HIRING PROCESS

Mr. CARTER. You more or less ended on an issue that I was going to bring up right now. My first question is: DHS is suffering from a significant backlog of vacancies—CBP, ICE, NPPD, Secret Service. For example, only 700 of the 2,000 CBP officers funded in fiscal year 2014 are on board. Many Secret Service officers are maxed out on overtime because there just aren't enough staff. ICE attrition outpaces hiring. Offices responsible for infrastructure protection and cybersecurity are almost 20 percent below the level funded for personnel.

I am worried about the operational components and that they are spread too thin, putting the Department's critical mission at risk. Further, I am extremely concerned with what is happening to the hundreds of millions of dollars which Congress appropriated for staffing while the people are not actually on board.

What are the causes for the hiring lags? What is the average hiring timeframe for law enforcement officers at DHS, and how does this compare with other Federal organizations, like the FBI? Does the current hiring process need to be changed, and, if so, how? And are there impediments that delay the process?

Secretary JOHNSON. Chairman, first of all, the new leadership team that I have at DHS is very focused on staffing at lower levels.

The issue of the Customs personnel that you refer to—you are correct that we are authorized to go up to an additional 2,000 in Customs personnel. We are at about 700 now. I would attribute that to two reasons: one, an issue with getting enough personnel to conduct the lie detector test; second, we had an issue with our contractor that conducts background checks. The contractor was the subject of a cyber intrusion, a major cyber intrusion, which caused a huge backlog for us and other agencies of government.

Notwithstanding that, we are aggressively moving forward in filling the vacancies that exist throughout the components that you mentioned. This is a priority of mine. It is a priority of the leaders.

I will get back to you for the record on the average wait time to get the law enforcement positions filled and how that compares to other agencies. I would be happy to do that, sir.

[The information follows:]

Representative Carter: What is the average hiring timeframe for law enforcement officers at DHS, and how does this compare with other Federal organizations, like the FBI?

RESPONSE: DHS does not currently have access to time-to-hire data for other agencies to provide a comparison as requested. DHS collects data as prescribed by Office of Personnel Management requirements, which includes five government-wide Mission Critical Occupations which are not law-enforcement occupations, and four agency-specific Mission Critical Occupations (Customs and Border Patrol Agents (1896); Customs and Border Protection Officers (1895); United States Secret Service Uniformed Division/Police (0083); and Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Law Enforcement Instructors (1801)).

The FY 2015 Quarter 1 time-to-hire data for the agency-specific positions is as follows:

- a. CBP Agents (1896)—265 average number of calendar days per hire.
- b. CBP Officers (1895)—194 average number of calendar days per hire.
- c. USSS Uniformed Division/Police (0083)—234 average number of calendar days per hire.
- d. FLETC Law Enforcement Instructors (1801)—112 average number of calendar days per hire.

Secretary JOHNSON. But it is something we are aggressively moving forward on.

Mr. CARTER. I would appreciate that. Because, you know, we are looking at these numbers. The CBP, obviously, is one that flashes because that was a big issue at our airports and even our border crossings. I had people in my office yesterday talking about that. Happy you have them; want to know where they are. So, those kind of questions.

But, in addition, 750 vacancies within the Border Patrol, 200 in the Secret Service, 500 in the NPPD, 200 investigators at ICE that are all fully funded. I think that is a real concern for us.

And, you know, the question becomes, if we are not filling those positions but we funded those positions, then what is happening to the money that was funded for personnel and how is it being spent? And if you have information about that, I would appreciate you getting us something on that.

Secretary JOHNSON. Sure.

[The information follows:]

Representative Carter: And, you know, the question becomes, if we are not filling those positions but we funded those positions, then what is happening to the money that was funded for personnel and how is it being spent? And if you have information about that, I would appreciate you getting us something on that.

RESPONSE: Funding will be used to support emerging requirements, including addressing cybersecurity vulnerabilities and U.S. Secret Service Protective Mission Enhancements. In accordance with the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 114-4), with Sec. 503, the Department will notify the Committees on Appropriations in greater detail on how these funds will be utilized. The notification will be provided by June 30, 2015.

CYBERSECURITY

Mr. CARTER. My second question has to do with something that I seem to be having to talk about every day with my three subcommittees I have: cybersecurity. And I join you and Chairman McCaul, that we have major cybersecurity responsibilities in this department. The possibility of a cybersecurity breach at certain levels in this country could be catastrophic.

What is the impact to the NPPD cyber program if we are forced to cut programs to last year's level due to defense function fiscal constraints, meaning a reduction of up to \$100 million below the request? Would you prioritize infrastructure protection programs ahead of cyber?

Secretary JOHNSON. Well, that would be hard to do.

As you know, Chairman, this nation, the private sector, dot-gov is subject on a daily, hourly basis to cyber attacks, cyber intrusions. I read about them virtually every day. So our funding request includes a large amount for our Einstein system to secure the dot-gov world and to enhance, in many respects, our NCCIC [National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center] facility, which we use to interface with the dot-com world.

This is a major, major priority of mine. I am pleased that there is legislation in Congress that will likely move forward on a bipartisan basis to codify the role of DHS dealing with the private sector.

And I believe that we need to also move out in enhancing our hiring of our personnel. We got good legislation last year to en-

hance our ability to hire key personnel. I am personally recruiting a number of top cybersecurity experts for our department right now, making phone calls myself to bring in some good cybersecurity leaders from the private sector.

I am addressing the RSA conference in California next month—something like 25,000 cyber experts. They have asked me to be their keynote speaker. I intend to do that, take the opportunity to build trust and partnerships with the private sector. This has to be a joint effort between us and the private sector.

There is something like \$800 million in our request for cybersecurity. I think it is key that we have that level of funding. I also believe that we need that level of funding for our cybersecurity law enforcement efforts. The Secret Service itself has a lot of cybersecurity expertise in this area, which we need to continue to support.

Last month, for example, we brought to justice a major alleged cyber criminal from, I believe, Russian origin. He was extradited from Holland. He was arraigned in Federal court in New Jersey. He was part of a ring that was stealing millions in credit card information from individuals.

That was a case built by the Secret Service. They were the lead agency. So we need to continue to fund our cybersecurity law enforcement efforts, as well.

So we are moving in the right direction, but there is a lot of work to do.

Mr. CARTER. Well, I also mirror your concerns.

And in discussing with the private sector what we are asking them to do—and I find that I have raised this issue a couple times in the last week because I have had to talk about cyber a lot. You know, right now, our position in this country is a defensive position. Although we have offensive capabilities at the governmental level, our position is basically defensive; we are defending ourselves from attacks.

And we are asking our large, and some small, businesses, we can't defend everybody, so you have to build their own defense. And we are going to be having these little pods of defense all over the country. Another one of our challenges is being sure that they know how to play the game, so we don't end up accidentally with somebody getting so mad, because they got attacked, that they counterattack.

It is kind of a funny thing to have to think about, but the reality is there. Some of the people who have real talent, like Microsoft or Dell or some other people that are out there, could make a pretty good counterattack. That is a real challenge for you, because you have to help challenge these people.

I guess I am just asking you to comment on the private-sector relationship, and how we are making that actually work.

Secretary JOHNSON. Three observations.

One, you are correct that some sectors of the private world are way more sophisticated than others. The financial services sector is very, very good at cybersecurity. There are others in the supply chain; there are smaller businesses that are not and need to come from far away and are most in need of DHS's help. They are all reliant upon the government for information-sharing so that they get the larger picture.

The other thing I have observed over the last 15 months in office is, even among the most sophisticated company, if an individual employee is vulnerable to an act of spear-phishing, there is the intrusion right there. If the individual employee decides to open that email with the attachment from a source he doesn't recognize, that can lead to a major, major intrusion. I have seen that even in the most sophisticated government agencies and in the private sector.

The other thing that I think is very important in terms of an effective partnership with the government is liability protection. Liability protection, if a private actor shares a cyber threat indicator with DHS, that is something we support doing, providing liability protection for those who share cyber threat indicator information with us as a carrot and an inducement for information-sharing.

So we wrestled with that issue for a while. I am glad to know that the administration supports it, and I believe many in Congress support it, as well. I think that is key to our cybersecurity legislation efforts.

Mr. CARTER. I, too, support liability protection.

At this time, I will yield to my colleague Ms. Roybal-Allard.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. I want to follow up on the cybersecurity issue because, as you know, it has significant presence in my State of California.

Recently, I had the opportunity to talk with many of those companies from the Silicon Valley to get their perspective on the Department's cybersecurity approach. And what I took from those conversations is that there is definitely a lot of work that still needs to be done, especially in two areas: first, in finding ways to encourage the private sector to adopt good cyber hygiene practices, which, as I understand it, could address at least about 90 percent of the problem; and, secondly, fostering the exchange of information with the right kinds of privacy and liability protections, as you mentioned.

Hygiene is very, very expensive. And with regards to privacy and liability, they also expressed an uneasiness and a lack of trust of how information would be used by the government.

Are you satisfied, first of all, towards this effort, that the Office of Cybersecurity and Communications has the resources that it needs to fulfill its mission and that it is using the right approach to promote the appropriate flow of information between the Federal Government and the private sector and not the other way around?

And, also, if you could also address, how will the President's recent Executive order on promoting private-sector cybersecurity information-sharing, how will that change things?

Secretary JOHNSON. A couple of things.

I think that the key to effective cybersecurity partnerships with the government and the private sector is building trust and a level of familiarity with the private sector. So I spend a fair amount of time interfacing with the same kind of companies that you have just referred to in Silicon Valley, Wall Street, elsewhere. I have spoken to CEOs [Chief Executive Officers] in the financial services sector, in Silicon Valley and so forth—so building trust. Recruiting government officials from those industries, also, so that they have familiar faces that they are working with in government is key.

As I mentioned a moment ago, I believe that liability protection for sharing information with the government is key. In my private life, I am a corporate lawyer. I know how boards of directors think, and I know how general counsels of corporations think. So I believe liability protection for information-sharing is also key.

The Executive order the President signed in February will go a long way toward information-sharing, in that we are encouraging the use of information-sharing private actors. "ISAO" is the acronym, I-S-A-O. We are encouraging the use of these organizations sector by sector to serve as portals for information-sharing. It doesn't have to necessarily be only the government with whom we share information for the purpose of cybersecurity.

So I think those things are key in the answer to your question.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. Well, how far can we go with the private sector on cybersecurity without new liability protection legislation? What is the limit?

Secretary JOHNSON. I think, without liability protection, that is a significant obstacle. And I think that if we are to make significant advances here, some form of liability protection provided by Congress is appropriate. And so I am a big proponent of that.

PRIORITY ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. On another subject, last November, you issued a memo directing the implementation of the Priority Enforcement Program, which took the place of Secure Communities.

Can you reiterate the impetus for establishing the program and what the status and timeline are for fully implementing this new program?

Secretary JOHNSON. There are, as I understand it, something like 122 jurisdictions around this country that have enacted limitations, through acts of city councils, county commissions, executive orders, placing limitations on their cooperation with our immigration enforcement personnel. I think that is bad for public safety.

And so we eliminated the Secure Communities program, which had become very legally and politically controversial and was leading to all these restrictions, and replaced it with a new program.

The new program replaces detainers with requests for notification, which I hope solves the legal issue that is arising in litigation. And we are indicating a defined list of priorities, a defined list of criminal offenses for which we will seek a transfer of somebody from a State or county or local jail so that we remove the controversy there.

Overall, I think it is key that we do a better job of focusing our resources and getting at undocumented who have been convicted of crimes and are in jails. There are these huge obstacles that have to be eliminated, and they require a partnership. So the leader of ICE [U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement], the leader of CBP [U.S. Customs and Border Protection], and I are on a campaign around the country now to engage mayors, city councils, county commissioners to talk to them about the new program that we have put in place so that they will come off the barriers and limitations that they have imposed on their ability to cooperate with us.

Beginning next week, I am meeting with major city mayors. I have been speaking at mayors' conferences and governors' conferences about this. Now I am going jurisdiction to jurisdiction to say, "Here, we have got this new program. Please come off these limitations." Because it is an inhibitor in our ability to go after criminals. It is a real inhibitor.

ENFORCEMENT GUIDANCE

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Are you satisfied that the ICE personnel fully understand the enforcement guidance issue of last November and that they are following that guidance, with respect to the issuance of detainers and requests for notification? And do you think that State and local jurisdictions will be more willing to cooperate with these notifications?

Secretary JOHNSON. Latter question first. I hope and expect that State and local jurisdictions will be more willing to cooperate with us.

I think that the learning and the training, with regard to our new priorities, is a work in progress. I had some immigration reform groups into my office last week to talk about that issue. I heard some concerns. And we are working with our ICE personnel to make sure they understand the new guidance.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay.

There are some suggestions recently that Congress could enact a law making it mandatory for State and local jurisdictions to act on detainers from ICE.

Aside from the fact that many State and local jurisdictions would oppose such a requirement, you know, what is your thinking of that and, also, the constitutionality of it, as opposed to—something that could be required by law?

Secretary JOHNSON. I think that would be counterproductive.

First of all, I think that there are constitutional issues with a Federal requirement that local sheriffs or police chiefs detain somebody in their jails.

I also think that we would get a lot of pushback on that, and it will be counterproductive to our efforts. It would be a step back. I want to encourage these people to cooperate with us and not impose that on them. I think it would be very controversial if we did that.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Rogers.

COAST GUARD BUDGET

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Secretary, at a time when the budget for other DHS components is going up, the Coast Guard budget would be reduced, the operations part, by 3 percent, acquisitions by 17 percent. The Coast Guard budget reduced by \$238 million from fiscal 2015, at a time when, due to the policy changes with Cuba and the Caribbean, we are seeing a higher need for cutters to interdict people fleeing Cuba, for example.

The drug trade continues to thrive in the Caribbean. We had a good discussion yesterday on this subcommittee with Admiral Zukunft, the Commandant of the Coast Guard, who says that he

is lucky now to interdict 20 percent of the drug traffic coming through the Caribbean.

And I am puzzled why we are proposing substantial cutbacks in operations and then, more importantly, acquisitions, cut by 17 percent, when we need more cutters out there. What can you say about that?

Secretary JOHNSON. Well, as you know, Chairman, we are in the midst of a recapitalization of the Coast Guard right now. We have just completed the eighth National Security Cutter. This request asks for six more Fast Response Cutters to get us to 38 of the 58 we say we need. And we are about to—I am about to receive an affordability study on the medium-sized cutter, the Offshore Patrol Cutter.

So we are moving in the direction of revamping that whole fleet. The reason the top line is less is because with the new fleet is greater efficiency in terms of personnel. It requires fewer people to man the new fleet.

The other thing I will say about Cuba, we saw a brief spike in migration in December. Hard to know whether it was in reaction to the President's statement or not. But the Coast Guard did respond very aggressively to that and dealt with it, and the numbers have gone back down again with regard to the migrant flow in that part of the world, in that part of the—off Florida.

But the basic answer to your question—because I have asked the same question, "Why does the top line look less, given all the needs?" It is greater efficiencies achieved with the new fleet.

SECRET SERVICE INCIDENT

Mr. ROGERS. Well, I may beg to differ with you about that. But I think we are shortchanging a very important part of homeland security when we do not capitalize the needs of the Coast Guard.

Secondly and quickly, Secret Service. We have had numerous incidents now over a couple of years of drunkenness by agents on duty and other misconduct, including the latest example of the incident at the 15th Street gate.

That agency needs discipline. We all have the highest of regard and respect for the Secret Service. However, some agents are tarnishing that image, and it needs to be cleaned up.

The Director has referred the latest incident to the Inspector General of Homeland Security to investigate. And I know that you have certain things you have to wait for, because the IG has jurisdiction to investigate.

However, the leadership of the agency—and I have the highest regard for Mr. Clancy as an agent, but I think the agency needs an outside, tough Director. What is your opinion about all that?

Secretary JOHNSON. First of all, you are correct; the March 4 incident is under investigation. What I know about that incident so far—and the facts are not all in yet—but what I know about that incident makes me very upset, especially given the prior string of incidents.

I have seen the videotape of what happened. I have personally been to the southeast gate to look over the scene, look at the orange barrel that was moved out of the way. And it upsets me.

And I have a lot of confidence in Joe Clancy to deal with the matters of discipline and to instill discipline in his rank and file. You are correct that the independent panel recommended an outsider.

We had Joe in place as an acting. He, to his credit, came out of retirement, came back to the Secret Service, an agency he loves, to help clean this organization up. And while he was acting, he made some really tough personnel choices and changes in the senior levels, of people he had known for years.

So that impressed me and the President, as someone who has the ability to think independently and make hard choices. So we have appointed Director Clancy to be the permanent Director.

In addition, we are creating the position of Chief Operating Officer (COO) of the Secret Service. For that job, I want to see us—and we are—engaging in a far and wide job search for somebody who has the ability and the experience to address a lot of the things the independent panel identified: the ability to put together a budget, the ability to look outside the agency for the latest developments in technology.

And so the newly created COO position, which will be at the Deputy-Director level, is intended for somebody who will have the outsider's perspective to be value-added to that agency. It is, in many respects, an insular-thinking agency. So we need to bring in the best practices in terms of how we manage that organization.

But in terms of incidents like March 4, I have a lot of confidence in Joe to straighten out the organization. Change does not happen overnight. It is very, very important in its mission, and I think Joe Clancy is the right person to get us there.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, he didn't know about this for 5 days.

Secretary JOHNSON. That is true.

Mr. ROGERS. It happened on Wednesday, and he didn't—

Secretary JOHNSON. Which meant I didn't know about it for 5-days-plus. So—

Mr. ROGERS. Yeah. And found out about it, he said, through an email rather than up the chain of command. That concerns me a lot, that the agency needs discipline and it needs an outsider in some position there to be sure that we are not jeopardizing the President's life by taking care of people who have been our friends for years within the Service. And that smacks to me that that may have happened on the latest incident.

So, Mr. Secretary, we are looking to you to bring that agency into conformity with the high standards with which it has been associated all these years. We must discipline that agency and make it work like it is supposed to. The importance of the job they have, to protect the life of the President of the United States, among other things, demands remedy.

Thank you.

Secretary JOHNSON. I couldn't agree more, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mrs. LOWEY. We have 5—well, 6 minutes, call it 6 minutes until votes. I know you have a busy schedule. You have a bunch of these things to go to. I am going to go ahead and go to you.

Mrs. LOWEY. Why don't I talk fast.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Fleischmann is going to come back and take the chair. Ms. Roybal-Allard is going to come back and take her chair and continue the hearing while the others go vote.

Mrs. LOWEY. How many haven't voted over there?

Mr. CARTER. They have gone. I am still here with you.

NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS GRANT PROGRAM

Mrs. LOWEY. Okay.

Just a question about FEMA. After September 11, Congress came together and passed bipartisan legislation that authorized programs such as UASI, the State Homeland Security Grant Program, and the Port and Transit Security Grant Programs. We did this because we know our communities know how important it is, know how important the threats they face are. We want to be sure that our responders have every tool available to detect, to prevent, and respond to acts of terrorism.

Yet the President's fiscal year 2016 budget proposes to consolidate the four major State and local programs into a single pot, even though Congress has not authorized doing so.

Under the proposed National Preparedness Grant Program, my first question is: What guarantees can the Department provide that important grant funds, such as UASI and the State Homeland Security Program, will be sufficient to prevent acts of terror and national disasters?

What would be de-emphasized under the proposed program compared to the current grant programs? For instance, would port and transit systems see fewer grant dollars? If separate programs are eliminated for them, how would funds for the most at-risk areas be safeguarded under the budget request?

Secretary JOHNSON. Ma'am, as I think you know, the consolidation question is one we discuss every year. Our view—and I know it is Administrator Fugate's view—is that the more effective approach is to administer grants at the State level so that the Governors can best assess what is appropriate for their States. Congress makes its own judgments in that regard every year.

As I am sure you know, this year, with regard to the UASI grants, we had language that says we should distribute in a way so that up to 85 percent of the risk and only up to 85 percent of the risk is satisfied with grant-making. And so we are working through that now.

The formula for how we get there is one that I have a lot of interest in and want to make sure we are getting right because I have been out in major cities and I have seen the end use that is being made with regard to our grant money.

For example, in Phoenix, for the Super Bowl, 3 days before the Super Bowl I looked at our op center—the joint op center—State, Federal, local. And the sheriff there or the fire chief—I can't remember who it was—was anxious to point out to me every single piece of communications equipment.

Every camera, every TV screen you see was funded by the Department of Homeland Security through our grant-making. A lot of the things that you see on scene at the Boston Marathon bombing—the first responders, a lot of the equipment they used, the vehicles—were funded by our Department. So I have seen the end

uses of UASI grant money, the State grant money. I know how valuable it is.

One of the reasons I know how valuable it is is because I hear from State and local officials about the importance of this to them. And so it is something I want to be sure we get right.

I think, given how the terrorist threat to our Nation is evolving, it is all the more important that our State and local jurisdictions be adequately funded with homeland security—what I like to refer to as hometown security equipment.

The threat to our Nation is more local-based. Very often you can have an actor lurking in a community without notice to our national security community. And so the grant-making, in my view, has become all the more important.

And, unfortunately, while we were on the CR [continuing resolution] for 5 months, as you know, we were unable to do that. Now that we are on a full-year appropriation, we can turn the spigot back on again.

We are about to announce how we intend to distribute our UASI funds very, very soon. And I think we have made the appropriate judgments there.

Mrs. LOWEY. Well, I know that my local recipients feel very strongly that this funding is absolutely essential. So I appreciate your attentiveness to it. And you can be sure we are all looking at it very closely. Thank you very much.

Secretary JOHNSON. Thank you, ma'am.

Mr. CARTER. I am waiting for someone to take the chair so we can continue. But I will continue.

Back to the subject matter I was talking about a little bit earlier—

Secretary JOHNSON. Judge, if you need to take a break, that is fine. I will be here. I can wait. I understand the need to go vote.

Mr. CARTER. I need to go vote. Okay. If you will wait, we will get back here just as—well, there is Mr. Fleischmann. He can take the chair, and I can go vote. We will have to wait for a Democrat when Ms. Lowey leaves. So we may take a little break.

Secretary JOHNSON. Okay. All right.

Mr. CARTER. She is on her way.

[Recess.]

Secretary JOHNSON. Good morning, sir.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. [presiding]. Good morning, sir. Good to see you. Ms. Roybal-Allard is right behind us.

[Recess.]

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. We are back in session.

Good morning, Mr. Secretary.

Secretary JOHNSON. Good morning.

IMMIGRATION INITIATIVES: DEFERRED-ACTION APPLICATIONS

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. First, let me begin by thanking you. You have a very arduous task. The Department of Homeland Security is so critically important to the security of our Nation, and I want to thank you for stepping up and doing that.

I wanted to talk today a little bit about where the administration has gone in regard to its immigration initiatives. I am going to have some questions in that regard.

I represent of 3rd District of Tennessee, Chattanooga, Oak Ridge, all the way up to the Kentucky border. Actually, my district borders our full chairman's district. And when I am in schools or the supermarkets and I speak with my constituents, my constituents are upset. Some are furious. Some are saddened by the administration's circumventing Congress and, as they see it and I see it, circumventing the United States Constitution with the Executive orders and initiatives.

It is particularly bothersome because we have immigration laws in this country. And there are a lot of people who have followed the law and are still following the law to become legal immigrants. And America is a great Nation of legal immigrants, including my family.

But folks are upset. Folks are upset because they wonder why and how this has come about. And just as you and your Department have a difficult job, we in the Congress have a difficult job. The House is elected every 2 years. We stand before the American people. And the Constitution is precious, I think, to the American people.

And this has really shaken, I think, the core of our republic to have the administration move ahead with its immigration initiatives. And I think it throws our security into some uncertainty, and it just casts us in a very difficult light. So I want to be able to respond to my constituents, to their concerns.

Central to this issue is the operations of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services [CIS], which bears the responsibility to process benefits that have been unilaterally extended to so many who are here illegally. So I have a few questions in that regard, sir.

Exactly how much, on average, will it cost CIS and any other agencies involved to process DACA and DAPA applications and related benefits, sir?

Secretary JOHNSON. In response to your last question, the DAPA program, had it gone forward on schedule, was intended to pay for itself through application fees. As I am sure you know, the court in Texas has enjoined that program. That case is on appeal right now.

Same thing with the DACA program for kids. Like many activities at UCIS, the program is intended to pay for itself through the collection of fees that are submitted with applications.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. And I agree. The court has issued a stay of the President's Executive order. But surely there must be a plan in place—or must have been a plan in place to pay for this.

Would it be that the fees that legal immigrants, people who are playing by the rules, are paying—would those funds be designated to use to pay for those who are not here illegally? Is that the plan?

Secretary JOHNSON. That would not be the intent. There was and is a well-developed implementation plan that called for the hiring of certain personnel, additional personnel, to administer the DACA program, the leasing of additional office space, the leasing of additional space for processing applications. And the intent was and is that the program would be paid for through the fees collected in the program. That is the intent.

UNITY OF EFFORT INITIATIVE: ACQUISITION PROCESS

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Secretary, last week, acting TSA Administrator Carraway testified before us about his support for the public-private partnerships and stakeholder participation in reforming the TSA policies to improve security as well as efficiency.

What are you doing throughout DHS, sir, to improve the relationship between industry and the agencies in order to streamline rulemaking and procurement processes and, in the case of acquisitions, to develop and deploy the newest and best technology in a cost-efficient manner?

Secretary JOHNSON. I can tell you that I spend a tremendous amount of time with industry associations, industry CEOs, aviation CEOs, the CEOs of firms that we do business with.

Through our Unity of Effort Initiative, we are bringing about greater efficiency and a more mature acquisition process, best practices, best learning from other agencies. Our bureaucracy has only been in existence 12 years. And so I believe we are enhancing and maturing the acquisition process through that larger Unity of Effort Initiative.

IMMIGRATION INITIATIVES: PROGRESS

If I may, sir, in response to your initial comment, I think it is important for your constituents and others to understand that—what we issued in November, nine separate executive actions, including efforts to enhance border security.

So one of the directives that I signed on November 20 was to create the southern border campaign strategy to bring about a DHS-wide approach to the security of our southern border. And it is operational now.

It is up and running. It is operational. And through our investments over the last period of years in border security, I think we have seen some good results. Apprehensions, which are an indicator of total attempts to cross the border, are down. But there is a lot more we need to do.

The other thing we did was to prioritize the deportation of people who have been convicted of crimes. And so we want to focus even more sharply our efforts on getting at those who are convicted criminals for the sake of public safety in your district and elsewhere.

The Deferred Action program is an effort to bring those who are not deportation priorities out of the shadows, get them on the books, hold them accountable, so that we know who they are, which I believe is important as a matter of law enforcement and public safety.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. And, yes, sir. Mr. Secretary, while I appreciate your resolve to keeping us safe and I thank you for that, in that process, my biggest concern and my biggest objection to it is that the administration is doing this by Executive order and not through the legislative process.

Constitutionally, that offends me and I think it weakens the fabric of the republic. So I am going to applaud you again for trying to keep us safe. I think that is one of our most steadfast duties

under the Constitution, whether you are in the House or the White House.

But, again, my biggest concern and frailty in this is that it was done by the administration through Executive order in what I view as an attempt to circumvent Congress. But I do thank you for your efforts, sir.

At this time I would like to recognize my colleague from Texas, Mr. Cuellar.

UNITY OF EFFORT INITIATIVE: BORDER SECURITY

Mr. CUELLAR. Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Secretary, thank you for being here.

Two things. One is talk to us about your Unity of Effort Initiative. I think it is a good way of putting everybody working on the same page and how that is working on the southwest border. And then I will ask you some about the northern border, about some huge initiatives that you all are planning to do that I want to ask you about.

Secretary JOHNSON. Sure. The Unity of Effort Initiative is something that I issued out about a year ago, and it is an effort to get away from the stovepipes in our Department. I mean, imagine our U.S. Military trying to fight a war overseas with a stovepiped approach, Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps.

So we want to bring about, where it counts, joint decision-making across the entire Department at the headquarters level to achieve greater efficiencies for the taxpayer.

When it comes to acquisition, budget, part of our budget submission is to fund our Joint Requirements Council, which is a creation of the Unity of Effort Initiative, which you will see in our submission. And I think we have already seen efficiencies.

The southern border campaign strategy, which I am sure you are familiar with, is an outgrowth of the Unity of Effort Initiative. It is something from which we created three joint task forces, one in the southeast to secure the borders in the southeast, which are largely maritime.

So we have a director of Joint Task Force-East, who is a Coast Guard 3-star. We have a director of Joint Task Force-West, who is a Border Patrol 3-star. And they are responsible for coordinating the assets of the Department toward border security in their theater of operations. Then we have a third task force responsible for investigations, which supports the geographic task forces.

They are operational. They are up and running. I think this is the wave of the future. I think we need to do this because I think border security depends upon not just the Border Patrol, it depends upon our Customs personnel, it depends upon our Air and Marine personnel, it depends on our Coast Guard personnel, our Immigration Enforcement personnel, CIS, and, where necessary, FEMA.

So I want to draw on all the assets of our Department to promote strengthening the border. I think that that change was long overdue. And it is part of our larger Unity of Effort Initiative.

TRADE

Mr. CUELLAR. Well, I want to thank you and congratulate you. I think it is the right approach. Because doing it in silos just hasn't

worked in the past. And I certainly want to congratulate you on that.

Let me take you up to the northern border. And I hope this doesn't belong to a project of one of my colleagues on this committee.

But when you look at the numbers of traders and traffic coming from the southern border, the numbers have increased. For example, Laredo, my hometown, has increased by 10 percent from last year. Billions of dollars have come across. And other ports of entry have increased.

And I am looking at the Western Washington University that talks about the trade between the U.S. and Canada. And that actually has gone down. Well, the southern one has gone up, according to this report.

Then I see a DHS press release on February 18 of this year that talks about a particular bridge up there, which is, I think, just right next door to the Ambassador Bridge. They are going through—I think you know what I am talking about.

Secretary JOHNSON. Yes.

Mr. CUELLAR. But on that project you are saying that you all are going to be investing in operation and staffing. And I think the chairman, Chairman Carter, talked about 700 out of only 2,000. But there is a \$100-million investment and then it is going to call for \$50 million a year of annual staffing cost.

And I say this because, if we try to get a million dollars from you all on the southern border, we have to go through so much red tape on this. And then, in one particular project in the northern area—and I don't want to compete Canada versus Mexico, but I am just talking about where the needs are at.

Talk to us a little bit why there is \$100 million when trade, according to a university there, has been going down and then, for us on the border, it has been very, very difficult to get that type of investment down there.

And, again, I don't want to compete north and south. I want to see more bridges and not walls or fences on our northern and southern border. But I just don't understand.

Secretary JOHNSON. Canada is a vital economic partner of the United States. The Ambassador Bridge, I think, is the busiest northern port we have. It is the busiest northern crossing for the entire northern border. That is my recollection. And the Ambassador Bridge is privately owned, and I think it is maybe four lanes.

The other striking thing about that bridge is that there is no highway approach on the Canadian side to get to the Ambassador Bridge. On the Canadian side, you have got to travel the city streets of Windsor.

When I think of that, I try to imagine an approach to the George Washington Bridge in New York City or the Lincoln Tunnel through city streets. On the New Jersey side, what a mess that would be.

And so there is a compelling, compelling case for a second bridge in Detroit to open up commerce with Canada. The Canadians are very interested in this. The City of Detroit is very interested in this as part of their redevelopment. The State of Michigan is very interested in this.

We have been working at it for years, and we have reached an agreement now to build a bridge. And with the bridge, you have got to build a Customs plaza. So my Department is committed to funding on an ongoing basis, a going-forward basis, the operational upkeep of that Customs plaza. I think there is a compelling case for another northern border crossing.

Mr. CUELLAR. My time is up, Mr. Secretary.

And I agree. I don't want to compete the south versus the north. That is not my intent. My only thing is that, you know, larger investments in the northern area, they are done very easily. And I can give you more compelling arguments why we ought to look at the southern border, also, when it comes to trade.

That is why I am asking to just give the southern area a little consideration when you look at \$100-million investments and \$50 million a year investments. That is the only thing I ask you to do.

Secretary JOHNSON. Having visited your State something like 10 times—

Mr. CUELLAR. But not Laredo, which is the largest inland port where we get 12,000 trailers a day. You have gone down to the Rio Grande a lot of times where the unaccompanied kids are. That is security.

I am talking about commerce, 12,000 trailers a day. Maybe one of these days I will bring you down to Laredo. That is another issue with unaccompanied kids. Laredo is a different type of commerce. And that is the only thing I ask you to do.

Secretary JOHNSON. Okay. Understood.

Mr. CUELLAR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you.

Dr. Harris.

H-2B VISA PROGRAM

Mr. HARRIS. Thank you very much.

And thank you, Mr. Secretary, for being before the subcommittee.

Let me first ask a couple of questions about H-2B, very important to my district, a lot of seafood processing, tourism industry. H-2B workers are necessary to keep the little bit of economic recovery we have going in my district.

And you are well aware of the whole court issue with the court that ruled against the Department of Labor's ability to have rules and regulations and the Department of Labor subsequently suspending applications, but then, surprisingly enough, DHS suspending applications right after, even though the law is pretty clear that DOL only has a consultative role.

But one thing that came up is: Why did DHS suspend the premium processing once the—in general, why has premium processing for H-2B been suspended, the ability of the employer to pay a little extra to have expedited processing in 15 days?

Secretary JOHNSON. Well, I am aware of the case. I am aware of the issue. And I am aware that we are moving forward with H-2B processing, with the permission of the court, on an interim basis. I have got to get back to you—

[The information follows:]

Representative Harris: But one thing came up is: Why did DHS suspend the premium processing once the—in general, why has premium processing for H-2B

been suspended, the ability of the employer to pay a little extra to have expedited processing in 15 days?

RESPONSE: Due to the U.S. District Court decision in the case of *Perez v. Perez*, which vacated U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) regulations from 2008 governing the H-2B program and enjoined DOL from implementing the H-2B program pursuant to those regulations, DHS temporarily suspended H-2B adjudications on March 5, 2015 and premium processing on March 6, 2015.

DHS resumed adjudications of H-2B petitions on March 17, 2015. Given the volume of cases received during the temporary suspension of H-2B adjudications, DHS continued to suspend premium processing in order to complete data entry of the pending cases and reassess its ability to deliver appropriate levels of service to premium and non-premium filings. DHS resumed premium processing of H-2B petitions on April 20, 2015.

Mr. HARRIS. Do you know what the current H-2B processing timeframes are right now? You have to get back—you can get back to me, but I would appreciate it if it were pretty timely.

Because, you know, we are already held up—I mean, these employers—there is a lot of lip service paid to employment and the importance about it. But the bottom line is we are going to have product ready for processing and tourists ready to come and perhaps no workers because of what DOL and DHS has done here.

[The information follows:]

Representative Harris: Do you know what the current H-2B processing timeframes are right now? You have to get back—you can get back to me, but I would appreciate it if it were pretty timely.

RESPONSE: Both the Vermont and California Service Centers generally process H-2B petitions (applications) within 30 days.

Secretary JOHNSON. By the way, sir, did you see the letter we sent you dated yesterday?

Mr. HARRIS. Dated yesterday?

Secretary JOHNSON. Yes.

Mr. HARRIS. I have got to be pretty good. I mean, it is only 10:30 on the morning after the letter was sent.

Secretary JOHNSON. That is why I asked.

Mr. HARRIS. Let me ask, prior to this recent DHS shutdown, the—you know, there is a 33,000 cap, but DHS has said, “Okay. We know that there are going to be rejections. So we are going to accept 40- to 50,000 applications, knowing some are going to be rejected.”

But this year they are only accepting 33,000. I guess, what happens if some are rejected? I mean, you know, the whole problem is you have got this 120-day timeframe. So you have really got a short timeframe.

And if DHS hits this cap of 33,000, rejects 7- or 8,000—this is probably going to happen—then you have delayed the ability of these employers to apply in time for their season. Because these are all seasonal businesses.

Why did DHS change that policy?

Secretary JOHNSON. It sounds like it was a judgment of Citizenship and Immigration Services. And I will be happy to find out for you, sir.

[The information follows:]

Representative Harris: Let me ask, prior to this recent DHS shutdown, the- -you know, there is a 33,000 cap, but DHS has said, "Okay. We know that there are going to be rejections. So we are going to accept 40- to 50,000 applications, knowing some are going to be rejected."

But this year they are only accepting 33,000. I guess, what happens if some are rejected? I mean, you know, the whole problem is you have got this 120-day timeframe. So you have really got a short timeframe.

And if DHS hits this cap of 33,000, rejects 7- or 8,000--this is probably going to happen--then you have delayed the ability of these employers to apply in time for their season. Because these are all seasonal businesses.

Why did DHS change that policy?

RESPONSE: By statute (section 214(g)(10) of the Immigration and Nationality Act), the numerical limitations on the H-2B program, or H-2B "cap" relates to the number of foreign nationals that may be granted H-2B status during a fiscal year. Currently, Congress has set the cap at 66,000 workers who may be accorded H-2B status per year, with 33,000 for such workers that begin employment in the first half of the fiscal year (October 1 – March 31) and 33,000 for such workers that begin employment in the second half of the fiscal year (April 1 – September 30). Any unused numbers from the first half of the fiscal year are available for employers seeking to employ H-2B workers in the second half of the fiscal year. However, unused H-2B visas from one fiscal year do not carry over into the next. The statute also establishes exemptions from the H-2B cap (cap-exempt cases, contrasted with cap-subject cases that are bound by the statutory numerical limitation).

When determining whether it has received sufficient petitions to ensure that the H-2B cap will be fully utilized, USCIS takes into consideration, among other things, the actual number of Form I-129 (Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker) H-2B petitions received and the numbers of beneficiaries covered by such petitions; the rejection rate for improperly filed petitions; the approval rate for H-2B petitions; and the Department of State's refusal rate of applications for H-2B visas. Moreover, when considering the DOS refusal rate for H-2B visa cap utilization purposes, USCIS makes the necessary adjustments to account for those beneficiaries overcoming a previous DOS visa denial. USCIS must use its best efforts to provide a reasonable estimate of the number of petitions it may approve before the annual cap will be reached, as it cannot precisely determine in advance how many beneficiaries of an approved H-2B petition will actually be granted an H-2B visa and be admitted into the United States in H-2B status. Based on this methodology, USCIS accepted approximately 3,900 Form I-129 H-2B petitions consisting of over 77,000 beneficiaries for the Fiscal Year 2015 H-2B cap.

Mr. HARRIS. Okay. I know I will get an answer somewhere along the line here about this.

Secretary JOHNSON. You wrote us a letter, and we responded yesterday.

Mr. HARRIS. Well, Mr. Secretary, in all fairness, H-2B is important to this economy. It is an important part of the Department you run.

It is part of the Department you run, isn't it?

Secretary JOHNSON. Absolutely.

Mr. HARRIS. So when you make a major policy change and decrease the number of applications to this visa program, that is something I have got to write a letter to you about for you to know why that change has been made? Okay. I will take it that I have got to write a letter to know that.

The DHS is also not updating the—

Secretary JOHNSON. Sir, may I—

Mr. HARRIS. I have only got 1 minute and 36 seconds left.

The DHS has always been publishing the cap counts on an ongoing basis on their Web site. I have got a note here it hasn't been updated since February 27. It is now March 25—I don't even know what day is today—March 26.

Could you commit to weekly updates of the H-2B cap count on the Web site so at least our employers know how close we are getting to the new lower cap that you have imposed?

Secretary JOHNSON. A, you don't have to write me a letter. If you want information, you can ask me now. If I don't have the information sitting here, which I don't, in the case of your last question, I will get back to you.

[The information follows:]

Representative Harris: Could you commit to weekly updates of the H-2B cap count on the Web site so at least our employers know how close we are getting to the new lower cap that you have imposed?

RESPONSE: Please note that on April 2, 2015, USCIS announced that it had received enough petitions to reach the congressionally mandated H-2B cap for fiscal year 2015. March 26, 2015, was the final receipt date for new H-2B worker petitions requesting an employment start date before October 1, 2015. USCIS will adjudicate to completion all I-1-2B worker petitions that were received prior to the cap being reached.

USCIS currently provides regular updates to the H-2B cap count on the USCIS.gov website while the filing window is open. USCIS will explore the possibility of providing weekly updates for future fiscal years.

IMMIGRATION INITIATIVES: DEFERRED-ACTION APPLICATION RENEWALS

Mr. HARRIS. You can get back to me on doing the weekly one.

Now let's get to a pretty serious issue, because it has to do with this whole issue of the DACA and the DAPA and the fact that it becomes pretty clear by Judge Hanen's opinion on the—seeking the injunction—delaying his injunction that the court was misled about 108,081 3-year deferred-action deferrals given under the DACA program, but these 3-year deferrals aren't a part of the new guidelines.

And, yet, the court, in the defendant's advisory filed March 3, I guess had to walk back what the Department of Justice had said earlier, which is, "Oh, by the way, DHS hasn't been processing any-

thing under the new guidelines until February,” but then had to walk it back because it turns out, yes, in fact, DHS has given 108,081 3-year deferred actions under DACA, under the President’s or, I guess, your new memoranda.

And I don’t know. Did you all forget to tell the lawyers that, actually, yeah, you have been issuing these? And this was one of the bases actually for the Judge not providing the injunction.

So did you make it clear to the Department—I just want to get it straight because DOJ is also responsible to the committee.

Did DHS make it clear to the Department of Justice when they filed their motions and answered the questions that, in fact, 108,081 new 3-year deferred actions had, in fact, been issued under the new guidelines? Why did DOJ think they hadn’t been issued, that no action was going to be taken until February?

Secretary JOHNSON. My directive, which was part of the record in front of the Judge, said very clearly that the 3-year renewal will begin to apply to all first-time applications, as well as applications for renewal, effective November 24, 2014. That is what was in the record. So it was clear by the point of the hearing that we were moving forward with 3-year renewals.

Sitting here, I do not know whether the number of renewals that had been granted at the moment of the hearing was known to the court, but it should have been clear because it was in the record of the case that we began issuing 3-year renewals effective November 24, 2014. That is right here on page 3 of this directive, sir.

Mr. HARRIS. All I can tell you is, you know, you and general counsel at DOD—I urge you to go back and read Judge Hanen’s opinion on why he didn’t grant the delay of his injunction.

And, again, I will do it in a follow-up question and ask you again: Were the DOJ lawyers informed when they—and I will end with that, Mr. Chairman—when they informed the Judge that nothing was going to be issued until the middle of February, when the Judge will determine the guidelines in the case? And we will do it in a follow-up question.

Thank you very much.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you.

Ms. Kaptur.

VACANCIES

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Welcome. We very appreciate your testimony this morning, Secretary Johnson. You have a major job on behalf of the people of our country.

And I wanted to ask if—when Chairman Carter was here a little bit earlier, he went through some job opening statistics.

Do you agree with the figures that he cited in terms of the number of unfilled job openings at the Department of Homeland Security?

Secretary JOHNSON. Well, I do know that, of the additional 2,000 Customs personnel that we were authorized as part of the Murray-Ryan agreement and law, we have filled at this point about 700 of those 2,000.

And I explained earlier that part of the reason we haven’t been able to move faster on that is the ability to get lie detector per-

sonnel and technicians in place, and we have had an issue with the contractor that does the background checks. They were the subject of a cyber intrusion. But we are aggressively working to catch up on that.

Ms. KAPTUR. I would very much appreciate if your Department could provide me for the record the types of job openings across the entire Department that are currently available.

[The information follows:]

Representative Kaptur: I would very much appreciate if your Department could provide me for the record the types of job openings across the entire Department that are currently available.

RESPONSE: Attached you will find a Job Opportunity Announcement report as of April 23, 2015. This report provides all open job opportunities at DHS, including the component, the position title/series/grade, and open and close dates. Currently there are a total of 542 open job opportunity announcements. Please note, more than one job announcement may be for the same position if they are posted via merit promotion and delegated examining (open to the public).

The top five positions announced as of 4/23/15 are as follows:

- a. Transportation Security Officer
- b. Criminal Investigator
- c. Human Resources Specialist
- d. Information Technology Specialist
- e. Management and Program Analyst/Program Analyst

I was not one of those Members of Congress who tried to hold up the Department of Homeland Security or shut it down. So part of your difficulty probably stems from the Congress itself causing you difficulty. And, hopefully, that won't happen again. I respect very much the work that your employees do.

Let me say I represent the longest coastal district in the Great Lakes. I am in the lower Great Lakes, on Lake Erie, Cleveland, and Toledo. And I would warmly invite you to our region.

Unlike Congressman Cuellar's region, the arrival of the Border Patrol was quite a historic moment for us. We have been adjusting to this with some difficulty. And I think, if you have a moment as you are flying over the country—we will take very good care of you—it will be great to have a meeting between yourself and not just your employees, but sheriffs and State patrolmen and chiefs of police in our region.

The adjustments have been slow. They are coming. But I think they need some attention on the northern border. For example, we have check-in phones that are there for those who travel from Canada in vessels across the lake. I view those as a vulnerability. And I think it is important that the Department understand what is happening there.

Number two, there are issues with shift differentials, how the CBP is staffed to receive vessels and aircraft. And some have told us that, because you can earn overtime on Sunday, the staffing tends to be higher on Sunday when the vessels aren't arriving and during the week there is a shortage of staffing.

Also, there are severe salary differentials between local sheriffs and the police and the Homeland Security presence in the region. There are differences about where—the territory they are to explore, where the edges are.

And I think it would be very important to have this discussion. So I am just inviting you at some point. I know you are extraordinarily busy, but I want to ask you to answer any of those issues.

But we would greatly appreciate your Department's help in streamlining the process that integrates your services with our local law enforcement. We think that we are a very important part of the country. The Great Lakes have been kind of a nice warm bathtub for the world, and the necessity to patrol and so forth is fairly new to us.

VISA WAIVER PROGRAM

My question really revolves around the visa waiver program. I am asking you to differentiate between the nations that are our friends, let's say, starting with the members of NATO, including Poland, Bulgaria, Romania, and Croatia.

And as you look at that program and our relations with these countries, with Poland alone, if they were to be included in the visa waiver program, we would probably have an additional 600,000 additional travelers from that country and the other NATO countries in a year. I don't know the statistics being used to deny inclusion in the program there.

But my question to you directly or for the record is: What is blocking the inclusion of NATO countries in our visa waiver program? Are you using a rejection rate within the home countries? Are you using an overstay rate? What can we do to treat these allies more respectfully?

Secretary JOHNSON. Thank you for that question, ma'am.

The qualifications for the visa waiver program are spelled out in statute. The principle qualification is the rejection rate, as I recall. For visa applications, it has to be below a certain number in order to qualify for the program. Last time I looked, I believe Poland did not qualify for that specific statutory criteria.

Ms. KAPTUR. I would appreciate, sir, if your Department could provide me with the actual regimen that is used to measure those decisions. And if we have to do something to take a relook at those four countries, surely Poland, which has been a member of NATO for quite a while now, I would appreciate it.

Secretary JOHNSON. Sure thing. It is mostly in statute. And I know that there is also a legislative effort to broaden the parameters in something called the JOLT Act [Jobs Originating through Lauching Travel Act of 2013] that is pending in Congress right now.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you very, very much.

And, again, thank you to all of your staff, those who are here today.

I represent a very large Coast Guard station, more than one, actually, one that is the headquarters for the entire Great Lakes region, in Cleveland and in Toledo, and then our Border Patrol station in Ottawa County, which is new to us. And at Toledo, many Customs clearances go through there, and we have real issues out there with homeland security. So I hope you would accept my invitation.

Secretary JOHNSON. Thank you, ma'am.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you.

Mr. Young.

Mr. YOUNG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Good morning.

Secretary JOHNSON. Good morning.

EMPLOYMENT CREATION IMMIGRANT VISA (EB-5) PROGRAM

Mr. YOUNG. Nice to have you here in front of us.

There was an OIG report issued yesterday regarding the subject line "Investigation into employee complaints about management of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services' EB-5 Programs."

Have you had a chance to review that yet? Are you aware of it?

Secretary JOHNSON. If you are referring to the one concerning the Deputy Secretary, yes, I have read it.

Mr. YOUNG. Mayorkas.

Secretary JOHNSON. Yes.

Mr. YOUNG. Deputy Secretary Mayorkas.

I am troubled by that report. Are you?

Secretary JOHNSON. I believe that the report has some real lessons learned in it that I have spoken to the Deputy Secretary about.

Mr. YOUNG. Okay. What are those lessons learned? I would be curious to know what they are. Have you taken any actions with Deputy Secretary Mayorkas?

Because what is seen here is pretty much a deviation from the norm and general practices. Out of 700 visa applications, your Deputy Secretary got involved in three. And of those three, they are pretty politically connected.

You had former Pennsylvania Governor Ed Rendell, Senator Harry Reid, Virginia Governor Terry McAuliffe, Anthony Rodham, the brother of Hillary Rodham Clinton, calling in, pushing to get these applications approved. All politically connected. All lobbying Deputy Secretary Mayorkas. In all three cases, the IG said the applicants got what they wanted only because of Mayorkas intervening.

Isn't that actually improper political influence? It sure looks like it.

Secretary JOHNSON. Well, first of all, as Mr. Mayorkas himself spells out in his rebuttal, he received many inquiries about EB-5 applications, including from a number of Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle.

There are three cases highlighted in the IG report, which I have read and which I have reviewed, that you referred to. And I believe that there are a number of things that can be drawn from the IG report that are useful.

I have directed that a new protocol be put in place for EB-5 cases and how we handle them and under what circumstances we should accept communications from outsiders with an interest in the process. And we get lots of them concerning EB-5, including from a number of your colleagues.

And so I believe a new protocol is appropriate. I also believe that senior officials, such as Mr. Mayorkas, who at the time was director of CIS, need to be sensitive to the appearance that is created when we become involved in the normal course of our bureaucracy's—

Mr. YOUNG. He is smarter than that. I mean, come on. Being sensitive? Out of the 700, the three that he got lobbied on, the po-

litical networks there, he said okay. You have rank-and-file employees at the Department of Homeland Security, from the bottom up, who are seething because of this.

Secretary JOHNSON. Well, I don't know that he was lobbied on just three. I suspect he was lobbied on a much larger number from Republicans and Democrats. So let's not mischaracterize what actually happened here.

I also believe that, to a degree, we should try to be responsive to the public we serve, including to their representatives in Congress. And so I get phone calls from your colleagues all the time about matters pending before my Department, and I am assuming that you would want me, to a degree, to try to be responsive to your constituents' concerns.

I do believe that there is a balance to be struck, however, so that we avoid the appearance of impropriety and we avoid the suspicion of our subordinates. And I think that is a lesson to be learned from this report. And Mr. Mayorkas, I am confident, understands that now as well.

Mr. YOUNG. What are you trying to do to gain the confidence and trust back from all the whistle-blowers who flipped a red flag on this and who would only be interviewed by the OIG if their names and identities were kept quiet? That is how sensitive and that is how explosive I think this was and could become still. What are you doing to regain their trust?

Secretary JOHNSON. I issued a directive yesterday to create a new protocol about the circumstances under which more senior officials become involved in EB-5 cases and the circumstances under which we should be accepting overtures and communications from people with an interest in the process, including Members of Congress.

Mr. YOUNG. You mentioned that two or three times. I understand.

Secretary JOHNSON. Yes.

Mr. YOUNG. I appreciate your feedback. I just don't get it.

You are not going to do anything with Deputy Secretary Mayorkas? He is going to stay where he is?

Secretary JOHNSON. Deputy Secretary Mayorkas is a valuable member of our senior leadership team. He is working very, very hard in the public interest. He is working very hard to reform the management of our organization, improve morale, manage our management action group.

He has been a valuable member of the team, definitely value added, and it would be a big loss to the men and women of our Department if he were not full-time fully engaged occupying his job. I believe that.

I work with him daily. And I have read the report. I have read it very carefully. I believe he understands the lessons to be learned from it. And we need to move on.

Mr. YOUNG. So you think just a new protocol and directive is going to help regain the trust of the rank-and-file folks, those whistle-blowers, up and down the line?

Secretary JOHNSON. No. I wouldn't say that. I think that we should make sure that the rank and file, not just in CIS, understands that we, as senior leaders, need to be above reproach, and

appearances also do matter. So if that is the spirit of your question, I very much agree with that, sir.

Mr. YOUNG. Thank you for your time.

I don't yield anything back. I'm sorry.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Very well. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Price.

CONTINUING RESOLUTION, SEQUESTRATION FY2015: IMPACTS

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Welcome, Mr. Secretary. Glad to have you here and to hear of your plans for the coming year.

We on this committee, I believe, have exemplified a kind of bipartisan support for the mission of the Department of Homeland Security, and I hope we can continue in that spirit.

I have to say, though, that your agency, while it is one of the more widely supported agencies, has been buffeted as few others have by partisan whims emanating from this institution.

In particular, you were held hostage for the first 3 months of the fiscal year to a partisan conflict over immigration enforcement. You subsisted for 3 months on a CR. And, fortunately, you are past that now.

But I wonder what your reflections are on that. I know you briefly got into this in your opening statement. But I would like for you to reflect on what those 4 months, actually, were like for employees at DHS.

What kind of delays? What kind of uncertainty? What kind of functions were you not able to undertake during that period? Are there lingering effects? Although that adventure is over, are there lingering effects that we should be aware of?

And then a related topic, of course, is the looming threat of sequestration, either a bill marked up to sequestration levels or actually another round of sequestration if we don't manage to do at least a short-term budget agreement.

What would you say about the impact that would have? And this time around, are there any kind of preemptive mitigating steps that you believe you should take?

Secretary JOHNSON. All good questions, sir.

Anytime the possibility of a government shutdown looms over working men and women who depend on a paycheck every 2 weeks, that can't be easy and it can't be helpful to morale and the efforts we are making to improve morale in the Department.

As I said earlier, our men and women actually do depend on their paychecks. It is not easy to just simply say, "Well, 80 percent of you are going to have to come to work anyway. So what is the big deal?"

Asking people to work without knowing of when and if they will ultimately get paid for the time they are working is a big deal for a lot of people, including people with medical issues who depend upon their paychecks.

I hope that, now that we are fully funded, this uncertainty that was looming over us has passed and it doesn't have any lingering effects. I tried very hard to communicate to the workforce on a regular basis about what was happening here in Washington so that they could understand the possibility of a shutdown.

I communicated optimism throughout the entire period, to say I think Congress will ultimately fund us. I thought it was important to be optimistic during that period of time. And, fortunately, Congress provided us a fully funded bill on March 3. And I am very appreciative of that.

As you know, sir, during the period we were on a CR, we couldn't fund a lot of our grant-making activity, which caused a lot of consternation in State and local law enforcement, State and local homeland security efforts. We were held to certain levels of spending.

There were things that I needed to do and I wanted to do for border security, for the Secret Service, that were held up as a result of being on a CR. But those efforts are now under way.

And we are doing the things we need to do, for example, for reforms of the Secret Service and hiring the additional Secret Service personnel for the presidential election cycle. We have a fully funded fiscal year 2015 that we couldn't do before.

So I am worried about lingering effects. I am worried about the effects of uncertainty around sequestration. And I think it is incumbent on the leadership of my Department, including myself, to be informative to the workforce, let them know what is going on, but also communicate a sense of optimism.

I continually tell our workforce about the importance of their work, the importance of our Homeland Security mission. It goes to national security, public safety, as well as homeland security.

And I, too, am disappointed by the level of rancor around some of the issues we deal with. I mean, we are fundamentally, in my judgment, a national security agency. And national security should be bipartisan, non-partisan.

And I think there still is a fair amount of bipartisan spirit around national security issues in Washington, and I would like to try to promote that.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, sir. I am out of time. I will have additional—I appreciate that answer. It is a good answer. And I hope we can take it to heart. I will have some additional questions for the record.

I just briefly want to underscore the importance of one having to do with biosurveillance. That is something your Department, through NBIC, has been working on, through the National Collaborative for Bio-Preparedness, NCB-Prepared, utilizing realtime data from EMS, Poison Control, pharmacies, other sources, to quickly, quickly, identify potential public health crises. They would apply, of course, to deliberate attacks and, also, to developing epidemics and pandemics so we get realtime indications of what is developing.

I know you are supporting that and moving along with it. I am going to want you to provide for the record an update on that effort and an indication of the kind of interactions you are having with other relevant agencies to bring that program along.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

BIOMETRIC EXIT PROGRAM

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, Mr. Price.

Mr. Secretary, Congress required DHS to implement a biometric exit program to track foreign nationals entering and leaving the country and identify those who have overstayed their visas. The fiscal year 2016 budget requests an increase of \$65.8 million to begin efforts to replace DHS's aging biometric system known as IDENT.

The replacement of this system is necessary not only to implement the statutorily mandated biometric exit program, but also to ensure that DHS can continue to perform standard biometric checks to identify potential national security threats.

My first question, sir, is: Can you please explain the importance of this system and the operational impact if it is not replaced. And at what point would the current system no longer continue to function?

Secretary JOHNSON. I agree that the biometric exit program is an important goal, and I agree with the importance of the latest technology. I think that, given the global terrorist threat, monitoring the travel of individuals of suspicion between and among different countries is becoming all the more important.

We have, as I am sure you know, the foreign fighter phenomenon. And so tracking those entering and leaving our country is becoming all the more important. I think we have made significant strides since September 11, 2001, in that regard through the efforts of CBP. But we need to go further.

I don't have a precise date for you in terms of when the existing technology will no longer be functional. I will be happy to give you that for the record. But I agree fully with the spirit of your question about the importance of achieving the latest technology here.

[The information follows:]

Representative Fleischmann: My first question, sir, is: Can you please explain the importance of this system and the operational impact if it is not replaced. And at what point would the current system no longer continue to function?

RESPONSE: IDENT system improvements funded in Fiscal Years (FYs) 14 and 15 to address system constraints are expected to sustain IDENT through the FY 2016 to FY 2019 timeframe, assuming the replacement system achieves initial operating capability at the end of Increment 1 as planned. Without a Replacement Biometric System, the legacy IDENT system will begin to experience system degradation FY 2016.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, sir.

As Chairman Carter mentioned earlier in his opening statement, we are unlikely to be able to fund all \$1.5 billion in increases requested in the fiscal year 2016 budget.

What is the total estimated cost and schedule for the replacement of IDENT?

Secretary JOHNSON. I can get back to you for the record.

[The information follows:]

Representative Fleischmann: What is the total estimated cost and schedule for the replacement of IDENT?

RESPONSE: The replacement system is planned to be delivered in four Increments, with an estimated cost of \$205.3M. Each Increment will take approximately eighteen months. With Increment 1 scheduled to begin in FY 2016, the total effort is expected to be completed in FY 2021.

JOINT REQUIREMENTS FOR COAST GUARD-CUSTOMS AND BORDER
PROTECTION: AVIATION

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Okay. I have another question here.

Mr. Secretary, the recently passed fiscal year 2015 DHS appropriations bill directed your Department to pursue joint aviation requirements for the Coast Guard and CBP. Further, the bill directed the Department to develop a flying hour program using the Coast Guard's program as a model.

I see this as easy low-hanging fruit when discussing opportunities for jointness. What is the Department doing to address the need for commonality and for a new flying hour program for CBP so that both the Department and Congress can compare program costs across the Department?

Secretary JOHNSON. The specific answer to that I will take for the record.

But, again, this is part of our overall Unity of Effort Initiative so that we have joint requirements for things like the Coast Guard and CBP in terms of flying hours, aircraft, and that we not do things stovepiped. I think it achieves greater efficiencies for the taxpayer.

But I will take that one for the record, if I can, please.

[The information follows:]

Representative Fleischmann: What is the Department doing to address the need for commonality and for a new flying hour program for CBP so that both the Department and Congress can compare program costs across the Department?

RESPONSE: The DHS Chief Readiness Support Officer, together with CBP and the U.S. Coast Guard is developing a common approach to accounting for aircraft operating costs. This will enable a transparent, effective, comparison of program costs across the two components. The preliminary assessment was briefed to the House and Senate Appropriations Committee staff on June 3, 2015. We will keep the Committees informed on the progress and expect to finalize common flight hour program reporting requirements directive in fiscal year 2016.

Additionally, the Under Secretary for Management recently approved a Joint Operations Requirements Document (J-ORD) for maritime patrol aircraft missions systems, which has been adopted by CBP and USCG. The J-ORD will drive commonality in future aircraft mission system acquisitions and upgrades. The components have been tasked to submit a plan for how they will implement the J-ORD requirements by July 2015. The JRC strategic plan also supports the path forward on commonality for future helicopter acquisitions.

JOINT REQUIREMENTS FOR COAST GUARD-CUSTOMS AND BORDER
PROTECTION: OTHER PROGRAMS

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Yes, sir. That will be fine.

As a followup, will the Department be reviewing additional CBP and Coast Guard programs for the potential of joint requirements, such as aircraft and vessel maintenance or even in the future common platforms?

Secretary JOHNSON. I believe so, sir.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Very well.

At this time I think I would like to recognize the ranking member, Ms. Roybal-Allard, for some more questions.

UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN: MEXICAN

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Secretary, as you know, unaccompanied Mexican children crossing the southern border are treated differently than children from Central America.

Instead of a legal requirement that they be transferred to the custody of the Office of Refugee Resettlement, as is the case with

Central American children, almost all Mexican children who cross the border are quickly repatriated.

However, before Mexican children are returned, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act requires CBP to evaluate whether the child may be a victim of trafficking, whether the child has a fear of returning home, and whether the child is able to make an independent decision to return home. If DHS personnel are unable to make that determination, then they are treated like children from non-contiguous countries.

I am concerned that, in practice, CBP may be simply repatriating Mexican children without allowing them to make an independent decision, as the law requires. And that is based on the fact that somewhere between—I believe it is 95 to 98 percent of the children are returned.

Can you tell us whether CBP is, first of all, fully aware of this law and whether they are, in fact, following the requirements of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act with respect to Mexican children and, if not, what will be done to address any deficiencies in enforcing this law.

Secretary JOHNSON. I believe that they are aware of it. I certainly am very familiar with the provisions of that law, having looked at it extensively last summer when we were in the midst of considering amending that law.

I do know that a return of a Mexican unaccompanied child requires that there be a choice made by the child. That is what the law says. And I would expect our personnel to be cognizant of that and sensitive to that. When you ask a minor to make a decision mandated by law, I think that there are certain things that have to go into that to ensure voluntariness. So I would expect, certainly, our CBP personnel to look into that and be sensitive to it.

In the spirit of your question, I will also, for myself, inquire about what measures we employ to make sure that a decision by a minor, such as that, is one that we are satisfied is truly voluntary.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. And, specifically, one of the concerns is whether CBP is actually the appropriate group that should be asking the children these questions or if it would be better if ORR did that. And I would like to maybe work with you and the Commissioner on that.

Secretary JOHNSON. Okay.

DETENTION CENTERS, FAMILY

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. In addition to the influx of unaccompanied children last year, there was a rapid growth in the number of families crossing the border, usually mothers with one or more children.

The Department responded by establishing a significant number of new family detention beds. In fact, the number of family detention beds will have gone from 85 at this time last year to what is expected to be more than 3,000 by the end of the year.

I understand the rationale is that detention will serve as a deterrent for other families to make the dangerous trek from Central America up through Mexico. However, many of us are concerned about the prospect of so many families held in detention settings for extended periods of time.

Are there better and less costly options that could be used, such as greater use of alternatives to detention? And is the real issue the speed at which a person's case is adjudicated before an immigration judge?

Also, I also understand that a district court has imposed a preliminary injunction on the ICE policy of detaining families seeking asylum without consideration of releasing them on bond.

Why did ICE have such a policy? What is the process for setting bond amounts? And can you respond to some complaints that I have heard that, even though ICE has begun offering bond to some families, the amounts set for bond is often too high for families to afford?

Secretary JOHNSON. A couple of things.

First, part of our budget submission includes, I think, \$122 million for our alternatives-to-detention program. It remains the case, also, that the majority of family units that are apprehended at the border are bonded, released.

We have increased the bed space for family units. It was only 85 last summer. We established Artesia. Now we have a more permanent facility.

I believe that the expansion of the family unit space, frankly, was a good thing. Many people don't agree with it, but I believe it was a good thing. I think that the facility we have now at Dilley is better than the one we had at Artesia. I have been there myself; I have seen it. It is a residential center.

And I think that what we did in expanding the family unit detention space and the capability there was important in our overall efforts to address the spike we saw last summer. And the spike dropped off pretty sharply beginning in about mid-June, and the numbers are still low.

This is the time of year they are going to creep up. They are going to creep up right now. They remain about 20 percent lower than they were this time last year, and I hope that that continues. And I think we, therefore, need to be prepared and maintain this capability for our overall border security efforts.

You are correct about the lawsuit. We have sought reconsideration of that decision by the judge here in Washington, D.C. I think it is an important capability to maintain.

I would note, also, that the injunction there went with regard to those who have asserted a credible-fear claim. So it is that class of individuals, those who have asserted a credible-fear claim. Ultimately, bond decisions are made by an immigration judge when there is a credible-fear assertion made.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Just for clarification, are you saying that these detention centers are preferable to alternatives to detention which are less costly?

Secretary JOHNSON. No. I think it depends upon the—it depends upon individual circumstances. There are a large, large number of individuals who are apprehended who are released on bond, who are not detained, but I believe that it is important to have the capability to hold more than just 85 people. And I believe that that also contributes to our overall preparedness for dealing with border security on the southern boarder.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Thank you.

Yield back.

ST. ELIZABETH'S HEADQUARTERS COMPLEX

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you.

Secretary Johnson, the budget request includes \$215.8 million for continued construction of the St. Elizabeth's headquarters complex, sir. That is a lot of money to absorb in a period of fiscal constraint. And I understand the project won't be completed while this administration is in office.

I have a few questions in that regard.

Secretary JOHNSON. Right. Unfortunately, I will never work there. Correct.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. What is the benefit of this project to the taxpayer, and will it save them money?

Secretary JOHNSON. There are a couple benefits.

One, I know from working at the Pentagon the value of having a common headquarters for all your components in a Cabinet-level department.

Number two, the economic benefit to the taxpayer is greater efficiencies achieved in terms of all the different leasing arrangements we have around town right now.

Number three, the request for \$215 million in fiscal year 2016 is larger than what we have for fiscal year 2015, but, if it is fully funded at that level, it will actually be cheaper in the long run and get us there on a quicker timetable. That is what I am told. I tend to believe that, and it makes common sense. The more fully you fund something, the less expensive it becomes in the long run because it is more efficient to get there quicker.

I have been to the St. Elizabeth's campus now many times. I have walked the grounds. I have seen the virtue of being in a common space. Right now, we are spread across some 30 different locations, I think, in the Washington area.

And there are a lot of shortcomings to our ability to carry out our mission in our current space, which was always intended to be temporary. There are a lot of things I simply cannot do and my staff simply cannot do in the space we are in right now, in terms of secure areas, in terms of telecommunications capability, and the like.

And so I think this is a good project that needs to get done. And I think that funding us at that level of \$215 million will achieve savings over the long run for the taxpayer.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. It is my understanding that there has been a revised plan which is different from the original plan. Are the costs lower for the revised plan, sir?

Secretary JOHNSON. The overall costs, as I understand it, are, in fact, lower, which is why we have asked for as much as we have in fiscal year 2016.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. And it is also my understanding, Mr. Secretary, that over \$1 billion has been spent by DHS and GSA on this project. Have the cost estimates been accurate, and have there been overruns, sir?

Secretary JOHNSON. I suspect there have been overruns.

That \$1 billion, I believe, goes to the creation of the—for the most part, the creation of the new Coast Guard headquarters at

the same site. That is now completed. It is a nice facility. I know the Coast Guard is glad to be there.

But, like many projects, it has taken longer to get there. It has been more expensive. And I think that this year's budget request is an effort to shorten the timetable and lessen the cost.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Is the project on schedule?

Secretary JOHNSON. I don't believe it was—I don't believe it is conforming to the original schedule. I think the current schedule, if we get the funding we need for this year, will get us to completion in the year 2021. That is my recollection.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Okay.

And one final question. How do you prioritize the \$215.8 million for this project over additional ships or critical maintenance at the Coast Guard?

Secretary JOHNSON. Good question.

In different economic circumstances, if we had a different—if we were trying to get to a lower top line, I would probably prioritize national security, maritime security, basic homeland security over a new headquarters.

But we have a higher top-line request this year. The economy is improving. And so I think that a new headquarters, which we always intended to have for the Department of Homeland Security, is something that we should fund when we can. It is good in the long run, it achieves savings in our leasing arrangements, and it will improve our ability to pursue our mission.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, sir.

At this time, I will recognize Mr. Cuellar.

UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN: NUMBERS

Mr. CUELLAR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Secretary, we added some language in the appropriation bill, that we are going to ask that it be continued, on professionalism of your CBP officers. They do a great job, but sometimes they mistreat people coming across. Again, if it is a bad apple, you go after the bad apple, but we have to have some sort of professionalism.

In the Laredo sector—and let me tell you, David Higginson and Joseph, all those folks here, have just really done an outstanding job down there in the southern district. So I just wanted to say congratulations, and hopefully—I was with some of the San Diego folks. They want to implement that over there, and hopefully you all can implement that. And I really appreciate that. And, again, kudos to your folks down there in the south Texas area.

Let me go back to the unaccompanied kids, and let me just add one more factor. And let me give you my perspective. Last year was a very difficult year for some of us who addressed that issue. I know it was very difficult for you. Folks on both sides were taking different positions.

But I have to say—and I have told this—I think it was one of the reports from New York, whatever. I said you were very courageous under the pressure, and while some people were for it before they were against it—no names mentioned—you stood very firm on that. And I just have to say that. Because it was difficult for a lot of us on that issue.

But one factor that I think I would like to remind everybody here is that, on kids going back to Mexico, there was an agreement that was signed between the U.S. Government and the Mexican Government that allows the Mexican consulates to play a role.

So it is really not the CBP officer that makes that decision. They are handed over to the Mexican consulates; the Mexican consulates would then ask them the question. And they are very protective of their people. And they will say, "Sure you don't want to file for an asylum? You sure you are not a victim of a sex trafficking law?", et cetera, et cetera, et cetera. And then, at that time, if they feel satisfied, then, of course, they will hand them over to DIF, which is the social service of Mexico.

So there is another component that involved there that we have to keep in mind, that there was an agreement that was signed between the U.S. and Mexico. So I just want to make sure you all keep following that agreement, where really the last say-so is by the Mexicans before, you know, that final decision is sent over.

And we have a copy of the agreement, and we will—just want to make sure everybody understands there is that extra step there. Just ask you to follow that extra step with the Mexican Government that make that final decision.

The unaccompanied kids, again, I have been looking at the numbers. And last month I think there was an average of 75 unaccompanied kids. And you might have better numbers than I have. I am just looking at some numbers. At least down there in the valley, 75 a day—that is 75 unaccompanied kids a day. Multiply that by 30, and that will give you a pretty large number.

That does not include, my understanding, family units, which are kids with a parent or a family member there. So if you add those numbers, you are talking about large numbers.

Again, I understand, Mr. Secretary, it is nothing like we saw last year. But I think a while ago you said the unaccompanied kids are 20 percent lower?

Secretary JOHNSON. It is about 40 percent lower—

Mr. CUELLAR. Forty percent.

Secretary JOHNSON [continuing]. Than this time last year month to month.

Mr. CUELLAR. So give us some real numbers. What does that mean? I gave you the 75 a day.

Secretary JOHNSON. Yeah. February 2015, across the southern border—

Mr. CUELLAR. Right.

Secretary JOHNSON [continuing]. Apprehensions of unaccompanied children were 2,395.

Mr. CUELLAR. 2,395.

Secretary JOHNSON. February of 2014, apprehensions across the southern border of unaccompanied children were 4,845.

Mr. CUELLAR. So you start talking about 2,400 for that month.

Secretary JOHNSON. Yes. And my guess—my educated guess about March is that March will be higher, probably at around the 2,600 or 2,700 level.

Mr. CUELLAR. Okay.

Secretary JOHNSON. March of 2014 for the unaccompanied kids was 7,176.

If you look at January, January 2015, for unaccompanied kids, this year was 2,121. That is actually the lowest monthly number we have had in quite a while. January 2014 was 3,706.

So, through the fiscal year, fiscal year 2015—and I have the exact numbers here. I would be happy to leave this with you.

Mr. CUELLAR. Yes. We would love to get a copy.

Secretary JOHNSON. It is running about—for the kids, unaccompanied kids, it is running about 40 percent lower.

I hope it stays that way, but we have to be prepared in the event it doesn't.

Mr. CUELLAR. Right.

So, in total numbers, what are you talking for year 2015? Actual numbers. I know percentages. I am glad for the percentages, but what are we talking about? I know February was about—

Secretary JOHNSON. Last year, 2014, the total number, including the Mexican UACs, I believe, was 68,000.

Mr. CUELLAR. Okay.

Secretary JOHNSON. If you take out the—and I am doing this from memory now—if you take out the Mexican children, I believe the total number was about 58,000.

I suspect, if it stays at the current rate, we will come in at around 60 percent of 68,000, whatever that number is.

Mr. CUELLAR. Okay.

Secretary JOHNSON. But, again, I have more precise numbers right here. You can do the math yourself. I would be happy to leave this with you.

Mr. CUELLAR. So you are still talking about—and percentages are lower, but you are still talking about—

Secretary JOHNSON. Thousands of people, yes.

Mr. CUELLAR. Yeah, yeah, thousands of people.

Secretary JOHNSON. It is not hundreds.

Mr. CUELLAR. I am waiting for somebody to do the math for me on this. But it is still—let's say 30,000 individuals or maybe less than 30,000. It is still a lot.

Now, does that UAC cover also family units?

Secretary JOHNSON. No. That is a different number.

Mr. CUELLAR. Right. Which means that you got unaccompanied kids, and then the kids that come in with family units, that is another number. Can you give us roughly what are the numbers for fiscal year 2015?

Secretary JOHNSON. January—

Mr. CUELLAR. Yes, sir.

Secretary JOHNSON [continuing]. Family units across the southern border—when we talk about family units, we are talking about individuals in family units.

Mr. CUELLAR. Right.

Secretary JOHNSON. For January, it was a total of 1,622. January 2014 was 2,286. February 2015, it was 2,043. February 2014 was 3,281.

And then the numbers last year, like the numbers for the unaccompanied kids, reached their peaks in the months of May and June. The high was 16,330 in June 2014. The high for the unaccompanied kids was June 2014; that was 10,620.

Mr. CUELLAR. All right. So, Mr. Secretary—and I think you are very good, you are very intelligent. So even though the numbers are down, we are still talking—

Secretary JOHNSON. Not as intelligent as you think I am.

Mr. CUELLAR. It is a compliment.

It is still thousands of kids and family units are still coming in.

Secretary JOHNSON. Yes.

Mr. CUELLAR. I know your officers are doing a better job of managing that.

Secretary JOHNSON. Yes.

Mr. CUELLAR. I am familiar with the Dilley.

And for us that live on the border, it is a very simple question. Do you do catch and release? And a lot of times it is easier for folks that live away from the border. When you live on the border, you talk to your constituents. And when you talk about catch and release, it is a very sensitive issue. And I think you understand there.

And as long as the Dilley facility treats people with the dignity and respect, no abuse in any way or form, I think that is something that we need to look at. And I am glad it is a lot closer to the border where the activity is at.

I still agree with the ranking member that we need to look at alternative measures. But, again, for us that live on the border, for us that have constituents on the border, catch and release is a very sensitive issue that we just don't agree with the catch-and-release situation.

Thank you, Mr. Secretary. Thank you. You have been very courageous. You really have. Last summer was tough for a lot of us.

Secretary JOHNSON. Thank you.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, Mr. Cuellar.

And I will note that the Secretary's document that he referred to will be made part of the record.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. And, Mr. Secretary, I am fine with my questions, but I believe our ranking member, Ms. Roybal-Allard, has some followup.

DETENTIONS: ADJUDICATIONS

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Yeah, I just want to follow up on the family detention beds issue. Because it is my understanding that another reason for a detention is that a detained person's case is adjudicated much more quickly before an immigration judge than those who are in an alternative detention.

And it just seems to me that a better use of costly detentions would actually be to put more resources into having these cases more quickly adjudicated. And I don't know if you want to comment on that.

Secretary JOHNSON. Well, that is something—we are looking at that exact issue right now, the time it takes to adjudicate a case where no credible fear is asserted and where a credible-fear claim is asserted. I think it is generally true that the cases move faster if the person has not been bonded out. But if the cases are moving slower and the cases are moving slower, then there are fewer cases to handle.

I think it is important to note that our budget request includes a request for additional attorneys. The DOJ request is a request for additional judges. So we would like the additional attorneys to go along with the additional judges so that we can move these cases more efficiently.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you.

Mr. Secretary, I want to thank you being before us today and for answering our questions. And, again, I wish you success in all of your endeavors, sir.

Secretary JOHNSON. Thank you, sir.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE John Carter (R-TX)

Jeh Johnson, Secretary
Department of Homeland Security
 Committee on Appropriations
 Subcommittee on Homeland Security
Department of Homeland Security
FY 2016 Budget Request
 March 26, 2015

Hiring Challenges

DHS is suffering from a significant backlog of vacancies in CBP, ICE, NPPD, and Secret Service.

Question: Provide a breakout for CBPOs, Border Patrol agents, NPPD IPIS personnel, USSS agents, and ICE ERO agents, HSI investigators and OPLA attorneys for the following full time position categories: Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 requested, FY 2014 funded, FY 2014 EOY actuals; FY 2015 requested; FY 2015 funded; FY 2015 actuals end of Q2 FY 2015; anticipated EOY FY 2015; and FY 2016 requested.

ANSWER:

| FTP ¹ | FY 2014 Request | FY 2014 Funded | FY 2014 EOY Actuals | FY 2015 Request | FY 2015 Funded | FY 2015 Actuals end of Q2 FY 2015 | Anticipated EOY FY 2015 | FY 2016 Request ² |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| CBPOs | 23,375 | 23,375 | 22,274 | 23,775 | 23,775 | 22,547 | 22,933 – 23,083 | 23,775 |
| Border Patrol Agents | 21,370 | 21,370 | 20,824 | 21,370 | 21,370 | 20,492 | 20,650 – 20,800 | 21,370 |
| NPPD IPIS | 1,444 | 1,444 | 1,178 | 1,571 | 1,571 | 1,188 | 1,326 | 1,733 |
| USSS Agents | 3,304 | 3,304 | 3,277 | 3,345 | 3,365 | 3,289 | 3,334 | 3,417 |
| ICE ERO Agents | 5,871 | 5,812 | 5,772 | 5,812 | 5,870 | 5,682 | 5,810 | 5,796 |
| HSI Investigators | 6,145 | 6,192 | 6,188 | 6,192 | 6,192 | 6,098 | 6,308 | 6,565 |
| OPLA Attorneys | 889 | 890 | 885 | 972 | 972 | 881 | 901 | 1,082 |

Question: Provide a breakout for CBPOs, Border Patrol agents, NPPD IPIS personnel, USSS agents, and ICE ERO agents, OPLA attorneys and HSI investigators for the following full time position categories by quarter for FY14-current-FY16 anticipated: attrition percentage/FTP and the number of new onboards.

¹ CBPO and BPA estimates are based on current hiring projections and are subject to change. Net New Hire estimates do not include additional positions filled due to attrition.

² The ICE FY 2016 numbers are based on estimates only and actuals may fluctuate due to resources and/or mission needs.

ANSWER:

| Fiscal Year (FY) and Quarter | Full-time Positions | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|---|---|
| | CBP Officers* | CBP Border Patrol Agents* | NPPD Infrastructure Protection and Information Security Personnel | U.S. Secret Service Agents | ICE Enforcement Removal Operations Agents | ICE Homeland Security Investigations Agents | ICE Office of the Principal Legal Advisor Attorneys |
| FY 2014 | | | | | | | |
| Q1 Actuals | 21,941 | 21,293 | 1,144 | 3,316 | 5,882 | 6,359 | 879 |
| Q2 Actuals | 21,925 | 21,126 | 1,148 | 3,287 | 5,844 | 6,285 | 869 |
| Q3 Actuals | 22,098 | 21,002 | 1,176 | 3,273 | 5,798 | 6,235 | 859 |
| Q4 Actuals | 22,274 | 20,824 | 1,178 | 3,277 | 5,772 | 6,188 | 855 |
| Attrition Percentage | 3.2% | 4.7% | 3.9% | 4.2% | -2.1% | -2.6% | 1.0% |
| Net New Hires | 431 | -567 | 43 | -45 | -145 | -206 | 0 |
| FY 2015 | | | | | | | |
| Q1 Actuals | 22,409 | 20,702 | 1,197 | 3,264 | 5,689 | 6,117 | 889 |
| Q2 Actuals | 22,547 | 20,492 | 1,190 | 3,289 | 5,682 | 6,098 | 881 |
| Q3 Projected | 22,698 | 20,502 | 1,278 | 3,314 | 5,685 | 6,088 | 898 |
| Q4 Projected | 22,933 | 20,650 | 1,325 | 3,334 | 5,810 | 6,308 | 901 |
| Attrition Percentage | 2.9% | 5.0% | 2.2% ¹ | 5.1% | -1.7% | -3.3% | -3.8% |
| Net New Hires | 659 | -174 | 147 | 57 ² | 38 | 120 ³ | 16 |
| FY 2016 | | | | | | | |
| Q1 Projected | 23,075 | 20,738 | 1,376 | 3,388 | 5,803 | 6,285 | 887 |
| Q2 Projected | 23,217 | 20,826 | 1,529 | 3,406 | 5,765 | 6,307 | 863 |
| Q3 Projected | 23,359 | 20,914 | 1,682 | 3,419 | 5,777 | 6,379 | 1,052 |
| Q4 Projected | 23,500 | 21,000 | 1,733 | 3,391 | 5,796 | 6,565 | 1,082 |
| Attrition Percentage | 2.9% | 5.0% | N.A. | 4.1% | -1.9% | -3.2% | -2.4% |
| Net New Hires | 567 | 350 | 408 | 57 | -14 | 257 | 181 |

* CBP Officer and Border Patrol Agent estimates are based on hiring projections and are subject to change. Net New Hire estimates do not include additional positions filled due to attrition.

¹ 2.2% attrition percentage represents midyear data (March 31, 2015).

² Includes internal transfers.

³ Does not include projected loss of agents from attrition for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Question: Provide a breakout of direct cost and indirect costs per FTP for CBPOs, Border Patrol agents, NPPD IPIS personnel, USSS agents, and ICE ERO agents, OPLA attorneys, and HSI investigators

ANSWER:

| FY 2016 Projected Average Personnel Costs for the Following: | Average FTP Cost (Pay and Benefits) | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Direct Cost (Pay and Benefits) | Indirect Cost (Support Costs) |
| Costs per FTP | | |
| CBPOs | \$149,880 | N/A |
| Border Patrol Agents | \$161,670 | N/A |
| NPPD IPIS | \$147,460 | \$62,000 |
| USSS Agents | \$199,900 | \$153,775 |
| ICE ERO Agents | \$113,927 | \$45,403 |
| HSI Investigators | \$185,320 | \$73,584 |
| OPLA Attorneys | \$147,933 | \$25,006 |

St. Elizabeths and Headquarters Consolidation

Question: Is the \$215 million request for St. Elizabeths necessary if Congress isn't able to meet the GSA request for construction?

ANSWER: Execution of the Enhanced Plan requires full funding of the GSA and DHS budget requests to maintain alignment on lease expirations, and to achieve \$800 million in direct construction savings and a 5-year reduction in the schedule as compared to the prior program of record. Failure to fund the President's 2016 budget for GSA at St. Elizabeths will require GSA to recompet the expiring Management Directorate leases separately, at an estimated cost to DHS of \$78 million in FY 2016 with a lost opportunity for overhead savings as separate mail delivery, shuttles, guard services, still will be required. In addition, DHS will require \$43.928 million of the DHS-requested \$215 million for FY 2016 for St. Elizabeths. The funding will be used as follows:

- \$25.956 million - DHS tenant costs for Munro building optimization for relocation of U.S. Coast Guard Ballston activities and additional DHS occupancies.
- \$6.427 million - DHS tenant costs for the buildout of 12.7K usable square feet remaining in the DHS Operations Center space.
- \$11.545 million - DHS Operational support costs to cover Guard Force and electronic physical security operations & maintenance.

The remaining portion of the DHS FY 2016 request is dependent on GSA receiving its FY 2016 appropriation. GSA is responsible for constructing the shell of the buildings to be reconfigured along with the supporting utilities inside these facilities.

Question: What is the impact on the current construction plan if St. Elizabeths is too expensive to fund?

ANSWER: The current construction plan is less costly than the leasing alternative. Failure to fund the current construction plan would require GSA to recompet outstanding leases that come due unless these leases are programmed and funded as part of the developed St. Elizabeths Enhanced Plan. (The Enhanced Plan is the current GSA and DHS plan for DHS Headquarters consolidation.) An estimated 69 percent of DHS and Component Headquarters' leases will expire in the FY 2016-2020 timeframe. Over 30 years, DHS and GSA estimate that the leasing alternative will be \$1.2 billion more expensive than Federal construction.

Question: Is it time to consider how to consolidate headquarters functions in pre-existing government buildings?

ANSWER: The Department considered this as it developed the Enhanced Plan, which reduces costs by reducing St. Elizabeths campus construction by 900,000 square feet, accelerating delivery timeline by 5 years, improving utilization to 155 square feet per person, and adding 3,000 employees. The current plan consolidates commercial leases into the anchor federal sites of St. Elizabeths, the Nebraska Avenue Complex, the U.S. Secret Service headquarters, and the Ronald Reagan building. Commercial leases are drawn down to as few as possible with Transportation Security Administration and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services as the primary commercial leased locations.

The FY 2016 President's Budget includes \$25.956 million to optimize the U.S. Coast Guard Munro Headquarters building to accommodate increased space utilization through implementation of reduced workplace space and flexible workplace strategies. By further leveraging currently existing space at the Munro building, DHS ultimately will be able to support the relocation of U.S. Coast Guard Ballston activities and additional DHS occupancies into the Munro building. By transitioning current leases into government-owned anchor sites as noted in the Enhanced Plan, the Department will contribute to a total \$1.2 billion savings in lease costs over a 30-year period.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Harold Rogers (R-KY)

Secretary Jeh Johnson
 Committee on Appropriations
 Subcommittee on Homeland Security
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
FY 2016 Budget Request
 March 26, 2015

Surface Transportation Security

Section 1554 of the 9/11 Act of 2007 requires the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to “develop a program to facilitate the tracking of motor carrier shipments of security sensitive materials.” Over seven years have passed since the 9/11 Act became law and TSA still has no visibility into the movement of almost two million shipments of the most dangerous materials in commerce - explosives, toxic inhalation gases, and radioactive materials – that travel over our nation’s roads every year.

For the past three years, the Committee has urged TSA to move forward on developing a tracking program as required by Section 1554. Last year, the Committee directed TSA to restart a stalled research & development initiative focused on development of an emergency-ready Tier 1 HSSM tracking/chain-of-custody shipment tracking system with the immediate priority of building an interim version of the system in FY 2015. The Committee commends TSA for the progress it has made in the past year in the development of the interim system. The interim system—scheduled for completion the fall of 2015—will provide TSA with a basic tracking/chain-of-custody system and addresses TSA most immediate need to have a system available as a contingency if a security incident occurs. The Committee appreciates the sense of urgency TSA brought to development of the interim system.

Question: After completion of the interim system, what steps will TSA take to move towards the functionally robust Emergency-Ready System described in the December 2013 *Section 1554 Cost/Technology Study*?

ANSWER: In Fiscal Year (FY) 2014, TSA obligated \$1.5 million to support the research and development initiative to complete the “Emergency Ready Portion of FEDTRAK” outlined in the recommendations of the University of Kentucky’s 2013 Executive Summary Report and to move toward testing of the system. Once completed, TSA will assess the need for additional requirements based on the overall risk environment.

Question: What are TSA’s FY 2016 funding intentions for this important research and development initiative?

ANSWER: TSA set aside \$1.5 million in FY 2015 to complete development of additional capabilities. Work is expected to be finished in the fourth quarter of FY 2015, and will create an emergency ready system with chain-of-custody tracking capabilities. Although TSA’s FY 2016 budget request does not include funding for this effort, TSA will assess capabilities of the system for functionality and to determine if additional research and development is necessary.

Question: Section 1554(d) of the 9/11 Act says that TSA may not mandate the installation or utilization of a (telematics) technology without Congressional authority. Does TSA interpret Section 1554 to read that TSA

cannot move forward on implementation of the Act, including preliminary work on regulations that might require Tier 1 HSSM carriers to deploy telematics systems?

ANSWER: Because Section 1554(d) of the 9/11 Act prohibits mandating installation or use of a tracking system, changes to the statute would be necessary before TSA could begin development of a regulatory program.

Question: If there is such a concern, what steps does TSA intend to take to clarify Congressional intent under Section 1554 and/or to seek Congressional authority to move forward?

ANSWER: TSA will be conducting an analysis to determine if such a system would be viable and effective. Until this review is complete, TSA will not consider whether an amendment is necessary to remove the limitation in Section 1554 (d) of the 9/11 Act that prohibits mandating installation or use of the technology necessary for the system to operate.

Question: Are there any other barriers or issues that TSA believes will inhibit TSA in developing a Tier 1 HSSM shipment tracking program?

ANSWER: Telematics hardware, software protocols, and stakeholder adoption are all rapidly changing and these flexible variables add another layer of complexity to implementing a comprehensive and robust tracking system.

Question: Section 1554 of the 9/11 Act says that TSA, in consultation with the Department of Transportation, "*shall develop a program to facilitate the tracking of motor carrier shipments of security-sensitive materials and to equip vehicles used in such shipments with technology...*" Section 1554 goes on to say that TSA will "*consult with the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate the program with any ongoing or planned efforts for motor carrier or security-sensitive materials tracking at the Department of Transportation.*" What steps has TSA taken, or intends to take, to foster collaboration with DOT as TSA develops its Tier 1 HSSM shipment tracking program?

ANSWER: TSA and the University of Kentucky research team have worked closely with the Department of Transportation's Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration and the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration to identify existing and developing telematics systems currently in use, previously completed telematics research, existing and proposed telematics regulations, and a clear and coordinated list of hazardous materials that could be appropriate for a mandatory program. Additional coordination will be required should the risk analysis result in a requirement to develop a mandatory tracking program.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE DAVID PRICE (D-NC)

Jeh Johnson, Secretary
 Committee on Appropriations
 Subcommittee on Homeland Security
Department of Homeland Security
FY 2016 Budget Request
 March 26, 2015

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Grants

Question: What is the rationale for such a robust investment in pre-disaster mitigation grants, while at the same time proposing significant cuts in first responder, anti-terror grants?

ANSWER: The Pre-Disaster Mitigation grant program (PDM) will assist states, territories, tribes, and local communities as they plan for and execute sustained, pre-disaster natural hazard mitigation programs. These programs consider future risks and reduce the overall risk to structures, making communities and their citizens safer and more resilient. This approach lessens the probability of future disaster losses and has the potential to accelerate the recovery from a disaster. The overall goal of the PDM program is to help us collectively “build to the future” rather than build to the risks of the past.

The proposed additional funding will enable FEMA to work with communities to lessen their losses and enable them to resume normal economic functions more rapidly after a disaster occurs. The \$200 million increase in PDM funding will increase FEMA’s ability to provide over 600 grants to states, territories, Indian tribal governments, and local communities. This increase will provide approximately \$600 million in losses avoided.

There are no cuts proposed for the National Preparedness Grant Program (NPGP). The Administration requested the amount of \$1,043,000,000 in both FY 2015 and FY 2016.

Question: How do you respond to those first responders who are not supportive of consolidating the grants programs?

ANSWER: The FY 2016 NPGP proposal reflects the broad stakeholder feedback received during the past several years. In particular, this proposal provides recipients and other stakeholders greater certainty regarding the sources and uses of available funding while maintaining the Administration’s vision for grants. NPGP represents a single, comprehensive grant program that would eliminate many of the redundancies and overly burdensome requirements placed on both the grant recipients and the Federal Government. Many of these redundancies and requirements result from multiple, individual, and often disconnected grant programs. NPGP enables federal grant dollars to be used more effectively and efficiently in the building and sustaining of the core capabilities of the five mission areas of the National Preparedness Goal: prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery. The FY 2016 NPGP proposal consolidates current state and local preparedness grant programs into one overarching program (excluding the Emergency Management Performance Grant and Firefighter Assistance Grant programs) to enable and encourage recipients to collaborate among disciplines and across levels of government. State and local governments would be able to prioritize their needs collectively and expend grant dollars where they would have the greatest impact.

Question: Under the proposed restructuring, what would stop a Governor from simply spreading the funding around his/her state to build a base of political support, instead of focusing on risk-based funding?

ANSWER: NPGP requires states to show and document in great detail how the funds will support and enhance the state's overall preparedness. Under the NPGP proposal, states would be required to provide the following as part of their grant application:

- A description of the manner in which the requested grant will develop and sustain core capabilities identified in the National Preparedness Goal;
- A description of each proposed State-approved project, and how that project addresses capability gaps and needs identified through State, regional, and local risk assessments and capability estimation processes;
- A description of engagement with stakeholders across government and nongovernment, and impacts on the general population, including children and individuals with access and functional needs;
- A description of how the requested grant will sustain and maintain existing capabilities, if applicable;
- An explanation of the process by which projects proposed by local units of government have been reviewed and agreed to;
- A description of the coordination by and amongst the State and local units of government, to identify and prioritize the projects proposed for funding in the application;
- A budget showing how the State intends to expend the grant funds; and
- A description of how the State plans to allocate the grant funds to local units of government.

NPGP applications will be thoroughly evaluated by FEMA grant program analysts and validated via peer review to ensure that the risks identified in the State's Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and State Preparedness Report are addressed. Additionally, the NPGP proposal does not affect the requirement that proposed projects have a nexus to preventing, protecting against, mitigating, responding to, or recovering from acts of terrorism and meet administrative and program requirements.

St. Elizabeth's and Headquarters Consolidation

Question: Does the request fully construct the Center Building Complex? And if so, when do you anticipate that component of the campus being completed?

ANSWER: No, the FY 2016 President's Budget does not address the unfunded portions of the FY 2015 budget to complete the Center Building Complex. The Enhanced Plan is organized so that lease expirations are addressed in priority order. As a result, the unfunded portion of the Center Building Complex budget from FY 2015 was deferred in order to address the priority replacement of leases for the Management Directorate in FY 2016.

Question: Will the \$215 million go beyond the Center Building Complex and begin other on-site preparations?

ANSWER: The FY 2016 President's Budget does not address the Center Building Complex buildings that were not funded in the FY 2015. As noted in question 16, these buildings had to be deferred in order to address the priority lease expirations for the consolidation of the Management Directorate in FY 2016. These buildings have been shifted to the FY 2017 plan along with FEMA Headquarters.

Question: What would the nearly \$400 million proposed for GSA accomplish that is not achieved in the DHS request?

ANSWER: The \$400 million proposed for GSA would accomplish new building construction and renovations to existing historic structures, as GSA and DHS budget requests are aligned for core/shell construction. This core/shell construction includes the base building and structure, electrical/mechanical systems, common areas, exterior work, and tenant funding elements. GSA is responsible (with no corresponding tenant funding element that comprises the DHS request) for all base infrastructure, site development, historic preservation, and capitalized physical security improvements on the campus necessary to support the future occupancies. The GSA FY 2016 request includes funding for these activities in addition to building construction and renovation.

Biosurveillance/NBIC

Question: How much of a capability boost would a program like NCB-Prepared, providing real-time data, provide for our homeland security posture once fully implemented?

ANSWER: If fully realized, a deployed national capability using real-time data captured in the National Collaborative for Bio-Preparedness (NCBP) model would provide considerable value to a response to a national incident affecting human, animal, and plant health. No comparable national system exists and implementation is challenging. Such a capability would allow response officials at all levels of government to get actionable information, promoting targeted use of resources at both the state and jurisdiction levels. National response officials would be able to use this real-time information to quickly understand the evolving scale of an incident and to manage federal support of local responses. NCBP's use of medical data feeds such as 911/EMS, Poison Control, and others, would provide earlier warning of biological threats or emerging diseases than current capabilities allow.

Question: What are the interactions between DHS and CDC and others in the public health world when we are trying to determine if a spike in illnesses are due to public health incidents or an attack on the homeland?

ANSWER: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) work closely together during public health incidents. For example, DHS sent senior-level employees to serve as liaisons to CDC during the recent Ebola response, to facilitate rapid and effective coordination between the two agencies.

DHS uses several mechanisms to exchange biosurveillance information formally with federal departments and agencies, including the CDC. Requests for information are made through the respective agencies' operations centers, or classified information exchanges handled in accordance with current security guidance (defined by the Office of the Director of National Intelligence and DHS). Through the National Biosurveillance Integration Center (NBIC), DHS also participates in and provides a moderator for an encrypted, unclassified information-sharing portal known as Wildfire. This portal allows participating entities to request additional information and exchange knowledge among a trusted subset of National Biosurveillance Integration System (NBIS) partners and experts within the Federal biosurveillance community. Wildfire is a tool used and governed by the Biosurveillance Indications and Warnings Analytic Community, a self-governing interagency body composed of federal officials who are actively responsible for pursuing a biosurveillance mission. The agencies

represented include the Department of Defense, the Department of Health and Human Services' CDC and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, the United States Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the Department of State, and DHS.

In urgent situations, the NBIC coordinates information-sharing efforts by initiating the NBIS Protocol, a short-notice teleconference held with all NBIC Federal partners to rapidly share information on potentially significant biological events of national concern. Similarly, BioWatch conducts a National Conference Call (BWNCC) when a BioWatch Actionable Result (BAR) has been declared. The BWNCC brings together federal, state, and local partners to determine whether a BAR was due to an intentional release (bioterrorism incident) or an agent that occurs naturally in the environment.

Statement of the Institute of Makers of Explosives

Submitted by

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March 24, 2015

For the Subcommittee on Homeland Security

U.S. House of Representatives

FY 2016 Infrastructure Security Compliance Division (ISCD) Budget Request

Interest of IME

IME is the safety and security association of the commercial explosives industry. Commercial explosives underpin the economy and are essential to energy production, construction, demolition, and the manufacture of metal/mineral products. Explosives are transported and used in every state. The ability to manufacture, transport, distribute, and use these products safely and securely is critical to this industry.

ISCD has responsibility for implementing two programs that affect our membership – the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) program and the proposed Ammonium Nitrate Security program (ANSP). Some of our members are regulated under CFATS, and all will be regulated under the ANSP.

Ensuring the security of commercial explosives and precursor materials against unauthorized access and use has been a priority of IME members long before the events of 9/11. As proof of our success, less than 1% of destructive explosives devices used in bombings and attempted bombings in this country have contained commercial explosives.¹

CFATS

In 2014, Congress authorized the CFATS program for four years, with strong support from IME. The Act, P.L. 113-254, includes a sunset provision. Thus, it is critically important to ISCD to show measurable progress in the implementation of this program and an ability to address a number of internal management issues.² While progress has been made, the Subcommittee has a key role in ensuring that the program stays on track.

A major concern to stakeholders has been ISCD's proposed implementation of a program to vet individuals with unescorted access to covered chemicals of interest (COI) against the terrorist screening database (TSDB). Screening against the TSDB is one of four measures required under the program's "Personnel Surety" risk-based performance standards. Rather than allowing facilities to leverage any number of existing federal vetting programs, ISCD proposed an information collection

¹ USBDC 14-13 (February 9, 2015).

² Management memorandum to Under Secretary Rand Beers from Penny Anderson, Director, and David Wulf, Deputy Director, ISCD, November 11, 2011. Preliminary Observations on DHS Efforts to Assess Chemical Security Risk and Gather Feedback on Facility Outreach, GAO-13-412T, March 14, 2013. Effectiveness of the Infrastructure Security Compliance Division's Management Practices to Implement the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program, DHS-OIG, March 2013, http://www.oig.dhs.gov/assets/Mgmt/2013/OIG_13_55_Mar13.pdf.

request that would allow facilities to satisfy the TSDB standard only through the agency's costly, redundant, untested, stand-alone "Personnel Surety Program" (PSP).³ The program envisioned separate submissions of personally identifiable information (PII) at each facility accessed by an individual and would provide no information to facilities about the outcome of the screen to enable them to protect their assets, which is, ostensibly, the goal of the CFATS program. P.L. 113-254 addressed these issues. ISCD may no longer require a facility to use any specific federal vetting program so long as the selected program "periodically" vets individuals against the TSDB. Now, facilities jointly-regulated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) may rely on the ATF vetting program for explosives licensees and permittees to satisfy the CFATS vetting requirement. In addition, ISCD may not require those who choose to use the agency's vetting program to submit PII more than once, except in situations where an individual has been identified as a terrorism security risk. Finally, ISCD must provide facilities with relevant information about an individual. We urge the Subcommittee to continue its close oversight of ISCD to ensure that the agency accommodates these, and other, important programmatic changes to the PSP.

P.L. 113-254 also addressed issues concerning the methodology ISCD has been using to tier high-risk facilities. One of the stunning revelations about the CFATS program was that ISCD was tiering facilities based on physical consequences of a COI release only. The statute requires tiering to be based on threat, vulnerability, and economic, as well as physical, consequences. ISCD has established a working group of subject matter experts to advise on the development of a refined tiering methodology that takes into account a holistic assessment of security risk. The CFATS program has suffered from a lack of understanding of "how safe and secure is safe and secure enough?" Establishing and articulating an acceptable risk level that encompasses threat, vulnerability and consequences is necessary not only to create as bright a line as possible between those facilities deemed "high risk" and those that are not, but also to enable ISCD to make determinations that the efforts of those high risk facilities to comply with this regulatory program are responsive and reasonable. In addition, it is necessary to assure covered facilities that the agency's tiering determinations have been fairly applied and that the playing field is level. We support funding for these efforts.

One of the action items from the President's Executive Order 13650 on improving chemical safety and security was ISCD's publication of an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking seeking stakeholder input regarding recommendations for improving the CFATS program.⁴ One of the key reforms IME is recommending is that ISCD end the costly duplicative regulation of Class 1 explosives under the CFATS program in deference to the comprehensive safety and security regulations of ATF. Congress clearly intends for ISCD "to avoid costly duplication of programs."⁵ Since 2010, Congress has expressed concern about ISCD's efforts to coordinate chemical security across departments. Each subsequent year, in congressional reports accompanying DHS appropriations bills, Congress has asked for continuing reports of progress on this matter.⁶ We ask the Subcommittee to continue to monitor the progress ISCD is making to address programmatic duplication across federal agencies. ATF's regulation and oversight of commercial explosives have consistently proven sufficient to render its regulated universe a less attractive source of these materials. As noted above, ISCD should remove all Class 1 materials from the COI list.

³ ICR Reference Number 201409-1653-004.

⁴ DHS-2014-0016, 79 FR 48693 (August 18, 2014).

⁵ H.R. 3547, the Joint Explanatory Statement, Division F, Congressional Record, January 15, 2014, page 935.

⁶ S. Rept. 111-222, S. Rept. 112-74, S. Rept. 112-169, the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying P.L. 113-6, the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying P.L. 113-76, H. Rept. 113-481, and S. Rept. 113-198.

ANSP

ISCD is also responsible for implementing the ANSP.⁷ The proposed ANSP program, even more than CFATS, directly affects IME members.⁸ As unbelievable as it may seem, ISCD has proposed to institute another stove-piped, separate, unique chain-of-custody vetting program for those handling AN.⁹ All of the criticisms that have been raised about the PSP under CFATS could be repeated here and more. The ANSP vetting proposal would require advance registration followed by a simultaneous face-to-face exchange of government issued credentials and on-line verification of the registration between individuals engaged in the transfer of AN. This regulatory interpretation of the scope of individuals subject to registration and subsequent vetting oversteps statutory authority authorizing the ANSP.¹⁰ The plain language of the statute restricts the registration and vetting requirements to those transferring *ownership and possession*. With this understanding, individuals engaged in the transportation of AN would not be covered, nor would individuals at facilities that do not have decision-making authority to direct the commerce of this product. As with CFATS, ISCD should allow individuals who possess and transfer ownership of AN to satisfy the vetting requirements of the ANSP through other equivalent federal security vetting programs, such as the vetting program administered by ATF for those that possess commercial explosives.

We appreciate the efforts of this Subcommittee to keep abreast of ISCD's implementation of the ANSP. Last year, ISCD delivered a report to Congress on this rulemaking as required.¹¹ However, the report disclosed nothing that was not already publically known about the agency's progress to finalize the rule and opportunities the agency has provided for public input.¹² Since the release of the report, ISCD has twice pushed back the date for finalization from December 2014, to April 2015, to the end of the summer. Frankly, we are relieved that ISCD has not finalized this rule. As noted above, the proposed rule is seriously flawed. A number of provisions are unworkable and duplicative of programs administered by ATF and the Transportation Security Administration. To overcome the current stalemate, we have urged ISCD to publish a supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking (SNPRM). Publication of an SNPRM would not dictate policy positions to the agency, but it would reveal to stakeholders whether or not the agency in fact is listening to and addressing concerns of the regulated community. We are dismayed that ISCD has dismissed this request. Rather, the agency has requested an additional \$15.7 million and 23 FTP/12FTE to implement the ANSP final rule.¹³ We believe this request is premature until there is assurance that the agency has modified its proposal to address stated concerns. We urge the Subcommittee to direct ISCD to publish a SNPRM.

Meanwhile, it is important to note that AN is a stable, relatively benign substance when it is managed properly. There is no record of an accidental or intentional detonation of AN in the control of the explosives industry for over 75 years. The relative stability and safety of this product is what drove the explosives industry to migrate away from nitroglycerin-based to AN-

⁷ The November 2011 management memo includes sections relevant to this program.

⁸ AN constitutes 90 percent of explosives by weight. Currently, we estimate that the explosives industry uses over 2 million metric tons of TGAN (technical grade AN) annually, about 75 percent of the total AN consumed in the U.S. Almost all TGAN is stored, transported, and used in bulk. The smallest unit of sale in the U.S. is 1-ton "super sacks," not man-portable bags. Eighty percent of the AN received by our members is delivered by railcar (5% by barge and 15% by truck). For safety reasons, we estimate that 85 percent or more of AN is delivered directly to the end user where it is converted into explosive material. Of the 15 percent of AN prill that is manufactured into an explosive prior to delivery to the end user, about 90 percent is manufactured as "ANFO."

⁹ 76 FR 46908 (August 3, 2011).

¹⁰ 6 U.S.C. 488.

¹¹ H.Rept. 113-91, pages 86-87, and the Explanatory Statement accompanying P.L. 113-74.

¹² "CFATS and Ammonium Nitrate Security Program Implementation and Coordination", FY 2014 Report to Congress, April 10, 2014.

¹³ FY 2016 DHS-NPPD Budget Request, page 85.

based explosives. Next month, the Nation faces the two-year anniversary of the tragic loss of life and property in West, TX from the accidental explosion of improperly stored AN. This event has led some to call for immediate implementation of the proposed ANSP, suggesting that the rule would help prevent accidents involving AN such as that in West, TX. This proposition is without merit. The ANSP is a security program, not a safety program. Promulgation of the rule, even if the flaws currently in the proposal are remedied, will do nothing to enhance existing safety regulations or correct unsound handling practices at facilities storing AN.

Conclusion

We are most grateful for this Subcommittee's strong oversight of the CFATS and ANSP programs, and we ask that you continue this close watch in FY 2016. The commercial explosives industry has a long history of attention to the safety and security of the products that we produce. We look for opportunities to partner with DHS and ISCD to address shared concerns. On the matter of personnel vetting, we can only hope that it will not take another act of Congress to ensure that ISCD leverages existing equivalent federal programs to accomplish this task under the ANSP as it now must do under the CFATS program. We hope you will agree that the best path forward on the ANSP is the publication of a SNPRM so that it will be clear whether ISCD is listening to the Subcommittee's direction to avoid costly programmatic duplication.

Thank you for your attention to these concerns.

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