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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2016

JUNE 18, 2015.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HOEVEN, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1619]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 1619) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

Total obligational authority, fiscal year 2016

Total of bill as reported to the Senate ^{1 2 3 6}	\$48,689,955,000
Amount of 2015 appropriations ^{4 5}	47,771,419,000
Amount of 2016 budget estimate ^{1 2 6}	49,714,622,000
Bill as recommended to Senate compared to—	
2015 appropriations	+ 918,536,000
2016 budget estimate	– 1,024,667,000

¹ Committee recommendation includes \$1,359,083,000 in rescissions compared to \$255,000,000 in proposed cancellations.

² Includes a permanent indefinite appropriation of \$169,306,000 for the Coast Guard healthcare fund contribution.

³ Includes \$160,002,000 for the Coast Guard for the cost of overseas contingency operations.

⁴ Includes rescissions totaling \$894,372,000 pursuant to Public Law 114–4. Includes permanent indefinite appropriation of \$176,970,000 for the Coast Guard healthcare fund contribution. Includes \$213,000,000 for the Coast Guard for the cost of overseas contingency operations.

⁵ Includes \$6,437,793,000 for the FEMA Disaster Relief Fund designated by Congress as disaster relief pursuant to Public Law 112–25.

⁶ Includes \$6,712,953,000 for the FEMA Disaster Relief Fund designated by Congress as disaster relief pursuant to Public Law 112–25.

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OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY OF THE BILL

	Fiscal year 2016 request ^{1, 2, 3}	Fiscal year 2016 Committee recommendation ^{1, 2, 3, 4}
Title I—Departmental Management and Operations	1,329,024	1,073,681
Title II—Security, Enforcement, and Investigations	33,905,143	34,027,891
Title III—Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	12,958,798	13,028,354
Title IV—Research and Development, Training, and Services	1,532,680	1,450,696
Title V—General Provisions	– 11,023	– 890,667
Total, new budget (obligational authority)	49,714,622	48,689,955

¹ Committee recommendation includes \$1,359,083,000 in rescissions compared to \$255,000,000 in proposed cancellations.

² Includes a permanent indefinite appropriation of \$169,306,000 for the Coast Guard healthcare fund contribution.

³ Includes \$6,712,953,000 for the FEMA Disaster Relief Fund designated by Congress as disaster relief pursuant to Public Law 112–25.

⁴ Includes \$160,002,000 for the Coast Guard for the cost of overseas contingency operations.

The Committee recommends a total appropriation of \$48,689,955,000 for DHS for fiscal year 2016, \$1,024,667,000 less than the budget request. Of this amount, \$47,085,955,000 is for discretionary programs, including \$160,002,000 for Coast Guard overseas contingency operations and \$6,712,953,000 for the FEMA Disaster Relief Fund designated by Congress as disaster relief pursuant to Public Law 112–25.

The Committee recommends discretionary appropriations, excluding Coast Guard overseas contingency operations and the FEMA Disaster Relief Fund adjustment, of \$40,213,000,000, \$1,184,669,000 below the request.

OVERVIEW

In the wake of the September 11th attacks, it was clear that our Nation was unprepared and that our Government was not structured to support the security of the homeland. The 9/11 Commission Report outlined the institutional challenges, bureaucratic tendencies, and legal barriers that existed before those horrific attacks and—recognizing the “formidable challenges” that lay ahead—provided recommendations to avoid such a tragedy in the future. The Department of Homeland Security [DHS] was created before the 9/11 Commission Report was issued, yet its genesis is grounded in the lessons learned and findings codified in that report. United with that same purpose, the Committee presents this bill as another step in the continued evolution of the Department and over a decade of important lessons learned. No structure is perfect, and wherever lines are drawn, seams can become gaps. As such, DHS and its partner agencies with a role in the homeland security enterprise have a responsibility to be vigilant and agile. Twelve years after its creation, DHS is still struggling to integrate policies, procedures, and operations, as well as to establish the most effective structures to meet its critical missions.

As we wrestle with these issues, the world continues to be a dangerous place. Whether it is the growing reach of terrorist organiza-

tions focused on western targets and attacking our way of life; pervasive cyber-attacks; biological, chemical, or nuclear threats; or the proliferation of improvised explosives with ever-evolving methods to secrete them—all in the context of our welcoming, open society; the Department must be able to respond and adapt swiftly to interdict these threats at the earliest point possible. Moreover, the Department's mechanisms for building our Nation's preparedness apparatus are tested by natural disasters as well. The country asks all this of the Department while expecting streamlined, automated travel processes and efficient recovery efforts that focus limited resources on our greatest threats.

The American people have invested heavily in homeland security. For that investment, the public deserves better information about the results and outcomes it can expect. Additional investment must be targeted at clear goals and measured against outcomes. The Committee expects the Department to provide these types of measures, and this report includes specific direction to that end, particularly in the areas of border security and immigration enforcement.

In addition, the Department must fight complacency and the bureaucratic tendencies that slow its ability to respond and adapt to new threats as well as incorporate new capabilities. The Department started as 22 separate agencies and entities and many of those stovepipes remain today, albeit within one department. The Committee supports the Secretary's efforts to break down those silos and, where it makes sense, to push for integrated operations and functions.

The bill includes funds to continue progress on the Department's headquarters consolidation at the St. Elizabeths campus. In the National Capital Region, 32,000 headquarters employees of the Department and its components operate from 50 locations, most of them leased with many of those leases now expiring. While cost concerns have been raised in the past regarding the St. Elizabeths project, the Department now has a more affordable enhanced plan and the timing of these lease expirations strengthens the case. The benefits of consolidation are coupled with cost avoidance and cost savings. While the proposed fiscal year 2016 effort to bring remaining secretarial offices and the Management Directorate to St. Elizabeths makes sense, the Committee will take a fresh look each year to ensure that the investment continues to be worthwhile.

BILL FUNDING PRIORITIES

First and foremost, the bill includes sufficient funds to maintain the Department's personnel and operations—reflecting a necessary, but not insignificant increase, for escalating personnel costs. Given this seemingly annual trend, the Committee is anxious to understand how the Department proposes to balance real technology needs against manpower costs. To this end, the Committee has asked for reports and briefings on the right balance of people, technology, and infrastructure to support its operations. Further, the Committee encourages DHS to seek technology solutions that will act as force-multipliers and automate more manual functions, for example in the area of TSA exit lane monitoring and border technology.

Among the most critical missions, the Committee recommends increases above the fiscal year 2015 level for border security, the Secret Service's protective mission, cybersecurity, and hazard mitigation. With respect to border security, the Committee includes total appropriations of \$11,084,026,000 for U.S. Customs and Border Protection [CBP] toward the right mix of people, technology, and infrastructure. The bill supports:

- 21,370 Border Patrol agents, 23,775 CBP officers, and 1,054 pilots and marine operators, to patrol and protect our borders;
- Border security technology enhancements, including tactical communications equipment, mobile surveillance assets, cameras, surveillance radars, laser illuminators, ground sensors, increased reuse of Department of Defense equipment, and low-level airborne surveillance systems (aerostats);
- Border security infrastructure investments, including the replacement of 7.5 miles of tactical fencing along the Arizona border, improvements to Border Patrol stations and ports of entry [POEs], and operations and maintenance costs for these and other facilities;
- 95,251 flight hours, procurement of two additional multi-role enforcement aircraft, improved sensors for aircraft, unmanned aerial systems [UAS] operations, including “sense and avoid” technology and additional UAS crews;
- Technology improvements to CBP's information technology [IT] backbone to support more than 60,000 CBP personnel, as well as enhancements to advanced targeting systems and those facilitating commerce; and
- CBP hiring process enhancements to ensure frontline staff are properly vetted, hired timely, and placed where they are needed.

As an extension of our border security needs, the Coast Guard's vessel and air fleets are vital. Yet, the age of those fleets and their antiquated capabilities beg recapitalization and modernization. Year after year, the President's budget requests short-change Coast Guard's acquisition needs and year after year, the Coast Guard's Commandants indicate before Congress that their annual acquisition budget is insufficient. As the Coast Guard proceeds towards selecting a final design for the Offshore Patrol Cutter [OPC], the Committee sees an opportunity for a ninth National Security Cutter [NSC] in the interim. The most capable vessel ever commissioned by the Coast Guard, the NSC will replace aging high endurance cutters which were state-of-the-art nearly a half-century ago. In addition to cutter needs, the Committee continues its acquisition and sustainment investments in the Coast Guard's icebreaking fleet, directs further guidance from the Coast Guard on their air fleet mix, and increases investments in critical shore facilities.

Second, the Secret Service performs a vital continuity function in protecting our Nation's President, Vice President, their families, key leaders, and visiting foreign heads of state and their embassies in the United States. Similar to the Coast Guard's silent suffering, the Secret Service hid its most urgent needs and maintained its vow to do more with less to the detriment of its operations. The Committee includes \$258,344,000 above fiscal year 2015 enacted for the Secret Service to help increase staffing levels, make nec-

essary protective enhancements, and support training needs. But in the nearer term, the Committee knows continued hardship will be required as Uniformed Division officers sacrifice training time and annual leave to cover shifts, joined by agents from Investigations who similarly find themselves standing critical posts. All of this comes ahead of the Presidential campaign season, Papal visit, and 70th Anniversary of the United Nations General Assembly which will continue to require significant resources from this agency and its agents, officers, and their families.

Cybersecurity is one of the most complex and challenging threats currently facing the Nation. To that end, the Committee recommends \$1,386,890,000, \$91,855,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015, across DHS for cybersecurity efforts. The Committee is pleased to see the Department is taking an “early adopter” stance when it comes to deploying cybersecurity measures, particularly since it is responsible for cybersecurity across civilian government agencies. The recommended level includes increases for the Office of the Chief Information Officer [OCIO], the Chief Human Capital Officer’s [CHCO] efforts to build the cyber workforce, and cybersecurity efforts across the components. It also includes cyber investigations and cyber-training conducted by the Secret Service. Through the Secret Service, the Department is not only conducting extensive cyber-crime investigations, but is training State and local law enforcement in computer forensics which bolsters their Electronic Crimes Task Forces throughout the country.

Through the National Protection and Programs Directorate [NPPD], DHS helps secure Federal networks by providing overarching services, capabilities, and best practices that are deployed across agencies’ IT infrastructure. The Committee includes \$819,755,000, \$66,550,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015, for these activities within NPPD, and supports programs specifically aimed at protecting civilian-Federal and State networks while also enhancing information sharing with the private sector. These funds are in addition to funds that protect systems at other Federal agencies and investments made within other departments. Moreover, the recommended funding supports programs and offices that assist State and local governments in achieving the same. Specifically, the Committee:

- Includes \$16,369,000 for cybersecurity pay reform;
- Supports the civilian Federal computer network to detect malicious activity on government networks and provides agencies with the tools and services to identify network security issues through the recommended \$130,594,000, including \$98,509,000 for Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation;
- Allows the continued growth of the National Cybersecurity Protection System—or Einstein—to expand from the 51 agencies participating by recommending \$478,035,000;
- Supports Enhanced Cybersecurity Services and recommends the request of \$16,086,000 to improve DHS-sponsored protection and information sharing capability between selected commercial service providers, critical infrastructure companies, and State and local customers;

—Includes \$97,515,000 for the U.S. Computer Emergency Readiness Team [US-CERT], an operational program which analyzes and reduces cyber-threats and vulnerabilities.

In addition to terrorism and emerging threats such as cybersecurity, DHS is also responsible for helping the Nation prepare for and respond to a significant natural disaster. However, the rising cost of disasters has become a major concern in recent years. One way in which disaster costs can be minimized is through the support of a comprehensive mitigation program. Studies estimate that for every \$1 spent on mitigation, \$4 can be saved in subsequent disasters. The bill includes robust increases to mitigation programs within the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] to help curb the rising costs of disasters.

—The Committee recommends \$190,000,000 for the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis [RiskMAP] program, \$90,000,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. RiskMAP supports the functions necessary to develop and keep current flood risk information and flood maps. This increase will allow FEMA to map an additional 9,000 stream miles.

—When combined with the amounts made available for mapping within the National Flood Insurance Program, the Committee includes a total of \$311,389,000 for mapping efforts.

—The Committee recommends \$75,000,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015 for the Pre-Disaster Mitigation [PDM] grant program, for a total of \$100,000,000. PDM provides States, communities, territories, and tribal governments for hazard mitigation planning and implementing mitigation projects prior to a disaster event.

REFERENCES

This report refers to several Public Laws by short title as follows: the Budget Control Act of 2011, Public Law 112–25, is referenced as the BCA; Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007, Public Law 110–53, is referenced as the 9/11 Act; and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93–288, is referenced as the Stafford Act.

Any reference in this report to the Secretary shall be interpreted to mean the Secretary of Homeland Security.

Any reference to the Department or DHS shall be interpreted to mean the Department of Homeland Security.

Any reference in this report to a departmental component shall be interpreted to mean directorates, components, offices, or other organizations in the Department of Homeland Security.

Any reference to FTE shall mean full-time equivalents.

Any reference to PPA shall mean program, project, and activity.

Any reference to HSPD shall mean Homeland Security Presidential Directive.

Any reference to GAO shall mean the Government Accountability Office.

Any reference to OIG shall mean the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

TITLE I

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2015	\$132,573,000
Budget estimate, 2016	134,247,000
Committee recommendation	133,362,000

The Office of the Secretary and Executive Management supports the Department by providing direction, management, and policy guidance to operating components. The specific activities funded by this account include: the Immediate Office of the Secretary; the Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary; the Office of the Chief of Staff; the Executive Secretary; the Office of Policy; the Office of Public Affairs; the Office of Legislative Affairs; the Office of Partnership and Engagement; the Office of General Counsel; the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties; the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman; and the Privacy Officer.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$133,362,000 for the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management. This is \$885,000 below the amount requested and \$789,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. Of this amount, the Committee recommends not to exceed \$45,000 for official reception and representation expenses. The Department shall continue to submit quarterly obligations reports to the Committee for all DHS reception and representation expenses as required in prior years. The Department shall refrain from using funds available for reception and representation to purchase unnecessary collectibles or memorabilia.

The Committee expects the Department to provide complete justification materials with the fiscal year 2017 budget request, including expenditure plan data for the offices within this account.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Immediate Office of the Secretary	7,939	8,932	8,922
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	1,740	1,758	1,749
Office of the Chief of Staff	2,782	2,716	2,696
Executive Secretary	5,589	5,640	5,601
Office of Policy	38,073	39,339	39,077
Office of Public Affairs	5,591	5,510	5,472
Office of Legislative Affairs	5,403	5,405	5,363
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs/Partnership and Engage- ment	9,848	10,025	9,966
Office of General Counsel	19,950	19,625	19,472
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	21,800	20,954	20,803
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	5,825	6,312	6,272
Privacy Officer	8,033	8,031	7,969

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Total, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	132,573	134,247	133,362

MEASURING OUTCOMES

The Committee strongly supports the Secretary’s efforts to push DHS toward data-driven decision-making, particularly when it comes to the best use of its resources. Such efforts are critical to showing what outcomes the Department is achieving with current investments; to setting goals for where the Department needs to go; and to assessing what results the American people can expect for additional investment. In addition to informing resource allocation decisions, the availability of data is crucial to establishing a common set of facts from which to begin policy debates. Direction associated with development and public reporting of better outcome measures, metrics, and operational statistics appears throughout this report. The Committee expects the Office of the Chief Financial Officer [OCFO] will continue to be supportive and assist with these efforts.

OFFICE OF IMMIGRATION STATISTICS

The mission of the Office of Immigration Statistics [OIS] is to develop, analyze, and disseminate high-quality statistical information that is relevant, timely, cost-effective, and customer-oriented to inform policy and assess the effects of immigration in the United States. Despite the critical need for this information, OIS has failed to deliver for a myriad of reasons including dwindling staff numbers and a lack of access to key data that is owned by Department components.

The Committee strongly believes that the public discourse on immigration would benefit from regular, consistent, reliable reporting of border and immigration operations. However, the facts are not available or agencies fail to consistently, regularly report them using the same definitions over time, across the Department, and in a timely manner.

The Secretary has embraced this challenge and several coordinated efforts are underway to improve the data collection and reporting. Further, OIS is taking a lead role, as it should. The Committee directs the Department to develop a consistent set of outcome-based metrics related to border security and immigration enforcement, other than apprehensions and removals, that can be regularly, publicly released. In prior Committee reports, this effort has been called the migrant lifecycle data initiative or the ability to report on illegal entrants from apprehension or arrest through final disposition. All data necessary to support a better picture of this lifecycle and the Department’s effectiveness in enforcing immigration laws shall be considered and prioritized. The Committee expects that, at least, the following measurements or estimates, based on the best available data collected within the Department

and its component agencies and based on fully explained methodologies, will be included:

- annual estimates of the total number of unauthorized immigrants in the United States;
- annual estimates of the total number of unauthorized entries by foreign nationals during the previous year including the following specific sub-estimates: estimates of the number of unauthorized entries by foreign nationals at other than authorized ports of entry to the United States and estimates of the number of unauthorized entries by foreign nationals made through the authorized ports of entry [POEs] to the United States (either by fraud, false claims or via concealment or evasion of inspection);
- annual estimates of the number of new visa overstays in the United States during the year;
- annual reporting of the total number of unauthorized immigrants removed from the United States including the following specific information: the number of individuals apprehended at the border, at border checkpoints, or at POEs who are subsequently removed; the number of individuals apprehended in the interior of the United States and subsequently removed; and the number of individuals who depart the United States pursuant to: a final order of formal removal from an immigration judge; an administrative removal due to an aggravated felony; an expedited removal under the authority of CBP or ICE; reinstatement of a previous removal order; stipulated removal pursuant to proceedings before an immigration court; voluntary return without a formal removal order (either expedited or administrative); voluntary departure permitted under the order of an immigration judge; or other means of departure (with description of the legal or administrative authority under which the departure was effected); for each of the preceding categories, where possible, the data shall be delineated by nationality, gender, family unit, unaccompanied alien children [UAC], priority, and other attributes such as gang affiliation and criminal level;
- number of formerly unauthorized immigrants who are adjusted to or granted legal status under any of the following: adjustment or change of status under provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act, including details on the provision of law under which the adjustment or change was granted; grant of administrative discretion under Temporary Protected Status, deferred action or any other administrative relief, including the number granted work authorization based on such discretion granted; or grant of status or relief from removal pursuant to an order of an immigration judge, or pursuant to an agreement between the parties in immigration court;
- estimates of the number of unauthorized immigrants who have departed the United States on their own accord, without any intervention or encounter with immigration authorities; and
- estimates of the number of unauthorized immigrants who have died during the past year in the United States.

Where appropriate, the Department shall work with other agencies, particularly the Office of Refugee Resettlement [ORR] of the

Department of Health and Human Services [HHS] and the Department of Justice Executive Office for Immigration Review [EOIR] to ensure that authoritative data sources are utilized. The Department shall brief the Committee on its effort to develop and report on these measures not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act.

BORDER SECURITY METRICS

The Committee expects to see the Department develop a plan for coverage and measures of border security domain awareness and effectiveness. The Committee continues to invest in situational awareness capabilities, including ground-based fixed and mobile technology, aviation platforms, and maritime capabilities. The operational picture, common or not, provided by these assets needs to be measured and assessed against the need for border and pathway awareness.

PUBLIC REPORTING OF OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

The Committee continues its requirement that the Department submit quarterly Border Security Status reports, as directed in prior years. In an era of supposed Government transparency, this data should be readily available to the Committee and the public.

While the Department continues to improve the quality of its data and reporting, the Committee directs the Department to include information on its Web site that provides the public with a regular picture of its operations and results. The Department is directed to provide a briefing to the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act regarding the additional data that will now be provided on its Web site.

STRENGTHENING DHS UNITY OF EFFORT

Since its creation, the Department has struggled to integrate its planning, policies, management, and operations. The Committee has sought to break down the silos and bring “unity of effort” to Department activities over the years. The recent creation of Joint Task Forces as part of the southern border and approaches campaign is the most tangible attempt by a Secretary to break down component lines in order to enhance reporting and unity of effort. The Committee respects the Secretary’s prerogative to undertake such efforts. At the same time, the Committee is concerned that rather drastic steps are being taken without appropriate Congressional outreach and full consideration of the impact. Reporting boxes are being altered and 208 personnel, likely from among senior field leaders with key responsibilities in their components, are being assigned to temporary duty [TDY] locations. That must have an impact on the ability of those field locations to meet their operational responsibilities. The Committee directs the Department to provide a better understanding of who these TDY staff are and how the Department will measure the effectiveness of this effort as well as the impact on field operations from which TDY personnel are taken. The Department shall brief the Committee not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act.

EXIT

DHS has been required by multiple statutes to implement a comprehensive biometric entry-exit system for the purpose of enhancing national security and improving the integrity of our immigration system, while facilitating travel. The introduction of the fingerprint-based biometric capability for visa issuance and entry revolutionized our immigration system and greatly enhanced our security posture. Further, progress has been made in collecting and matching biographic data from both entry and exit such that 97 percent of departing aliens can be matched to their arrivals. Yet, the Department has failed to implement a fully biometric entry-exit system.

Pursuant to Public Law 114-4, the Department is required to submit its plan for implementation which has yet to be submitted. The bill includes language withholding \$13,000,000 from obligation for the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management until this plan has been submitted, in addition to the overstay data report discussed further below.

The Committee recognizes that CBP has been working with other Department components to enhance biometric entry processing, improve biographic exit data collection, and test means to introduce biometric exit collection. CBP has entered into an Apex Program agreement with the Science and Technology directorate [S&T] known as the Air Entry/Exit Re-Engineering [AEER] Project. Its purpose is to analyze, develop, test, evaluate, and pilot biometric solutions that improve facilitated and secure entry as well as confirm departure of non-U.S. citizens at U.S. airports. At the same time, off-the-shelf, but highly customizable biometric entry-exit capture solutions are available now and have proven their value in feasibility, security, cost-effectiveness, and ease of use at numerous airports outside of the United States. Further, the Department is undertaking the modernization of its automated biometric identification system, IDENT, to enable new capabilities such as multimodal biometric matching that could facilitate biometric exit. These efforts are not moving fast enough to satisfy many members of Congress who wish to see biometric exit implemented.

VISA OVERSTAYS

Pursuant to 8 U.S.C. 1376, the Department is required to collect data on nonimmigrant aliens who have overstayed their visas and report annual estimates to Congress. Despite repeated inquiries from the Committees on Appropriations and the Judiciary, among other congressional inquiries, the Department has failed to produce the required report. Of the estimated 11 million illegal immigrants in the United States, researchers have asserted that a growing number entered the United States legally but remained in the country beyond the period of their authorization. However, without the Department's data, the trend is difficult to assess.

The bill includes language directing submission of the overstay report and withholding \$13,000,000 from obligation for the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management until this report has been submitted, in addition to the comprehensive plan for biometric entry-exit discussed above. Further, the Committee expects that

the Department will provide the report on an annual basis hereafter.

Moreover, the Committee is concerned that the Department's enforcement efforts related to visa overstays are inadequate. An additional \$10,000,000 is included for an ICE initiative to increase overstay enforcement efforts. ICE is directed to brief the Committee on its enforcement strategy, all funding associated with overstay enforcement, and the results of enforcement efforts not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act.

STOLEN AND LOST TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

The Committee remains concerned that only a few countries use INTERPOL's Stolen/Lost Travel Document [SLTD] database to run against international airline passenger information. Per Senate Report 113-198, the Office of Policy, in conjunction with CBP and the U.S. National Central Bureau-INTERPOL Washington, is directed to issue an annual report on the efforts of the U.S. Government to enhance the routine use of SLTD, and other relevant INTERPOL information, by foreign counterparts for traveler vetting and border security screening.

VISA WAIVER PROGRAM

The Committee recognizes the many benefits to the U.S. economy of the Visa Waiver Program [VWP], as well as the enhanced security requirements the United States has added in recent years. However, in response to growing concerns about the current threat environment, the Secretary has testified that the Department continues to work on additional measures that would strengthen the VWP. The Department is directed to brief the Committee not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act on these additional measures. Further, the Committee is concerned that VWP nations have not fully implemented the security measures enacted in 2007—particularly information sharing requirements related to criminal data. The briefing shall also include an update on the quality and quantity of automated data sharing by VWP participating countries.

COOPERATION WITH CENTRAL AMERICAN NATIONS

Over the past few years, the number of illegal aliens from Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras apprehended by Border Patrol between POEs has risen dramatically. The Committee believes that the United States, in conjunction with the Government of Mexico, should continue efforts aimed at enforcing the southern border of Mexico while working with these Central American nations to improve their civil law enforcement capabilities.

As part of these efforts, the United States should facilitate information sharing among these nations regarding criminal history and prior orders of removal or immigration enforcement actions. The Committee notes that ICE is leading a critical effort through its Biometric Identification Transnational Migration Alert Program [BITMAP] that involves biometric data collection from special interest aliens, violent criminals, fugitives, and confirmed or suspected terrorists encountered within illicit pathways. While the

program has been successful, the Committee understands that the criminal history information sharing agreements with El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras do not cover all possible misdemeanors and felonies. The Department, in conjunction with appropriate partner agencies, shall brief the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on such efforts.

In addition, the Committee believes that the multimedia public awareness campaign to communicate the dangers to children and their families of the journey to reach the United States and enter illegally has had an impact. The Department should continue these efforts. At the same time, the Committee is concerned that such efforts will be undermined as knowledge spreads that very few UAC who were apprehended at our borders have actually been returned to their home countries. Of the 56,029 UAC apprehended and referred to HHS custody in fiscal year 2014, only 635 had been removed as of March 21, 2015. Furthermore, while 5,775 had been ordered removed or been granted voluntary departure by that time, they are likely still in the United States. Such removal orders were largely issued in absentia. The Committee's concerns about the challenges of obtaining such data and the need for regular, consistent reporting are outlined earlier in this report.

ACQUISITION OVERSIGHT

The Department is again seeking to develop a joint requirements process and provide greater rigor to its oversight and execution of major acquisitions. The Committee expects to see the Department institute robust, effective processes that will not be cast aside in the next presidential transition. As such, it is imperative that the processes add value rather than bureaucracy. Funding provided in the fiscal year 2015 act is continued under the Immediate Office of the Secretary for the Joint Requirements Council. The Committee directs the Department to provide regular updates on its process improvements and their results.

In addition, the Committee notes the important role S&T plays in acquisition support. The Committee expects that components will utilize S&T not just for operational test and evaluation, but also in developmental test and evaluation of technology to ensure the Department is able to procure the best available technology to meet mission needs.

COST SAVINGS AND EFFICIENCIES

The Committee continues to encourage the Secretary to identify cost savings and efficiency opportunities across the Department. Of particular note, the Committee commends TSA for the real savings the organization continues to realize as a result of smarter, risk-based security measures. With rising personnel costs and growing technology needs, the Department must find creative ways to enhance operations while reducing costs.

In addition, the Committee encourages the Department to use remanufactured vehicle parts in place of new parts when they are the most cost effective alternative and when doing so would not delay vehicle repair or reduce performance quality.

The Committee is concerned about the millions of taxpayer dollars spent on wasteful printing practices each year and the lack of

clear printing policies within agencies. While progress has been made to better utilize the cloud and digitalize records, little progress has been made to reform in-house printing practices. The Committee directs DHS to work with the Office of Management and Budget to reduce printing and reproduction by 34 percent and report to the Committee within 60 days after the date of enactment of this act on the steps DHS has taken or will take to reduce printing volume and costs. The report should specifically identify how much money DHS has saved or will save as a result of these steps.

PUBLIC ACCESS TO FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH

The Committee understands that S&T has been working with the Office of Science and Technology Policy [OSTP] since May of 2014 on its plan to provide public access to its federally funded research in accordance with the guidance issued by OSTP requiring these plans. S&T is exploring two options including having the research hosted on the DHS Web site or potentially joining a repository hosted by Department of Defense, the National Institutes of Health, or the Department of Education. The Committee expects S&T to expeditiously finalize and implement its plan and brief the Committee on its progress not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act.

To ensure consistent application across DHS, the Department must also report to the Committee not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act on the status of similar efforts at other components such as the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office [DNDO] and the Coast Guard, or certify to the Committee that federally funded research at these components do not meet OSTP requirements for public access.

WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING

The Committee notes the recent increase of illegal trade in rhinoceros horns, elephant ivory, and illegally harvested timber, along with the large sums of money that these products command on the black market. There are indisputable linkages between these activities and the financing of armed insurgencies and groups that threaten the stability and development of African countries and pose a threat to U.S. security interests. The Committee directs the Secretary to continue to report on wildlife trafficking activities as specifically outlined in Senate Report 113–198. The Department works in partnership with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS] wildlife inspectors to serve as the Nation’s frontline defense against illegal international trade in wildlife and wildlife products. Therefore, the Committee recommends that CBP and USFWS improve cooperation and coordination among the agencies to better address wildlife trafficking.

TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Section 604 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–5) contains restrictions on the Department’s acquisition of certain foreign textile products. The intent of the provision was to increase opportunities for American businesses, particularly textile and apparel manufacturers. The Committee directs

GAO to review the Department's implementation and compliance with the provision, as well as the effectiveness of this policy.

REAL ID

The Committee supports the Department's continued effort to implement the REAL ID program. Improving the security of U.S. identification will have a positive impact on security in many facets of our lives. The Committee also strongly supports the continued use of the law's extension provision, which gives the Secretary discretion to grant States additional time to meet the required minimum standards if the State provides adequate justification for noncompliance. States should have the opportunity to consider and debate methods of compliance consistent with their individual values and traditions, without sanction.

FEEDBACK SYSTEM

The immigration missions of DHS place its frontline officers and agents in constant interaction with the public, citizens, and aliens when it comes to border operations, processing benefits, and taking enforcement action. While Department components have a variety of means to get feedback from individuals about their experiences, it is not always easy to find the right feedback mechanism. The Office of Public Affairs, in coordination with other appropriate offices, shall assess whether all appropriate DHS programs and operations have the ability to take and respond to feedback in a transparent manner. Further, the Department shall endeavor to develop a centralized way, on its Web site, to communicate about all of the means by which individuals can provide feedback, including in a multilingual format. The Department shall report to the Committee on its findings not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this act with recommendations for addressing any shortfalls in current feedback mechanisms. The report shall also address how the Department will update its Web site and other materials (including training materials) to ensure individuals can easily access feedback mechanisms.

GUNSHOT DETECTION TECHNOLOGY

The Committee is aware of the value of gunshot detection technologies and understands the Secret Service is evaluating various options to suit its mission. As there may be security applications across the homeland security enterprise, particularly with respect to critical infrastructure protection, the Committee expects the Service to share the results of testing, evaluation, and validation of such technologies with relevant DHS components.

PRIOR REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Committee reminds CBP and ICE that a number of reports required in the explanatory statement accompanying the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015, as well as House Report 113-481 and Senate Report 113-198, have yet to be delivered, and directs that these requirements be met expeditiously. The following reports are of particular interest: the DHS review of ICE and CBP repatriation policies and practices due

within 150 days after the date of enactment of the act; the CBP report on its pilot of the use of body-worn cameras due within 60 days of the pilot’s completion; and the CBP report on UAS support of State, local, and/or tribal law enforcement entities.

PROGRAM OFFICE FOR THE TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY

On April 29, 2015, the Secretary announced DHS was finalizing plans to open a satellite office in Silicon Valley to serve as a point of contact for the technology industry. Despite repeated requests for details regarding the resources needed for this office, it took DHS 6 weeks to provide the most rudimentary information related to this effort. DHS is reminded that new starts must receive Committee approval. The Committee is not interested in getting in the way of progress or a good idea; however, transparency in funding execution is imperative to fulfill its oversight functions.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2015	\$187,503,000
Budget estimate, 2016	193,187,000
Committee recommendation	184,465,000

The Under Secretary for Management oversees management and operations of the Department, including procurement and acquisition, human capital, and property management. The specific activities funded by this account include the Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management, the Office of the Chief Security Officer, the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer, the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer [OCHCO], and the Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$184,465,000 for the Under Secretary for Management. This is \$8,722,000 below the amount requested and \$3,038,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. Of this amount, the Committee recommends not to exceed \$2,250 for official reception and representation expenses.

The recommendation provides \$26,976,000 for OCHCO, \$32,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$6,992,000 below the request. Funds requested for the Cyberskills Support Initiative are included in the recommended levels for OCIO and NPPD. Further, the reduction below the request for the Human Resources Information Technology Program reflects available carryover balances for the program.

The bill continues the requirement for submission of a Comprehensive Acquisition Status Report in the President’s fiscal year 2017 budget with quarterly updates to be submitted 45 days after the completion of each quarter. The requirements for the reports are described in House Report 112–331.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	2,740	3,411	3,393
Office of the Chief Security Officer	64,308	66,538	65,300
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	60,107	58,989	58,630
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer:			
Salaries and Expenses	20,944	24,390	19,198
Human Resources Information Technology Program	6,000	9,578	7,778
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer:			
Salaries and expenses	28,911	27,350	27,235
Nebraska Avenue Complex	4,493	2,931	2,931
Total, Office of the Under Secretary for Management	187,503	193,187	184,465

PROCUREMENT PROCESSES

The Committee remains concerned that DHS does not have sufficient insight into its procurement processes. Without such insight, DHS is unable to identify and address inefficiencies and problems. Further, procurement officials cannot provide a target schedule to their customers and potential vendors and service providers, much less one that is measurable and transparent covering each detailed step in the process and all accountable individuals.

The Under Secretary for Management is working to establish timelines and metrics associated with the procurement process. The Committee expects the Department to continue making progress in this area, consistent with direction provided in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 114-4 and Senate Report 113-198. The Department shall brief the Committee not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act on its efforts to ensure an effective, efficient, and transparent procurement process. All metric reporting shall be consistent and repeatable.

HIRING DELAYS

To meet its critical missions, the Department has consistently requested additional personnel, and Congress has provided for those personnel, particularly for border security and cybersecurity. Yet, DHS has failed to bring those funded positions on board for a myriad of reasons including delays in obtaining suitability determinations and a backlog in polygraphs. The hiring process remains a bureaucratic nightmare for many qualified applicants who have either given up or taken other positions by the time the offer is made, which merely compounds the agency's hiring challenges.

The average number of days to hire an employee at DHS was 163 days in 2014, going the wrong direction from 146 days in 2013. While the Secret Service improved upon its process—going from an average 327 days to hire 43 positions in 2013 to 295 days to hire 293 positions, their process still takes an inordinately long time. In 2013, CBP hired 2,300 positions at an average rate of 278 days; in 2014, that slipped to 2,533 positions at an average rate of 308 days.

DHS is to report to the Committee not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act on its strategy to decrease the

number of days it takes to hire and report quarterly on time to hire statistics by component.

Further, the Committee is aware that FEMA closely tracks the status of hiring actions, measuring how long each action takes during each step of the process and holding the appropriate officials accountable. Through this process, leadership can identify and address issues before they become significant problems. The Committee directs the Department, along with the other major components, to develop similar metrics. The Under Secretary shall brief the Committee on the metrics development effort not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act.

CYBER WORKFORCE

Through the Cyberskills Support Initiative, CHCO has been leading a Department-wide effort to identify the skills and workforce DHS needs in cybersecurity. The requested increase is provided within the funds recommended for NPPD's Cybersecurity and Communications and OCIO.

HEADQUARTERS CONSOLIDATION

A general provision is included in the bill providing \$212,303,000 for costs associated with headquarters consolidation and mission support consolidation. The Under Secretary shall submit an expenditure plan not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act detailing how these funds will be allocated, including a revised schedule and cost estimates for headquarters consolidation. Quarterly briefings are required on headquarters and mission support consolidation activities, including any deviation from the expenditure plan.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Appropriations, 2015	\$52,020,000
Budget estimate, 2016	53,798,000
Committee recommendation	53,420,000

OCFO is responsible for the fiscal management and financial accountability of the Department of Homeland Security. OCFO provides guidance and oversight of the Department's budget execution while ensuring that funds are allocated and expended in accordance with relevant laws and policies. This account funds the Budget Division, Office of Financial Operations, Office of Program Analysis and Evaluation, Office of Financial Management, Resource Management Transition Office, the Office of the Government Accountability Office/Office of Inspector General Audit Liaison, Cost Analysis Division, Risk Management and Assurance, and Workforce Development.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$53,420,000 for OCFO. This is \$378,000 below the amount requested and \$1,400,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015.

The recommendation includes \$36,113,000 for Financial Systems Modernization as a general provision in title V of this act, \$6,864,000 below the request. The reduction below the request is

due to program delays that have occurred since the budget request was formulated.

COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENT

Should the President provide the requested cost of living adjustment [COLA] in fiscal year 2016, the Committee assumes the COLA for civilian employees across the Department will be absorbed within amounts appropriated in this act.

COMMON APPROPRIATIONS STRUCTURE

The Department has been working to develop a common appropriations structure that would be proposed in the fiscal year 2017 request. The Committee believes that the goal of following funds from planning through execution is critical to departmental oversight of the components as well as establishing a capability to make tradeoffs in resource allocation and budget development decisions. At the same time, the Committee will not merely accept a proposal that in any way reduces transparency or congressional oversight and controls through the appropriations process nor creates a distraction through the time and opportunity costs associated with such a change. Further, the benefits of a dramatic restructuring of appropriations would have to outweigh the sacrifice of clear funding comparisons of current to prior appropriations. DHS is directed to tread carefully in this area and work closely with the Committee.

FINANCIAL SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION

While the Department has made great strides in achieving clean opinions on all of its financial statements the past two years, auditors continue to find material weaknesses in the Department's systems. Continued modernization of financial systems will be critical to improved transparency and data quality going forward. At the same time, the Committee has concerns about the delays in the Department's modernization effort, in part due to challenges outside DHS control—namely governmentwide directives and contractual barriers. DHS is to maintain frequent communications with the Committee on financial management improvement plans necessary to support the Department's missions, including total resource requirements by fiscal year and a timeline for implementation with discrete milestones.

OBLIGATION AND EXPENDITURE PLANS

The Committee continues requiring obligation and expenditure plan briefings for specified DHS components and programs. As outlined in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 114-4, the briefings shall reflect enacted appropriations; include the allocation of undistributed appropriations among and within PPAs; and specify completed transfer and reprogramming actions, including funds that have been reprogrammed below the notification threshold. Funding in the briefs shall be designated by PPA and cost code by quarter, and shall include the amount of funds planned to be carried over into the next fiscal year. For multi-year appropriations, the briefs shall detail the status of each appropria-

tion by source year. In addition, the briefs shall provide data on FTE—enacted, actual, projected actual at the end of the year, as well as any associated funding under-burn. These briefings shall be provided not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this act and on a quarterly basis thereafter to compare actual obligations against the initial plans.

ANNUAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

The Chief Financial Officer is directed to ensure that fiscal year 2017 budget justifications for classified and unclassified budgets of all Department components are submitted on February 1, 2016, concurrent with the President's budget submission to Congress. The justifications shall include:

- Detailed data and explanatory descriptions for each appropriations request and for each PPA reflected in the table accompanying this statement, including offices that have been identified as PPAs. Information regarding actual and planned accomplishments should be in quantifiable terms and demonstrate a direct relationship to funding.
- Tables that reflect actual and estimated funding by PPA for fiscal years 2016 and 2017; identify each increase, decrease, transfer, and staffing change proposed in fiscal year 2017; and explain such year-to-year changes in terms that are clear and unambiguous, and exclude nonspecific terms such as “technical adjustment” or “administrative savings” unless accompanied by a detailed explanation. To establish a common baseline reference, the fiscal year 2016 discretionary data shall tie to the fiscal year 2016 discretionary total in the table accompanying this statement or have a table identifying each change. Explanations of adjustments to base funding, whether increases or decreases, should be specific and compared to prior year activity level not merely the entire PPA level, and programmatic changes and initiatives should be clearly identified and justified.
- All requested increases shall also be justified with measurable outcomes above the current baseline of activity—if the Department does not have a current measure of such baseline activity, the Department shall establish one before requesting an increase.
- For each PPA that is comprised of acquisition and procurement activity, the justification should address all proposed spending using a zero-based budget description.
- Information by appropriations account and PPA on all reimbursable agreements and significant uses of the Economy Act for each fiscal year.
- An accurate detailed table identifying the last year that authorizing legislation was enacted into law for each appropriation, including the amount of the authorization, when the authorization expires, and the appropriation in the last year of authorization.
- The text and citation of all Department appropriations provisions enacted to date that are permanent law.
- Explanations and justifications for all proposed legislative language changes, whether they are new or amend existing law,

whether they are substantive or technical in nature, with an annotated comparison of proposed versus existing language.

—A report on the status of overdue Committee reports, plans, and briefings for each of fiscal years 2015 and 2016.

The Committee also expects OCFO to monitor the overuse of funding realignments, particularly prevalent in NPPD’s request. The practice of annually rejiggering where activities are funded creates a budget maze, making it difficult to maintain proper oversight of appropriations.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Department shall continue providing monthly budget execution reports including staffing data as in prior years, in compliance with the included general provision. Further, the Committee continues to include general provisions addressing unauthorized fee proposals in future budget requests and pay reform initiatives.

A statutory provision is also retained requiring the Secretary to submit a Future Years Homeland Security Program budget as part of the fiscal year 2017 budget justification. The report shall be provided in the same manner as prior year requirements and shall be in unclassified form so as to be accessible to the general public.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

Appropriations, 2015	\$288,122,000
Budget estimate, 2016	320,596,000
Committee recommendation	304,479,000

The Office of the Chief Information Officer [OCIO] is responsible for oversight of information technology [IT] development, oversight of IT acquisition, alignment of IT systems and infrastructure to the enterprise architecture to support the missions and activities of the Department.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$304,479,000, of which \$104,790,000 is for salaries and expenses, and \$199,689,000 is to be available through fiscal year 2017 for Department-wide technology investments overseen by OCIO. The recommendation is \$16,117,000 below the amount requested and \$16,357,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. Within the funds recommended, OCIO shall support CHCO in its Cyberskills Support Initiative.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Salaries and expenses	99,028	105,307	104,790
Information technology services	68,298	106,270	90,670
Infrastructure and security activities	52,640	54,087	54,087
Homeland security data network	68,156	54,932	54,932
Total, Office of the Chief Information Officer	288,122	320,596	304,479

EXECUTION BRIEFINGS

In Public Law 114–4, the requirement for OCIO to submit a multi-year investment and management plan was eliminated. In lieu of that requirement, the Committee expects to see the same level of information provided in budget justification materials each year. Further, OCIO shall semiannually brief the Committee on the execution of its major initiatives and investment areas.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

The Committee recommendation includes \$90,670,000 for development, implementation, and maintenance of IT functional services, a significant increase over fiscal year 2015 to support enterprise implementation of single sign-on and further progress on the DHS Data Framework. The Department also requested funds for establishing a Digital Services Team at the OCIO level that can be used across the Department to bring critical IT skills and private sector experts into government to work on high-impact, high-profile IT and business process challenges. This team builds on the work already underway by U.S. Digital Services Team personnel on USCIS Transformation. Further, personnel are also beginning to work on the Department’s immigration data challenges. The Committee expects that the Department will make great progress on immigration data reporting by December 2015, and that new Digital Services Team members will be used to address those challenges as the top priority.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND SECURITY ACTIVITIES

The Committee recommendation includes \$54,087,000 for development and acquisition of IT equipment, software, services, and related activities.

The Committee is pleased with the Department’s leadership in data center consolidation. The Department is in a fundamentally better position as a result of its consolidation efforts in understanding and reducing its IT footprint, achieving operational efficiencies, reducing energy consumption, and establishing opportunities for shared capabilities. Data Center 1 is a premiere facility and a strategic computing asset ready to serve other Federal customers. The Committee expects the Department to support the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in ensuring this government investment is best utilized. In addition, the Department shall continue to brief the Committee on a periodic basis regarding its execution of remaining data center migration funds, its future plans for Data Center 1, and its open market strategy for cloud services.

SHARING AND SAFEGUARDING CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

The recommendation includes \$12,800,000 to implement information sharing and safeguarding measures to protect classified national security information. OCIO is to brief the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on its progress in implementing the required measures.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS

Every major acquisition in the Department involves IT. As the Department seeks to put better joint requirements and acquisition oversight processes in place, it is critical that OCIO play a strong role as early in the process as possible.

ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2015	\$255,804,000
Budget estimate, 2016	269,090,000
Committee recommendation	263,467,000

The account supports activities to improve the analysis and sharing of threat information, including activities of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis [I&A] and the Office of Operations Coordination.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$263,467,000 for Analysis and Operations. This is \$5,623,000 below the amount requested and \$7,663,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. The details of these recommendations are included in a classified annex accompanying this report.

ANNUAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

The Committee emphasizes that the fiscal year 2017 budget justifications for the classified budget shall include the same level of detail required of other appropriations and PPAs. I&A failed to provide adjustments to base, programmatic changes, and other details at the PPA level, providing only office level information. All proposed changes shall be clearly articulated at the PPA level.

DHS INTELLIGENCE EXPENDITURE PLAN

The Committee requires the Department’s Chief Intelligence Officer to brief the Committee on the I&A expenditure plan for fiscal year 2016 no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act. The plan shall include the following:

- fiscal year 2016 expenditures and staffing allotted for each program as compared to fiscal years 2014 and 2015;
- all funded versus on-board positions, including Federal FTE, contractors, and reimbursable and nonreimbursable detailees;
- a plan for all programs and investments, including dates or timeframes for achieving key milestones;
- allocation of funding within each PPA for individual programs and a description of the desired outcomes for fiscal year 2016; and
- items outlined in the classified annex accompanying this report.

STATE AND LOCAL FUSION CENTERS

The Committee directs I&A to continue semiannual briefings on the State and Local Fusion Centers program.

The Committee is interested in the capabilities and successes of the Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center as a potential model for

other fusion centers. In addition, the National Governors Association has established a resource center focused on helping the States craft and implement effective cybersecurity policies and practices, including an effort to leverage fusion centers and their existing capabilities for cybersecurity. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to assess whether to establish a State-based Center of Excellence for the development, training, and ongoing support operations for multi-agency, multi-discipline public private partnerships to enhance threat information sharing and collaboration among Federal, State, and private sector critical infrastructure entities. The assessment shall consider authorities and costs for such a Center that would leverage capabilities among DOD, including the National Guard, DHS, State and local government entities, and private sector critical infrastructure partners for identifying, assessing, and mitigating classified threats to cybersecurity and critical infrastructure in the United States. I&A shall include this assessment in its first fiscal year 2016 semiannual briefing on the State and Local Fusion Centers program.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2015	\$118,617,000
Budget estimate, 2016	142,284,000
Committee recommendation	134,488,000

This account finances the Office of Inspector General’s [OIG] activities, including audits, inspections, investigations, and other reviews of programs and operations of DHS to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness and to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$134,488,000 for OIG, \$7,796,000 below the amount requested and \$15,871,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. In addition, the Committee includes bill language transferring \$24,000,000 requested by OIG for audits and investigations related to natural disasters from the Disaster Relief Fund [DRF].

The Committee strongly supports a robust, capable OIG workforce that provides return on investment to the taxpayer. For that reason, the recommended funding level includes many of the requested increases for staffing, training, and capabilities necessary to perform the critical OIG mission. The Committee expects to see continued progress and results from these investments.

The Inspector General shall submit a plan for expenditure of all funds no later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act containing the same information as required in prior years. As specified in Senate Report 113–198, for fiscal year 2017 and thereafter, OIG shall submit a detailed expenditure plan with its annual budget justification documents.

MANAGEMENT ALERTS

After 15 months in his post, the current Inspector General has made great strides in rebuilding this broken organization. The Committee commends OIG for its introduction of “Management

Alert” products which alert DHS managers to immediate and serious threats of waste, fraud and abuse in agency programs. These are particularly useful in providing a preliminary, timely assessment of concerning situations as they are developing.

AUDITS

The Committee commends OIG for its shift in approach to audits such that OIG emphasizes preventing improper use of disaster assistance funds rather than identifying it years after the fact. Working with FEMA, OIG has sought to improve State and local understanding of and compliance with Federal grant and procurement requirements at the beginning of the process. The Committee expects OIG to continue with this approach.

At the same time, the Committee notes the quality of audits overall must be improved. When audits are in process for a year or more, the Secretary, the Congress, and the public expect that the final product will be accurate, complete, and objective. Specifically, OIG should make every effort to validate statements by one source and, particularly on complex audits, address agency assertions of factual inaccuracies during the comment phase. The Committee encourages the Inspector General to examine the audit process and make improvements.

INTEGRITY OVERSIGHT

With the size of the DHS workforce and its mission, the Department must always be cognizant of the risk of corruption and misconduct and take steps to mitigate that risk. The Committee appreciates the role that OIG continues to play in this area.

The Committee continues to closely monitor the Department’s compliance and implementation of the requirements of the Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2011 (Public Law 11–338). The Secretary’s September 2014 delegation of investigative authority to CBP Internal Affairs changes the division of responsibilities among OIG, ICE, and CBP that had previously been in place. However, the Committee expects OIG, CBP, and ICE to continue to work jointly and cooperatively to combat corruption.

The Committee also wishes to note an oversight request described in greater detail under title II of this report for OIG to conduct a 1-year review on the implementation of recommendations from the United States Secret Service Protective Mission Panel.

CONFERENCES AND SPECIAL EVENTS

OIG shall report to the Committee not later than 30 days after the end of fiscal year 2016 on DHS spending on conferences, ceremonies, and similar events, based on quarterly reporting to OIG. Consistent with prior year reports, OIG shall include the total costs to the Government associated with these events, the number of conferences held, the amount of funds obligated, and expenses by appropriation or other source of funding, including budget accounts and subaccounts used to pay for events.

TITLE II
SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

SUMMARY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection [CBP] is responsible for enforcing laws regarding admission of foreign-born persons into the United States, and ensuring that all goods and persons entering and exiting the United States do so legally.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends total resources of \$13,060,807,000, including direct appropriations of \$11,084,026,000 and estimated fee collections of \$1,976,781,000.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION—FUNDING SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Appropriations:			
Salaries and expenses	8,459,657	9,124,270	8,779,325
Small airport user fee	9,000	9,097	9,097
Automation modernization	808,169	867,311	854,029
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology [BSFIT]	382,466	373,461	373,461
Air and Marine operations	750,469	747,422	754,614
Construction and facilities management	288,821	341,543	313,500
Total, Appropriations	10,698,582	11,463,104	11,084,026
Estimated fee collections:			
Immigration inspection user fee	630,218	652,699	652,699
Immigration enforcement fines	752	633	633
ESTA	54,929	57,332	57,332
Land border inspection fee	43,931	34,724	34,724
COBRA fee	482,501	506,877	506,877
APHIS inspection fee	464,514	515,810	515,810
Global entry user fee	91,192	91,789	91,789
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	98,076	99,058	99,058
Virgin Island fee	11,789	11,867	11,867
Customs Unclaimed Goods	5,992	5,992	5,992
Total, Estimated fee collections	1,883,894	1,976,781	1,976,781
Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, available funding	12,582,476	13,439,885	13,060,807

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2015	\$8,459,657,000
Budget estimate, 2016	9,124,270,000
Committee recommendation	8,779,325,000

The CBP Salaries and Expenses appropriation provides funds for border security, immigration, customs, agricultural inspections, regulating and facilitating international trade, collecting import du-

ties, and enforcing U.S. trade laws. In addition to directly appropriated resources, fee collections are available for the operations of CBP from the following sources:

Immigration Inspection User Fee.—CBP collects user fees to fund the costs of international inspections activities at airports and seaports, as authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356).

Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee.—CBP collects fees to cover the cost of operating and implementing a system to pre-screen visitors from countries participating in the Visa Waiver Program prior to their arrival in the United States to avoid security risks, as authorized by section 711(h)(3)(B) of the 9/11 Act (Public Law 110–53).

Immigration Enforcement Fine.—CBP collects fines from owners of transportation lines and persons for unauthorized landing of aliens, as authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356).

Land Border Inspection Fee.—CBP collects fees for processing applications for the Dedicated Commuter Lanes program, the Automated Permit Ports program, the Canadian Border Boat Landing permits, Mexican Non-Resident Alien Border Crossing Cards, FAST, SENTRI and NEXUS application fees, as authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356).

Public-Private-Partnership [PPP] Reimbursements.—CBP is authorized to enter into mutually beneficial agreements with stakeholders at select ports of entry [POEs] whereby CBP is reimbursed for enhanced customs and agricultural processing, border security, and immigration inspection-related services.

Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act [COBRA] Fee.—CBP collects fees for inspection services involving customs-related functions. The COBRA user fee statutory authority (19 U.S.C. 58c) specifies the types of covered expenses.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Inspection Fee.—CBP receives as a transfer a distribution of agriculture inspection fees collected by the United States Department of Agriculture. The user fees, as authorized by the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (21 U.S.C. 136), are charged to offset costs for the services related to the importation, entry, or exportation of animals and animal products.

Global Entry User Fee.—CBP collects fees to cover the cost of a registered traveler program to expedite screening and processing of international passengers as authorized under the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008, section 565(3)(B).

U.S. Virgin Islands Fee Fund.—The U.S. Virgin Islands [USVI] are an unincorporated territory of the United States and although a U.S. territory, the USVI is expressly excluded from the definition of customs territory of the United States. The importation of goods into the USVI is governed by Virgin Islands law. CBP collects duties on behalf of the USVI and deposits them into the USVI Fee Fund. The account is now known as the U.S. Virgin Islands Fees Fund, in which duties and taxes collected in the USVI are deposited. The account is managed annually as a reimbursable account with any remaining funds remitted back to the USVI at the conclusion of the fiscal year.

Puerto Rico Trust Fund.—Customs duties, taxes, and fees collected in Puerto Rico by CBP are deposited in the Puerto Rico Trust Fund. After providing for the expenses of administering CBP activities in Puerto Rico, the remaining amounts are transferred to the Treasurer of Puerto Rico pursuant to sections 740 and 795 of title 48, United States Code.

Small Airport User Fee.—The User Fee Airports Program authorized under 19 U.S.C. 58b and administered under 19 U.S.C. 58c(b)(9)(A)(i), authorizes inspection services to be provided to participating small airports on a fully reimbursable basis. The fees charged under this program are set forth in a memorandum of agreement between the small airport facility and the agency, and may be adjusted annually as costs and requirements change.

Unclaimed Goods.—Any goods entered or un-entered merchandise (except merchandise under section 557 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1557), but including merchandise entered for transportation in bond or for exportation) which remain in Customs custody for 6 months from the date of importation or a lesser period for special merchandise as provided by section 127.28(c), (d), and (h) of title 19, United States Code, and without all estimated duties and storage or other charges having been paid, shall be considered unclaimed and abandoned. This account represents the proceeds from the liquidation of that account.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$8,779,325,000 for CBP Salaries and Expenses [S&E] for fiscal year 2016, including \$3,274,000 from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund and, of which \$2,410,355,358 is derived from the merchandise processing fee. This is \$344,945,000 below the request and \$319,668,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015.

The Committee includes bill language making available up to \$150,000 for payment for rental space for preclearance operations and \$1,000,000 for payments to informants. The Committee also includes bill language placing a \$35,000 annual limit on overtime paid to any employee and capping official reception and representation expenses at \$34,425. A general provision is continued to allow CBP to access collections associated with the U.S. Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act, Public Law 112-42. The spending from these collections is not capped, whereas the request included a cap of \$180,000,000.

The Committee's recommended funding level supports 21,370 Border Patrol agents and 23,775 CBP officers, while noting that CBP is currently below these levels and is unlikely to reach these levels until late in fiscal year 2016.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION—SALARIES AND EXPENSES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Salaries and expenses:			
Headquarters, management, and administration:			
Commissioner	27,151	30,950	30,500
Chief Counsel	45,483	49,786	49,000
Congressional Affairs	2,504	2,978	2,955
Internal Affairs	139,493	170,024	164,500
Public Affairs	13,009	14,464	14,000
Training and Development	71,585	80,466	80,000
Technology Innovation, Acquisition	25,277	29,658	29,000
Intelligence	62,235	78,402	78,030
Administration	382,870	420,238	373,775
Rent	598,593	629,046	625,480
Subtotal, Headquarters, management, and admin- istration	1,368,200	1,506,012	1,447,240
Border security inspections and trade facilitation:			
Inspections, trade, and travel facilitation at ports of entry	2,810,524	3,077,568	2,978,500
Harbor maintenance fee collection (Trust Fund)	3,274	3,274	3,274
International cargo screening	68,902	69,851	69,000
Other international programs	25,548	24,935	24,500
Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism [C- TPAT]	41,619	41,420	41,000
Trusted Traveler Programs	5,811	5,811	5,811
Inspection and detection technology investments	122,811	209,273	171,000
National Targeting Center	74,623	79,514	74,500
Training	33,880	48,714	44,000
Subtotal, Border security inspections and trade facilitation	3,186,992	3,560,360	3,411,585
Border security and control between ports of entry:			
Border security and control	3,848,074	3,921,393	3,864,000
Unaccompanied Alien Children Contingency Fund		79,000	
Training	56,391	57,505	56,500
Subtotal, Border security and control between ports of entry	3,904,465	4,057,898	3,920,500
Total, Salaries and expenses	8,459,657	9,124,270	8,779,325

BORDER PATROL METRICS

The Border Patrol must move away from solely using input measures—such as the amount of funding spent, the number of agents deployed, and the numbers of miles of fencing—and begin to use outcome measures to determine the overall efficacy of enforcement efforts and to identify the most effective mix of resources. While the Border Patrol has consistently relied upon and reported apprehensions as a primary outcome measure, this measure does not demonstrate whether CBP's investments in both people and technology are contributing to a reduction in illegal entries to the United States. The Committee understands that illegal entries cannot be fully measured directly and that the Border Patrol has contracted with Johns Hopkins University's Applied Physics Laboratory and others to more accurately estimate the workflow, number of illegal entrants, and the probability of apprehension,

using available data. The Committee notes that CBP's outcome-driven studies are nascent and did not directly influence the proposed resource allocations included in the fiscal year 2016 budget request. However, the Committee expects that the fiscal year 2017 budget request will be data-driven and propose allocating new and existing resources based on risk-based analyses informed by outcome measures.

CBP HIRING AND RETENTION

The Committee is disappointed that CBP has not been able to meet the funded staffing levels for Border Patrol agents and CBP officers. While adjudication and security reviews required to determine suitability for Federal law enforcement applicants are more stringent than other Federal agencies, CBP's current hiring timeline of 370 days is unacceptable. CBP has increased the number of testing sites for prospective applicants and modified the sequencing of the security-related components in the hiring process, and is taking the following steps to increase the number and rate of applicants clearing and moving through the polygraph examination and background investigation process: hiring additional polygraph examiners, requesting support from other DHS components and other Federal agencies with certified examiners, and implementing changes in the scheduling and completion of polygraph examinations. But more can be done. With representation of veterans among new hires increasing by more than 2 percent from 2012 to 2014, the Committee directs CBP to increase efforts to recruit veterans. Furthermore, the Department should work with the Department of Defense [DOD] and the Office of Personnel Management [OPM] to facilitate the onboarding of veterans who qualify for CBP as they are leaving military service.

Compounding the hiring delays, CBP has challenges staffing certain locations along the northern and southern borders. The Committee directs CBP, working with OPM as necessary, to identify and utilize incentives to improve retention in those locations as well as incentivize personnel to choose those locations. The Committee directs CBP to brief the Committee quarterly on progress in reducing the hiring timeline. CBP is directed to provide notification to the Committee at the end of each pay period including the following: current on board staffing levels, changes to on board staffing levels due to attrition, retirements, new hires, and any other information necessary to detail changes to staffing for Border Patrol agents and CBP officers, until targeted staffing levels for these critical law enforcement positions are met.

BORDER PATROL PAY REFORM REPORT

The Committee directs DHS to submit to the Committee, as well as the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, not later than 180 days after January 1, 2016, a report regarding the progress of implementation of the provisions of Public Laws 113-277 and 114-13. Specifically, the report should include (1) a general overview of the implementation of the newly-promulgated regulations under such laws; (2) classification and numbers of employees within the three pay schedules under the law; (3) Border Patrol Agents' new pay ranges relative to what they were be-

fore the law was enacted and rules were promulgated; and (4) areas of regulation implementation requiring additional regulatory or statutory action.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS

The Committee remains committed to addressing the potential for corruption of CBP personnel, and notes CBP's efforts to head-off potential problems before they occur by continuing to expand integrity training, conducting investigations, and conducting polygraphs on applicants, and meeting the requirements of the Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2011 (Public Law 111-338). The Secretary's September 2014 delegation of authority, directing CBP to perform investigations of its staff will most certainly change the prioritization of Internal Affairs functions. The Committee looks forward to the recommendations of the newly formed Integrity Advisory Committee. However, in future budget requests, substantial increases to Internal Affairs staffing levels will be challenging to support in the current budget environment without corresponding offsets elsewhere within CBP. In order to expedite the hiring of suitable candidates, the Committee recommends the requested funding increase, \$1,465,000 for hiring additional polygraphers.

In light of recent media reports regarding allegations of sexual abuse by CBP personnel, the Committee directs CBP to report to Congress on an annual basis regarding all cases of reported sexual abuse and sexual assault by its employees. The Committee directs the Deputy Secretary to continue to oversee the coordination of OIG, CBP, and ICE on program integrity issues.

UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

CBP's presence on the frontline placed the Border Patrol at the center of the influx of UAC and families a year ago, with CBP professionally apprehending, caring for, processing, and transporting thousands of children. UAC and families began crossing the southwest border in the Rio Grande Valley Sector in unprecedented numbers in early 2014. The surge peaked in June, with over 10,000 UAC encountered by the Border Patrol and another 618 encountered by the Office of Field Operations. By the end of fiscal year 2014, the Border Patrol had encountered 68,631 UAC and 68,684 members of family units; a dramatic increase compared to fiscal year 2013 when the Border Patrol encountered a total of 38,833 UAC and 15,056 members of family units nationwide. The Committee commends CBP for acting quickly to establish humane temporary accommodations for UAC and families and notes that the budget request includes base resources for UAC consistent with what was provided in fiscal year 2015. The Committee reminds CBP that its temporary facilities—while not designed for nor intended to be used as longer term shelter—must meet all appropriate care standards for special populations, especially children.

The Committee directs CBP to work with ICE, the Office of Refugee Resettlement [ORR], and the U.S. Marshals Service [USMS] to ensure that individuals held in CBP short-term custody are processed and transferred to ICE, ORR, or USMS custody in a humane and timely manner, and that their nonperishable belongings are returned to them no later than the time of removal or release. In in-

stances where CBP cannot transfer custody within 2 days, CBP is encouraged to explore the feasibility of adding individuals to ICE's online detainee locator system and brief the Committee on its findings.

OBLIGATION AND EXPENDITURE PLANS

To help facilitate congressional oversight, CBP is directed to continue to brief the Committee on obligation and expenditure plans, as outlined in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 114-4 and in title I of this report.

PORTS OF ENTRY

CBP's Office of Field Operations [OFO] operates 328 POEs 24 hours a day and 7 days a week, welcoming to the United States over 1.3 million people daily by air, land, and sea. In addition to CBP's primary security mission, CBP is the second-largest government revenue generator for the United States, after the Internal Revenue Service. On average, OFO collects \$119,400,000 a day in fees, duties, and tariffs. In fiscal year 2014, OFO processed almost \$2,500,000,000 worth of trade through U.S. POEs.

Visitor volume increased 6.8 percent in 2014 after increasing 4.7 percent in fiscal year 2013. Traveler volume is expected to increase 3.4 percent to 4.1 percent through 2018, resulting in a projected 11.5 percent increase from fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2018. In 2014 alone, international travelers spent an estimated \$222,000,000,000 in the United States.

The overall proportion of CBP's salaries and benefits [S&B] has been growing steadily, thus squeezing other priorities. In fiscal year 2009, S&B accounted for 55.5 percent of the total Salaries and Expenses account, but in fiscal year 2016 it will be approximately 71.7 percent. Cost drivers for the growing payroll, in addition to staffing increases, include healthcare, retirement benefits, decreasing attrition rates, and changing grade profiles. The average General Service [GS] grade level for CBPOs was GS-11 in fiscal year 2010. In fiscal year 2016 the average will be GS-12. For Border Patrol agents, it was GS-10 in fiscal year 2010 and will be GS-12 in fiscal year 2016. Officer and agent payroll costs have increased markedly in fiscal year 2016 compared to fiscal year 2015.

CBP's workload staffing model indicates a shortfall of 624 CBPOs by the end of fiscal year 2016, and this assumption presumes all funded CBPOs are on board at that time. While the model needs further refinement, it is the best tool yet designed to assist in officer placement decisions based on traveler volume, wait times, expanded facilities, and increased cargo throughput. The model also takes into consideration the reduction in staffing requirements due to innovation and technology improvements.

The taxpayer expects its government to do more—more service, more efficiency, and more protection—with fewer dollars. The Committee believes CBP can achieve the goal of expedited cargo inspections; a faster, more pleasant entry experience for travelers to our country; and appropriate level of security through a mix of well-trained people, innovative technology, and sufficient infrastructure. The expansion of public-private partnerships can play a role in all three.

People.—CBP is increasingly streamlining its encounters with people at POEs, and the Committee understands that CBP continually reviews its workforce staffing model to account for the impact of enhancements on requirements for officer staffing. The Committee remains concerned, however, about CBP officer staffing levels on the northern border. As trade and tourism increase along the United States-Canadian border, additional resources should be provided as appropriate. The Committee directs CBP to submit an updated resource allocation model with the fiscal year 2017 budget detailing specific staffing and funding for, and implementation of, planned border enforcement initiatives by port of entry.

Technology.—CBP has made steady advancements in the use of mobile technology which permits officers to move to where the arriving passengers are located to expedite the inspection process. It has partnered with 34 airports in placing Automated Passport Control kiosks to more efficiently process U.S. citizens, Canadian citizens, permanent residents, and travelers from visa waiver countries. Soon, visitors with B1/B2 visas will be able to use kiosks, as well. CBP has also made great strides in enrolling frequent travelers in the Global Entry program. Participation in the program has grown to over 2 million individuals, with another nearly 1 million NEXUS members who also get the benefits of Global Entry. The increased adoption of technology will continue to change the way CBP performs its millions of interactions with people, allowing officers to better target attention on risk and informed targeting, rather than paperwork.

Infrastructure.—The Committee recognizes that investments in infrastructure can substantially impact the flow of people and goods into the United States at the ports of entry, and encourages CBP to continue to work with stakeholders to determine how improvements can improve efficiency for all stakeholders. Additionally, the Committee encourages CBP to favorably consider approving Federal Inspection Service secured area structures that use cost effective materials in appropriate climates.

The Committee is concerned that technology currently used to analyze vehicular traffic crossing our borders has become outdated and should be improved. As part of the overall effort to improve situational awareness, the Committee expects the Department to continue to improve land border integration by procuring and implementing the latest, most effective technology available to monitor and intercept vehicles crossing its borders, as detailed in CBP's Information Technology Multi-Year Investment and Management Plan.

REIMBURSABLE SERVICES PROGRAM

The Committee notes the initial success of CBP's Section 559 Reimbursable Services Program and includes statutory language to expand the program from 5 to 10 air port-of-entry pilots per year to address unmet demand for the program. Prior to expanding the number of pilots, the Committee directs CBP to more clearly articulate the program's goals to the public and identify selection factors, consistent with their current statutory authorities, including those expanded authorities under section 559 of Public Law 113-76, to request donations of services or equipment from the private

sector. While CBP has clearly illustrated the framework for private entities to submit offers of service and equipment donation, clarification must be provided on how applications for the program will be reviewed, while laying out clear goals that will determine the success of cost-sharing programs.

Separate from section 559 authority, CBP has the ability to enter into agreements with foreign governments for preclearance activities. Stakeholders associated with some of these existing agreements may wish to expand operations if CBP would provide visibility into baseline staffing levels and the cost of operations.

FIELD OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY AND SECURITY ENHANCEMENTS

The Committee recommends \$11,100,000, the same amount as requested, for an integrated surveillance and intrusion detection system that will improve security and situational awareness for land POEs, and directs that CBP provide semiannual briefings on implementation and planned spending for this program. The Committee also recommends \$15,000,000 for the Electronic Visa Information Update System [EVIUS], a program that will allow non-immigrant visa holders to provide updated biographic and travel-related information through a public Web site, and enable CBP to facilitate admissibility determinations post-visa issuance before passengers initiate travel to the United States. The Committee understands that due to the criticality of this system and need to meet projected timelines, base resources will be dedicated to funding a portion of the requested startup costs to ensure EVIUS is completed. The Committee also recommends \$2,000,000 for additional canine teams.

INSPECTION AND DETECTION TECHNOLOGY

The Committee provides \$171,000,000 for Inspection and Detection Technology, including \$48,100,000 for additional Non-Intrusive Inspection [NII] equipment refresh and recapitalization. The Committee is aware that a significant portion of imaging equipment is past its estimated 10-year lifespan and remains concerned by the absence of a multi-year investment and management plan, which CBP has failed to submit to the Committee in a timely manner. The Committee requests CBP produce a 5-year investment and management plan at the time of the fiscal year 2017 budget request. The investment and management plan shall be submitted in classified, if necessary, and unclassified format, with the unclassified version made public on CBP's Web site.

COUNTER NETWORK ACTIVITIES

The Committee supports CBP's efforts to address the persistent threats of terrorist and transnational criminal organizations and efforts to disrupt and degrade the complex networks used to fund their illicit activities. The Committee includes a total of \$12,554,000 across all PPAs to support these efforts. Using CBP's unique authorities, competencies, and targeting enforcement resources towards entire networks has proven disruptive to human smuggling, trade-based money laundering, narcotics trafficking, and other international crimes. The Committee provides resources

for CBP to invest in the technology necessary to institutionalize the counter-network strategy, but does not support hiring a significant number of new contractors or the 60 new Federal staff requested to support a new division. CBP should institutionalize these targeting activities, consider rotational opportunities for existing staff and apply its risk-based methodologies to determine how vacant positions across CBP could be allocated to supporting the evolving counter network operations strategy without impacting frontline operations.

LAND BORDER WAIT TIMES

In July 2013, GAO issued a report (GAO-13-603) outlining, among other things, flaws in CBP's commercial vehicle wait time collection process. The Committee is concerned that almost 2 years after the GAO report, CBP is still working to implement the recommendations to meaningfully improve the wait time collection process and overall industry confidence in the current online platform. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, CBP is directed to report to the Committees of jurisdiction on the status of deploying an automated wait time collection solution across land border operations and the adoption of trade facilitation performance measures that demonstrate clear impact on stakeholders or the agency's security and trade facilitation missions. The Committee also directs CBP to consider identifying current wait time collection practices at each land border crossing through its online platform to improve accountability to the traveling public.

EXPEDITING SECURE TRAVEL

The Committee encourages CBP to add enrollment centers for DHS Trusted Traveler Programs, including Global Entry and NEXUS where demand warrants. To the extent that Global Entry can be expanded to passengers from other countries, CBP is encouraged to do so. The more enrollees in these programs, the faster arriving passengers can be processed upon arrival. CBP should consider expanding Global Entry to large and medium-sized international hub airports, especially those which do not have a permanent CBP presence.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

CBP plays a critical role in identifying potential human trafficking victims as they enter the United States. The Committee encourages DHS to continue to work with appropriate nonprofit organizations and victim service providers to improve the training of DHS personnel in the field to assist in the identification of human trafficking victims, especially children, and provide appropriate referrals to victim service organizations. Further, the Committee encourages the Commissioner to post the National Human Trafficking Resource Center hotline, email address, and Web site information in all U.S. POEs.

LAND BORDER FEE STUDY

The Committee continues a general provision prohibiting CBP from conducting any studies for establishing and collecting any new

land border fee. This provision does not affect any existing trusted traveler program such as FAST, NEXUS, SENTRI, and the like.

BORDER PATROL AGENTS

The number of Border Patrol agents funded by the Congress has grown from 9,800 in 2001 to 21,370 today. Border Patrol apprehensions have increased from 327,577 in fiscal year 2011 to 486,651 in fiscal year 2014. As of May 31, 2015, apprehensions for this fiscal year were 213,139. While the number of apprehensions has dropped in comparison to fiscal year 2014, people are still attempting to cross our border without authorization. Included in the amount recommended by the Committee for Border Security and Control is a total of \$3,920,500,000 for hiring, paying, equipping, and training Border Patrol agents. Bill language is included mandating a floor of not less than 21,370 Border Patrol agents on-board throughout fiscal year 2016.

REPATRIATION

The Committee urges CBP and ICE to repatriate removable migrants in a manner that protects deportee safety. DHS officials should notify their Mexican counterparts in advance of repatriating pregnant women or individuals with medical or other special needs and take all reasonable and appropriate steps to ensure their safe repatriation. To the extent practicable, and in the development and renegotiation of agreements with the Government of Mexico regarding arrangements for the deportation or removal of apprehended individuals, DHS is encouraged to consult with non-governmental social service providers and faith-based organizations regarding safety concerns at deportation and removal sites to ensure that deportations occur at times and in locations where shelter and other assistance is available.

BORDER PATROL STAFFING MODEL

The Committee understands that CBP is continuing to refine a staffing allocation model for Border Patrol that would provide insight into the amount of time it takes for an agent to perform tasks and rely upon outcome measures to support more informed decision-making regarding deployment and use of resources. The Committee supports this effort and directs CBP to brief the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act on how the model has been used to inform resource allocation decisions at the headquarters and sector levels.

CARRIZO CANE

The Committee recognizes the progress already made to control the growth of Carrizo cane and other invasive species that impede the mission of CBP along the United States-Mexico border. Strategic deployment of biological control agents, like insects which reduce plant biomass, slow the spread of new plant shoots, or degrade visibility conflicts, can be a useful tool for mitigating impact when combined with mechanized or manual removal and other efforts to rid the border region of these invasive threats to security. Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP is di-

rected to submit an updated comprehensive plan to the Committee on the status of approval for additional biological control agents to combat Carrizo cane and other related plant species, progress to introduce similar control plans in Mexico, and other strategies under consideration by other Federal agencies, as well as State and local stakeholders. The plan should identify Federal resources necessary to sustain and expand current temporary efforts and pilot deployments for the management of Carrizo cane and other invasive plant species impacting CBP border enforcement along the entire affected United States-Mexico border.

FIREARMS

In March of 2015, CBP took action to implement current export regulations issued by the Department of State requiring travelers to file electronic export information for temporary export of personally owned firearms via the Automated Export System [AES] prior to departure from the United States. Implementation required hunters transporting firearms internationally to establish an Employer Identification Number through the Internal Revenue Service so that they could enter their weapons into AES prior to departing the United States. Such a requirement was ridiculous. As such, the Committee appreciates that CBP suspended this requirement while it modifies AES to make the system more convenient for hunters. The Committee encourages CBP to work with stakeholders in developing a common sense path forward for hunters legitimately traveling overseas with their firearms. The Committee directs CBP to remove details on hunters' weapons from its automated systems.

TRADE ENFORCEMENT

The Committee directs CBP to further consolidate single transaction bonds [STBs] in order to improve duty collection, as recommended by GAO. These funds would improve the collection of revenue owed to the Federal Government by enabling CBP to develop an automated system for STBs. Currently, STBs are submitted and maintained on paper at all CBP POEs. Automation would allow a centralized office to oversee and administer the STB program and to develop the necessary expertise to verify the adequacy of the STBs.

The Committee understands that current law may unintentionally prohibit the Department of Commerce [Commerce] from sharing proprietary information with CBP vital to determining violations or claims with respect to any provision of the Tariff Act of 1930. The Committee urges the Department to coordinate jointly with Commerce on a legislative proposal to amend the appropriate section of the United States Code to remove any legal barriers to the sharing of appropriate and necessary information between these prime Federal trade compliance and enforcement agencies.

CBP analysis has found strong evidence to conclude that trade fraud and evasion is widespread in many commodity sectors—particularly for goods from China, which account for 46 percent of the anti-dumping and countervailing duties collected. The Committee remains focused on the need for all Federal Government agencies involved in international trade to aggressively enforce existing trade laws. It has become clear that there are specific actions that

CBP and ICE, together with Commerce, the Departments of Justice and State, and the United States Trade Representative, can take without the need for additional legislation.

The Committee understands that the Centers of Excellence and Expertise [CEEs] support uniformity of processing and enforcement for covered industries and importers. CBP shall continue to brief the Committee annually on its efforts to improve the enforcement and collection process.

ANTIDUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTY ENFORCEMENT

The Committee has ensured that, within the amounts provided in this account, there will be sufficient funds to administer the ongoing requirements of section 754 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1675c), referenced in subtitle F of title VII of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–171; 120 Stat. 154).

The Committee recognizes that CBP, Homeland Security Investigations [HSI], and Commerce work together on a daily basis to facilitate CBP's Anti Dumping and Countervailing Duty [AD/CVD] enforcement, entry, liquidation, and collection processes. The Committee understands that new clarifying language Commerce developed, introduced, and used in the AD/CVD module case reference files has helped specify the roles of companies as exporters or manufacturers for the purposes of applying AD/CVD. These clarifications will significantly assist CBP and the trade community in correctly applying AD/CVD cash deposit and liquidation instructions. Commerce, with CBP, also continued to research the status of liquidation instructions on unliquidated AD/CVD entries dating back to the 1970s that are still in CBP's databases and files so that liquidation instructions could be issued where appropriate. The partnership between CBP and Commerce's International Trade Administration [ITA] is critical for AD/CVD duty enforcement. The Committee directs CBP to work with ITA, to increase efforts and advance methods to better investigate foreign imports suspected of evading or circumventing AD/CVD orders—including but not limited to lightweight thermal paper and seafood. The Committee further directs CBP to work with Federal partners, industry and other stakeholders to assess the availability of the data necessary to provide a full and complete picture of the current shrimp import regime, and to provide a plan detailing the costs and activities necessary to complete this analysis. The data should include information on compliance rates with health and safety standards; frequency, adequacy, and the type of inspections by CBP, Federal partners, and any contracted third parties; and where the inspections are taking place. The Committee shall be briefed on these efforts not later than 180 days after the enactment of this act.

The Committee encourages CBP to continue working, in consultation with Commerce, the Department of the Treasury, and members of the trade community, to better understand how requiring cash deposits of estimated AD/CVD during new shipper reviews (in statute) would strengthen the administration of the Nation's AD/CVD laws. Under current law, Commerce is required to allow importers to bond for cash deposits of estimated AD/CVD during new shipper reviews.

CBP's multidisciplinary Re-engineering Dumping Team, in coordination with HSI, is undertaking numerous initiatives to improve on three distinct areas of CBP's AD/CVD responsibilities: entry administration, collections, and deterrence of evasion. Although the United States' retrospective AD/CVD system may create certain challenges for CBP's ability to collect final duties, CBP is actively pursuing collection of unpaid AD/CVD claims against delinquent importers and sureties. To the extent these duties are unable to be collected, CBP shall publicly describe and post on its Web site the dynamics precluding timely collection.

The Committee directs CBP to continue submitting the following reports required in Senate Report 112-169 accompanying Public Law 113-6, including the same level of detail prescribed in such report and during the timelines prescribed for each report: AD/CVD Actions and Compliance Initiatives, AD/CVD Liquidation Instructions, AD/CVD Collection of Outstanding Claims (consistent with Public Law 103-182), and AD/CVD Collection New Shipper Single Entry Bonds. A version of each report shall be posted on CBP's Web site.

PAYMENTS SUBJECT TO THE CONTINUED DUMPING AND SUBSIDY
OFFSET ACT

CBP is considering a rule change regarding distributions under the Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act, as amended [CDSOA]. The Committee includes a provision providing CBP the authority to complete in an expedited manner amendments to the rule prescribing the order in which payments are allocated between principal and interest. This authority extends only to the allocation of principal and interest made by sureties under, or in connection with, customs bonds and that are made on an entry for which the duties and 19 U.S.C. 1677g interest are subject to distribution under the CDSOA.

While the rulemaking is underway, the provision ensures that payments made to CBP that would be impacted by the rule will not be applied to duties or interest until the completion of the rulemaking process, so that these payments can be allocated between principal and interest in accordance with the amended rule. This provision requires CBP to transfer certain payments into a specified Treasury account until the potential rule change becomes effective to ensure funds are available for distribution to affected domestic producers, where applicable, in accordance with the anticipated amended rule. This provision does not make additional forms of interest subject to distribution under the CDSOA. The Committee directs CBP to complete its consideration of the potential rule change and any necessary rulemaking process as soon as possible.

JONES ACT

A general provision is continued prohibiting funds from being used to issue future waivers related to a release from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve until the Secretary has consulted with the Departments of Energy and Transportation and representatives of the United States flag maritime industry and taken adequate steps to ensure the use of United States flag vessels. The Secretary shall

notify the Congress within two business days of any request for a waiver, not solely waivers requested to transport oil released from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. The Committee shall be informed on a timely basis of the disposition of each waiver request.

The Committee directs CBP to continue to track Jones Act violations and make information available to the public and the Committees, on a quarterly basis, about specific Jones Act violations, findings of fact, parties determined to be at fault, amount of penalty assessments, and status of collections.

EXIT PILOTS

In 2013, this Committee moved the responsibility for entry-exit policy and operations from OBIM to CBP. While the Committee has yet to receive the comprehensive plan for biometric entry-exit implementation, the Committee recognizes that CBP has been working with other Department components to improve biometric entry processing and biographic exit data collection.

In the land environment, CBP is undertaking the Otay Mesa biometric pedestrian exit pilot as a first step for land border biometric exit implementation. The Committee recognizes that infrastructure issues are a significant challenge at land border ports, and encourages that a vehicular solution be studied and completed by CBP in a digital, simulated environment within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, prior to implementing a land pilot requiring significant infrastructure design and implementation. The Committee recognizes that improvements to biometric entry and implementation of a biometric exit solution must ultimately integrate new technologies with the Department's backend biometric identity management system, IDENT, to produce fast, accurate assurance that non-U.S. citizens who entered the United States are who they say they are upon exit of the United States. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall report to the Committee on the status of the DHS Apex AEER project, as well as biometric exit pilots, including the facial recognition pilot at Dulles International Airport, the CBP mobile biometric tests, and the Otay Mesa land border pedestrian pilot.

COORDINATION WITH CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

CBP worked with HHS Public Health Service officers to help prevent the spread of Ebola and continues to come into contact with thousands of international travelers who may potentially be infected with other communicable illnesses. In October 2014, CBP, in coordination with the Centers for Disease Control [CDC], the Federal lead for preventing the spread of disease, initiated enhanced passenger screening at five international airports for travelers entering the United States traveling from an Ebola-affected country. Potentially infected travelers must be identified and confirmed as quickly as possible, and one of the first signs of many communicable illnesses is an increased body temperature. Determining a traveler's body temperature has traditionally required close contact between potentially affected people and HHS Public Health Service staff located in certain international airports in order to perform medical diagnostic testing. The Committee is concerned about the spread of disease in this close proximity and expects S&T, in con-

junction with CBP, to work with HHS to test the operational feasibility of emerging technologies, such as those that provide for the automated, hands-free reading of body temperature, to protect CBP officers and others from exposure during future international epidemics.

FOREIGN MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

The Committee is aware of CBP’s efforts to address the threat posed by trucks carrying foreign municipal solid waste from Canada into the United States, and directs CBP to continue these efforts in a risk-based, targeted manner.

AUTOMATION MODERNIZATION

Appropriations, 2015	\$808,169,000
Budget estimate, 2016	867,311,000
Committee recommendation	854,029,000

The automation modernization account includes funds for major information technology systems and services for CBP, including the Automated Commercial Environment [ACE] and the International Trade and Data System projects, and connectivity of and integration of existing systems.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$854,029,000, of which \$463,059,000 is to be available until September 30, 2018, for automation modernization. This is \$13,282,000 below the amount requested and \$45,860,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

AUTOMATION MODERNIZATION
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Information technology	362,094	399,027	390,970
Automated Targeting Systems	109,230	122,669	122,640
Automated Commercial Environment/International Trade Data System [ITDS]	140,970	153,736	151,062
Current operations protection and processing support [COPPS] ..	195,875	191,879	189,357
Total, Automation modernization	808,169	867,311	854,029

TARGETING

The Committee staunchly supports CBP’s targeting capabilities and, in recommending the requested system enhancements, expects CBP to continue to refine the Automated Targeting System [ATS]. ATS has proven an invaluable tool in identifying and countering terrorist travel and other illicit activity in the global travel and trade systems. The Committee recommends \$122,640,000, and encourages CBP to effectively maintain and enhance this critical capability to meet mission needs.

REPORTS AND BRIEFINGS

The Committee expects to continue receiving the ACE and TECS Modernization reports on a semiannual basis. CBP is directed to brief the Committees on the updated master schedules for both programs.

REVENUE MODERNIZATION

The Committee provides a \$10,000,000 funding increase for revenue modernization business process improvement, system automation, and associated program management and acquisition activities. The Committee expects that CBP's investments in these technologies will eliminate the need for CBPOs to accept cash for any transactions at POEs by 2020.

AUTOMATED COMMERCIAL ENVIRONMENT

The Committee understands that the completion of the transition to ACE requires significant investments for both Federal and industry partners. As CBP has spent years modifying its systems, often while industry awaited key Government decisions, the Committee expects that CBP will provide stakeholders with a clear schedule and ample time to modify their systems. As part of the ACE semiannual briefing, the Committee directs CBP to include an outreach plan to ensure appropriate steps are taken.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends \$390,970,000 for Information Technology, including \$28,876,000 for the adjustments to base funding requested within this PPA, including \$14,230,000 requested for Working Capital Fund increases, and directs CBP to provide additional details on both the allocation of base funding, as well as necessary adjustments to the base, for this account in the 2017 request.

BORDER SECURITY FENCING, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2015	\$382,466,000
Budget estimate, 2016	373,461,000
Committee recommendation	373,461,000

The BSFIT account funds the capital procurement and total operations and maintenance costs associated with fencing, infrastructure, sensors, surveillance, and other border security technology.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$373,461,000 for BSFIT, the same amount as requested, and \$9,005,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. The Committee recommends the increased funding requested for Arizona Tactical Infrastructure with the expectation that double fencing will be used to the fullest extent practicable, reuse of DOD equipment, and new mobile equipment proposed for deployment along the southwest border. The Committee expects that these additional investments will be used to address gaps in situational awareness and be networked in a manner that will contribute to the operational picture. To maintain program ef-

iciencies and momentum related to the Integrated Fixed Towers [IFT] program, the Committee encourages CBP to consider using prior year unobligated balances to continue to deploy IFTs planned for additional areas of responsibility in Arizona.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

BORDER SECURITY FENCING, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TECHNOLOGY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Development and deployment	125,594	99,530	99,530
Operations and maintenance	256,872	273,931	273,931
Total, Border security fencing, infrastructure, and technology	382,466	373,461	373,461

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REUSE

The Committee directs CBP to expeditiously review and deploy available DOD equipment along the northern and southern borders. Much of this equipment has proven effective in dramatically increasing situational awareness and acting as force multipliers in the field. The Committee directs CBP to spend no less than \$24,000,000 redeploying these assets in support of Border Patrol operations.

TETHERED AEROSTATS

The Committee recommends \$35,549,000, as requested, for operation and maintenance of the tethered aerostat radar systems [TARS] in CBP’s inventory. The TARS program is a multi-mission capability that supports both counternarcotics enforcement and air domain awareness. The program has assisted CBP with interdicting suspect aircraft for over 20 years. However, CBP must develop a long-term plan for this aging capability.

BORDER ROADS

The Committee urges CBP to work with counties along the United States-Mexico border to identify unimproved county roads which are predominantly used by the Border Patrol and that provide critical access to the border region for the purpose of maintaining border security. The Committee directs CBP to provide a briefing on the extent to which these roads are used, their impact on daily border security operations, and the feasibility of incorporating the maintenance and repair of any identified high-priority access roads into its Tactical Infrastructure Maintenance and Repair program not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act.

ULTRALIGHT AIRCRAFT DETECTION

Ultralight Aircraft Detection (ULAD) has been determined to be a high-priority border security program for CBP to detect light-weight, low-flying aircraft smuggling narcotics into the United States. CBP is encouraged to use unobligated balances to accelerate

this program as necessary to integrate ULAD with existing CBP resources and deploy additional units to counter this serious drug trafficking threat.

AIR AND MARINE OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2015	\$750,469,000
Budget estimate, 2016	747,422,000
Committee recommendation	754,614,000

The CBP Air and Marine Operations account funds the salaries and expenses, capital procurement, and operations and maintenance costs of the CBP air and marine program and provides support to other Federal, State, and local agencies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$754,614,000 for Air and Marine Operations, of which \$451,169,000 is to remain available until September 30, 2018. This is an increase of \$7,192,000 above the request and \$4,145,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

AIR AND MARINE OPERATIONS
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Salaries and expenses	299,800	306,253	303,445
Operations and maintenance	397,669	395,169	395,169
Procurement	53,000	46,000	56,000
Total, Air and Marine Operations	750,469	747,422	754,614

The Committee strongly supports CBP’s continued efforts to recapitalize its air and marine assets, including sensors required to ensure that flight hours are used effectively to improve situational awareness. Working with the Office of Air and Marine [OAM], the Committee has consistently provided resources to meet the Department’s border security requirements in the air, coastal, and riverine environments as delineated by the CBP Air and Marine Recapitalization Plan. Resources to address some of these requirements are recommended, but the Committee expects that future budget requests will directly tie planned airframe, communications equipment, and sensor recapitalization to specific gains in situational awareness.

EFFECTIVE USE OF AIR ASSETS

The Committee has consistently supported robust Air and Marine Operations essential to border security and provided more than had been requested for procurement and operations of airframes, sensors, and cameras. These assets are critical to enhancing situational awareness, but are worthless if operators do not have adequate radio and communications capabilities to transmit this data for strategic planning and operational response. CBP is working to develop performance measures in order to more opti-

mally integrate its air assets and sensors into an agency-wide strategy to create daily operational awareness. OAM's resource performance measures should, at minimum, include operational cost per resource hour, resource hours per mission type, and resource availability rate. These key measures are important basic performance factors that identify performance gaps and help leaders steer resource hours to meet the agency's target performance outcomes. While relating resource hours to interdictions is a commonly used measure for success, the Committee first expects OAM to effectively measure its resources' performance, then to compare this performance to baseline targets, and then to explain how and why resources were managed to satisfy mission needs. This multi-step process first begins with identifying relevant key measures to inform future acquisition decisions and reflects OAM's capacity to effectively create and then comprehensively measure basic resource performance factors. Once these factors are found valid and reliable, OAM is expected to use them to demonstrate outputs and outcomes, such as minimizing fuel costs and maximizing mission availability.

SENSOR REPLACEMENT AND ENHANCEMENTS

The Committee understands that OAM's current plans for sensor replacement do not yet reflect the need for additional capabilities to expand domain awareness, much less to provide most of the existing platforms with multi-sensor capabilities. As such, the Committee recommends \$5,100,000 above the request for sensor procurement. CBP's recent experience with Vehicle Dismount and Exploitation Radar [VADER] has demonstrated the value for broad area electronic surveillance capabilities on multiple aircraft types, and the need for electrical optical/infrared ball and/or Law Enforcement Technical Collection capabilities on the same platform. However, VADER's weight and cost per unit presents challenges for adoption in the air fleet, so the Committee understands that OAM will be, in the nearer term, seeking information on capable, less costly sensor packages. The Committee encourages OAM to continue to test available DOD capabilities to determine the applicability for homeland security missions and aircraft types, and continue to engage with DOD and industry as they demonstrate new capabilities for both UAS and conventional aircraft types.

UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS

The Committee fully supports OAM's efforts to effectively deploy UAS to improve situational awareness along the Nation's borders. The Committee understands that OAM does not plan to procure additional UAS, as alleged in a recent OIG report (OIG-15-17), and that the report may overstate the cost of operating UAS, when compared to industry standard practices for measuring flight hour costs. The Committee is aware of the staffing challenges faced by the UAS program and recommends \$7,936,000 for the additional pilots, crew, and training needed to add more flight hours per year.

The Committee is concerned that the current shortage of qualified UAS pilots to perform CBP missions may grow in the future as demands for these pilots increase at DOD as well as in the private sector. The Committee believes that CBP could augment its

capacity to train UAS pilots on a contract basis and allow for greater use of CBP's UAS assets. The Committee therefore directs CBP to provide to the Committee, within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, a report describing the need for UAS pilots to perform CBP's missions, the ability of contractors to provide the training required to perform CBP missions, and any additional authorities and resources CBP may need to develop a robust pilot training pipeline,

The Committee understands there is a growing need to integrate UAS operating within civil-controlled airspace. Currently, CBP's UAS operating within the drug source and transit zones are limited geographically under positive control relative to ground or aerial based air traffic control radars, which greatly hampers full use of the aircraft's high endurance/long distance capabilities. The integration of an electronically scanned radar system could allow the UAS to meet operating requirements when in support of enforcement activities, and exponentially expand the area that a UAS can cover to execute this mission. Such a system could also help CBP UAS to meet the Federal Aviation Administration's "sense and avoid" requirements when operating within the National Air Space. The Committee urges CBP, in coordination with S&T where appropriate, to expedite the integration of "sense and avoid" technology to meet requirements for CBP's UAS and provide a briefing on these efforts not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act. The Committee recommends a \$4,900,000 enhancement to the request to support the implementation of this system on UAS.

AIR AND MARITIME RADAR SURVEILLANCE GAPS

The Committee understands that over the past 24 months, CBP has conducted multiple border security radar demonstrations at numerous sites on the Michigan shore of Lake Huron. These events demonstrated a potential radar capability that addresses the low altitude air and maritime surveillance coverage gaps at the U.S. border. Based on the positive outcomes, CBP continues to investigate how new radar technology may satisfy air and maritime capability gaps along the southern and northern borders. CBP is planning three additional demonstrations in San Diego, California, Brownsville, Texas, and Spokane, Washington over the next 12 months. Results from these demonstrations will assist CBP in refining the air and maritime surveillance operational requirements documentation in support of future acquisitions. If these pilots prove successful, the Committee encourages CBP to make the radar technology a system of record and integrate it into its border security technology plan.

MULTI-ROLE ENFORCEMENT AIRCRAFT

The Committee recommends funding two Multi-Role Enforcement Aircraft [MEA], as requested. OAM is scheduled to conduct a competition for future procurements of MEA, as the current contract is set to expire in fiscal year 2015. The Committee expects a full and open competition for the next MEA procurement, as an opportunity to acquire the next generation of aircraft to meet OAM's requirements in the maritime and land border environment.

CONSTRUCTION AND FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2015	\$288,821,000
Budget estimate, 2016	341,543,000
Committee recommendation	313,500,000

This appropriation provides funding to plan, construct, renovate, equip, and maintain buildings and facilities necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, customs, and alien registration.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$313,500,000, for construction and facilities management activities of CBP, to remain available until September 30, 2020. This is \$28,043,000 below the amount requested and \$24,679,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. The Committee recommends \$40,000,000 to address the highest priority and critical facilities needs. The Committee understands that CBP has been pursuing governmentwide initiatives to limit the growth of the Federal real estate footprint and directs CBP to continue these efforts both at headquarters and in the field.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

CONSTRUCTION AND FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Facility construction and sustainment	205,393	255,378	229,500
Program oversight and management	83,428	86,165	84,000
Total, Construction and facilities management	288,821	341,543	313,500

ADDITIONAL LAND BORDER PORT REQUIREMENTS

The Committee notes its continued interest in CBP exploring alternate options for funding POE construction and improvements, including expanded use of public-private partnerships [PPP], and was pleased that CBP successfully negotiated a PPP to fund the capital costs associated with establishing a new POE at the New International Trade Crossing in Michigan, the largest commercial corridor between Canada and the United States.

5-YEAR CONSTRUCTION PLAN

The Committee reminds CBP that the fiscal year 2012 Department of Homeland Security Act made permanent the requirement that a 5-year plan for all Federal land POEs shall be submitted annually with the President’s budget request. The Committee directs the Department to continue to work with the General Services Administration on its nationwide strategy to prioritize and address infrastructure needs at land POEs and to comply with the requirements of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (40 U.S.C. 3301) and seek necessary funding.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

SUMMARY

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement [ICE] is responsible for enforcing immigration and customs laws and detaining and removing deportable or inadmissible aliens.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends total resources of \$6,137,494,000, including direct appropriations of \$5,815,494,000, and estimated fee collections of \$322,000,000.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT—FUNDING SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Appropriations:			
Salaries and expenses	5,932,756	5,886,549	5,762,494
Automation modernization	26,000	73,500	53,000
Construction		5,000	
Total, Appropriations	5,958,756	5,965,049	5,815,494
Estimated Fee Collections:			
Immigration inspection user fee	135,000	135,000	135,000
Breached bond/detention fund	65,000	42,000	42,000
Student exchange and visitor fee	145,000	145,000	145,000
Total, Estimated fee collections	345,000	322,000	322,000
Total, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	6,303,756	6,287,049	6,137,494

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2015	\$5,932,756,000
Budget estimate, 2016	5,886,549,000
Committee recommendation	5,762,494,000

The ICE Salaries and Expenses account provides funds for the enforcement of immigration and customs laws, intelligence, and detention and removals. In addition to directly appropriated resources, funding is derived from the following offsetting collections:

Immigration Inspection User Fee.—ICE derives funds from user fees to support the costs of detention and removals in connection with international inspections activities at airports and seaports, as authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356).

Student Exchange Visitor Program Fee.—ICE collects fees from foreign students, exchange visitors, and schools and universities to certify and monitor participating schools, and to conduct compliance audits.

Immigration Breached Bond/Detention Fund.—ICE derives funds from the recovery of breached cash and surety bonds in excess of \$8,000,000 as authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356); and from a portion of fees charged under

section 245(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to support the cost of the detention of aliens.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$5,762,494,000 for Salaries and Expenses of ICE for fiscal year 2016. This is \$124,055,000 below the request and \$170,262,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. The Committee includes bill language placing a \$35,000 limit on overtime paid to any employee; making up to \$10,000,000 available for special operations; making up to \$2,000,000 available for the payment of informants; making up to \$11,216,000 available to reimburse other Federal agencies for the costs associated with the care, maintenance, and repatriation of smuggled illegal aliens; making not less than \$305,000 available for promotion of public awareness of the child pornography tipline and activities to counter child exploitation; making not less than \$5,400,000 available to facilitate agreements consistent with section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; making \$15,770,000 available for activities to enforce laws against forced child labor, of which \$6,000,000 shall remain available until expended; making up to \$11,475 available for official reception and representation expenses; and making a total of \$13,300,000 available until September 30, 2017, for the Visa Security Program [VSP] and international operations postings.

The Committee recognizes that ICE has several hundred staffing vacancies and is taking action to fill these vacancies. Included in the amount recommended by the Committee is \$47,407,000 to annualize the special agent, attorney, and support positions funded in the fiscal year 2015 act.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT—SALARIES AND EXPENSES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Headquarters, management, and administration:			
Personnel compensation and benefits, services, and other costs	197,002	195,950	195,020
Headquarters-managed IT investment	150,419	146,046	145,192
Subtotal, Headquarters, management, and administration	347,421	341,996	340,212
Legal proceedings	217,393	248,096	242,894
Investigations:			
Domestic investigations	1,699,811	1,766,654	1,760,364
International operations	110,682	107,931	107,210
Visa Security Program	49,526	30,749	30,561
Subtotal, Investigations	1,860,019	1,905,334	1,898,135
Intelligence	76,479	80,041	79,276
Enforcement and removal operations:			
Custody operations	2,532,593	2,406,744	2,296,068
Fugitive operations	142,615	129,438	143,072
Criminal Alien Program	327,223	320,267	317,177

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT—SALARIES AND EXPENSES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Alternatives to detention	109,740	122,481	122,053
Transportation and Removal Program	319,273	324,152	323,607
UAC Contingency Fund		8,000	
Subtotal, Detention and removal operations	3,431,444	3,311,082	3,201,977
Total, Salaries and expenses	5,932,756	5,886,549	5,762,494

METRICS

Metrics are essential to measuring the effectiveness of ICE's law enforcement activities, and the Committee believes it is vital that ICE improve its ability to report on each step of the immigration enforcement and criminal justice lifecycles, including how and why aliens are encountered by law enforcement, and what decisions are made regarding their processing, including all of the factors considered when decisions are made regarding disposition. This necessarily includes whether the alien is put into removal proceedings and detained or not, including prior arrests and convictions, their level of criminality, gang affiliation, and other appropriate attributes. The Committee recognizes that many factors are considered during the course of investigations, and that not all of these factors can be made public, but notes that using a common set of metrics will help advance the public discourse on activities and results while increasing accountability to taxpayers. The Committee directs ICE to improve its collection and use of data for all of its law enforcement activities, including making use of previously collected data from authoritative sources that will reduce errors and manual input. The Committee expects ICE to continue its efforts, working with CBP, USCIS and the Office of Immigration Statistics, and, with these partners, to brief the Committee quarterly on progress. Further, the Committee directs ICE to publish non-law enforcement sensitive enforcement statistics on its Web site.

INABILITY TO REPORT ON RELEASES

The Committee is appalled by ICE's inability to provide basic immigration enforcement data on the 34,000 criminal aliens released from custody in 2013, and the 30,000 criminal aliens released from custody in 2014, without a labor-intensive manual review of each file. After tens of millions of dollars have been invested in ICE's Detention and Removal Operations Modernization project, these results are unacceptable. The Committee understands that ICE has entered into a study with S&T to inventory all of the data assets and IT systems used by its law enforcement personnel, review the existing data architecture, and recommend changes as necessary to identify and fill information gaps, or modify operating procedures as necessary to collect, produce, and analyze person-centric, rather than encounter-centric data. The Committee expects a concrete plan that should not require a massive new IT system. Many of the improvements necessary could be implemented through the establishment of common definitions with ICE's partners, improved

training on the use of existing forms, and the harmonization of existing data systems. ICE shall brief its plan as part of the Department's quarterly updates on progress in improving data reporting.

IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT

The Committee has consistently provided ICE's Enforcement and Removal Operations [ERO] with the resources necessary to implement enacted immigration laws and expects that ICE will utilize these resources in a manner transparent to the Committee as well as the public.

In fiscal year 2014, ICE removed a total of 315,943 aliens, compared with 368,644 removed in fiscal year 2013. While the Administration has indicated enforcement resources would be targeted based on aliens' risk to their communities, the number of convicted criminal aliens removed dropped from 216,810 in 2013 to 177,960 in 2014. The Committee is concerned that while funding provided for ERO has steadily increased, the total number of removals, along with the total number of criminal aliens removed, has decreased. Maintaining an adequate number of detention beds is critical to ensuring the integrity of our entire immigration enforcement system, including border enforcement. The Committee recognizes that the number of aliens in detention spikes at certain periods during the fiscal year, but notes that ICE maintained an average daily population of 27,234 aliens as of May 11, 2015, while funding was provided for an average daily population of 34,000 adult detention beds and 3,732 family unit beds. Operating in 2015 with nearly 10,000 beds fewer than the level funded by this Committee begs questions regarding the policies driving ICE's enforcement of immigration laws. The Committee recognizes that ICE will not utilize all of the detention resources provided in 2015 and will apply some of these resources to contracts with a period of performance spanning into 2016. The Committee's recommended funding level provides resources necessary to maintain 34,000 detention beds, and expects ICE to vigorously enforce all immigration laws under its purview while ensuring that disciplinary actions are not taken against employees performing functions clearly provided for under the Immigration and Naturalization Act.

OBLIGATION AND EXPENDITURE PLANS

To help facilitate congressional oversight, ICE is directed to continue briefing the Committee on obligation and expenditure plans, as outlined in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 114-4 and in title I of this report. The briefing shall include investigative levels of effort ICE has previously provided to the Committee.

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL LEGAL ADVISOR

The Committee recommends \$242,894,000 for the Office of the Principal Legal Advisor [OPLA], including \$23,000,000 for 150 new attorney positions. The Committee understands that hiring authorities for attorneys can result in much faster hiring than occurs for other positions across DHS and expects that the new positions will be filled immediately after the new attorneys funded in 2015

are in place. The Committee directs that the new attorneys be deployed in the field, to locations where their efforts can increase removals of criminal aliens from the United States.

INVESTIGATIONS

The Committee recommends a total of \$1,760,364,000 for Homeland Security's [HSI] domestic investigations. Within the total is \$27,737,000 is to sustain the enhanced investigative capacity funded in 2015. Recognizing that HSI is currently recruiting and onboarding many new investigators, and that many will not be on board until late in calendar year 2015, the Committee directs that the new investigative capacity, when combined with base investigative resources, shall focus on commercial fraud, human smuggling and trafficking, counterproliferation, anti-gang, and counterterrorism investigations. ICE is directed to maintain its relationship with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children [NCMEC] in regards to its ongoing support for investigations and other activities to counter child-exploitation.

OVERSTAY ENFORCEMENT

The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 above the request to increase HSI's visa overstay enforcement investigations. The Committee expects that, once identified and apprehended, targeted aliens should be removed by ERO. The Committee directs ICE to report on its plans for spending these resources within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

The Committee strongly supports ICE's continued efforts to combat human trafficking, particularly the coordinated approach of its Anti-trafficking Coordination Teams [ACTeams]. ACTeams bring together Federal agents and investigators from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, ERO, HSI, and the Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division, and prosecutors from U.S. Attorneys' Offices to conduct human trafficking investigations and prosecutions. However, the Committee notes that despite the high level of human trafficking occurring along the Interstate 95 corridor, there are no ACTeams located on the east coast north of Atlanta. The Committee directs the Department to provide a report not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act on the feasibility and advisability of creating additional ACTeams, particularly in the northeast region. Within funds made available within the Domestic Investigations PPA, the Committee recommends not less than \$10,000,000 for investigations into severe forms of human trafficking and to expand investigations against suspected human traffickers.

The Committee remains concerned that online classifieds Web sites like Backpage.com can be used to facilitate human trafficking, and in particular the sexual exploitation and sex trafficking of minors. With human trafficking becoming nearly as, or even more, lucrative than the trafficking of illicit goods, the Committee understands that the revenues from human trafficking are becoming a larger component of the funding streams for criminal gangs. The

Committee directs ICE, as part of its obligation and expenditure and level of effort briefings on investigations, to begin to track and provide information on instances where an online classifieds site is determined to be the conduit for exploiting trafficked persons, especially minors, and the actions ICE is taking to shut down these sites. Relatedly, the Committee encourages ICE to partner with the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center [FLETC] to transition optional take-home material on human trafficking awareness into dedicated classroom instruction.

HERO CHILD RESCUE CORPS

In April 2013, HSI entered into a partnership with U.S. Special Operations Command and the National Association to Protect Children [PROTECT] to launch the “Human Exploitation Rescue Operative [HERO] Child Rescue Corps” program. The program is designed for wounded, injured, and ill former Special Operations Forces servicemembers to receive training in computer forensics and law enforcement skills. Upon successful completion of the training, HERO participants receive on-the-job training experience in combating child exploitation. The HERO program has graduated 28 participants, 14 of whom accepted positions with HSI and 12 more who are participating in internships within HSI offices. For fiscal year 2015, it is anticipated that HSI will train approximately 48 HERO participants in two classes. The Committee commends ICE for its participation in this innovative program and expects the Department to allocate not less than \$1,000,000 in available funds to hire, train, and equip wounded, ill, or injured veterans as digital forensic analysts or investigators to support child exploitation investigations.

GANGS

The Committee supports the work of the National Gang Unit and encourages the Department and ICE to continue its investigations of gangs of national significance. Gangs are perpetuating much of the violence in our major urban areas while also engaging in a variety of illicit activity including international drug, gun, and human trafficking.

The Committee remains concerned about increasing gang violence and criminal activity in many parts of our Nation and directs ICE to continually track gang membership amongst fugitives, as well as the detained and non-detained populations. The Committee directs ICE, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, to submit a report to the Committee regarding the detention and removal of gang members. This report should include: (1) a State by State breakdown of the number of gang members detained, removed, or both detained and removed; and (2) the number of gang members detained, removed, or both detained and removed in the 10 largest metropolitan areas in the United States. The Committee will continue directing ICE to produce this report until data systems and procedures are capable of readily providing gang-related information and other key attributes of aliens to Congress upon request.

WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATIONS

The Committee is concerned by the large number of suspected human rights violators from foreign countries who have found safe haven in the United States. ICE has devoted inadequate resources to holding such individuals accountable. Accordingly, the Committee directs ICE to increase efforts to: investigate; remove; and prosecute individuals who have committed human rights abuses including persecution, genocide, severe violations of religious freedom, torture, extrajudicial killing, use or recruitment of child soldiers, crimes against humanity, and war crimes. For this purpose, the Committee directs that not less than \$5,300,000 be allocated for expenses, including but not limited to hiring additional OPLA Human Rights Law Section and HSI Human Rights Violators and War Crimes Unit personnel, training, and transportation.

TRADE COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

The Committee directs that not less than \$15,000,000 support intellectual property rights [IPR] and commercial trade fraud investigations, including undercover equipment, translation and transcription of court-ordered wiretaps, commercial fraud training, and outreach at the National IPR Coordination Center [NIPRCC]. The Committee notes ICE's emphasis on goods potentially dangerous to Americans, but also encourages ICE to evaluate the deterrent value of its investigations, as well as the potential financial impact criminal activities have on U.S. companies when establishing its investigative priorities. The Committee urges the NIPRCC to prioritize staff and enforcement to combating and supporting copyright owners' efforts to curtail online copyright piracy in the online space.

STUDENT AND EXCHANGE VISITOR INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Student and Exchange Visitor Information System was launched in 2002 to mitigate critical vulnerabilities exploited by the 9/11 hijackers. The Committee directs ICE to execute a remediation plan for any current vulnerabilities and brief the Committee on the implementation of the plan every 30 days until problems are addressed appropriately.

UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

As discussed earlier in this report, the number of UAC and families encountered along our southwest border last year overwhelmed our border security, immigration enforcement, and public welfare systems. ICE was frequently called upon to escort and transport UAC to an HHS/ORR location via commercial or chartered air transport. The Committee directs ICE to continue its efforts to use appropriate contracted vendors to transport UAC to ORR-designated shelters as ICE agents should be a last resort. Additionally, ICE should support ORR's efforts to continue to develop increased capacity in major apprehension sites, in major cities that serve as transportation hubs, and in areas where UAC are released to sponsors.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT CENTER

The Committee provides funding of \$34,500,000 for resources and full-time law enforcement personnel at the Law Enforcement Support Center [LESC] which serves a critical function in the Federal Government's immigration enforcement efforts. Further, in order to promote efficiency, the Committee recommends that ICE take steps to ensure that current operations being carried out at the LESC remain centralized at the LESC facility and are not unnecessarily duplicated in other parts of the country.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTIGATIONS

The Committee recommends \$107,210,000 for international operations and \$30,561,000 for VSP. Of the total amount provided for VSP, \$13,300,000 is available for obligation through September 30, 2017, due the lengthy period of time it takes to negotiate with the Department of State on placing ICE personnel abroad. In fiscal year 2016, ICE is directed to maintain or increase the level of effort for international investigations to disrupt transnational criminal organizations involved in bringing children from Central America to the U.S. border.

With the total cost for deploying and maintaining an overseas investigator position costing nearly twice as much as a domestic investigator, the Committee directs ICE to provide the Committee with detailed enforcement metrics demonstrating the appropriate balance of overseas investigative activities to reduce crime in the United States, in order to justify ICE's current and proposed international footprint 90 days after the date of enactment of this act.

ENFORCEMENT AND REMOVAL OFFICER PAY REFORM

The Department announced the development of a unified career path for Immigration Enforcement Agents and Deportation Officers and asserted that pay parity in the ERO workforce would result in ERO's being better equipped and positioned to successfully meet operational demands and fulfill its evolving and complex law-enforcement mission. These changes, estimated to cost more than \$60,000,000 in 2016, were announced to ERO staff prior to notifying this Committee. In defending the proposal, DHS argued that pay reform would result in more effective, efficient ERO operations. The Committee expects ERO pay reform will be coupled with operational enhancements and that ERO will use the newly unified workforce more effectively to deliver improved enforcement outcomes within base funding levels.

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY

The Committee understands that ICE is taking steps to improve ICE's notification of enforcement authorities and regulatory state organizations through the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act [SORNA] exchange portal when ICE releases an individual in their jurisdiction who has a registration requirement. In addition to notifying aliens of any registration requirements, local ICE/ERO Victim Witness Coordinators [VWC] will upload the alien's information—to include biographic, address, and conditions of release—into the SORNA exchange portal in order to notify local law

enforcement authorities of an alien's release, with a National Sex Offender Registry alert. Further, the VWC will alert any registered victim associated with the alien of the pending release and update records accordingly. The Committee directs ICE to engage with victims' rights groups and law enforcement agencies to measure the efficacy of this new process and brief the Committee on its findings. Further, ICE shall brief on VWC workload and assess how VWC can provide assistance to United States citizens who are victims of other violent crimes committed by aliens.

ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION

The Committee recommends \$122,053,000 for the Alternatives to Detention [ATD] program. This level supports total number of participants included in the request and is \$12,313,000 above the enacted level. While the Committee remains supportive of the ATD program, ICE must develop a nationwide concept of operations detailing how field offices should use the differing levels of supervision in a manner most conducive to reducing the overall cost and effectiveness of the immigration enforcement lifecycle.

The Committee directs ICE to provide greater transparency on its use of the program—including providing quarterly briefings on the results of any evaluations of the program by field offices. ICE should post on its Web site any contractor evaluations and OIG reports related to the ATD program.

MOBILE CRIMINAL ALIEN TEAMS

The Committee recommends \$15,000,000 above the request for 10 new Mobile Criminal Alien Teams [MCAT] to respond to threats to public safety by supplementing immigration enforcement efforts targeted against at-large criminal aliens, to include sexual offenders, drug traffickers, gangs, fugitives, and other violent felons. These teams would be temporarily deployed where existing ERO resources are not commensurate with the criminal alien and gang workload and where detainer non-compliance or other operational impediments necessitate surges in officer presence within particular geographic areas. ICE shall brief the Committee on the plans for this program at its first obligation and expenditure plan briefing.

PRIORITY ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

The administration contends that the new Priority Enforcement Program [PEP] will help ICE address some of the community safety problems and enforcement gaps presented when States and localities are unwilling or unable to honor ICE detainers placed on criminal aliens while they are incarcerated. PEP will focus on those individuals who pose a national security or public safety risk, including felons, significant/repeat misdemeanants, and gang members. The Committee is disappointed that the administration has not done more to require compliance with ICE detainers on criminal aliens, expects to see a notable increase in jurisdictions honoring detainers under PEP, and directs ICE to report on its Web site to that end.

ENFORCEMENT IMPACTS

The Committee is aware that HHS is funding a study focused on U.S. citizen children affected by the detention and removal of a parent, the impact of family separation and loss of income on the well-being of children, and the short, intermediate, and long-term economic, health, and social service needs of these children. The Committee directs ICE to provide all appropriate assistance to those conducting the study and to review any recommendations once the report is completed. The Committee directs ICE to continue to submit the semiannual report on deportation of parents of U.S.-born citizens.

BONDING POLICY REVIEW

In order to ensure continued and appropriate oversight of these procedures, the Committee directs ICE to scrutinize all of its bonding policies, consistent with regulations governing the detention of aliens with orders of removal and recent policy decisions, including the need for individualized custody determinations following positive credible fear determinations, and brief the Committee semi-annually on its reviews.

SHADOW WOLVES AND ICE STAFFING

There have been significant changes in activity along the northern border since ICE last conducted an extensive threat analysis of the region in March 2008. The Committee notes the recent development of the Bakken oil fields is causing a sharp increase in drug trafficking and other criminal activity along the northern border and directs HSI to conduct a current threat analysis to determine if Shadow Wolf units should be placed on the northern border. HSI should consult with federally recognized Indian tribes in closest proximity to the United States-Canada border when conducting this analysis. In addition, ICE should study whether the addition of other personnel would reduce criminal activity along the northern border. The results of these analyses shall be briefed to the Committees not later than 180 days after the enactment of this act.

USE OF INTERNATIONAL MOBILE SUBSCRIBER IDENTITY CATCHER
TECHNOLOGY

HSI is working with the ICE Privacy Office on a Privacy Threat Assessment [PTA] to address procedures when International Mobile Subscriber Identity [IMSI] catcher surveillance devices and other similar technology IMSI-catchers and similar devices are used during criminal investigations. According to ICE, HSI's IMSI-catcher devices do not collect call content or call/text transaction data and are limited to revealing the IMSI used by a particular cellular network. The Department shall consider whether to expand the PTA to include all law enforcement agencies in the Department which currently use, or in the future may use, such devices, as well as consider issuing guidance to advise Federal grantees on the use of these technologies. In addition, the Department should work with its device vendors to have the software changed to exclude non-target IMSI data, which may be captured during target-specific missions, and to include an additional step to require an authoriza-

tion and a badge number entered into the system prior to deployment. The Department shall brief the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on its consideration of expanding the PTA and the status of the ICE PTA.

AUTOMATION MODERNIZATION

Appropriations, 2015	\$26,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	73,500,000
Committee recommendation	53,000,000

The Automation Modernization account provides funds for major information technology [IT] projects for ICE.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a total of \$53,000,000, \$20,500,000 less than the request and \$27,000,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. These funds are to remain available until September 30, 2018.

AUTOMATION MODERNIZATION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Automation modernization	26,000	73,500	.....
Consolidated ICE Financial Solution .....	.....	.....	5,000
TECS modernization .....	.....	.....	21,500
IT Refresh .....	.....	.....	4,000
Tactical Communications .....	.....	.....	18,500
ICE Operational Data Store .....	.....	.....	4,000
Subtotal	26,000	73,500	53,000

TECS MODERNIZATION

The Committee understands that, after abandoning the previous TECS modernization procurement, ICE is executing a new strategy for TECS modernization with development based upon a consumer-off-the-shelf-type product that will be modified to meet ICE’s law enforcement and analytic needs. The Committee appreciates that ICE has dedicated significant leadership attention to completing TECS modernization and directs that ICE brief the Committee semiannually until the system is fully operational. Further, ICE shall notify the Committee not later than 10 days after any substantial deviation from projected timelines is anticipated and if any critical milestone will not be met. The Committee encourages ICE to continually assess projected operations and maintenance costs during the development period and weigh the benefits of enhanced system functionality against any increases in recurring operating costs, particularly costs related to bandwidth and data requirements.

TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS

The Tactical Communications [TACCOM] program supports ICE agents and officers through the use of tactical communications equipment and systems on a daily basis in their primary duties to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from incidents, in-

vestigations, and operations. While recapitalization of TACCOM infrastructure is needed, ICE must establish a realistic plan for the program including identifying its highest priority locations. In so doing, ICE shall work with its Federal, State, and local partners to leverage their investments. The Committee expects ICE to brief on its program semiannually and, where substantial investments are proposed, ICE shall note how it intends to leverage other agencies' capabilities.

CONSOLIDATED ICE FINANCIAL SOLUTION

The Committee recommends \$5,000,000, as requested, for the Consolidated ICE Financial Solution [CIFS]. The Committee understands CIFS will allow ICE to take steps necessary to extract the data from its legacy core financial system and take steps towards receiving financial services from a Shared Service Provider which will host and operate the core financial system for ICE and its customers. ICE shall provide a briefing on the progress with CIFS, including details on the capacity of potential service providers to meet ICE's requirements, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2015	
Budget estimate, 2016	\$5,000,000
Committee recommendation	

This appropriation provides funding to plan, construct, renovate, equip, and maintain buildings and facilities necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, detention, and alien registration.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends no funding for this account. Any carryover funds available within the Construction account will be used for emergency repairs and alterations, especially those focused on life and safety. The Committee notes that up to \$40,000,000 is provided within the Salaries and Expenses account for necessary facilities expenses at both ICE-owned and leased properties.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The Transportation Security Administration [TSA] is charged with ensuring security across U.S. transportation systems, including aviation, railways, highways, pipelines, and waterways, and safeguarding the freedom of movement of people and commerce. Separate appropriations are provided for the following activities within TSA: aviation security including Federal Air Marshals; surface transportation security; intelligence and vetting; and transportation security support.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a total program level of \$7,298,591,000 and a net of \$4,719,438,000 for the activities of TSA for fiscal year 2016.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Aviation Security	5,639,095	5,614,767	5,582,528
Aviation Security Capital Fund (mandatory)	250,000	250,000	250,000
Surface Transportation Security	123,749	123,828	122,728
Intelligence and Vetting (direct appropriations)	219,166	227,698	225,315
Intelligence and Vetting (fee-funded programs)	79,605	199,153	199,153
Transportation Security Support	917,226	931,479	918,867
Total, Transportation Security Administration (gross)	7,228,841	7,346,925	7,298,591
Aviation Security Fees	-2,065,000	-2,130,000	-2,130,000
Additional Offsetting Collections—(leg. proposal)		15,000	
Aviation Security Capital Fund (mandatory)	-250,000	-250,000	-250,000
Fee Accounts	-79,605	-199,153	-199,153
Total, Transportation Security Administration (net)	4,834,236	4,782,772	4,719,438

AVIATION SECURITY

Appropriations, 2015	\$5,639,095,000
Budget estimate, 2016	5,614,767,000
Committee recommendation	5,582,528,000

The Aviation Security account provides for Federal aviation security, including screening of all passengers and baggage, deployment of on-site law enforcement, continuation of a uniform set of background requirements for airport and airline personnel, and deployment of explosives detection technology.

The aviation security activities include funding for: Federal transportation security officers [TSOs] and private contract screeners; air cargo security; procurement, installation, and maintenance of explosives detection systems [EDS]; checkpoint technologies and support; airport management and support; Federal Air Marshals and other aviation regulation and enforcement activities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$5,582,528,000 for aviation security activities. This is \$32,239,000 below the amount requested. Of this amount, the Committee recommends not to exceed \$7,650 for official reception and representation expenses.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

AVIATION SECURITY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Screening Partnership Program	166,666	166,928	166,928
Screening Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits	2,923,890	2,872,070	2,843,305
Screening Training and Other	225,442	226,551	238,883
Checkpoint Support	88,469	97,265	112,177
EDS Procurement and Installation	83,933	83,380	83,212

AVIATION SECURITY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Screening Technology Maintenance	294,509	280,509	280,509
Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement	349,821	349,013	346,878
Airport Management and Support	587,657	596,233	592,881
FFDO and Flight Crew Training	22,365	20,095	22,541
Air Cargo	106,343	105,978	105,214
Federal Air Marshals	790,000	816,745	790,000
Aviation Security Capital Fund (mandatory)	– 250,000	– 250,000	– 250,000
Total, Aviation Security	5,639,095	5,614,767	5,582,528

AVIATION SECURITY FEES

The Committee understands that TSA will be submitting a request to the appropriate authorizing committees for changes to the aviation security fee structure. The Committee appreciates TSA heeding Committee guidance to avoid submitting a budget request which assumes revenues that have not been enacted into law.

SCREENING PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

The Committee recommends \$166,928,000 for the Screening Partnership Program [SPP], as requested. The recommendation provides the necessary funds for security at airports where private screening contracts are in place, including four airports recently added to the program.

The Committee acknowledges the important alternative SPP provides TSA airports in deciding to “opt-out” and request private screening support instead of Federal screeners. Commensurate with the Committee’s interest in this program, TSA shall notify the Committee within 10 days of any changes in private screening contracts, including new awards under the SPP, or the movement from privatized screening into Federal screening.

The Committee is also aware that TSA plans to move towards an Indefinite Delivery, Indefinite Quantity [IDIQ] contract vehicle for the SPP program and is concerned that TSA has chosen the largest SPP airport—San Francisco International—to be first under this new effort. The Committee expects TSA to continue to adhere to a 12-month goal for awarding new SPP contracts and that the implementation of a new contract vehicle will not disrupt this goal.

SCREENER PERSONNEL, COMPENSATION, AND BENEFITS

The Committee recommends \$2,843,305,000 for Screener Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits. This is \$28,765,000 below the amount requested and \$80,585,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. The recommendation supports the proposed decrease of 1,361 positions associated with risk-based security [RBS] efficiencies to the screener workforce and although the Committee appreciates these efficiencies, the Committee expects TSA to give serious consideration to recommendations from OIG on how the program can be improved. The Committee also includes a statutory cap on TSA screening personnel consistent with personnel levels provided in the President’s budget request.

SCREENER TRAINING AND OTHER

The Committee recommends \$238,883,000 for Screener Training and Other. This is \$12,332,000 above the amount requested and \$13,441,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. In response to recent findings by OIG pertaining to checkpoint security, the increase supports both instructor-led and on-the-job training critical for a professional workforce to identify the constantly evolving threats to commercial aviation. The Committee also supports efforts by TSA to explore collateral officer duties associated with resolution procedures.

Of this increase, the Committee directs TSA to utilize not less than \$2,500,000 for the establishment of a Tiger Team focused on aviation security which pairs senior DHS and TSA managers and external subject matters experts, governmental or otherwise, to rapidly assess potential or identified weaknesses. The Committee expects that, in light of recent OIG findings, initial focus would be on passenger screening. This team shall report directly to the Administrator and be charged with delivering corrective actions plans with a focus on near-term improvements to standard operating procedures and technology, as well as reducing screener error.

CHECKPOINT SUPPORT

The Committee recommends \$112,177,000 for Checkpoint Support. This is \$14,912,000 above the amount requested and \$23,708,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. Funds are provided to field test and deploy equipment for passenger screening, carry-on baggage screening, checkpoint reconfiguration, electronic surveillance of checkpoints, and operational integration of systems. Currently deployed technologies include walk-through metal detectors, explosives trace detection [ETD], bottled liquid scanners, chemical analysis devices, advanced technology systems, and Advanced Imaging Technology [AIT]. The request also includes funding for the new Credential Authentication Technology [CAT] equipment to digitally validate passengers' credentials in near-real time utilizing information from Secure Flight. TSA is expected to complete testing and procurement of CAT in fiscal year 2016 to help close a known security vulnerability. The Committee expects that this additional funding will be used in part to further hone existing detection systems to detect emerging threats.

ADVANCED INTEGRATED SCREENING TECHNOLOGIES

Pursuant to a statutory requirement in the bill, TSA is to continue providing a report on advanced integrated passenger screening technologies for the most effective security of passengers and baggage not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act. The report provides a useful description of existing and emerging equipment capable of detecting threats concealed on passengers and in baggage as well as projected funding levels for the next 5 fiscal years for each technology discussed in the report.

ADVANCED IMAGING TECHNOLOGY

In GAO-14-357, GAO reported that while TSA had studied the use of AIT equipped with Automated Target Recognition in the lab-

oratory setting, it had not done similar testing in an operational environment. Consequently, the actual detection rate of threats utilizing various resolution methods may not be identical to those resulting from a controlled environment and so ultimate effectiveness may be misrepresented to Congress, oversight bodies such as GAO or OIG, and TSA itself. The Committee is aware that TSA has aggressively deployed AITs to combat evolving threats, including non-metallic explosives, and appreciates the commitment of the private sector in continued algorithm refinement and threat detection support. However, it is critical that TSA be fully cognizant of AIT efficacy when that technology is transitioned from the lab to the field with human operators. To ensure clarity on AIT detection rates and effectiveness, TSA is directed to brief the Committee no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act on the potential for detection discrepancies in the context of GAO-14-357.

RISK-BASED SECURITY INITIATIVES

The Committee continues to support TSA's screening evolution from one-size-fits-all security to an intelligence-driven, risk-based approach which will focus limited resources on unknown travelers and baggage while speeding the movement of known travelers. As the process expands and TSA seeks to cast a wider net, it's not clear that additional populations granted expedited screening meet comparable levels of security. On March 16, 2015, OIG issued report OIG-15-45 detailing how a known felon and former domestic terrorist was granted expedited screening. Had the individual formally applied through the PreCheck process, they would not have been granted this level of screening. However, the process of providing expedited screening for certain groups of known travelers is being expanded to unknown travelers through a variety of means, and it is not clear that these travelers provide a commensurate level of security for the expedited service. The Committee expects TSA to continue to work with OIG to address vulnerabilities in RBS and the PreCheck program in particular.

Additionally, TSA has indicated it plans to partner with third party providers in order to draw on private sector expertise to increase program awareness and ease enrollment. The Committee is supportive of this effort, but adamant that the security of the program not be compromised to reach TSA's enrollment goals as outlined in its fiscal year 2015 congressional budget justification.

EXIT LANE SECURITY

The Committee continues direction that TSA will monitor exit lanes consistent with section 603 of the Bipartisan Budget Act and that, with regard to remodeling and modernization efforts undertaken by an airport at an existing exit lane for which TSA was responsible for monitoring on December 1, 2013, TSA shall continue to be responsible for monitoring the exit lane after the remodeling or modernization effort is completed.

The Committee is also interested in understanding low-cost technological solutions for monitoring exit lanes and how TSA can achieve further staffing efficiencies, but has seen little progress. Therefore, TSA shall brief the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act on the feasibility of estab-

lishing standards for exit lane monitoring systems that would allow airports to choose from a predefined set of options. TSA will include in the brief the feasibility and annual cost associated with maintaining an exit lane technology qualified products list.

EXPLOSIVES DETECTION SYSTEMS

The Committee recommends \$83,212,000 for Explosives Detection Systems procurement and installation. This is \$168,000 below the amount requested and \$721,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. An additional \$250,000,000 in mandatory spending will be available from Aviation Security Capital Fund [ASCF] fee collections. This level of funding will allow for the procurement of explosives detection systems, continued investment in the latest threat detection capabilities, as well as test and evaluation of new technologies. The Committee directs TSA to include its EDS recapitalization plans within the congressional budget justification for fiscal year 2017 including detailed information on expected unit replacements. Section 44923 of title 49, United States Code, requires that the \$250,000,000 in annual mandatory funding deposited into the ASCF be available for airport security improvement projects, such as facility modifications. However, procurement and installation of EDS equipment associated with these projects is not permitted. With a diminishing base of airport applications seeking large improvement projects and the need to replace aging EDS machines currently deployed at airports, the recommendation continues bill language, as requested, to permit ASCF funding to be used to procure and install EDS equipment during fiscal year 2016. This will allow TSA to more effectively, economically, and expeditiously plan and implement the acquisition and replacement of existing EDS units.

HIGH-SPEED EDS

The Committee is supportive of the new requirements implemented by Public Law 113–245, the Transportation Security Acquisitions Reform Act [TSARA], to improve transparency with regard to technology acquisitions programs. At the same time, the Committee remains concerned about the lengthy and opaque nature of test and evaluation—a process which can take years putting undue burden on industry to plan for and allocate the systems and technical resources for extended periods of time. Consistent with language included in Senate Report 113–198, the Committee expects TSA to issue reports on candidate systems concurrently with the completion of each phase of testing. The Committee also understands that a number of airports planning for future growth are interested in high-speed EDS as they enter the design phase for future expansion partly driven by potential efficiencies of the new technology. Therefore, the Committee includes a provision in the bill to include high-speed baggage screening in TSA reporting on labor savings.

TSA is required under section 1604(b)(2) of the 9/11 Act to give funding consideration to airports that incurred eligible costs for inline baggage systems but were not recipients of funding agreements. However, TSA has not established a process or program that has resulted in the reimbursement of eligible costs to affected

airports. Further, TSA has not validated the costs submitted by airports asserting eligible costs. Therefore, the Committee directs TSA to develop a process to validate whether airports incurred costs with a reasonable anticipation of reimbursement and thereafter establish a plan to reimburse those airports if such costs are validated by TSA's review. The Committee expects TSA to include sufficient funding to carry out this plan in future budget requests. TSA is to brief the Committee no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on its efforts to carry out these activities.

AIRPORT EMPLOYEE SCREENING

On April 8, 2015, the Aviation Security Advisory Committee [ASAC] delivered its final report on airport employee screening to TSA. As a result of these recommendations on April 20, 2015, the Secretary directed TSA to implement several actions derived from the ASAC's recommendations, and the Department and private sector are now working to implement this direction. TSA shall brief the Committee not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act on their concurrence or non-concurrence and subsequent implementation associated with all 28 of the ASAC's recommendations on airport access control.

EDS/CHECKPOINT TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS

Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, TSA is to brief the Committee on its fiscal year 2016 investment plans for checkpoint security and EDS refurbishment, procurement, and installations on an airport-by-airport basis. The briefing shall include specific technologies for purchase, program schedules and major milestones, a schedule for obligation of the funds, recapitalization priorities, status of operational testing for each passenger screening technology under development, and a table detailing actual versus anticipated unobligated balances at the close of the fiscal year. The briefing shall also include details on passenger screening pilot programs that are in progress or being considered for implementation in fiscal year 2016. Information in this section is to include a summary of the pilot program describing what the program is attempting to achieve; potential capabilities and benefits of the program; the airports where the pilots will be operating; funding commitments; and plans for future expansion. The Committee expects the briefing to include detailed program schedules for passenger screening technologies. Schedules should include all milestones from the issuance of a request for proposal to deployment.

EXPLOSIVE TRACE DETECTION

Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, TSA is directed to brief the Committee on the operational effectiveness of currently deployed ETD systems. The report shall include data on the false alarm rates of deployed systems and the impact of those false alarms on checkpoint through-put and operations. The report shall also include performance metrics of the currently deployed systems and their compliance with the latest detection, performance, and security requirements.

SCREENING TECHNOLOGY MAINTENANCE AND UTILITIES

The Committee recommends \$280,509,000 for Screening Technology Maintenance and Utilities. This is the same amount as requested and \$14,000,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. The reduction below fiscal year 2015 reflects the retiring of obsolete technologies and favorable pricing in competitively awarded service contracts.

AVIATION REGULATION AND OTHER ENFORCEMENT

The Committee recommends \$346,878,000 for Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement. This is \$2,135,000 below the amount requested and \$2,943,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. The recommended amount provides for law enforcement and regulatory activities at airports to: ensure compliance with required security measures, respond to security incidents, and provide international support for worldwide security requirements. The Committee also fully supports requested funding for the National Explosives Detection Canine Team Program and encourages TSA to continue efforts to partner with State and local law enforcement to train and certify additional teams. These teams provide an additional layer of explosives screening throughout the airport.

AIRPORT MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

The Committee recommends \$592,881,000 for Airport Management and Support. This is \$3,352,000 below the amount requested and \$5,224,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. Funds are provided for: the workforce to support TSA Federal Security Directors; Bomb Appraisal Officers; Explosives Security Specialists; the Transportation Security Operations Center; airport rent and furniture; a vehicle fleet; airport parking; and employee transit benefits. The request also includes reductions associated with RBS efficiencies.

FEDERAL FLIGHT DECK OFFICER AND FLIGHT CREW TRAINING PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends \$22,541,000 for the Federal Flight Deck Officer and Flight Crew Training programs. This is \$2,446,000 above the amount requested and \$176,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. Funding above the budget request reflects the Committee's support for the program, which deputizes qualified airline pilots who volunteer to be Federal law enforcement officers and to provide initial and recurrent law enforcement training. Funds are also provided for the Crew Member Self-Defense Training program for the purpose of teaching crew members basic self-defense concepts and techniques. The Committee continues to support implementation of an Inactive Reserve Force of pilots who predominantly fly international flights.

AIR CARGO

The Committee recommends \$105,214,000 for air cargo security. This is \$764,000 below the amount requested and \$1,129,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. Funds are provided to secure the air cargo supply chain, conveyances, and people. TSA is

also directed to include planned fiscal year 2017 investments in its congressional budget justification materials for fiscal year 2017.

FEDERAL AIR MARSHALS

The Committee recommends \$790,000,000 for Federal Air Marshals [FAMs]. This is \$26,745,000 below the amount requested and the same amount as provided in fiscal year 2015. Funding is included for FAMs to protect the air transportation system against terrorist threats, sabotage, and other acts of violence. The Committee continues to await a workforce staffing report to help understand the appropriate personnel levels of the FAMS. In the interim, if TSA determines that sufficient funding and need exists, the Committee supports efforts to hire against attrition.

The Committee directs TSA to continue to submit quarterly reports on mission coverage, staffing levels, and hiring rates as in prior years.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

Appropriations, 2015	\$123,749,000
Budget estimate, 2016	123,828,000
Committee recommendation	122,728,000

Surface transportation security provides funding for personnel and operational resources to assess the risk of a terrorist attack on aviation modes of transportation, to establish standards and procedures to address those risks, and to ensure compliance with established regulations and policies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$122,728,000 for Surface Transportation Security. This is \$1,100,000 below the amount requested and \$1,021,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. Funds are available to assess the risk of terrorist attacks for all non-aviation transportation modes, issue regulations to improve the security of those modes, and enforce regulations to ensure the protection of the transportation system.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee rec- ommendations
Staffing and operations	29,230	28,510	28,329
Surface transportation security inspectors and VIPR	94,519	95,318	94,399
Total, Surface Transportation Security	123,749	123,828	122,728

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY INSPECTORS AND VIPR

The Committee recommends \$94,399,000 for Surface Transportation Security Inspectors and VIPR. This is \$919,000 below the amount requested and \$120,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. TSA is to brief the Committee no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on its surface transportation

technology pilot programs and initiatives. The briefing shall include a summary of all technology pilot programs and initiatives TSA will have operating or has planned for fiscal year 2016; what each program/initiative is attempting to achieve; potential capabilities and benefits of the program/initiative; locations of each program/initiative; and plans for future expansion.

INTELLIGENCE AND VETTING

Appropriations, 2015	\$219,166,000
Budget estimate, 2016	227,698,000
Committee recommendation	225,315,000

Intelligence and Vetting includes several programs that are intended to identify known or suspected terrorists threats working in or seeking access to the Nation's transportation system.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$225,315,000 for Intelligence and Vetting. This is \$2,383,000 below the amount requested and \$6,149,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. In addition, an estimated \$199,153,000 in fee collections is available for these activities in fiscal year 2016, as proposed in the budget.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

INTELLIGENCE AND VETTING

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Direct Appropriations:			
Intelligence	51,545	51,977	51,635
Secure Flight	99,569	105,637	105,276
Other Vetting Programs	68,052	70,084	68,404
Subtotal, direct appropriations	219,166	227,698	225,315
Fee Collections:			
Transportation worker identification credential	34,382	82,267	82,267
Hazardous material	12,000	21,083	21,083
General aviation at DCA	350	400	400
Commercial aviation and airport	6,500	6,500	6,500
Other security threat assessments	50	50	50
Air cargo/certified cargo screening program	7,173	3,500	3,500
TSA PreCheck Application Program	13,700	80,153	80,153
Alien flight school	5,000	5,200	5,200
Subtotal, fee collections	79,605	199,153	199,153

SECURE FLIGHT

The Committee recommends \$105,276,000 for Secure Flight. This is \$361,000 below the amount requested and \$5,707,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. As recommended by the 9/11 Commission and mandated by the Intelligence Reform Act, this program transferred the responsibility of airline passenger watchlist matching from the air carriers to the Federal Government.

The Committee recommendation includes funding in support of the CAT effort and decreases associated with the implementation of RBS initiatives.

OTHER VETTING PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends \$68,404,000 for Other Vetting Programs. This is \$1,680,000 below the amount requested and \$352,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015.

The Committee supports TSA’s efforts to modernize its vetting and credentialing infrastructure, known as Technology Infrastructure Modernization, but is deeply concerned about program risks and the drastic measures that appear to have been required to ultimately continue towards deployment of other populations. The Committee expects TSA to expeditiously define remaining program requirements for its next population—Surface—and be kept apprised of any further challenges that might delay full operational capability.

To account for under-burn during program reformation, the Committee has reduced the PPA by \$1,680,000. TSA shall brief the Committee on its program not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2015	\$917,226,000
Budget estimate, 2016	931,479,000
Committee recommendation	918,867,000

The Transportation Security Support account supports the operational needs of TSA’s extensive airport/field personnel and infrastructure. Transportation Security Support includes: headquarters’ personnel, pay, benefits, and support; mission support centers; human capital services; and information technology support.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$918,867,000 for Transportation Security Support. This is \$12,612,000 below the amount requested and \$1,641,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendations compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Headquarters administration	269,100	276,930	272,751
Information technology	449,000	452,385	446,921
Human capital services	199,126	202,164	199,195
Total, Transportation Security Support	917,226	931,479	918,867

HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends \$272,751,000 for Headquarters Administration. This is \$4,179,000 below the amount requested and \$3,651,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015.

TSA shall provide quarterly briefings on covert testing activities, to include the latest metrics gathered from recent tests and resulting mitigation factors.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

SUMMARY

The Coast Guard's primary responsibilities are the enforcement of all applicable Federal laws on the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; promotion of safety of life and property at sea; assistance to navigation; protection of the marine environment; and maintenance of a state of readiness to function as a specialized service in the Navy in time of war, as authorized by sections 1 and 2 of title 14, United States Code.

The Commandant of the Coast Guard reports directly to the Secretary of Homeland Security.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The President's fiscal year 2016 discretionary budget request proposes to reduce funding for the Coast Guard by 2.7 percent as compared to fiscal year 2015 enacted levels. The budget submission trades paltry increases in operational expenses—many of which do not encompass congressional intent detailed in fiscal year 2015—for woefully inadequate support in recapitalizing the Coast Guard's aging fleet. This has required Congress to make difficult choices about restoration of certain priorities. These restorations, described below in detail, include support for Aids to Navigation Teams, continued "Bravo-0" availability for fixed wing aircraft, the restoration of military special pays, and funding for rotary wing air facilities.

The Committee recommends a total program level of \$10,484,794,000 for the activities of the Coast Guard for fiscal year 2016. When costs for overseas contingency operations are excluded, the recommendation for the Coast Guard is \$10,324,792,000.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

COAST GUARD—FUNDING SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operating Expenses	7,043,318	6,822,503	6,996,365
Environmental Compliance and Restoration	13,197	13,269	13,221
Reserve Training	114,572	110,614	110,614
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	1,225,223	1,017,269	1,573,269
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation	17,892	18,135	18,019
Health Care Fund Contribution (Permanent Indefinite Appropriations)	176,970	169,306	169,306
Retired Pay	1,450,626	1,604,000	1,604,000
Total, Coast Guard	10,041,798	9,755,096	10,484,794

The Coast Guard will pay an estimated \$169,306,000 in fiscal year 2016 to the Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund for the costs of military Medicare-eligible health benefits earned by its uniformed servicemembers. The contribution is funded by perma-

ment indefinite discretionary authority pursuant to the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2005 (Public Law 108-375).

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2015	\$7,043,318,000
Budget estimate, 2016	6,822,503,000
Committee recommendation	6,996,365,000

The Operating Expenses appropriation provides funds for the operation and maintenance of multipurpose vessels, aircraft, and shore units strategically located along the coasts and inland waterways of the United States and in selected areas overseas. The program activities of this appropriation fall into the following categories:

Search and Rescue.—As one of its earliest and most traditional missions, the Coast Guard maintains a nationwide system of boats, aircraft, cutters, and rescue coordination centers on 24-hour alert.

Aids to Navigation.—To help mariners determine their location and avoid accidents, the Coast Guard maintains a network of manned and unmanned aids to navigation along the Nation's coasts and on its inland waterways. In addition, the Coast Guard operates radio stations in the United States that serve the domestic and international needs of the armed services, marine and air commerce.

Marine Safety.—The Coast Guard ensures compliance with Federal statutes and regulations designed to improve safety in the merchant marine industry and operates a recreational boating safety program.

Marine Environmental Protection.—The primary objectives of the marine environmental protection program are to minimize the dangers of marine pollution and to assure the safety of ports and waterways.

Enforcement of Laws and Treaties.—The Coast Guard is the principal maritime enforcement agency with regard to Federal laws on the navigable waters of the United States and the high seas, including fisheries, drug smuggling, illegal immigration, and hijacking of vessels.

Ice Operations.—In the Arctic and Antarctic, Coast Guard icebreakers escort supply ships, support research activities and Department of Defense [DOD] operations, survey uncharted waters, and collect scientific data. The Coast Guard also assists commercial vessels through ice-covered waters.

Defense Readiness.—During peacetime, the Coast Guard maintains an effective state of military preparedness to operate as a service in the Navy in time of war or national emergency at the direction of the President. As such, the Coast Guard has primary responsibility for the security of ports, waterways, and navigable waters up to 200 miles offshore.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$6,996,365,000 for Coast Guard Operating Expenses, including \$24,500,000 from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund and \$500,002,000 for Coast Guard defense-related activities, of which \$160,002,000 is for Overseas Contingency Oper-

ations. Of this amount, the Committee recommends not to exceed \$30,600 for official reception and representation expenses.

The recommendation level is \$173,862,000 above the amount requested and \$46,953,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. The Committee's recommendation is \$13,860,000 above the comparable net request and \$6,045,000 above fiscal year 2015 when excluding funds provided for overseas contingency operations.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

OPERATING EXPENSES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Military pay and allowances	3,449,782	3,466,088	3,480,279
Civilian pay and benefits	781,517	799,816	792,229
Training and recruiting	198,279	205,825	206,444
Operating funds and unit level maintenance	1,008,682	1,010,317	1,013,004
Centrally managed accounts	335,556	329,684	329,874
Intermediate and depot level maintenance	1,056,502	1,009,773	1,014,533
Overseas contingency operations	213,000	.....	160,002
Total, Operating Expenses	7,043,318	6,822,503	6,996,365

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

The Committee provides \$160,002,000 for Coast Guard operations in support of overseas contingency operations. While funding for these activities is requested in the DOD budget for the Navy, the Committee adopted a practice beginning in the fiscal year 2009 Supplemental Appropriations Act of appropriating these amounts directly to the Coast Guard. The Coast Guard shall brief the Committee not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act on any changes expected during fiscal year 2016 or projected transition costs expected in fiscal year 2017 to support overseas contingency operations.

OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS

Fixed Wing Bravo-Zero Requirement.—The recommendation includes \$2,200,000 to maintain the Coast Guard's Fixed Wing Aircraft "Bravo-0" readiness requirement, which means aircraft will be ready for launch within 30 minutes of a search and rescue [SAR] case. The Coast Guard has long maintained a "layered" SAR response strategy and eliminating fixed-wing Bravo-0 support would be a penny-wise, pound-foolish endeavor.

Air Facilities.—The Committee includes full-year funding for air facility operations and directs the Coast Guard to meet obligations laid out in section 225 of the Howard Coble Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2014.

Military Pay.—Funding for military pay critical rate bonus is included to ensure that these positions will be retained.

POLAR ICEBREAKER

It is obvious that the United States needs another polar icebreaker, yet the administration has offered nothing in the way of

a plan to fund and procure this new asset. Furthermore, the administration has not articulated a bridging strategy to demonstrate how legacy assets will be used in the interim to accomplish Coast Guard missions. Even with one operational heavy polar icebreaker, it is unclear how the Coast Guard would perform a rescue operation in the event that the *Polar Star* were to be in jeopardy.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this act, the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of the Navy, shall submit to Congress a report on the current ability of the Coast Guard to provide the U.S. Navy with adequate icebreaking capabilities to operate a surface combatant ship in the Arctic year-round. This report shall take into account the current requirements on Coast Guard icebreakers to conduct Operation Deep Freeze as well as regularly scheduled maintenance. This report shall also provide what assets are required to ensure that the Coast Guard can provide the Navy year-round icebreaking capabilities in the Arctic while also completing all current missions through 2030.

GREAT LAKES ICEBREAKING CAPACITY

The Coast Guard is required by law to maintain a heavy icebreaking capability on the Great Lakes to assist in keeping channels and harbors open to navigation in response to the reasonable demands of commerce to meet the winter shipping needs of industry. The Committee is concerned that the Coast Guard does not possess adequate capacity to meet its statutorily required icebreaking mission on the Great Lakes, with negative consequences to the regional and national economy as well as to the safety of local communities. While the Committee fully supports the Coast Guard's Service Life Extension Project for its nine-vessel 140-foot icebreaking tugs as part of the In-Service Vessel Sustainment Program, it notes that additional assets may be necessary to successfully operate in the heavy ice conditions often experienced by the Great Lakes. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to undertake an updated mission analysis study to determine the assets necessary to effectively carry out its icebreaking requirements on the Great Lakes, including consideration of a second heavy icebreaker for the Great Lakes, consistent with the capabilities of the *Mackinaw*. The updated mission analysis should factor in recent historically high levels of ice coverage and the economic costs of reduced Great Lakes shipping associated with maintaining only one heavy icebreaker. The updated mission analysis shall be submitted to the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act.

BERING SEA COVERAGE

The Committee is concerned that adequate cutter coverage in the Bering Sea and Arctic Region will become increasingly difficult to achieve as the medium endurance cutter *Alex Haley* and high endurance cutter *Munro* have both exceeded 40 years of service life under extremely demanding conditions.

Not later than 60 days after the date on enactment of this act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the plans of the Coast Guard to ensure that at least one cutter capable of operating in and patrolling the Bering Sea and Arctic Region maintains a

presence in the Bering Sea and Arctic Region at all times during the 10-year period beginning on the date of such submittal. This report shall include the following:

(1) For each cutter of the Coast Guard involved in patrolling the Bering Sea and Arctic Region on the day before the date of enactment of this act that the Secretary considers a legacy cutter, the date on which the Secretary expects to decommission the cutter;

(2) For each cutter described in (1), the date on which the Secretary expects to replace the cutter;

(3) The Committee expects the replacement cutters to meet or exceed the current capabilities of the legacy assets, keeping in mind the growing presence of China and Russia; and

(4) The Coast Guard's plan to ensure there are no gaps in coverage during this 10-year period.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

The Coast Guard shall continue to support Aids to Navigation [ATON] and maintain billets associated with Coast Guard Aids to Navigation Teams.

Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Commandant shall submit to Congress a report on the feasibility and advisability of using electronic ATON in the Bering Sea and United States areas of the Arctic Ocean, including their use in the Port Access Route Study of the Coast Guard.

VESSEL TRAFFIC IN THE GULF OF MEXICO

The Committee recognizes the importance of promoting domestic trade within the Gulf of Mexico and notes that there are shallow areas within the Gulf's Boundary Line, as delineated in 46 CFR part 7, that may restrict the safe transit of certain non-load line vessels. The Committee therefore directs the Coast Guard to examine issues related to the need of non-load line vessels, including unmanned barges, to cross the Boundary Line temporarily to enable safe transit around these shallow areas in the Gulf of Mexico east of 84 degrees west longitude. The Committee further directs the Coast Guard to specifically identify the vessel safety and loading restrictions necessary for safe passage of these non-load line vessels. The Coast Guard is also directed to supply a risk assessment or other evidence that indicates why 12 nautical miles is the appropriate boundary for non-load line vessels. The Coast Guard shall report to the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act.

MINOR SHORE INFRASTRUCTURE

The bill includes long-standing language to allow funds from the Operating Expenses appropriation to be used for the sustainment, repair, replacement, and maintenance of shore infrastructure, including projects to correct deficiencies for code compliance or that threaten life, health, or safety to an amount not exceeding 50 percent of a building's or structure's replacement value. Additionally, Operating Expenses funds are allowed to be used for contingent, emergent, or other unspecified minor construction projects, which includes new construction, procurement, development, conversion,

rebuilding, improvement, or an extension of any facility not exceeding \$1,000,000 in total costs at any location for planned or unplanned operational needs.

Minor construction projects funded from the Operating Expenses appropriation can be combined with depot level maintenance projects for the sake of administrative and economic efficiency. The Coast Guard is to provide a report to the Committee not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this act detailing such projects and any sustainment, repair, replacement, or maintenance projects over \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 2016. For fiscal year 2017, such information shall be included in the congressional budget justification.

The Committee includes requested funding to complete shore facility follow-on, as detailed in the Coast Guard's congressional budget justification.

SMALL BOATS

The Committee is aware of an outstanding Coast Guard requirement to replace aging small response boats and notes that the Coast Guard is not procuring enough boats annually to meet its acquisition objective. Not less than \$18,100,000 shall be utilized for small response boat purchases in fiscal year 2016.

The bill also includes long-standing language to allow funds from the Operating Expenses appropriation to be used for the purchase or lease of small boats for contingent and emergent requirements (at a unit cost of no more than \$700,000) and repairs and end-of-service-life replacements. The annual cost of these activities is capped at \$31,000,000. Unlike major procurements requested for the Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements appropriation, the Coast Guard's annual request for the Operating Expenses appropriation includes minimal information about the budget for small boat activities. In order to gain more clarity on these matters, the Coast Guard shall report to the Committee no later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act detailing planned small boat purchases, leases, repairs, and service life replacements for fiscal year 2016. For fiscal year 2017, such information shall be included in the congressional budget justification.

FACILITY SECURITY OFFICER TRAINING

The Committee is aware of the Coast Guard's intent to publish a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking [NPRM] concerning Facility Security Officer Training. The Coast Guard is directed to move expeditiously on this effort and the Committee expects the NPRM will be published during calendar year 2015.

COAST GUARD YARD

The Coast Guard Yard located at Curtis Bay, Maryland, is recognized as a critical component of the Coast Guard's core logistics capability which directly supports fleet readiness. The Committee recognizes the Yard has been a vital part of the Coast Guard's readiness and infrastructure for more than 100 years and believes that sufficient industrial work should be assigned to the Yard to maintain this capability. The Committee further recognizes the im-

portance of completing the replacement of the *Oakridge* in fiscal year 2016 to keep the In-Service Vessel Sustainment program on schedule, to meet the Coast Guard’s important missions, and save taxpayers’ money.

FISHING SAFETY TRAINING

The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to fully comply with section 309 of Public Law 113–281, which authorizes competitive grants for a Coast Guard-certified Fishing Safety Training Grants Program. Once fully implemented, this program could provide irreplaceable training that prevents injuries and saves countless lives to include hands-on training that is essential to the safety and future of commercial fishermen.

EXECUTIVE TRANSPORTATION AIRCRAFT

The Coast Guard is directed to notify the Committee prior to making any changes in the type or number of the command and control aircraft.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2015	\$13,197,000
Budget estimate, 2016	13,269,000
Committee recommendation	13,221,000

The Environmental Compliance and Restoration account provides funds to address environmental problems at former and current Coast Guard units as required by applicable Federal, State, and local environmental laws and regulations. Planned expenditures for these funds include major upgrades to petroleum and regulated substance storage tanks, restoration of contaminated ground water and soils, remediation efforts at hazardous substance disposal sites, and initial site surveys and actions necessary to bring Coast Guard shore facilities and vessels into compliance with environmental laws and regulations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$13,221,000. The Coast Guard is directed to include in its annual budget justification a listing of the activities projected to be funded by the amount requested under this heading and an updated backlog report for Environmental Compliance and Restoration projects, with an explanation of how the amount requested will impact this documented backlog.

RESERVE TRAINING

Appropriations, 2015	\$114,572,000
Budget estimate, 2016	110,614,000
Committee recommendation	110,614,000

The Reserve Training appropriation provides for the training of qualified individuals who are available for Active Duty in time of war or national emergency or to augment regular Coast Guard forces in the performance of peacetime missions.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$110,614,000 for Reserve Training, as requested which is \$3,958,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2015.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2015	\$1,225,223,000
Budget estimate, 2016	1,017,269,000
Committee recommendation	1,573,269,000

Funding in this account supports the Acquisition, Construction, and Improvement of vessels, aircraft, information management resources, shore facilities, aids to navigation, and military housing required to execute the Coast Guard's missions and achieve its performance goals.

Vessels.—The vessel program provides funding to recapitalize and improve the Coast Guard's fleet of aging boats and cutters.

Aircraft.—The aircraft program is the primary recapitalization and sustainment effort for the Coast Guard's aging aircraft.

Other Equipment.—The Coast Guard invests in numerous management information and decision-support systems that will result in increased efficiencies.

Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation.—The Coast Guard invests in the acquisition, construction, rebuilding, and improvement of shore facilities, aids to navigation, and related equipment.

Military Housing.—The Coast Guard invests in Military Housing facilities to ensure military members have access to housing in areas where there is a lack of affordable accommodations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,573,269,000 for Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements, including \$24,500,000 from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund. This is \$556,000,000 above the amount requested and \$348,046,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015.

The increase above the President's request is a reflection of what the Committee views as an underfunded recapitalization effort which simply cannot provide new assets at the pace required. The sheer age of the Coast Guard's assets is staggering, including high endurance cutters from the 1960s, a dry dock at the Coast Guard Yard which had its heyday during World War II, and C-130H aircraft which will continue to age without necessary upgrades as they await transfer or replacement. The Coast Guard cutter *Reliance* celebrated its 50th anniversary in 2014 and in 2015 was at the Coast Guard Yard in the dry dock *Oakridge* for repairs. The combined age of these two assets was over 120 years. This poses questions about not only mission efficacy but also of crew safety.

In addition to recapitalizing aging infrastructure and vessels, the Committee is concerned about the Coast Guard's air fleet mix. While the Coast Guard inducts the C-27J it has prudently paused the C-144A but has not indicated to Congress whether it still requires additional C-130Js. How the Coast Guard expects to transition to an all "J" fleet by the mid-2020s is unclear, and the Coast Guard's Capital Investment Plan [CIP] for 2016-2020 is silent.

Similarly troubling is the neglect of the unmanned aircraft systems [UAS] procurement. The Coast Guard will procure its first operational UAS in 2015 at the direction of Congress despite having already commissioned four National Security Cutters with which they should be paired.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Vessels:			
Survey and Design—Vessel and Boats	500	9,000	15,000
In-Service Vessel Sustainment	49,000	68,000	68,000
National Security Cutter	632,847	91,400	731,400
Offshore Patrol Cutter	20,000	18,500	18,500
Fast Response Cutter	110,000	340,000	230,000
Cutter Boats	4,000	3,000	3,000
Polar Ice Breaking Vessel		4,000	4,000
Polar Icebreaker Preservation	8,000		
Subtotal, Vessels	824,347	533,900	1,069,900
Aircraft:			
H-60 Airframe Replacement	12,000		
HC-144 Conversion/Sustainment	15,000	3,000	3,000
HC-27J Conversion /Sustainment	20,000	102,000	102,000
HC-130J Acquisition/Conversion/Sustainment	103,000	55,000	55,000
HH-65 Conversion/Sustainment	30,000	40,000	40,000
Subtotal, Aircraft	180,000	200,000	200,000
Other Acquisition Programs:			
Program Oversight and Management	18,000	20,000	20,000
C4ISR	36,300	36,600	36,600
CG—Logistics Information Management System	5,000	8,500	8,500
Subtotal, Other Acquisition Programs	59,300	65,100	65,100
Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation:			
Major Construction, ATON, and Survey and Design	19,580	41,900	61,900
Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure	16,000	54,500	54,500
Minor Shore	5,000	5,000	5,000
Subtotal, Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation	40,580	101,400	121,400
Military Housing	6,000		
Personnel and Related Support:			
Direct Personnel Costs	114,996	116,869	116,869
Subtotal, Personnel and Related Support	114,996	116,869	116,869
Total, Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	1,225,223	1,017,269	1,573,269

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

The CIP is essential for the Committee to carry out its oversight function of the Coast Guard, especially at a time when recapitalization of aging assets has become so critical for the service. All of the information required by the Committee is in accordance with the

Coast Guard's Major Systems Acquisition Manual and applicable DHS management directives. The fiscal year 2017–2021 plan is to be submitted with the fiscal year 2017 congressional budget justification. While the Committee appreciates the timely delivery of the 2016–2020 CIP, the Coast Guard needs to ensure the document it provides is robust and meets congressional intent particularly with respect to detailing the deviations from original baseline. For example, the Coast Guard has the goal of a C–130 fleet comprised entirely of the “J” model by the mid-2020s, but provides no funding to that end and no roadmap to this fleet. The CIP is similarly brief concerning other critical assets such as the polar icebreaker and plans for UAS. The Committee expects additional details on these areas in the CIP accompanying the fiscal year 2017 budget request.

QUARTERLY ACQUISITION BRIEFINGS

The Coast Guard is to continue quarterly briefings on all major acquisitions. In addition to the information normally provided for each asset, these briefings shall include: the top five risks for each acquisition, if applicable, consistent with those on the risk watch list in quarterly program manager reports, and if the risks have future budget implications; the objective for operational hours the Coast Guard expects to achieve; the gap between that objective, current capabilities, and stated mission requirements; and how the acquisition of the specific asset closes the gap. The information presented at these briefings shall also include a discussion of how the Coast Guard calculated the operational hours, an explanation on risks to mission performance associated with the current shortfall, and the operational strategy to mitigate such risks. Finally, the briefings are to include a status chart on all shore construction projects that have not been completed. For each construction project, the chart is to include the funding status, design status, and procurement and construction status.

SURVEY AND DESIGN

The bill includes \$15,000,000 in support of survey and design work related to the In-Service Vessel Sustainment [ISVS] project. The fiscal year 2016 request supports the multi-year engineering survey and design efforts for *Healy* and 175-foot coastal buoy tenders, as well as a Material Condition Assessment [MCA] for the *Polar Sea*. An additional \$6,000,000 is included above the request for survey and design work associated with reactivation of the *Polar Sea*. The Coast Guard is directed to brief the Committee after completion of the MCA and subsequent analysis of alternatives prior to obligating this additional funding.

IN-SERVICE CUTTER SUSTAINMENT

The bill includes \$68,000,000 to continue in-service sustainment efforts for the 140-foot icebreaking tugs, mid-life service sustainment of the 225-foot ocean-going buoy tender, the third of four phases of the *Eagle* service life extension, and engineering work on the 47-foot motor life boat. Given the success of the Mission Effectiveness Projects for the medium endurance cutters and the 110-foot patrol boats at the Coast Guard Yard, the Committee

expects the Coast Guard to direct sustainment work on all aging vessels there when geographically feasible.

NATIONAL SECURITY CUTTER

The National Security Cutter [NSC] is the largest and most technologically advanced cutter the Coast Guard has ever placed into service. Built to replace the aging 378-foot high endurance cutters commissioned in the late 1960s and early 1970s, the NSC has no peer within the Coast Guard and is effectively a floating sector, equally capable of search and rescue in the Bering Sea or counter-narcotics enforcement in the South Pacific. It is also currently the only vessel within the Coast Guard capable of detecting and defending its crew against chemical, biological and radiological attacks and its suite of sensors and secure communications capabilities make its domain awareness unmatched in the fleet.

Since commissioning of the first NSC in 2008 the Legend-class cutters have demonstrated their efficacy continuously. In 2012, a newly commissioned NSC was dispatched to the Arctic tasked with monitoring exploratory drilling and performing domain awareness, operational response, and command and control functions. In subsequent years, the NSC had led multinational coalitions in the bi-annual Rim of the Pacific Exercise and continues to seize thousands of pounds of illicit drugs bound for the United States.

In 2011, a cutter study commissioned by the Coast Guard indicated that “the NSC has a mature design, stable requirements, demonstrated operational performance and predictable costs”. And given the Coast Guard’s experience with its current fleet of high endurance cutters with an average age of 46 years old, it’s likely that the Coast Guard will have the NSCs it procures now for decades to come. The Coast Guard has also stated that central to its plan to replace its legacy high endurance cutters is a new crew rotation concept [CRC] which would ultimately increase days away from home port for the new NSCs. Unfortunately, the Coast Guard has yet to fully test the CRC and will not understand its feasibility until 2019 meaning that the Coast Guard’s goal of meeting or exceeding operational performance of the legacy high endurance cutters within the NSCs Program of Record may fall well short of mission needs.

For these reasons, the Committee recommends \$640,000,000 for award and production costs associated with a ninth National Security Cutter, notwithstanding future costs for post-delivery activities.

FULL FUNDING POLICY

The Committee again directs an exception to the administration’s current acquisition policy that requires the Coast Guard to attain total acquisition cost for a vessel, including long lead time materials [LLTM], production costs, and post-production costs, before a production contract can be awarded. This has the potential to create shipbuilding inefficiencies, force delayed obligation of production funds, and require post-production funds far in advance of when they will be used. The Department should be in a position to acquire vessels in the most efficient manner within the guidelines of strict governance measures. The Committee expects the ad-

ministration to adopt a similar policy for the acquisition of the Offshore Patrol Cutter [OPC].

FAST RESPONSE CUTTER

The Committee recommends \$230,000,000 for the Coast Guard's Fast Response Cutter [FRC]. This funding will allow the Coast Guard to acquire four FRC hulls (33–36) and supports base award of the phase II re-compete FRC production contract. This contract will allow options for four, five, or six cutters.

OFFSHORE PATROL CUTTER

The recommendation includes \$18,500,000 for the OPC, as requested. Funding is provided to support Preliminary and Contract Design [P&CD] deliverables to complete the P&CD phase and related support for the acquisition. The Committee also includes language whereby the Department may propose a reprogramming or transfer of \$70,500,000 to award Detailed Design, should the Coast Guard be prepared to award in fiscal year 2016.

POLAR ICEBREAKER ACQUISITION

The recommendation includes \$4,000,000, as requested, to continue initial acquisition activities for a new Coast Guard polar icebreaker.

UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS

The Committee is concerned that the Coast Guard will commission its fifth NSC in the summer of 2015, but have only one UAS pair to support deployments. Since the early days of Coast Guard recapitalization under the Deepwater Program, UAS were integral to the overall “system of systems.” Over a decade later, the Coast Guard still appears unsure of how to incorporate UAS technology despite examples of such integration within DHS and across the Federal Government.

The Committee expects the Coast Guard to continue its long-standing plan to conduct vertical take-off and landing UAS flight demonstrations. The Coast Guard has reported to the Committee that this system would enhance the surveillance capabilities of the NSC and estimates a significant increase in the number of prosecutions achieved by the cutter. The Committee continues to be very supportive of the use of vertical take-off UAS aboard Coast Guard cutters and strongly encourages the Coast Guard to ensure that the acquisition schedule is not delayed for this enhanced surveillance capability. The Committee is encouraged by the successful results of the Coast Guard's cutter-based testing and evaluation completed in December, 2014. The Coast Guard is directed to provide a report outlining its plans to acquire and utilize this capability with the fiscal year 2017 budget request.

INDUCTION OF C-27J AIRCRAFT

The Committee concurs with GAO recommendations in GAO-15-325 that induction of the C-27J, while feasible, faces significant hurdles. The Committee is eager to understand how the Coast Guard plans to purchase sufficient spare parts and support tech-

nical needs associated with missionizing and operating the C-27J over its life. The Committee expects to be kept apprised of developments in the program during quarterly acquisition briefings.

SHORE FACILITIES AND AIDS TO NAVIGATION

The Committee recommends \$121,400,000 for shore facilities and aids to navigation, which is \$20,000,000 above the request. This increase provides \$26,000,000 for concurrent activities at the Coast Guard Yard associated with demolition of the floating dry-dock *Oakridge* and subsequent construction of additional ship capacity at the Yard. Funding these phases concurrently further restores a loss in capacity 1 year earlier than a phased implementation and shortens construction duration and uncertainty.

AC&I PERSONNEL

The Committee provides \$116,869,000 for personnel and related support, as requested.

UNFUNDED PRIORITIES

The Committee directs the Commandant to provide to Congress, at the time of the President's budget submission, a list of approved but unfunded Coast Guard priorities and the funds needed for each.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Appropriations, 2015	\$17,892,000
Budget estimate, 2016	18,135,000
Committee recommendation	18,019,000

The Coast Guard's Research and Development program develops techniques, methods, hardware, and systems that directly contribute to increasing the productivity and effectiveness of the Coast Guard's operating missions. This account provides funds to operate and maintain the Coast Guard Research and Development Center.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$18,019,000 for the Coast Guard's Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation activities. This is \$116,000 below the amount requested and \$127,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015.

RETIRED PAY

Appropriations, 2015	\$1,450,626,000
Budget estimate, 2016	1,604,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,604,000,000

This account provides for the retired pay of military personnel of the Coast Guard and Coast Guard Reserve, members of the former Lighthouse Service, and for annuities payable to beneficiaries of retired military personnel under the retired serviceman's family protection plan (10 U.S.C. 1431-1446) and survivor benefit plan (10 U.S.C. 1447-1455); payments for career status bonuses under the National Defense Authorization Act; and payments for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents under the Dependents Medical Care Act (10 U.S.C., ch. 55).

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,604,000,000 for Retired Pay. This is the same amount as requested and \$153,374,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2015	\$1,615,860,000
Budget estimate, 2016	1,867,453,000
Committee recommendation	1,837,165,000

The United States Secret Service's [USSS] Salaries and Expenses appropriation provides funds for the security of the President, the Vice President, and other dignitaries and designated individuals; for enforcement of laws relating to obligations and securities of the United States and laws relating to financial crimes, that include, but are not limited to, access device fraud, financial institution fraud, identity theft, and computer fraud; computer-based attacks on financial, banking, and telecommunications infrastructure; and for protection of the White House and other buildings within the Washington, DC, metropolitan area. The agency also provides support for investigations related to missing and exploited children.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,837,165,000 for Salaries and Expenses. This is \$30,288,000 below the amount requested and \$221,305,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE—SALARIES AND EXPENSES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Protection:			
Protection of persons and facilities	892,685	1,009,246	972,425
Protective intelligence activities	67,536	72,806	71,726
National Special Security Event Fund	4,500	4,500	4,500
Presidential candidate nominee protection	25,500	203,687	203,687
Subtotal, Protection	990,221	1,290,239	1,252,338
Investigations:			
Domestic field operations	338,295	291,139	294,523
International field office administration, operations, and training	34,195	34,168	33,933
Support for missing and exploited children	8,366	0	8,366
Subtotal, Investigations	380,856	325,307	336,822
Headquarters, management, and administration	188,380	194,680	191,699
Rowley Training Center	55,378	56,170	55,268
Information Integration and Technology Transformation	1,025	1,057	1,038
Total, Salaries and expenses	1,615,860	1,867,453	1,837,165

SECRET SERVICE ACTIVITIES

The Committee recommends \$1,252,338,000 for protection of persons and facilities, protective intelligence, and investigations; \$203,687,000 as requested to continue preparation for the 2016 presidential campaign, including the campaign protective vehicles and communications technology; and \$43,791,000 consistent with the request to establish the protective detail for the next former President. The Committee also fully funds requested enhancements within the Protective Intelligence Division.

The Committee has numerous concerns with the structure and presentation of the fiscal year 2016 budget. This includes complex information technology upgrades such as radio procurement outside appropriate programs which exist to track such acquisitions, and major acquisitions such as the Next Generation Presidential Limousine outside the Acquisitions, Construction, Improvement, and Related Expenses account. The Committee has directed the movement of funds where applicable and expects the fiscal year 2017 budget submission to reflect these changes.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTECTIVE MISSION PANEL FINDINGS

Included in its fiscal year 2016 budget request was \$86,700,000 in “enhancements” associated with findings of the United States Secret Service Protective Mission Panel [Panel]. This funding is in addition to \$25,000,000 provided in fiscal year 2015, and what the Committee expects will be a reprogramming from the Department also in support of these enhancements. Given the timing of the Panel’s findings however, the Committee has already witnessed significant deviation in spending priorities brought-on by a combination of current events and last minute cost formulations. For that reason, the Committee views it as prudent to allocate funds for absolutely critical items, including not less than \$4,400,000 for the Uniformed Division Retention Bonus and not less than \$8,200,000 in support of the Crown fence replacement which shall be available for 2 years. Given the large increase in funding as well as the complexity and critical nature of these enhancements, the Secret Service is directed to submit quarterly obligation and expenditure plans for funds associated with implementation of the Panel’s recommendations.

As noted in the Committee’s hearing on the fiscal year 2016 budget request for the Secret Service, many of the challenges the Panel highlighted are not new and consequently the Committee agrees that the Secret Service must commit itself to “transformative, continuing change”. To ensure the Panel’s work is given thoughtful consideration, the Committee directs the OIG to conduct a review to begin not earlier than December 15, 2015, on the status of recommendations made by the Panel. The report should include, but not be limited to: concurrence with Panel recommendations and subsequent action or implementation; non-concurrence with Panel recommendation and the associated rationale; and any associated organizational changes executed after the Panel released its findings.

TRAVEL OF PROTECTEES

The Secret Service annually includes in its budget submission the total number of travel stops for selected protectees in the previous fiscal year. To this table, the Secret Service is directed to submit all travel costs associated with the “formers”, including former Presidents, Vice Presidents, First and Second Ladies. The table will also include the total travel stops and costs associated with domestic government officials who have been designated by the President as requiring protection from the Secret Service.

WHITE HOUSE COMPLEX CAMERA SYSTEM

The Secret Service is directed to brief the Committee not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act concerning the Standard Operating Procedures and any associated policies related to the capture and retention of Closed Circuit Television Camera systems or other video/audio systems operating at the White House Complex and Naval Observatory/Vice President’s Residence. The briefing shall include, but not be limited to: the timeline of video storage, policies or procedures associated with retaining specific video segments for training or after-action reporting purposes, and any privacy, civil liberties or archiving and retention concerns with video storage.

STATE AND LOCAL CYBERCRIME TRAINING

In fiscal year 2015, the Committee provided resources in continued support of the National Computer Forensics Institute [NCFI] which trains State and local law enforcement and legal and judicial professionals in computer forensics and cyber investigations. This training is critical to bolster State and local cyber resources while similarly acting to support the Secret Service’s Electronic Crimes Task Forces. Since opening in 2008, more than 3,800 State and local officials, including more than 2,600 police investigators, 982 prosecutors, and 288 judges from all 50 States and three U.S. territories have been trained through NCFI. The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 to continue this activity which will ensure training requests continue to be met.

CYBER INVESTIGATIONS

The Committee is encouraged by consistent progress made by the Secret Service in the realm of cyber investigations. From fiscal year 2010 through the first half of fiscal year 2015, the Secret Service has affected over 6,155 arrests associated with approximately \$1.6 billion in fraud losses. Since fiscal year 2014, the agency’s proactive approach to cyber law enforcement is credited with responding to or making notifications to over 550 potential victim companies preventing billions of dollars in losses. The Secret Service continues to train all newly hired special agents in basic computer investigations.

Under the Critical Systems Protection [CSP] program, the Secret Service detects and mitigates the potential impact of malicious cyber activity on physical security. Since fiscal year 2014, the CSP program has conducted 391 advances in direct support of protective operations, which includes: 253 for the President, 121 for the Vice

President, 3 for National Special Security Events [NSSE], and 14 for visiting foreign heads of state and government.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children [NCMEC] was created in 1984 to serve as the Nation’s resource on missing and sexually exploited children. The Secret Service has provided grant funding to NCMEC since 1997 and currently funds 14 percent of their staff including analysts in the Exploited Children Division, the entire Age Progression Unit, and numerous other outreach and prevention programs. The Secret Service also directly supports NCMEC with forensic, technical, and investigative support. In fiscal year 2014, the Secret Service opened 162 cases resulting in 188 arrests, conducted 288 polygraph examinations, and completed 333 forensics and computer examinations.

For fiscal year 2016, the Committee recommends \$6,000,000 for grants in support of missing and exploited children and expects the USSS to sustain forensic support at the fiscal year 2015 level of \$2,366,000.

NATIONAL SPECIAL SECURITY EVENTS

The Committee recommends \$4,500,000, as requested, for support to currently planned and unanticipated NSSEs for fiscal year 2016. The Committee directs the USSS to provide semiannual briefings on the use of these funds, with the first briefing to occur not later than March 31, 2016. Also included in the bill is a general provision that states that none of the funds in this act may be used to reimburse any Federal department or agency for its participation in an NSSE.

STRATEGIC HUMAN CAPITAL PLAN

The Committee continues the requirement that not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Secret Service is directed to provide a strategic human capital plan for fiscal years 2016 through 2020 that aligns mission requirements with resource projections and delineates between protective and investigative missions. The plan shall address how projected resources can provide the appropriate combination of special agents and Uniformed Division officers to avoid routine leave restrictions, enable a regular schedule of mission-critical training, and provide appropriate levels of support staffing.

REPROGRAMMING THRESHOLDS

Statutory language is included in the bill setting a higher threshold for the reprogramming of funds in section 503 of this act to accommodate unanticipated shifts in funding requirements for protection and investigation activities.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND RELATED EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2015	\$49,935,000
Budget estimate, 2016	71,669,000
Committee recommendation	86,974,000

This appropriation provides funding for security upgrades of existing facilities; for information integration and technology transformation [IITT]; to continue development of the current master plan; to maintain and renovate existing facilities, including the James J. Rowley Training Center [Center]; and to ensure efficient and full utilization of the Center.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$86,974,000 for infrastructure improvements, IITT, and other activities. This is \$37,039,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. Of this amount, \$26,432,000 is for facilities and \$60,542,000 is for IITT.

The Committee directs that not less than \$16,805,000 be made available for radio upgrades and that the radio upgrade project be included under IITT for the fiscal year 2017 budget submission. No longer simple push-to-talk devices, radio procurement should be managed as the complex information technology program it represents. Their presence within IITT is more appropriate and will allow Congress to maintain better visibility into this crucial upgrade.

The Committee is also concerned about the progress and delivery of some IITT projects, most notably the Combined Operations Logistics Database 2 [COLD2]. It's unclear that the USSS will receive the system it originally contracted to procure and that the total capability, while useful, falls far short of the original intent and by extension should receive funding commensurate with that reduction in capability. For that reason, the Committee reduces the request associated with COLD2 by \$1,500,000.

The Secret Service is directed to brief the Committee no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, which includes a multiyear investment and management plan, for its IITT program for fiscal years 2016 through 2019.

JAMES J. ROWLEY TRAINING CENTER

The Committee recommends \$26,432,000 for improvements and construction at the Center. The increase in fiscal year 2016 corresponds to findings of the Panel to support the Secret Service's canine program as well as tactical training needs. Unfortunately, cost estimates provided in the President's budget request for these projects were inaccurate. For example, renovation of existing kennel facilities for a proposed \$8,000,000 is not a viable option, and new construction to accommodate increased canine usage is required. Similarly, the scope and ultimate cost of the White House Mock-Up remains uncertain, and the Committee cannot in good conscience provide the requested funding until a feasibility study has been conducted and design plans with detailed costs have been submitted to Congress.

For these reasons, of the \$20,950,000 requested for Panel findings the recommendation includes: \$4,950,000, as requested, for renovation of ranges and tactical training areas; \$13,100,000 for construction of a new canine facility; and \$750,000 for a feasibility study and design plan for the White House Mock-Up. The Committee directs that the balance of this request, \$2,150,000, be uti-

lized for deferred maintenance at the Center in addition to maintenance funding already requested for fiscal year 2016.

The Secret Service is directed to submit a revised master plan for the Center with the fiscal year 2017 budget proposal.

TITLE III

PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE

The National Protection and Programs Directorate [NPPD] aims to foster better integration of national approaches between strategic homeland security programs, facilitate infrastructure protection, ensure broad emergency communications capabilities, and ensure the protection of Federal buildings and facilities.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Management and Administration	61,651	64,191	57,971
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security:			
Infrastructure Protection	271,032	294,912	279,694
Cybersecurity	753,200	818,343	819,755
Communications	164,447	198,434	197,551
Subtotal, Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	1,188,679	1,311,689	1,297,000
Federal Protective Service	1,342,606	1,443,449	1,443,449
Office of Biometric Identity Management	252,056	283,533	283,265
Total, National Protection and Programs Directorate (gross)	2,844,992	3,102,862	3,081,685
Offsetting fee collections	-1,342,606	-1,443,449	-1,443,449
Total, National Protection and Programs Directorate (net)	1,502,386	1,659,413	1,638,236

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2015	\$61,651,000
Budget estimate, 2016	64,191,000
Committee recommendation	57,971,000

This account funds salaries and expenses for the Office of the Under Secretary, which oversees all activities of NPPD. This account also funds business operations and information technology support services.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$57,971,000 for Management and Administration, \$6,220,000 below the amount requested and \$3,680,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. Within the funds recommended for Cybersecurity and Communications,

\$4,000,000 is for NPPD support of the DHS CHCO Cyberskills Support Initiative. To further support the need for a robust cybersecurity workforce, the Committee includes the full request of \$16,369,000 in cybersecurity pay reform.

BUDGET SUBMISSION

Despite repeated suggestions and direction from this Committee in the past, NPPD continues to make a sport of rearranging resources. The time has come for the Directorate to complete the task of determining mission objectives across functional areas, properly planning for and allocating resources consistent with those objectives, and subsequently acting upon the plan ensuring oversight and metrics. Without a comprehensive plan, NPPD will continue lurching from one issue to the next. Once again, a provision is included requiring NPPD to submit its fiscal year 2017 budget request by office and by PPA. Each office shall provide: (1) budget detail by object classification; (2) the number of full-time equivalents on board; (3) the number of full-time equivalent vacancies; and (4) the appropriations account(s) used to support the office and the programs the office uses. This information shall be provided for the previously enacted year and the requested year on the day the budget justification is received. NPPD and Office of Management and Budget staff are encouraged to work with the Committee on the format of the presentation. To help facilitate congressional oversight, NPPD is directed to continue to brief the Committee quarterly on its obligation and expenditure plans, as outlined in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 114-4 and in title I of this report.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Part of the challenge in determining the path forward for NPPD is the seeming inability of the Directorate to adequately staff to appropriate and funded FTE levels. The Committee recognizes the inherent challenges in the Federal hiring process and recent efforts by NPPD to improve internal procedures. Considering unfilled positions from previous appropriations, even under the best of hiring conditions, the requested net increase of 49 FTE will result in at least 164 positions going unfilled by the end of fiscal year 2016; therefore, 46 of the requested FTEs and \$6,624,000 are not granted. NPPD is directed to target any available positions to those actions which will ensure furthering the core mission. As progress is made in future fiscal years and NPPD continues demonstrating improvements in the hiring process, further consideration can be given to requests for increases. NPPD is directed to provide semi-annual updates throughout the fiscal year on the impact of improvements to the hiring process.

COMPONENT COLLABORATION

The role of NPPD within the Department is vital to the overall mission, and priorities must be focused, coordinated, and consistent. The Committee maintains an interest in maximizing the efforts of FEMA and NPPD through close coordination and sharing information. The Committee expects FEMA and NPPD to jointly

brief on continued collaboration no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, including how information about critical infrastructure is coordinated. Furthermore, NPPD should note language in title I regarding gunshot detection technologies. As there may be security applications in critical infrastructure protection, the Committee expects NPPD to share results of any testing, evaluation, and validation of such technologies with relevant DHS components.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION AND INFORMATION SECURITY

Appropriations, 2015	\$1,188,679,000
Budget estimate, 2016	1,311,689,000
Committee recommendation	1,297,000,000

Infrastructure Protection and Information Security [IPIS] programs assist the entities and people responsible for securing the Nation's critical infrastructure assets. In addition, IPIS supports collaborative efforts with State, local, public, private, and international entities to secure cyberspace and U.S. cyber assets, and reduce the vulnerability of the Nation's telecommunications and information technology infrastructures.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends total appropriations of \$1,297,000,000 for Infrastructure Protection and Information Security programs, \$14,689,000 below the amount requested and \$108,321,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION AND INFORMATION SECURITY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security:			
Infrastructure Protection:			
Infrastructure Analysis and Planning	64,494	75,969	69,951
Sector Management and Governance	64,961	71,311	67,739
Regional Field Operations	56,550	52,755	52,022
Infrastructure Security Compliance	85,027	94,877	89,982
Subtotal, Infrastructure Protection	271,032	294,912	279,694
Cybersecurity and Communications:			
Cybersecurity:			
Cybersecurity Coordination	4,311	4,318	4,275
US-Computer Incident Response Team [US-CERT]			
Operations	98,573	98,642	97,515
Federal Network Security	171,000	131,202	130,594
Network Security Deployment	377,000	479,760	478,035
Global Cybersecurity Management	25,873	20,321	27,276
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness	70,919	77,584	75,621
Business Operations	5,524	6,516	6,439
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	753,200	818,343	819,755
Communications:			
Office of Emergency Communications	37,335	33,025	32,920

INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION AND INFORMATION SECURITY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Priority Telecommunications Services	53,324	63,649	63,516
Next Generation Networks	53,293	80,102	79,575
Programs to Study and Enhance Telecommunications	10,092	10,418	10,386
Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs	10,403	11,240	11,154
Subtotal, Communications	164,447	198,434	197,551
Subtotal, Cybersecurity and Communications	917,647	1,016,777	1,017,306
Total, Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	1,188,679	1,311,689	1,297,000

INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

The Committee recommends \$279,694,000 for Infrastructure Protection [IP], \$15,218,000 below the amount requested and \$8,662,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015.

NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE SIMULATION AND ANALYSIS CENTER

Of the total amount recommended for Infrastructure Protection, not less than \$17,150,000, the same amount as provided in fiscal year 2015, is for the National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center [NISAC]. The NISAC is key to understanding the impact and cascading effects of infrastructure failures and disruptions. The Committee recognizes the important mission of the NISAC, but also encourages NPPD to ensure the Center remains mission-focused with a vision toward the future and ability to high-light return on investment.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS

Of the total amount recommended, \$15,500,000 is for vulnerability assessments, the same amount as provided in fiscal year 2015. The Committee notes that in conducting assessments on risks to critical infrastructure and key resources, interdependencies on associated infrastructure, including cyber, are often revealed. The Committee encourages NPPD to ensure this information is shared regionally and with interested stakeholders within the Department to maximize the benefits of the assessments and facilitate planning for restoration of services post-disaster.

REGIONAL RESILIENCY AND INTERDEPENDENCY ASSESSMENTS

Through the Infrastructure Analysis and Planning PPA, NPPD manages a suite of assessment programs including analytic assessments, vulnerability assessments, and the Regional Resiliency Assessment Program [RRAP]. Together, the three programs offer an assessment of critical infrastructure and examine vulnerabilities, threats, and potential consequences from an all-hazards perspective to identify dependencies, interdependencies, cascading effects, resilience characteristics, and gaps.

To date, these programs have achieved encouraging results, yet the Committee believes improvements can be gained through a better-defined strategic focus and vision. Such analysis can aid in

project selection, a risk-based application of funding, and demonstration of measurable risk reduction through quantifiable performance metrics. Therefore, the Committee includes an additional \$1,500,000 and directs IP to develop and submit a 3-year strategic plan that will guide this suite of programs with a specific, priority focus on completing comprehensive assessments of critical lifeline infrastructure dependencies and interdependencies; how to assist FEMA in planning assumptions and support grant allocations including development of the Threat Hazard Identification and Risk Assessments [THIRA]; and enhance the ability of State and local officials to understand and address the physical consequences of a cyber-event. The plan shall outline a process by which IP will conduct a comprehensive assessment in at least 10 of the Urban Area Security Initiative regions. This strategic plan shall include a detailed set of performance metrics against which program effectiveness can be measured and reported to Congress on an annual basis. As recommended funds remain available, IP is encouraged to begin the assessment process. An initial briefing outlining the strategy for this project shall be provided within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act.

COORDINATING INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

The Committee recognizes the Department's mission to support the protection of critical infrastructure and encourages the Department to share best practices to prevent incidents like the 2014 alleged arson at the Chicago Air Route Traffic Control Center. NPPD, in coordination with other appropriate DHS components, is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on how the Department works with the Department of Transportation and other relevant agencies to reduce the vulnerability of critical infrastructure. The briefing should include how the Department consults with other agencies in vetting individuals with access to critical infrastructure such as Federal contractors, reviews security risks, and coordinates contingency plans. The briefing should also include suggested recommendations for relevant Committees of jurisdiction if Congress can better facilitate interagency information sharing in law.

The Department needs awareness of incidents involving critical infrastructure to support the prevention of or response to disasters; however, the Committee is concerned that among the current network of centers within the Department, it is unclear which centers are specifically charged with a critical infrastructure mission and if there is any duplication of effort. To gain clarity into the roles and responsibilities of each center charged with critical infrastructure protection, the Committee directs the following organizations to provide a joint briefing within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act: the National Watch Center, National Response Coordination Center, National Operations Center, National Infrastructure Coordination Center, National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center, and Transportation Security Operations Center. This briefing must include the unique roles and responsibilities of each center, the costs associated with operating the center (including number of personnel), areas of duplication, and efforts

being taken to streamline and ensure a coordinated approach to critical infrastructure protection.

BOMBING PREVENTION

The Office of Bombing Prevention [OBP] shall be funded at \$11,595,000, which is the same amount as requested and \$2,595,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. The increase above the fiscal year 2015 level will provide for assessment and analyses of: bomb squads; explosives detection and SWAT team capabilities throughout the Nation; point-of-sale and suspicious activity awareness; and bombing risk mitigation training. The amount recommended will also sustain needed training, information sharing, and awareness for State, local, and private sector entities regarding how terrorists use explosives, in addition to needed analysis of counter-explosives requirements, capabilities, and gaps. The Committee is aware of OBP's efforts to work with the National Guard on training and encourages the Office to analyze efficiencies that could be gained through coordination with the National Guard mission.

LARGE VENUE SAFETY

The Committee directs NPPD to fully fund training of safety and security professionals charged with public protection at large venues with large crowds. The Committee encourages the Department to continue strengthening existing partnerships with institutions and centers that have well-developed training programs for security personnel to meet safety and security requirements at large venues, including those that host professional, collegiate, and amateur sporting events. Such entities should possess unique resources, research, and programs that can be combined to enhance dissemination of effective security techniques to sports safety venue professionals.

CHEMICAL SECURITY

The Committee recommends \$89,982,000 for Infrastructure Security Compliance, \$4,895,000 below the request and \$4,955,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. Within the amount recommended, the Committee directs \$13,115,000 for the Ammonium Nitrate Security Program, which will institute new requirements on the sale and transfer of ammonium nitrate to prevent the misappropriation or use of ammonium nitrate in an act of terrorism. The Committee notes that delays in promulgating regulations for ammonium nitrate reduce the need for the funding requested in fiscal year 2016. NPPD is encouraged to continue engaging with stakeholders to finalize a rule as expeditiously as possible to improve security and prevent terrorists' use of ammonium nitrate.

The Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standard [CFATS] secures the Nation's high-risk chemical facilities through regulation, inspection, and enforcement. The program has struggled to meet timely implementation goals in the past; however, authorizing legislation was enacted last year codifying the program and providing needed guidance. Moving forward, the Committee expects NPPD to

implement the program based on the new law and specific measures of performance. Further, NPPD is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act to explain how these metrics will be institutionalized including a list of why facilities leave the CFATS program; an outline quantifying whether CFATS is truly increasing security compared to existing security measures in place; and, a timeline for which NPPD will complete the backlog of security plan approvals and site visits.

The Under Secretary of NPPD is directed to provide a report on the implementation of CFATS to the relevant Committees of jurisdiction on a semiannual basis that includes the number of: facilities covered, inspectors, completed inspections, inspections completed by region, pending inspections, days inspections are overdue, enforcements resulting from inspections, and enforcements overdue for resolution. This data should be delineated by tier. The first report shall be submitted not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act.

CYBERSECURITY

The Committee recommends \$819,755,000 for Cybersecurity programs, \$1,412,000 above the budget request and \$66,555,000 above the fiscal year 2015 level. Through NPPD, DHS helps secure the government cyber-domain by providing overarching services and capabilities and best practices that agencies are to deploy to protect their information technology infrastructure.

NOTIFICATION OF CYBER-INCIDENTS

The basis and process by which the Committee is notified of cyber-incidents appears ad hoc and uncoordinated. NPPD is directed to develop a systematic process, in coordination with other potentially impacted Departments and agencies, by which the Committee is notified of major cyber-incidents, including any event involving another Federal agency. This process should include a tiered approach starting with initial notification, then interim updates, and culminating in a briefing, to be classified if appropriate. The development of such a process will ensure the Committee that the Department is developing a course of action and working with those impacted to resolve the issue and prevent further incidents. NPPD should seek advice from Federal agencies who regularly notify Congress on events for best practices.

CYBERSECURITY INFORMATION COORDINATION

The National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center [NCCIC] serves as a centralized location to coordinate and integrate operational elements involved in cybersecurity and communications protection and resilience. Significant progress has been made in recent years to codify and focus the priorities of the NCCIC, yet the Center has struggled in incorporating all the needed private sector partners and developing mission-specific strategic priorities. For example, after more than 5 years in operation, the NCCIC has full-time representation from only four of the 18 private sector critical infrastructure Information Sharing and Analysis Centers [ISAC]. The NCCIC provides impressive statistics regard-

ing reports, alerts, and warnings communicated to Federal and non-Federal partners; however, a methodology for analyzing these statistics, communicating trends, and developing comprehensive protective measures necessary to prevent or reduce the impact of evolving cybersecurity trends is lacking.

Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, NPPD is directed to brief the Committee on efforts to include metrics throughout NCCIC programs and processes to include: properly scaling operations, particularly in regard to engagement with stakeholders; implementing policies and procedures to provide technical assistance in conjunction with U.S. Computer Emergency Readiness Teams to Federal civilian agencies to prevent and respond to data breaches, including those involving unauthorized access to personally identifiable information; and improving the threat indicator process to better align information with action.

FEDERAL NETWORK SECURITY

Of the total amount for cybersecurity, the Committee recommends \$130,594,000 for Federal Network Security, of which \$98,509,000, the full amount requested, is to provide continuous diagnostics and mitigation [CDM] for the civilian Federal computer network to detect malicious activity on government networks. Through the CDM program, NPPD provides Federal civilian agencies with tools and services to identify network security issues. Awards throughout fiscal years 2015 and 2016 will ultimately cover over 60 additional Federal agencies. CDM also provides each agency with detailed information into specific, prioritized risks through the use of dashboards which are expected to be fully operational for all agencies by fiscal year 2017.

As directed through previous appropriations, each participating agency must continue to plan and budget for security needs consistent with current law and policies as well as emerging threats and needs. NPPD shall provide its expertise and capabilities to supplement, but not supplant, the budget and responsibilities of other agencies.

NETWORK SECURITY DEPLOYMENT

The National Cybersecurity Protection System [NCPS], known as Einstein, was deployed in 2004, and has been upgraded in stages to address the evolving threat through technological advances. The Committee is pleased to see the continued enhancements to the Einstein program and notes that 51 agencies have signed memorandums of agreement to participate in Einstein services, representing approximately 96 percent of all Federal civilian personnel. GAO is currently conducting a comprehensive review of the Einstein program's effectiveness including whether the system meets stated objectives, DHS has designed requirements for future stages of the system, and Federal agencies have adopted the system. The Committee expects NPPD will act upon reasonable recommendations without delay.

ENHANCED CYBERSECURITY SERVICES

The Enhanced Cybersecurity Services [ECS] program is another DHS-sponsored protection and information sharing capability between selected Commercial Service Providers and validated critical infrastructure companies as well as State and local customers. While the relationship between ECS and the private sector has been utilized since this program began as a pilot in 2010, the addition of State and local partners is relatively new. Since these governments oversee the safety of, and in some cases directly operate elements of the electrical grid, water utilities, public transportation, communications systems, and other key assets, it is critical they have access to the latest tools. The Committee expects NPPD to ensure ECS stakeholders are engaged in the development of requirements and process improvements. Overall, the ECS program must be scalable and integrated with other programs within the Directorate. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, NPPD is to report to the Committee on its strategy to integrate State and local stakeholders in the ECS process, develop a strategy to make the ECS program scalable, and the strategic priorities moving forward.

STATE AND LOCAL ENGAGEMENT

The Committee awaits the biannual National Cybersecurity Review which contains key information about State and local government resiliency against, and readiness for, cyber-incidents. The Committee directs NPPD to utilize this review to develop a strategic plan on how best to integrate with State and local leaders on the issue of cybersecurity. The Committee further directs a briefing upon the release of this Review to include stakeholders that participated in the effort. Outreach and integration with stakeholders is not a one-size-fits-all proposition. As State and local governments continue to struggle with and expand cybersecurity capabilities, NPPD can support these efforts by increasing access to, and promoting greater awareness of Federal cybersecurity tools, training, exercises, and technical assistance. Close collaboration is also required during the response to a cyber-threat or incident to critical infrastructure. Although the majority of the Nation's critical infrastructure is owned and operated by the private sector, the immediate physical consequences of a major attack would largely fall to State and local governments to manage. To this end, the strategic plan should include how Federal, State, and local partners work together as well as an assessment of the role the National Guard has in cybersecurity initiatives.

Finally, just as the National Response Framework provides a strategic outline for how the Nation responds to major natural hazards or terrorist attacks, an update to the National Cyber Incident Response Plan should guide the response to a cyber-incident and define the roles and responsibilities of various government stakeholders. NPPD must ensure State and local governments are engaged from the beginning of the process. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, NPPD is directed to brief the Committee on the timeline for updating the National Cyber Incident Response

Plan, and the plan to engage with State and local government and private sector stakeholders in the development of the framework.

GLOBAL CYBERSECURITY MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommends \$27,276,000 for Global Cybersecurity Management, of which no less than \$15,810,000 is for cybersecurity education. Due to the importance of the Software Assurance Program, the Committee rejects the proposal to eliminate funds for the program and includes \$1,679,000, the same amount as provided in fiscal year 2015. For the second consecutive year, the administration's proposal to reduce funding for cybersecurity education is denied. The cybersecurity education programs are critical to establishing a robust workforce for the future. Should NPPD wish to discontinue or relocate these programs within the Department, such changes should be addressed in a comprehensive manner through the budget process and the Committee should be briefed accordingly so the proposal can be adequately assessed. As future priorities for cybersecurity education are evaluated, the Committee directs NPPD to consider education providers that specialize in the delivery of nationally recognized onsite and Internet-based education programs. Programs focusing on issues such as creation of new and updated curricula, development of simulation and animation delivery of degree program training and education, workforce development, and creation of mentorship and technician-level research opportunities will broaden the appeal of cybersecurity education programs nationwide.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Committee recommends \$197,551,000 for communications programs, \$883,000 below the amount requested and \$33,104,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

Of the total amount recommended, \$32,920,000 is for the Office of Emergency Communications [OEC], \$105,000 below the amount requested, and \$4,415,000 below the fiscal year 2015 level.

The Committee remains committed to ensuring Federal funding for interoperability is used to enhance communications among Federal, State, and local first responders, consistent with each community's needs. The Committee directs OEC to continue working with FEMA to ensure that applicable Department fiscal year 2016 guidance for first responder grant programs includes appropriate guidance based on factors including effectiveness, risk, and affordability for newer capabilities as they become available.

The Committee also is concerned regarding the need to develop innovative programs to improve emergency medical response through the use of improved public safety communications systems, educational programs, and research. Therefore, the Committee directs OEC to consider how best to leverage existing technologies to help establish or sustain statewide medical communications systems and utilize existing infrastructures to improve the delivery of rural medical care.

The Committee notes the publication of the second National Emergency Communications Plan in November 2014. The Plan highlights that the goals of reaching interoperability in specific geographical areas, as set forth in the first Plan (published in 2008), have been completed. Further, the update explains the communications operating environment has changed with new technologies, modernization, and demands from public safety and citizens. Several recommendations and objectives are included in the Plan which is broad-reaching and more complex than the initial plan but it lacks specific timeframes and metrics to evaluate progress. OEC shall provide a report to the Committee no later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act outlining the measures that will be used to evaluate fulfillment of the goals. Additionally, the report shall include a description of how DHS and OEC work with Federal agencies to ensure current and future programs such as FEMA preparedness grants, FirstNet, and other programs work together to meet the needs of national emergency communications.

NEXT GENERATION NETWORKS

Of the total amount recommended, \$79,575,000 is for the Next Generation Networks Program, \$527,000 below the request, and \$26,282,000 above fiscal year 2015. This funding provides the next significant increment to ensure priority calls can be placed on the most current technology during disasters and emergencies.

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Appropriations, 2015	\$1,342,606,000
Budget estimate, 2016	1,443,449,000
Committee recommendation	1,443,449,000

The Federal Protective Service [FPS] is responsible for the security and protection of Federal property under the control of the General Services Administration [GSA]; and for the enforcement of laws for the protection of persons and property, the prevention of breaches of peace, and enforcement of any rules and regulations made and promulgated by the GSA Administrator and/or the Secretary. The FPS authority can also be extended by agreement to any area with a significant Federal interest. The FPS account provides funds for the salaries, benefits, travel, training, and other expenses of the program, offset by collections paid by GSA tenants and credited to the account.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,443,449,000, as requested, for salaries and expenses of the Federal Protective Service for fiscal year 2016. This amount is fully offset by collections of security fees. The amount requested for the 2016 pay adjustment is not assumed in the funds allocated. FPS should utilize funds allocated to meet its highest priority, unfunded needs.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Basic security	275,763	275,763	275,763
Building-specific Security	600,615	665,121	665,121
Reimbursable Security Fees (Contract Guard Services)	466,228	502,565	502,565
Total, Federal Protective Service	1,342,606	1,443,449	1,443,449
Offsetting Fee Collections	-1,342,606	-1,443,449	-1,443,449

The Committee, as in previous years, includes a provision requiring a strategic human capital plan. It is noted that the first strategic plan was submitted on March 12, 2014, and GAO is currently reviewing it as required in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014. Should the review be completed and find no outstanding issues before enactment of the fiscal year 2016 act, it is possible the requirement will not need to be continued. Through this effort, the Committee expects FPS to utilize this human capital plan to help manage risk-based resource allocation efforts, thereby tying the actual needs of Federal facilities to measurable outcomes. The Committee expects this to be done in conjunction with efforts for more transparency on issues such as personnel surges and fee increases.

OFFICE OF BIOMETRIC IDENTITY MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2015	\$252,056,000
Budget estimate, 2016	283,533,000
Committee recommendation	283,265,000

MISSION

The mission of the Office of Biometric Identity Management [OBIM] is to collect, maintain, and share biometric data with authorized DHS, Federal, State, tribal, local law enforcement agencies, and strategic foreign partners. As the agency responsible for maintaining the Automated Biometric Identification System [IDENT] and a biometric center of expertise, OBIM provides an invaluable capability to ensure national security, public safety and the integrity of the Nation's immigration system. OBIM is charged with fostering full interoperability and real-time data sharing among the Homeland Security, Justice, and Defense Departments' biometric identity management systems. OBIM also must ensure that biometrics can be used as the means to link associated biographic information such that individuals can be uniquely identified, serving its customers' security, facilitation, and customer service needs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$283,265,000 for OBIM. This is \$268,000 below the request and \$31,209,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. Of the total amount available, the Committee expects OBIM to allocate not less than \$65,800,000 for Increment 1 of the successor system to IDENT. This includes funding

for the planning, acquisition, and maintenance for Increment 1 of the new system and assumes an additional \$11,802,515 from recoveries is also available. This first increment is funded with the understanding that current estimates for follow-on increments are accurate. These include \$52,800,000 for Increment 2, \$40,000,000 for Increment 3, and \$46,700,000 for Increment 4. OBIM is directed to find cost-savings across all phases as system construction begins and ensure measurable performance metrics are built-in to ensure proper assessment of the new system.

The IDENT system has proven to be an adaptable tool in helping to secure our Nation's borders. Over the years, the system has been scaled to keep pace with rapidly growing identification demands. The matching system has grown from a 2-finger system to a 10-print multi-stage matching solution. Today, the system houses over 180 million 10-print records. The Committee expects the modernized system to upgrade and enhance the IDENT system to include, among other features, an additional biometric matching modalities. As Increment 1 of the new system is developed, OBIM is directed to provide regular briefings to the Committee on the status of new system, future cost savings to out-year costs, as well as a full accounting of any additional funds being utilized.

SEMIANNUAL BRIEFINGS

OBIM is directed to continue briefing the Committee on a semi-annual basis on its workload and service levels, staffing, modernization efforts, and other operations.

FOCUSED CUSTOMER SERVICE

OBIM is expected to continue its strong coordination with DHS and interagency partners to ensure appropriate focus on customer needs and service through regular, informal means of communication as well as through the official mechanism of the OBIM Executive Stakeholder Board.

OBIM shall continue efforts to enroll into IDENT TSA's special vetted populations as well as departmental employees and contractors, which has been a priority for a number of years. These populations and other potential future populations would enable better security and improve customer service. Consequently, OBIM is directed to include the status of these projects in its semiannual briefings.

IDENTITY SERVICES

DHS is encouraged to work cooperatively with the Departments of Justice, Defense, and State to standardize and share biometric information. The Committee directs OBIM to continue semiannual briefings on progress toward integrating the various systems, including Unique Identity, to describe existing capability gaps and a methodology by which to close them. Further, the Committee encourages OBIM to continue its data sharing and connectivity improvement efforts with the Intelligence Community.

OFFICE OF HEALTH AFFAIRS

Appropriations, 2015	\$129,358,000
Budget estimate, 2016	124,069,000
Committee recommendation	122,924,000

The Office of Health Affairs [OHA], headed by the Chief Medical Officer who also serves as the Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs, leads the Department on medical issues related to natural and man-made disasters; serves as the principal advisor to the Secretary on medical and public health issues; coordinates biodefense activities within the Department; and serves as the Department's primary contact with other Departments and State, local, and tribal governments on medical and public health issues.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends total appropriations of \$122,924,000, \$1,145,000 below the request and \$6,434,000 below the fiscal year 2015 level, for Office of Health Affairs programs. As requested, no funds are included for official reception and representation expenses since they have not been utilized in previous years and are not needed.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

OFFICE OF HEALTH AFFAIRS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
BioWatch	86,891	83,278	83,278
National Biosurveillance Integration Center	10,500	8,000	8,000
Chemical Defense Program	824	824	824
Planning and Coordination	4,995	4,957	4,957
Salaries and Expenses	26,148	27,010	25,865
Total, Office of Health Affairs	129,358	124,069	122,924

BIOWATCH

The Committee recommends \$83,278,000 for the BioWatch Program, the amount requested, and \$3,613,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. This funding sustains current operations including the refresh and recapitalization of equipment.

The Committee remains supportive of next generation bio-detection technology and the use of effective emerging technologies. The current gaps in timeliness and agent detection should be addressed. The Committee understands OHA and S&T are working together and with professionals in the field, but is concerned the effort lacks an aggressive strategic plan in considering new technologies and in developing a comprehensive approach to future investments. OHA and S&T are directed to provide a briefing to the Committee no later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act on the way forward to determine the future of this detection capability, including a description of available and emerging technologies and a process and timeframe for decision-making.

NATIONAL BIOSURVEILLANCE INTEGRATION CENTER

The Committee recommends \$8,000,000 for the National Biosurveillance Integration Center [NBIC], the same amount as requested and \$2,500,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2015.

The Committee remains concerned that the NBIC is not fully implementing aspects of the 2012 strategic plan which purports to provide for additional measurement and validation of projects to ensure the accomplishment of specific goals. Ongoing projects must demonstrate metrics of performance. OHA must seriously evaluate the methods in which resources are allocated and projects are evaluated and ensure projects conform to the priorities of the strategic plan. Therefore, the Committee directs OHA to provide a briefing within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act to outline comprehensive efforts in place and being developed to adequately demonstrate the return on investment of all NBIC pilot projects.

In addition to current NBIC initiatives, OHA should consider the potential health threats including the health-related policies and planning efforts in support of overseas missions of DHS components. Currently, there is no validated or verified information on health risks available. As OHA works to develop future pilot projects, consideration should be given to those initiatives which provide operational support to personnel overseas in health protection and readiness, including international health data acquisition, display, and analysis to meet the needs of multiple Federal agencies.

CHEMICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

The Committee recommends \$824,000 for the Chemical Defense Program, the same amount as requested and as provided in fiscal year 2015.

OHA has selected four cities across the United States for demonstration projects aimed at developing a comprehensive chemical defense framework and best practices to share how the Public Health community engages in large-scale events.

OHA shall brief the Committee on its report following the completion of the demonstration projects in fiscal year 2016. The Committee also notes the interagency participation in this effort, including CBP, HHS, and CDC, and encourages continued cooperation with partners in the field.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

The primary mission of the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] is to reduce the loss of life and property and protect the Nation from all hazards, including natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other manmade disasters, by leading and supporting the Nation in a risk-based, comprehensive emergency management system of preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Salaries and Expenses	934,396	949,296	928,806
State and Local Programs	1,500,000	2,231,424 ¹	1,500,000
Firefighter Assistance Grants	680,000	(²)	680,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants	350,000	(²)	350,000
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program	- 1,815	- 305	- 305
United States Fire Administration	44,000	41,582	44,000
Disaster Relief Fund:			
Base	595,672	661,740	661,740
Disaster Relief Category	6,437,793	6,712,953	6,712,953
Subtotal, Disaster Relief Fund	7,033,465	7,374,693	7,374,693
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis	100,000	278,625	190,000
National Flood Insurance Fund	179,294 ³	181,198 ³	181,198 ³
National Predisaster Mitigation Fund	25,000	200,001	100,000
Emergency food and shelter	120,000	100,000	100,000
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency	10,785,046	11,175,316	11,267,194

¹Includes \$670,000,000 proposed for Firefighter Assistance Grants and \$350,000,000 proposed for Emergency Management Performance Grants, which continue to be funded in separate appropriations.

²Funding proposed under State and Local Programs.

³Fully offset by fee collection.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2015	\$934,396,000
Budget estimate, 2016	949,296,000
Committee recommendation	928,806,000

Funding for FEMA Salaries and Expenses provides for the development and maintenance of an integrated, nationwide capability to prepare for, mitigate against, respond to, and recover from the consequences of major disasters and emergencies, regardless of cause, in partnership with Federal agencies, State, local, and tribal governments, volunteer organizations, and the private sector. The Salaries and Expenses account supports FEMA's programs by coordinating between headquarters and regional offices the policy, managerial, resource, and administrative actions.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a total appropriation of \$928,806,000 for FEMA Salaries and Expenses, which is \$20,490,000 below the request and \$5,590,000 below fiscal year 2015. The reduction partially reflects a significant under-burn of personnel costs in fiscal year 2015 and anticipated in fiscal year 2016. Should FEMA wish to realign the available resources within Salaries and Expenses, a revised expenditure plan shall be submitted to the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Administrative and Regional Offices	244,183	243,323	236,428
Office of National Capital Region Coordination	(3,400)	—	(3,422)
Preparedness and Protection	180,797	190,928	178,679
Response	175,986	168,466	172,363
Urban Search and Rescue Response Systems	(35,180)	(27,513)	(35,180)
Recovery	55,789	51,472	50,768
Mitigation	28,876	25,753	27,641
Mission Support	145,316	168,437	162,010
Centrally Managed Accounts	103,449	100,917	100,917
Total, Salaries and Expenses	934,396	949,296	928,806

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

After many years of shifts in programs contained in FEMA Salaries and Expenses programs, the account has normalized through recent budgets. This demonstrates FEMA leadership's commitment to address actual need and planning considerations for future year costs. The Committee expects FEMA to continue this diligence by ensuring submissions accurately reflect the true costs of managing the agency to include costs coming from the Disaster Relief Fund.

Of the total amount made available, \$27,500,000 is included for Mount Weather capital improvements and operations, as requested.

Of the total amounts recommended, not less than: \$2,000,000 is for the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) under the Preparedness and Protection PPA; \$2,470,515 is for the National Hurricane Program under the Response PPA; \$8,500,000 is for the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program and \$9,100,000 is for the National Dam Safety Program under the Mitigation PPA. Funding levels for each of these programs are maintained at fiscal year 2015 levels after adjusting for one-time expenditures. For the second year in a row, the budget request recommends a reduction in EMAC funding. The Committee continues to struggle with the justification for these proposed reductions given the inherent cost savings associated with a robust national mutual aid system since EMAC allows State and local jurisdictions to be more self-reliant. The proposed cut would reduce training, upgrades to the Mutual Aid Support System, and readiness activities and is therefore rejected.

MEASURING GRANT EFFECTIVENESS

FEMA has made progress in attempting to measure the performance of the grant programs through the use of the Threat Hazard Identification and Risk Assessments [THIRA], State Preparedness Reports, and the National Preparedness Report. But preparedness reports alone cannot adequately measure our gains and gaps in capabilities. Implementation of the THIRA process across preparedness efforts is central to assessing return on investment. At the same time, the THIRA is only the first step in the preparedness process for FEMA and grantees which should also include rigorous strategic planning, coordinated funding decisions, and gap assess-

ments. The THIRA must aid in informed, measurable investments to build capabilities that address the risk from all hazards. Once in place, the THIRA allows the Nation's preparedness planners to turn swiftly to a new adversary, emerging hazard, or evolving threat. To gain better awareness of the current state of the THIRA and preparedness process, FEMA is directed to develop an analysis of THIRA and the overall preparedness process and provide it to the Committee no later than the end of fiscal year 2016. The analysis should include an assessment of how grantees and sub-grantees utilize the THIRA for planning purposes; barriers to fully integrating the THIRA into preparedness efforts; and changes that could be made to the preparedness grant programs to fully incorporate the THIRA. FEMA shall brief the Committee within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act on the execution plan for this effort and within 30 days of the end of fiscal year 2016, to present the final analysis.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RESILIENCE

In previous appropriations, the Committee has provided FEMA with increases above the total requested to ensure the agency's Automation Modernization process could continue. The funding and direction gave FEMA a start to modernize its systems for better performance and future costs savings. The Committee is pleased with the emerging efforts from FEMA, including a robust IT resiliency and cyber request this year. The Committee includes the requested amounts of \$5,917,000 for continuation of the newly developed IT Resiliency Review in the Mission Support PPA and \$3,200,000 in upgrades to the financial management system in the Administrative and Regional Offices PPA. The Committee is encouraged by recent efforts of FEMA's Chief Information Officer to adequately inventory and coordinate the various legacy IT systems within the agency. The IT Resiliency Review has reduced the number of IT systems and applications from 567 to less than 200. This has improved the agency's Federal Information Security Management Act [FISMA] score, facilitated proper validation of existing systems, and allowed the agency to gain better situational awareness of activities throughout headquarters and the Regions. FEMA shall continue to provide regular updates to the Committee throughout implementation of this effort.

GRANTS MODERNIZATION STRATEGY

The Committee recommends \$10,000,000, as requested, in the Protection and National Preparedness PPA to begin implementation of the Grants Management Modernization Strategy which will consolidate more than 14 disparate grants management systems and create a more streamlined and effective interface for grantees and financial management personnel. The Committee commends FEMA for conducting due diligence in the analysis of this proposal, outlining clear cost savings, and assessing alternatives. The Committee directs FEMA to provide regular updates on the development and roll-out of this initiative.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION COORDINATION

The Committee recommends \$3,422,000 for the Office of National Capital Region Coordination [ONCRC], the same amount as provided in fiscal year 2015. The Committee recognizes the unique responsibilities of the Office in coordinating emergency preparedness and response activity in a high-population area, where the workforce is made up of many independently operating Federal agencies and the District of Columbia, and where National leaders and foreign dignitaries are ever present. A permanent provision included in the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2013, requires inclusion of the Governors of the State of West Virginia and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the National Capital Region decision-making process for mass evacuations. FEMA is directed to include officials from the counties and municipalities that contain the evacuation routes and their tributaries in the planning process.

URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE RESPONSE SYSTEM

The Committee recommends \$35,180,000 for the Urban Search and Rescue [USAR] Response System, \$7,667,000 above the request and the same amount as provided in fiscal year 2015. Funding will sustain the existing system and additional chemical, biological, nuclear, radiological, and explosives capabilities gained in fiscal year 2012. The budget request lacked any level of detail as to the justification for the proposed cut to the USAR program. Should the funding level for USAR require adjustment, FEMA is directed to include such justification with the budget including how any proposed adjustments to the program would impact nationwide capability.

BUDGET PRESENTATION

The Committee directs FEMA to submit its fiscal year 2017 budget request, including justification materials, by office. Each office and FEMA region shall include (1) budget detail by object classification; (2) the number of FTE on-board; (3) the number of FTE vacancies; and (4) the appropriations account(s) used to support the office and the programs managed by the office. The level of detail provides improved transparency and refined tracking of actual spending.

ENSURING RAIL SECURITY

The Committee recognizes that the increase in crude oil transported by rail poses new challenges to State and local officials and first responders. The objective in ensuring safe crude oil transport must be to prevent accidents and mitigate their impacts when they do occur. This means Federal agencies working together to ensure not only guidelines for tanker car construction, but also sufficient inspectors and track inspections and enhanced training for first responders. The movement of crude oil must be collaborative across industry leaders, those charged with protecting critical infrastructure, and emergency management professionals. Therefore, the Department is directed to provide a briefing to the Committee within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act to outline how NPPD

and FEMA programs are addressing the issue of crude oil movement, those actions being taken to address gaps in capabilities at the State and local levels, and any unfulfilled needs in coordinating with other departments and agencies. When awarding grants and providing training, the Committee expects FEMA to consider the unique needs of first responders in meeting the issues related to crude oil shipping by rail.

FOCUSING ON COMPREHENSIVE MITIGATION

The Committee fully supports robust mitigation programs within FEMA, but is adamant that the focus of the mitigation should be against the hazard itself and not on causation of hazards. Mitigation programs within FEMA are diverse and implementation often varies widely by region and type of hazard. The common thread in these mitigation programs, however, is the return on investment in encouraging and implementing strong risk reduction measures. Therefore, when addressing priorities through any mitigation programs within FEMA, the agency is directed to focus programmatic priorities and guidance to grantees on the risk reduction aspects of hazards versus causation.

SANDY RECOVERY IMPROVEMENT ACT

In the wake of Hurricane Sandy, Congress provided FEMA with multiple tools to improve the speed and cost-effectiveness of public assistance and debris removal programs, including the ability to get full funding for Public Assistance projects up-front based on agreed-upon cost estimates. These reforms are designed to save State, local, and Federal governments significant amounts of time and money in the long-run. FEMA is directed to continue working with grantees on how to gain acceptance of these opportunities and integrate the new authorities into broader reforms of the Public Assistance program. As previously instructed by the Committee, FEMA is also directed to continue documenting the savings in time and costs, and expedited recovery opportunities afforded communities due to these programmatic changes.

STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2015	\$1,500,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016 ¹	2,231,424,000
Committee recommendation	1,500,000,000

¹ Includes \$670,000,000 proposed for Firefighter Assistance Grants and \$350,000,000 proposed for Emergency Management Performance Grants, which continue to be funded in separate appropriations.

Funding for State and Local Programs provides grants for training, equipment, planning, and exercises to improve readiness for potential disasters.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,500,000,000 for State and Local Programs, \$298,576,000 above the amount requested in comparable programs and the same amount as provided in fiscal year 2015. The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Grants:			
National Preparedness Grant Program		1,043,200	.....
State Homeland Security Grant Program	467,000	.....	467,000
Operation Stonegarden	(55,000)	.....	(55,000)
Urban Area Security Initiative	600,000	.....	600,000
Nonprofit Security Grants	(13,000)	.....	(25,000)
Public Transportation Security/Railroad Security	100,000	.....	100,000
Amtrak	(10,000)	.....	(10,000)
Over-Road Bus Security	(3,000)	.....	.....
Port Security Grants	100,000	.....	100,000
Subtotal, Grants	1,267,000	1,043,200	1,267,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants	(¹)	350,000	(¹)
Firefighter Assistance Grants	(¹)	670,000	(¹)
Education, Training, and Exercises:			
Emergency Management Institute	20,569	19,523	20,569
Center for Domestic Preparedness	64,991	62,860	64,991
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	98,000	42,000	98,000
National Exercise Program	19,919	25,841	19,919
Continuing Training/Center for Homeland Defense and Security	29,521	18,000	29,521
Subtotal, Education, Training, and Exercises	233,000	168,224	233,000
Total, State and Local Programs	1,500,000	2,231,424	1,500,000

¹ Funds appropriated under a separate account.

GRANT REFORM

The Committee notes that the budget request includes a proposal for grant reform, similar to the fiscal year 2013, 2014, and 2015 requests. Until such time as the appropriate authorizing committees have assessed the proposal, the Committee believes the budget process is not the appropriate avenue for implementation. The Committee therefore recommends funds in accordance with current law and provides funding in the same manner as fiscal year 2015. Should authorizing legislation be completed before enactment of fiscal year 2016 appropriations, adjustments could be considered. As evaluation of the proposal continues, FEMA is directed to evaluate the effects of the grant reform on small and rural communities as well as how the proposed system could better address the need to measure the return on investment of these grants and submit a report to the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act. This report could be done in conjunction with the requirement regarding THIRA implementation.

GRANTS MANAGEMENT

The Committee includes specific timeframes for grant dollar distribution. For each of the grant programs, funding opportunity announcements shall be issued in 60 days, applicants shall apply within 80 days after announcements are made, and FEMA shall act on the application within 65 days after applications are due.

The Committee is concerned that State and local cybersecurity issues are not receiving the needed resources and attention, and

the Department should encourage State and local governments to include their Chief Information Officers in planning efforts. Further, serious consideration shall be given to eligible applications to protect networks against cyber-attacks and the Department shall work to raise awareness among State and local governments of the need to strengthen their own cyber-defenses and of the resources available for such purpose. The Committee also is concerned regarding the need to develop innovative programs to improve emergency medical response through the use of improved public safety communications systems, educational programs, and research. FEMA is encouraged to work with grantees to consider how best to leverage existing technologies to help establish and sustain statewide medical communications systems and utilize existing infrastructures to improve the delivery of rural medical care. FEMA should ensure the need to address emerging issues, including unique hazards such as volcanic activity, are considered through eligible programs.

FEMA is directed to work with grantees, particularly Urban Area Security Initiative [UASI] recipients, on planning and sustainment of resources needed for preparedness to ensure that if Federal funding fluctuates, gains in preparedness can be sustained.

STATE HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM

The Committee recommends \$467,000,000 for the State Homeland Security Grant Program [SHSGP], of which \$55,000,000 shall be for Operation Stonegarden. Activities previously funded under Metropolitan Medical Response System, Citizens Corps, Regional Catastrophic Preparedness, Emergency Operations Centers, Driver's Licenses Security Program, Buffer Zone Protection Program, and the Interoperable Emergency Communication Grant Programs in fiscal year 2011 are eligible for funding under SHSGP.

Operation Stonegarden grants shall continue to be competitively awarded and shall not be restricted to any particular border. As in previous years, FEMA is directed to ensure all border States shall be eligible to apply in fiscal year 2016.

URBAN AREA SECURITY INITIATIVE

The Committee recommends \$600,000,000 for UASI, of which \$25,000,000 shall be for nonprofit entities determined to be at high risk by the Secretary. Eligibility for nonprofit entities shall not be limited to UASI communities. Activities previously funded under Metropolitan Medical Response System, Citizens Corps, Regional Catastrophic Preparedness, Buffer Zone Protection Program, Emergency Operations Centers, and the Interoperable Emergency Communication Grant Programs in fiscal year 2011 are eligible for funding under UASI.

The Committee notes that the 9/11 Act requires FEMA to conduct a risk assessment for the 100 most populous metropolitan areas annually. All such areas are eligible for UASI funding based on threat, vulnerability, and consequence.

LAW ENFORCEMENT TERRORISM PREVENTION PROGRAM

In accordance with section 2006 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program [LETTP] is funded through a required set aside of 25 percent of the funds appropriated through the SHSGP and UASI programs. The Committee directs FEMA to provide clear guidance to States and urban areas to ensure that the intent of LETTP is fully realized.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ASSISTANCE, RAILROAD SECURITY ASSISTANCE, AND OVER-THE-ROAD BUS SECURITY ASSISTANCE

The Committee recommends \$100,000,000 for Public Transportation Security Assistance, Railroad Security Assistance, and Over-the-Road Bus Security Assistance. Of the recommended amount, no less than \$10,000,000 is for Amtrak security needs.

PORT SECURITY GRANTS

The Committee recommends \$100,000,000 for the Port Security Grant Program.

EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND EXERCISES

The Committee recommends \$233,000,000 for Education, Training, and Exercises, \$64,776,000 above the request and the same amount as fiscal year 2015.

Of this amount, the Committee recommends \$64,991,000 for the Center for Domestic Preparedness [CDP] and notes a permanent provision in the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2013, regarding training conducted at CDP. CDP provides specialized all-hazards preparedness training to State, local, and tribal emergency responders on skills tied to national priorities, particularly those related to terrorist attacks using weapons of mass destruction [WMD] and mass casualty events. It is the Nation's only live-agent training facility for civilian responders, and it offers a unique environment allowing them to train using toxic nerve agents and live biological agents in safety. The Committee recognizes the work done thus far at CDP in updating active shooter policies and encourages collaboration with other training facilities to ensure such advancements in curriculum are implemented throughout the full Federal, State, and local training spectrum. A provision is included permitting the Administrator to use the funds provided under paragraph (5) under this heading to acquire real property for the purpose of establishing or appropriately extending the security buffer zones for FEMA-owned training facilities. Funding used for such purpose shall only come from funds specifically appropriated to the facility for which the property is acquired.

The Committee seeks to ensure CDP maintains all appropriate assets to fulfill both its primary mission of training State and local responders, as well as its cooperative efforts to provide training to Federal agencies under the Economy Act. To that end, FEMA is directed to conduct an analysis of CDP funding mechanisms for capital improvements, facilities maintenance, and general wear and tear. FEMA shall brief the Committee on the findings of this study within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act.

Within the total, the Committee includes \$98,000,000 for the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium [NDPC], instead of the requested \$42,000,000. The Consortium, authorized by the 9/11 Act, has conducted training in all 50 States and each U.S. territory. Over 2,258,000 first responders have been trained to date. Funding shall be distributed in accordance with the 9/11 Act as in previous years. The Committee notes that high-profile attention and media coverage of spectator sports and special events present a significant risk as potential targets for international and domestic terrorists. Intelligence and law enforcement agencies conduct investigations and devise strategies to thwart acts of terrorism. The Committee is concerned with the level of training provided to State and local responders to address such events and recommends FEMA and NDPC partner with organizations specializing in training dealing with spectator sports events and special events. The Committee notes the importance of FEMA-certified training in natural hazards for first responders.

The Committee includes \$29,521,000 for Continuing Training Grants. Within the total, the Committee includes \$18,000,000 for the Center for Homeland Defense and Security [CHDS]. Congress has been funding CHDS since 2001. As such, the Committee is pleased to see the Department take ownership of this unique asset in homeland security and emergency management by including a specific request in the budget submission. CHDS programs include a fully accredited Master's Degree program; executive education seminars for Governors, locally elected officials, and their senior department leaders; an Executive Leaders Program; a Fusion Center Leaders Program; a peer-reviewed online academic journal; a university and agency partnership effort; and an online homeland security library. These endeavors advance the strategic and critical thinking abilities of emergency management and homeland security personnel in their daily responsibilities, policy deliberations, and relationships with senior leadership within their jurisdictions. Moving forward, FEMA is directed to consider the personnel requirements of this DHS asset particularly where unused FTE allocations from fiscal year 2015 could be applied. The remaining \$11,521,000 for Continuing Training shall be for training grants as in previous years based on known and emerging needs.

The Committee includes \$20,569,000 for the Emergency Management Institute [EMI], \$1,046,000 above the request and the same amount as provided in fiscal year 2015. The Committee notes EMI's requirement to deliver training for a wide number of homeland security response scenarios. The Committee understands that technical assistance partners have been used where particular expertise is needed to meet this requirement. The Committee therefore encourages EMI to continue these partnerships, particularly with academic institutions that have proven track records of providing FEMA, EMI, and other comparable entities with technical expertise.

The Committee includes \$19,919,000 for the National Exercise Program [NEP]. The Committee is concerned about bureaucratic obstacles to conducting a robust exercise program throughout the agency and Department. For purposes of approval and reporting requirements, the Department requires all exercises be considered

“conferences.” This adds a significant burden to programmatic staff when attempting to plan and conduct exercises. The National Exercise Division supports the conduct and evaluation of approximately 75 exercises per year while the Radiological Emergency Preparedness [REP] Program conducts an additional 34 exercises. The REP exercises are required by regulation, are scheduled up to 5 years in advance, and are costly to States, locals, and industry as well as for the sponsors. The Committee directs FEMA to work with the Department to develop a mutually agreed upon arrangement which ensures the planning and conduct of exercises is effective and efficient.

Many of these education, training, and exercise programs have been funded since before the creation of the Department. As the threats facing our Nation have evolved, so too have the capabilities of first responders and homeland security and emergency management personnel. Despite the vast improvements to our national system, the time has come for these programs to undergo a rigorous review so the true return on this investment may be determined. Therefore, FEMA is directed to develop measurable performance metrics by which all the education, training, and exercise programs can be evaluated individually and holistically for quality, and cost-effectiveness, and must extend beyond cost-per-student or exercise data and include impact and actionable outcomes. The Committee expects FEMA to provide a briefing on the findings of this effort no later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act.

FIREFIGHTER ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2015	\$680,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016 ¹	
Committee recommendation	680,000,000

¹ Budget request proposes \$670,000,000 under State and Local Programs.

Firefighter assistance grants, as authorized by section 33 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229), assist local firefighting departments for the purpose of protecting the health and safety of the public and firefighting personnel, including volunteers and emergency medical service personnel, against fire and fire-related hazards.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$680,000,000 for firefighter assistance grants, including \$340,000,000 for firefighter assistance grants, and \$340,000,000 for firefighter staffing grants, to remain available until September 30, 2017. This is \$10,000,000 above the amount requested and the same amount as provided in fiscal year 2015.

The Committee directs the Department to continue the present practice of funding applications according to local priorities and those established by the United States Fire Administration [USFA], and to continue direct funding to fire departments and the peer review process. The Committee expects that the rural fire department funding level will be consistent with the previous 5-year history, and encourages FEMA to prioritize resources for staffing

grants to rural departments that meet both local and regional needs. FEMA shall brief the Committee no later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act if there is an anticipated fluctuation. As in the past, bill language is included granting the Secretary the authority to waive certain statutory requirements. FEMA is directed to work with stakeholders and present a recommendation to the Committee no later than the submission of the fiscal year 2017 budget on the feasibility of removing this waiver in future appropriations.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2015	\$350,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016 ¹	
Committee recommendation	350,000,000

¹ Budget request proposes \$350,000,000 under State and Local Programs.

Funding requested in this account provides support to the Nation’s all-hazards emergency management system and helps to build State and local emergency management capability.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$350,000,000 for Emergency Management Performance Grants [EMPG], which is the same amount as provided in fiscal year 2015. The Committee directs FEMA to retain EMPG as a separate grant program and not to combine its funding with any other grant allocation or application process.

The Committee notes the purpose of EMPG is to sustain an all-hazards emergency capability at the State and local level. It should be noted, FEMA capabilities are only used when a State is overwhelmed in its ability to support a disaster and the President declares Federal assistance is needed. According to the National Emergency Management Association and the U.S. Council of the International Association of Emergency Managers, in fiscal year 2014, in addition to the 45 Presidential declarations, 27,006 events required State assets, but did not reach the level of a gubernatorial declaration, and 17,890 local and tribal events were supported using EMPG funds without State or Federal support. This level of activity and the requirement for all levels of government to work together for unexpected disasters demonstrates the importance of sustaining a nationwide capability. The Federal contribution through EMPG, which is a little over \$1 per citizen, is matched by over 50 percent from State and local governments. This system enables an efficient response and assists in reducing costs to the Disaster Relief Fund [DRF]. FEMA is directed to take into account the unique purpose of EMPG, as defined in the Stafford Act, when developing grant guidance.

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2015	-\$1,815,000
Budget estimate, 2016	-305,000
Committee recommendation	-305,000

The Radiological Emergency Preparedness [REP] Program assists State and local governments in the development of off-site radiological emergency preparedness plans within the emergency

planning zones of commercial nuclear power facilities licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission [NRC]. The fund is financed from fees assessed and collected from the NRC licensees to recover the amounts anticipated to be obligated in the next fiscal year for expenses related to REP program activities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee provides for the receipt and expenditure of fees collected, as authorized by Public Law 105–276. The budget estimates fee collections to exceed expenditures by \$305,000 in fiscal year 2016.

Through implementation of the REP Program, FEMA has developed not only specialists in the field, but also a capacity for a wide-range of radiation responses. Direction for FEMA to streamline exercise planning requirements for REP is included in the Education, Training, and Exercises section of this report.

UNITED STATES FIRE ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2015	\$44,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	41,582,000
Committee recommendation	44,000,000

The mission of the USFA is to reduce losses, both economic and human, due to fire and other emergencies through training, research, coordination, and support. USFA also prepares the Nation's first responder and healthcare leaders through ongoing, and when necessary, expedited training regarding how to evaluate and minimize community risk, improve protection to critical infrastructure, and be better prepared to react to all-hazard and terrorism emergencies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$44,000,000 for USFA, which is \$2,418,000 above the amount requested and the same amount as provided in fiscal year 2015. FEMA is encouraged to utilize the amount included above the request to allow for the continued development of the National Fire Incident Reporting System [NFIRS].

The Committee is concerned that the current version of NFIRS operates on a 15-year-old platform and the current state of, and future plans for, NFIRS lack aggressive and innovative solutions. The Committee recommends FEMA address the shortfalls and long-term planning needs of NFIRS in future budget submissions.

USFA, in cooperation with FEMA, is directed to continue its traditional funding for the congressionally mandated National Fallen Firefighters Memorial and related activities, which support the needs of survivors after the loss of a firefighter in the line of duty. Full USFA funding, combined with a grant from the Department of Justice and private sector support, is critical to sustain these services.

DISASTER RELIEF FUND
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2015 ¹	\$7,033,465,000
Budget estimate, 2016 ²	7,374,693,000
Committee recommendation ²	7,374,693,000

¹ Includes disaster relief category funding of \$6,437,792,622.

² Includes disaster relief category funding of \$6,712,953,000.

Through the Disaster Relief Fund [DRF], the Department provides a significant portion of the total Federal response to victims in presidentially declared major disasters and emergencies. Major disasters are declared when a State requests Federal assistance and proves that a given disaster is beyond the local and State capacity to respond. Under the DRF, FEMA will continue to operate the primary assistance programs, including Federal assistance to individuals and households; and public assistance, which includes the repair and reconstruction of State, local, and nonprofit infrastructure. The post-disaster hazard mitigation set-aside to States, as part of the DRF, works as a companion piece to the National Predisaster Mitigation Fund.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends funding the request of \$7,374,693,000 for DRF, of which \$6,712,953,000 is provided under the disaster relief adjustment pursuant to Public Law 112-25. In future budget submissions, FEMA is directed to include the Disaster Readiness Support in all DRF documentation including adequate justifications for all programmatic expenditures. Only through appropriate oversight of these funds can the Committee fully understand the true costs of administering FEMA programs. The Committee directs FEMA to continue working on efforts to better understand annual costs to ensure readiness for disasters shared between FEMA Salaries and Expenses and FEMA DRF, and improvements to the alignment of such costs.

The Committee includes bill language requiring an expenditure plan and semiannual reports for disaster readiness and support costs; and a monthly report on disaster relief expenditures. The Committee recommends bill language transferring \$24,000,000 to OIG for audits and investigations.

In December 2014, GAO released a report (GAO-15-65) entitled "Opportunities Exist to Strengthen Oversight of Administrative Costs for Major Disasters." This report found excessive administrative costs were taken by the agency from fiscal years 2004 to 2013. During that time, FEMA obligated \$12.7 billion from the DRF for its administrative costs which totals 13 percent of the total amount appropriated over 650 disasters. For comparison, States and locals utilized only \$1.4 billion, or an average of 3 percent, over the same period. While the Committee recognizes the inherently higher costs of conducting disaster response at the Federal level, this disparity seems excessive and should be addressed. Therefore, within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA is directed to brief the Committee on steps being taken to reduce administrative costs within FEMA, ensure costs are right-sized at the grantee and sub-grantee levels, and address GAO's recommendations.

Further, given the rise in the frequency and severity of all hazards, the Committee fundamentally believes that States, as well as tribal and local governments, must plan ahead for unexpected costs. Not only will these governments need to have funds to respond to the increasing number of disasters and incidents that do not meet the criteria for Federal assistance, but they also must meet cost share requirements for Presidentially declared disasters. Through the fiscal year 2015 explanatory statement, FEMA was directed to make recommendations regarding financial steps State, local, and tribal governments can take to better prepare for disasters including methodologies for calculating reserves and best practices. FEMA shall brief the Committee on the results of this effort not later than 180 days of the date of enactment of this act.

In Senate Report 113–198, this Committee noted that FEMA and OIG have engaged in a process to identify preventative measures to eliminate waste, fraud, and abuse. Further, the Committee set an expectation that FEMA and OIG present specific solutions and measurable results within fiscal year 2015. The Committee looks forward to such presentation, which shall take place within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act.

The Committee notes safe room construction is an eligible expense under HMGP and under PDM and early warning systems are eligible expenses under HMGP. FEMA is expected to give serious consideration to eligible applications.

FLOOD HAZARD MAPPING AND RISK ANALYSIS

Appropriations, 2015	\$100,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	278,625,000
Committee recommendation	190,000,000

This appropriation supports the functions necessary to develop, and keep current, flood risk information and flood maps. The flood maps are used to determine appropriate risk-based premium rates for the National Flood Insurance Program, to complete flood hazard determinations required of the Nation’s lending institutions, and to develop appropriate disaster response plans for Federal, State, and local emergency management personnel.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$190,000,000 for Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis, \$88,625,000 below the amount requested and \$90,000,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. In total, the bill provides \$311,271,000 for flood mapping when combined with \$121,271,000 in fee funded mapping activity. This increase reflects the strong commitment of this Committee to robust flood mapping. The Committee directs FEMA to ensure any mapping updates are done in coordination with ongoing State and local flood mitigation efforts.

The Committee is concerned regarding how Federal mapping and mitigation programs integrate with efforts conducted at the State and local levels of government. FEMA must ensure FEMA’s flood mapping works in concert with communities’ flood protection projects so that efforts are accurately reflected in insurance rates. Large mitigation projects are often done in phases, so flood maps and insurance rates should be coordinated with each phase of the

project and adjusted accordingly based on new projections. FEMA is directed to brief the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on steps being taken by the agency to ensure these Federal, State, and local government efforts are integrated.

The development of current and accurate flood maps using the best available engineering and hydrologic data remains a high priority for the Committee, and it is encouraged that FEMA’s Technical Mapping Assistance Committee [TMAC] began meeting in September 2014. With respect to TMAC’s work, in its fiscal year 2015 committee report, the Committee directed FEMA to provide, no later than 120 days after the commencement of the TMAC, a report “outlining the scope of its activities, timeframe for implementation of such activities and any costs associated.” Recommendations from TMAC are due on October 1, 2015. The Committee looks forward to the timely submission of that report, and publication of TMAC’s recommendations, so they can appropriately inform the President’s budget request and the Committee’s deliberations, for fiscal year 2017.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

Appropriations, 2015 ¹	\$179,294,000
Budget estimate, 2016 ¹	181,198,000
Committee recommendation ¹	181,198,000

¹ Fully offset by fee collection.

The National Flood Insurance Fund [NFIF] is a fee-generated fund which provides funding for the National Flood Insurance Program [NFIP]. This program enables property owners to purchase flood insurance otherwise unavailable in the commercial market. The National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 authorizes the Federal Government to provide flood insurance on a national basis. This insurance is available to communities which enact and enforce appropriate floodplain management measures and covers virtually all types of buildings and their contents.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$181,198,000, as proposed in the budget, for NFIF activities related to floodplain management, flood mapping and mitigation, and flood insurance operations.

The Committee is appalled by allegations that fraudulent behavior has shortchanged NFIP policyholders on claims filed as a result of damage from Hurricane Sandy. The ongoing efforts by FEMA to address the issue are recognized, and the agency is directed to continue working to determine the facts, hold accountable those found responsible for any fraud, and ensure that policyholders are treated fairly. FEMA is further directed to keep all committees of jurisdiction apprised as negotiations progress and reforms are considered.

The Committee notes the importance of the Community Rating System [CRS] and believes FEMA should continue ensuring adequate resources for a robust and nationwide program. Since 1990, CRS has encouraged voluntary community floodplain management activities in excess of NFIP minimum standards. As a community implements additional mitigation activities, local residents become eligible for NFIP policy discounts. The Committee directs FEMA to

utilize partnerships with public/private, higher education, not-for-profit, and other institutions with expertise in the CRS program to provide technical assistance and help promulgate the program across the country.

The Committee notes that the Community Assistance Program provides resources to States to assist and monitor NFIP participating communities that is essential to effective implementation of the NFIP. This program provides funding to States who then provide technical assistance to communities in the NFIP and evaluate community performance in implementing NFIP floodplain management activities. Unlike competitive grant programs for projects, its purpose is to build capacity by providing knowledge and expertise and ensure compliance with a Federal program.

The Committee is pleased that the Cooperating Technical Partners effort within the mapping budget contributes to supporting the mapping activities and fosters local confidence in map products. Community buy-in on flood maps often leads to local public and private risk reduction actions. This cooperative fiscal approach benefits all levels of government.

FEDERAL FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT STANDARD

On January 30, 2015, the President issued Executive Order 13690 establishing a new Federal Flood Risk Management Standard and amending Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management). The Committee has heard numerous concerns about the new standard from many potentially affected stakeholders. These concerns include the process by which the standard was developed, the lack of clarity as to which specific programs and activities will be affected, and the uncertainty related to how each agency will implement the new standard. Further, the Committee remains frustrated with the quality of the responses from the executive branch on this issue. Therefore, the Committee includes bill language directing that none of the funds made available by this or any other act shall be used by any Federal agency to prepare, issue, administer, or implement the FFRMS until such time as the administration can demonstrate to the Committee that all concerns have been addressed.

NATIONAL PREDISASTER MITIGATION FUND

Appropriations, 2015	\$25,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	200,001,000
Committee recommendation	100,000,000

The National Predisaster Mitigation [PDM] Fund provides grants to States, communities, territories, and tribal governments for hazard mitigation planning and implementing mitigation projects prior to a disaster event. PDM grants are awarded on a competitive basis. This program operates independent from, but in concert with, the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program [HMGP], funded through the Disaster Relief Fund, which provides grants to a State in which a disaster has been declared.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$100,000,000 for PDM, \$100,001,000 below the amount requested and \$75,000,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. This increase demonstrates the continued strong support of the Committee for mitigation efforts. FEMA is directed to remain vigilant, however, of how these funds are balanced between planning and true mitigation projects. The intention of the Committee is for the majority of the increase in funding to be utilized for actual mitigation projects since the past several years have allowed for a greater focus on planning. The Committee continues to support predisaster mitigation, and recognizes the importance of coordinating predisaster mitigation projects with projects being completed through the post-disaster HMGP. Furthermore, as already noted, the Committee directs these funds to remain focused on actual hazards and not speculation on causation.

EMERGENCY FOOD AND SHELTER

Appropriations, 2015	\$120,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	100,000,000
Committee recommendation	100,000,000

This appropriation funds grants to nonprofit and faith-based organizations at the local level to supplement their programs for emergency food and shelter to provide for the immediate needs of the homeless.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$100,000,000 for Emergency Food and Shelter Program [EFSP], which is the same amount as requested and \$20,000,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. The Committee recognizes the EFSP is one program, in conjunction with other Federal programs, which serve those in immediate need of food and shelter assistance.

A provision is included directing the transfer of EFSP to the Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD]. The transfer is intended to facilitate coordination among similar programs currently managed by HUD and further the effectiveness of the program. The EFSP has proven itself an effective public-private partnership, supplementing critical public and nonprofit services to meet the immediate and short-term needs of individuals and families facing economic crisis. The Committee emphasizes that this program is not duplicative of other HUD programs, and therefore shall retain its original purpose and not be combined with other HUD programs. Further, the Committee expects that FEMA and HUD will enter into an Interagency Agreement within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act detailing how the program will be transitioned, including ensuring proper funds management of prior year obligations, close out of previous grants, and handling of recoveries. The agreement should also outline staffing terms between the agencies to ensure timely and efficient transfer of roles and workloads. FEMA and HUD shall conduct regular outreach efforts with appropriate stakeholders to ensure a transparent, orderly transition.

TITLE IV

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

Appropriations, 2015	\$124,435,000
Budget estimate, 2016	129,671,000
Committee recommendation	119,671,000

United States Citizenship and Immigration Services [USCIS] funds expenses necessary for the administration of laws and the provision of services related to people seeking to enter, reside, work, and naturalize in the United States. In addition to directly appropriated resources, fee collections are available for the operations of USCIS.

Immigration Examinations Fees.—USCIS collects fees from persons applying for immigration benefits to support the adjudication of applications, as authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356).

H-1B and L Fraud Prevention and Detection Fees.—USCIS collects fees from petitioners seeking a beneficiary's initial grant of H-1B or L nonimmigrant classification or those petitioners seeking to change a beneficiary's employer within those classifications (Public Law 108-447).

H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Fees.—USCIS collects fees from petitioners using the H-1B program (Public Law 108-447).

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends direct appropriations of \$119,671,000 and notes estimated fee collections of \$3,490,546,000 for total resources of \$3,610,217,000. The amount requested for the 2016 pay adjustment is not assumed within the funds allocated. USCIS should utilize funds allocated to meet its highest priority, unfunded needs.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations for appropriations as compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES—PROGRAM SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Appropriations:			
E-Verify	124,435	119,671	119,671
Immigrant integration programs		10,000	
Total, Appropriations	124,435	129,671	119,671

E-VERIFY

The Committee recommends \$119,671,000 for the E-Verify program. This is the same as the amount requested and \$4,764,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. The Committee is supportive of the Department's efforts to improve E-Verify's ability to automatically verify those who are work authorized, detect iden-

tity fraud, and detect system misuse and discrimination. E-Verify is both a tool for employers committed to maintaining a legal workforce and a deterrent to illegal immigration. The Committee notes progress continues to be made on reducing the mismatch rate.

The growth in E-Verify use by employers has significantly increased from fewer than 25,000 employers in fiscal year 2007 to more than 526,600 as of April 2015, with an average of more than 1,600 new employers enrolling per week. E-Verify processed 28,000,000 cases in fiscal year 2014, a more than seven-fold increase from the 4,000,000 cases processed in fiscal year 2007. So far in fiscal year 2015, E-Verify processed more than 15,000,000 cases. The Committee directs USCIS to include on its Web site statistics showing E-Verify use across the Nation. At a minimum, the Web site should include basic analytics and descriptive statistics functions, such as graphics and tables showing the number and percentage of employers in each State using E-Verify, the adoption rates by industry, and the number of cases processed each year.

USCIS shall update the Committee on its efforts to create a mobile application and other available smart-phone technologies for employers using E-Verify so as to encourage small employers to use the system. In addition, the Committee directs USCIS to study and report to the Committee within 45 days of the date of enactment of this act on the estimated costs and timeline for making E-Verify mandatory for employers.

H-2B

On March 5, 2015, USCIS suspended adjudication of Form I-129 H-2B petitions for temporary non-agricultural workers while the government considered the response to the court order entered March 4, 2015, in *Perez v. Perez*.¹ The Committee notes that the 12-day suspension of processing was disruptive to applicants and expects that USCIS will not halt processing without presenting adequate legal justification to the Committees of jurisdiction going forward. Separately, USCIS announced that it had met the fiscal year 2015 cap for H-2B visa applications as of March 26, 2015, and then, more than 2 months later and following a comparison of data with the Department of State, determined that additional visas could be released within the cap.

The Committee directs USCIS to study the actual usage of H-2B visas in relation to the number of applications granted and provide recommendations on how to systematically ensure the number of visas granted is more closely aligned with the number of visas used by employers in the United States. The results of the study shall be provided to the Committee in a report within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act that describes: (1) any investigations or lawsuits related to the methodology used to determine the numerical limitation on H-2B visas; (2) any revisions to the cap calculation methodology during the past 10 fiscal years; (3) any work products used to develop or inform the cap calculation methodology during the past 10 fiscal years; (4) the current cap calculation methodology; (5) the number of “target beneficiaries” for the first 6 months and for the last 6 months of fiscal year 2015; and (6) actual usage rates, compared to the cap during the past 10 fis-

cal years, including the methodologies used to calculate actual usage rates.

FRAUD DETECTION AND NATIONAL SECURITY COMPLIANCE REVIEWS

The Committee is concerned about visa fraud and encourages USCIS to establish a risk-based, data-driven goal for completing unannounced compliance audits of employers and directs USCIS to provide a report to the Committee within 45 days of the date of enactment of this act describing the methodology for setting the goal and the actions planned to achieve the goal. The Committee further directs USCIS to provide quarterly briefings describing progress and any deviations from the planned actions described in the aforementioned report. Within 90 days of the enactment of this act, the Committee directs USCIS to report on how many H-1B and L compliance review site visits have been conducted over the past 4 years, as a percentage of total of active petitioners and visa beneficiaries, including the localities in which the visits have been performed, the outcomes of the site visits, including when petitioners or beneficiaries have requested that the review be terminated, and when cases were referred to ICE.

ADVANCE PAROLE

The Committee seeks more detail on the use of advance parole and directs USCIS to report on how many advance parole documents are being approved for entry into the United States. The report should, for the past 4 years, detail: (1) how many applications for advance parole were made, how many granted, and how many denied; (2) the number of advance parole documents granted to deferred action recipients and applicants for adjustment of status; (3) the specific basis for the grant of advance parole under USCIS's criteria set forth in the instructions to the Form I-131 (i.e., educational, employment, or humanitarian); (4) the number of applications in each year for which the filing fee was waived; (5) the supporting documentation, by type, that was used to make advance parole determinations; and (6) the number of aliens, broken down by deferred action recipients and non-deferred action recipients, granted advance parole who left the country, were paroled back into the country using the advance parole document, and have filed an application for adjustment of status to lawful permanent residence. If USCIS does not already maintain this data, USCIS is directed to begin collecting data so that such data is available for reporting.

O-VISA FRAUD

The Committee is concerned that the process for approval of O-1B and O-2 visa petitions for artists working in motion pictures at USCIS lacks a robust mechanism to verify the authenticity and/or accuracy of petitions and may, therefore, be unintentionally open to instances of fraud and abuse on the part of petitioners. Specifically, the Committee has been informed that required written advisory opinions from peer groups or from organizations with expertise in the beneficiary's area of ability are not being weighed appropriately during the adjudication process. Therefore, USCIS is directed to report back to the Committee within 90 days of the date

of enactment of this act, detailing how it will address these potential shortcomings to ensure the integrity of O-1B and O-2 visa issuances.

VISA CAP INCREASES

The budget request included proposed increases in the caps for U and S visas that the Congressional Budget Office has determined would increase spending. The Committee requests that USCIS consult with the committees of jurisdiction regarding the policies behind these requests and consider CBO's scoring of these policies when submitting the 2017 request.

GAO ASYLUM REPORTS

In fiscal year 2015, the Committee directed GAO to update two reports related to the asylum process: "Agencies Have Taken Actions to Help Ensure Quality in the Asylum Adjudication Process but Challenges Remain" (GAO-08-935) and "The U.S. Asylum System: Significant Variation Existed in Asylum Outcomes across Immigration Courts and Judges" (GAO-08-940). In order to provide continuing data streams for additional analysis by this Committee and others, the Committee directs USCIS to report annual statistics on affirmative asylum applications and asylum officers' decisions on the applications. The Committee also directs USCIS and the Executive Office for Immigration Review [EOIR] to analyze and report every 5 years on trends and factors associated with asylum decisions made by asylum offices and officers, and immigration courts and judges, respectively. These analyses should utilize consistent methodologies over time and include statistical analysis that examines trends and associated factors in asylum outcomes, including the extent and nature of outcome variability across asylum offices and officers, and immigration courts and judges. The Committee further directs GAO to review the validity and reliability of the methodologies used in the statistical analyses performed by USCIS and EOIR every 5 years.

USCIS FEE STUDY

Every 2 years, USCIS conducts a fee study to assess whether its fee schedule should be updated by regulation. USCIS shall brief the Committee on the results of its fee study, regardless of whether it decides to amend its regulations. The Committee expects the fee study to be completed within fiscal year 2015; therefore, the briefing shall take place not later than November 1, 2015.

SERVICE CENTERS

The Committee seeks additional information on cost of USCIS service center operations and plans to meet projected demand and directs USCIS to submit a report to the Committee by July 31, 2015. For each service center, this report shall include: data on any backlogs of each type of application and plans to address these backlogs; space currently available for additional hires, including contractors; details on the use of telework and hoteling arrangements available to staff; the estimated costs to increase processing capacity; a detailed breakout of the number and cost of any

planned staff relocations; plans to backfill any positions left vacant due to relocation; and a detailed breakout of the training programs in place to ensure retention of experienced staff.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2015	\$230,497,000
Budget estimate, 2016	239,141,000
Committee recommendation	219,443,000

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center [FLETC] Salaries and Expenses appropriation provides funds for basic and some advanced training to Federal law enforcement personnel from more than 90 agencies. This account also allows for research of new training methodologies; provides for training delivered to certain State, local, and foreign law enforcement personnel on a space-available basis; and supports accreditation of Federal law enforcement training programs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$219,443,000 for Salaries and Expenses, \$19,698,000 below the amount requested and \$11,054,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. Within the funds provided is \$1,303,000 for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation Board and a one-time increase of \$8,191,387 to train 700 new CBP officers anticipated in 2016. The Committee expects the Director to maintain training at or near capacity before entering into new leases with private contractors. Further, FLETC is directed to provide a facility utilization briefing to the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act detailing, at minimum, each training center’s maximum instructional capacity by program classification measured against its annual student occupancy. To further help facilitate congressional oversight, FLETC is directed to continue to brief the Committee on obligation and expenditure plans, as outlined in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 114–4 and in title I of this report.

The Committee recognizes the work done thus far by FLETC to continue and expand training of Federal law enforcement officials regarding active shooter scenarios, but also recognizes the inherent nexus to that training conducted for State and local first responders. As active shooter response tactics and training strategies evolve, FLETC is encouraged to coordinate and partner where appropriate with other training facilities within the Department, such as the Center for Domestic Preparedness in Anniston, Alabama, to ensure the most recent doctrines are included in existing training.

ACQUISITIONS, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND RELATED EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2015	\$27,841,000
Budget estimate, 2016	27,553,000
Committee recommendation	26,453,000

This account provides for the acquisition and related costs for expansion and maintenance of facilities of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. This includes construction and maintenance

of facilities and environmental compliance. The environmental compliance funds ensure compliance with Environmental Protection Agency and State environmental laws and regulations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$26,453,000 for Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses, \$1,100,000 below requested, and \$1,388,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2015.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SUMMARY

The mission of Science and Technology [S&T] is to conduct, stimulate, and enable homeland security research, development, and testing, and to facilitate the timely transition of capabilities to Federal, State, local, and tribal end-users.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2015	\$129,993,000
Budget estimate, 2016	132,115,000
Committee recommendation	130,431,000

The Management and Administration account funds salaries and expenses related to the Office of the Under Secretary for S&T and headquarters.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$130,431,000 for Management and Administration of programs and activities carried out by S&T. This is \$1,684,000 below the amount requested and \$438,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. Of this amount, the Committee recommends not to exceed \$7,650 for official reception and representation expenses.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, ACQUISITION, AND OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2015	\$973,915,000
Budget estimate, 2016	646,873,000
Committee recommendation	634,435,000

S&T supports the mission of DHS through basic and applied research, fabrication of prototypes, and research and development to mitigate the effects of weapons of mass destruction, as well as acquiring and field testing equipment.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$634,435,000 for Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations of S&T. This is \$12,438,000 below the amount requested and \$339,480,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2015.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, ACQUISITION, AND OPERATIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Research, Development, and Innovation	457,499	434,850	414,650
Laboratory Facilities (operations and construction)	434,989	133,921	133,683
Acquisition and Operations Support	41,703	47,102	47,102
University Programs	39,724	31,000	39,000
Total, Research, Development, Acquisition and Oper- ations	973,915	646,873	634,435

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FLEXIBILITY

The Committee continues flexibility provided in fiscal year 2015 by maintaining one overall PPA for research and development [R&D]. This structure avoids unnecessary restriction of accounts which often contain overlapping programs and thrust areas. This is particularly important as R&D funding must be as nimble as possible and allow for research on emerging threats and areas of interest. However, to ensure sufficient oversight S&T is directed to brief the Committee 30 days after the date of enactment of this act on the allocation of funds by projects and thrust area. Quarterly status briefings are to be provided on the plan, including any changes from the original allocation.

In conjunction with the President's fiscal year 2017 budget request, S&T is to report on results of its R&D for the prior fiscal year to include all technologies, technology improvements, or capabilities delivered to frontline users.

APEX R&D

The Committee directs that not less than prior year funding should be applied to S&T's Apex R&D programs which are high priority, high value technologies and knowledge products for customers in the homeland security enterprise.

At their core Apex projects are defined by concrete deliverables, precise timelines and milestones, and a demonstrated focus between S&T and a partner component to dedicate additional funding and personnel to some of their greatest challenges. The chosen focus areas are encompassed in a memorandum of understanding, signed by both the Under Secretary of S&T and the partner component leadership. Currently S&T has agreements with CBP as well as the Secret Service, with plans to expand to other components.

In seeking to provide additional focus on certain Apex projects, S&T acknowledges these challenges will not be easy. The problems S&T is working to solve include screening travelers at speed, supplying tools for investigators to make better decisions in employing limited resources, as well as providing real-time awareness to first responders. In particular, the Committee expects that S&T will continue its focus on:

—*Apex Border Situational Awareness.*—A program that delivers increased situational awareness of the border to CBP and other border security stakeholders. This project will employ an enterprise information sharing system that allows data from a multitude of unrelated sensors and sources to be easily shared

within and across organizations. In advancing this project, the Committee expects S&T to work with research universities that have proven expertise, experience, and capabilities in design and development of a variety of wireless sensor technologies;

- Apex Next Generation First Responder [NGFR]*.—A program that seeks to seamlessly integrate wearable computing devices, voice and data connectivity and other information delivery tools into ruggedized gear that can be adapted for all response disciplines. The Committee expects S&T to work with research universities with R&D capabilities, experience in design, development, prototype manufacturing, testing or wearable wireless sensors, telecommunication gear that would advance this program; and
- Apex Flood Awareness*.—A program developed in partnership with FEMA which seeks to increase community resilience and reduce the costly damage caused by floods in communities across the United States through the creation of a “decision-support system-of-systems”. The Committee expects S&T to work with research universities with expertise and capabilities in emergency management, water resource management and transportation logistics that collectively develop improved decision support systems for better management of flood-related activities by communities.

S&T is directed to brief the Committee no later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act on the funding allocation by project; and progress made to field improved technologies in an Apex environment.

COMPONENT LIAISONS

The Committee supports fostering more robust relationships between S&T and other DHS components via the Partnering for Innovation and Operational Needs thru Embedding for Effective Relationships [PIONEER] program. This program embeds S&T personnel directly with various DHS components while similarly stationing component personnel at S&T. Within 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, S&T shall provide a briefing on the status of the program including the participating components as well as any pending memorandum of agreement.

INNOVATIVE FUNDING PARTNERSHIPS

The Committee notes that S&T is continuing to develop innovative and unique relationships to help secure technologies critical to the homeland security enterprise. The Committee is supportive of these activities, such as the exercise of prize authority, as well as efforts to leverage the private sector. The Committee expects S&T to continue to run prize competitions for critical homeland security needs and encourages S&T to ensure that plans are in place to transition the prize winners to other contract vehicles if further development is warranted.

The Committee expects the results of S&T’s utilization of prize authority to be submitted as part of the fiscal year 2017 budget justification.

DOMAIN AWARENESS SYSTEMS

The Committee is concerned about the feasibility of the Integrated Maritime Domain Enterprise-Coastal Surveillance System. Described as an information sharing capability to support improved situational awareness, interim deployments and pilots have yet to achieve their stated goal of adequate sensor and data fusion. Further, initial operational capability is slated for late fiscal year 2016—nearly a decade after the first Maritime Domain Awareness System was piloted and requirements were identified. For these reasons, S&T is directed to brief the Committee not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act concerning the results of its first technical demonstration.

CYBERSECURITY

The Committee continues to recognize the cyber threats to the Nation's electric grid and the other control systems vital to our security and economy. In order to address this challenge, the Committee expects that S&T will continue to invest in control systems test beds and associated cyber education.

The Committee believes that sophisticated cyber-attacks, such as those launched against major retailers, energy cyber-physical systems, and other critical infrastructures both in the United States and around the world have devastating consequences. Critical infrastructures depend on the digital transmission of data for ongoing operation, and disrupting the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of market transactions or other information can have catastrophic and cascading economic effects. Such a disruption of, or intrusion into, U.S. critical infrastructure could result in a renewed global economic downturn. The Committee encourages S&T to expand the simulation based cyber-war gaming tool for the financial sector into additional critical infrastructure sectors.

The Committee recognizes the increased frequency of cyber-attacks on and the present vulnerabilities of State and local networks and infrastructure. Subsequently, the Committee encourages S&T's continued development of cybersecurity tools and platforms that facilitate information sharing, threat monitoring, and response initiation at the State and local level.

The Committee urges DHS, when making determinations about how to more effectively allocate resources for academic centers of excellence, to consider competitively establishing one or more academic centers that focus on cybersecurity research and education.

The Committee is also aware that collaboration with cyber accelerators has the potential to help transition innovative cybersecurity technologies into commercial use. S&T may consider the use of cyber accelerators as is practicable.

SUPPLY CHAIN SECURITY

The Committee recognizes the importance of enhancing cargo supply chain security through emerging technologies, and is concerned that the product options for the security of storage and transit cargo containers rely heavily on legacy mechanical devices. The Committee, therefore, encourages S&T to examine next generation cargo container technology and evaluate upgraded security

solutions, including wireless tracking and security systems for intermodal containers or trailers.

Congress has long supported enhancing cargo supply chain security through emerging technologies. Such efforts are critical to securing the global maritime supply chain, as Congress recognized when it directed the Secretary in the SAFE Port Act of 2006 to promulgate a rulemaking on minimum standards for shipping containers. The Committee notes that the Department of Defense [DOD] has requested funding for a secure cargo container project, which has the potential to improve homeland and cargo security. The Committee encourages S&T to work with DOD in this area, including through the use of its Defense Production Act authorities, and to continue examination of next-generation cargo container technology.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Committee recommendation includes \$133,683,000 for Laboratory Facilities, \$238,000 below the amount requested and \$301,306,000 below fiscal year 2015. Approximately \$300,000,000 of this reduction is associated with previous one-time construction costs for the National Bio-Agro Defense Facility [NBAF]. NBAF will support the complimentary missions of DHS and the United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] and the Committee recognizes the critical role strategic non-governmental partnerships will play in assessing potential threats and better leveraging the research capabilities of NBAF once it is operational. The Committee also recognizes the importance of having the high performance computing environment and infrastructure to address critical technology issues in computational research areas, and an experienced workforce capable of conducting BSL-3 and BSL-4 animal research. The Committee therefore encourages the Department to continue partnerships, particularly with non-governmental entities, that have proven expertise in agricultural research and strong familiarity with both system dynamics modeling and NBAF's immediate and future workforce requirements. S&T shall submit to the Committee a detailed update of NBAF construction progress and a schedule not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act.

As full funding for the construction of NBAF has been provided, the Committee directs the Department, in conjunction with GSA, the Department of the Interior, and the Environmental Protection Agency, to report on an analysis of alternatives for final disposition of Plum Island. The report shall consider: conservation of the island's resources including those of historic, cultural, and environmental significance; analysis of any remediation responsibilities; the need for any legislative changes; cost; and revenues from any of the alternatives. The report shall be submitted not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act.

FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

The Committee notes that S&T is again seeking to compete one of its Federally Funded Research and Development Centers [FFRDC]. If S&T proceeds with this competition, it would be the third such iteration since the creation of the Department.

The benefit of having an FFRDC is the establishment of a lasting relationship whereby agencies can seek impartial, independent analysis for their most challenging problems. Instead, the habit of constant change creates not only uncertainty for the FFRDC but naturally raises questions for components seeking their assistance.

The Committee is interested in seeing S&T invest the appropriate time and resources at a program manager level to ensure that components wishing to access FFRDCs can do so more easily. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act, S&T is directed to brief the Committee on actions it is taking to better manage the FFRDCs and make them more accessible to components seeking their support.

SAFETY ACT

The Committee supports efforts to more thoroughly define certain aspects of the SAFETY Act, including those that relate to qualifying cyber-attacks and cyber-incidents and extending SAFETY Act protections to cybersecurity technologies. This support should not be construed to expand the scope of the SAFETY Act protections, but rather clarify the authority of the Secretary in designating events which trigger SAFETY Act protections. The Department shall report to the Committee regarding whether legislative changes are required to achieve such a change.

UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS

The Committee recommendation includes \$39,000,000 for University Programs, \$8,000,000 above the amount requested and \$724,000 below fiscal year 2015. University Programs supports critical homeland security-related research and education at U.S. colleges and universities to address high-priority DHS-related issues and to enhance homeland security capabilities over the long term. The increase above the request is for the University Centers of Excellence program and will allow S&T to maintain at least 10 Centers of Excellence.

DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE

SUMMARY

DNDO is responsible for development of technologies to detect and report attempts to import, possess, store, develop, or transport nuclear and radiological material.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$320,263,000 for activities of DNDO for fiscal year 2016. This is \$37,064,000 below the amount requested and \$12,421,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Management and Administration	37,339	38,316	37,518
Research, Development, and Operations	197,900	196,000	196,000
Systems Acquisition	72,603	123,011	86,745
Total, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	307,842	357,327	320,263

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2015	\$37,339,000
Budget estimate, 2016	38,316,000
Committee recommendation	37,518,000

The Management and Administration account funds salaries, benefits, and expenses for DNDO.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$37,518,000 for Management and Administration of programs and activities carried out by DNDO. This is \$798,000 below the amount requested and \$179,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. Of this amount, the Committee recommends not to exceed \$2,250 for official reception and representation expenses.

STRATEGIC PLAN OF INVESTMENTS

In lieu of providing a report updating the Department's strategic plan of investments, the Director shall continue to brief the Committee annually on DNDO's efforts to implement the Department's responsibilities under the domestic component of the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture. The briefing shall identify:

- the various elements of the domestic architecture and the roles and responsibilities of each departmental entity;
- investments being made in fiscal year 2016 and planned for 2017 to secure pathways (sea, land, and air) into the United States;
- investments necessary to close known vulnerabilities and gaps, including associated costs and timeframes, and estimates of feasibility and cost effectiveness; and
- how R&D funding is furthering the implementation of the domestic architecture.

The briefing shall also include a discussion on DNDO's ability to surge capabilities in concert with Federal, State, and local level assets to respond to suspected radiological threats.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2015	\$197,900,000
Budget estimate, 2016	196,000,000
Committee recommendation	196,000,000

The Research, Development and Operations account funds the development of nuclear detection systems and the integration and advancement of national nuclear forensics capabilities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$196,000,000 for Research, Development and Operations. This is the same amount as requested and \$1,900,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2015.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND OPERATIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Systems Engineering and Architecture	17,000	17,000	17,000
Systems Development	21,400	22,000	22,000
Transformational Research and Development	69,500	68,000	68,000
Assessments	38,000	38,000	38,000
Operations Support	31,000	31,000	31,000
National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center	21,000	20,000	20,000
Total, Research, Development, and Operations	197,900	196,000	196,000

SEMIANNUAL BRIEFINGS

DNDO shall continue semiannual program briefings and provide periodic updates on any new threats, research, studies and assessments related to the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture. Semi-annual program briefings shall also cover emergent technology solutions being explored by DNDO. One of these semiannual briefings may be combined with the more comprehensive annual brief on the strategic plan of investments.

TEST AND EVALUATION

Within the funding provided, the Committee supports the continued testing of commercial systems that have the potential to simultaneously and passively detect shielded and unshielded nuclear materials. With the consequences of allowing nuclear material to enter our country undetected being so great, any technology that demonstrates potential to detect hazardous, illicit or nuclear material, before it crosses our border, should be given significant attention. Therefore, the Committee encourages the operational testing of a full scale passive inspection system in a domestic port of entry.

SEMICONDUCTOR AND SCINTILLATOR MATERIALS

The Committee recognizes the importance of radiation detection technology in emergency response to enhance mission performance and save lives. The Committee understands that the development and deployment of highly efficient radiation detectors is necessary to adequately support proper identification and interdiction of radiological and nuclear threats. Therefore, the Committee requests funding be allocated for research and development of a new generation semiconductor or scintillator materials.

INCIDENTS OF NATIONAL OR REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Committee directs DNDO to fund research to facilitate the location and collection of radiological material from incidents of na-

tional significance. This research should involve collaboration among academic institutions and existing Federal research and development organizations.

SYSTEMS ACQUISITION

Appropriations, 2015	\$72,603,000
Budget estimate, 2016	123,011,000
Committee recommendation	86,745,000

The Systems Acquisition account funds the acquisition of equipment for frontline users across the Department.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$86,745,000 for Systems Acquisition. This is \$36,266,000 below the amount requested and \$14,142,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2015 and budget request levels:

SYSTEMS ACQUISITION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015 enacted	Fiscal year 2016 budget request	Committee recommendations
Radiation Portal Monitor Program	5,000	.....	.....
Securing the Cities	19,000	22,000	22,000
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems	48,603	.....	.....
Radiological and Nuclear Detection Equipment Acquisition .....	.....	101,011	64,745
Total, Systems Acquisition	72,603	123,011	86,745

RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR DETECTION EQUIPMENT ACQUISITION

The Committee recommendation includes \$64,745,000 for recapitalization of detection equipment, including not less than \$16,142,000 for human portable radiation detection systems. The Committee understands that recapitalization will eventually provide Department-wide cost savings by replacing aging equipment, which has higher operations and maintenance costs, with modernized replacement basic handheld radiation isotope identifier device systems with greater capability and lower annual costs.

SECURING THE CITIES

The Committee recommendation includes \$22,000,000 for Securing the Cities, the same amount as requested.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)

Section 501. The bill includes a provision that no part of any appropriation shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly provided.

Section 502. The bill includes a provision that unexpended balances of prior appropriations may be merged with new appropria-

tions accounts and used for the same purpose, subject to reprogramming guidelines.

Section 503. The bill includes a provision that provides authority to reprogram appropriations within an account and to transfer up to 5 percent between appropriations accounts with 15-day advance notification of the Committees on Appropriations. A detailed funding table identifying each congressional control level for reprogramming purposes is included at the end of this statement. These reprogramming guidelines shall be complied with by all departmental components funded by this act.

The Committee expects the Department to submit reprogramming requests on a timely basis, and to provide complete explanations of the reallocations proposed, including detailed justifications of the increases and offsets, and any specific impact the proposed changes will have on the budget request for the following fiscal year and future-year appropriations requirements. Each request submitted to the Committees should include a detailed table showing the proposed revisions at the account, program, project, and activity level to the funding and staffing (full-time equivalent) levels for the current fiscal year and to the levels required for the following fiscal year.

The Committee expects the Department to manage its programs and activities within the levels appropriated. The Committee reminds the Department that reprogramming or transfer requests should be submitted only in the case of an unforeseeable emergency or situation that could not have been predicted when formulating the budget request for the current fiscal year. When the Department submits a reprogramming or transfer request to the Committees on Appropriations and does not receive identical responses from the House and Senate, it is the responsibility of the Department to reconcile the House and Senate differences before proceeding, and if reconciliation is not possible, to consider the reprogramming or transfer request unapproved.

The Department shall not propose a reprogramming or transfer of funds after June 30 unless there are extraordinary circumstances, which place human lives or property in imminent danger. To the extent any reprogramming proposals are required; the Department is strongly encouraged to submit them well in advance of the June 30 deadline.

The Committee did not include a provision requested in the budget related to the use of unobligated funds for disaster response since the authority already rests with the President.

Section 504. The bill includes a provision relating to the Department's Working Capital Fund [WCF] that: extends the authority of the Department's WCF in fiscal year 2016; prohibits funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department from being used to make payments to the WCF, except for the activities and amounts allowed in the President's fiscal year 2016 budget; makes WCF funds available until expended; ensures departmental components are only charged for direct usage of each WCF service; makes funds provided to the WCF available only for purposes consistent with the contributing component; and requires the WCF to be paid in advance or reimbursed at rates which will return the full cost of each service. The WCF table included in the Department's con-

gressional justification accompanying the President's fiscal year 2016 budget shall serve as the control level for quarterly execution reports submitted to the Committee not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter. These reports shall identify any activity added or removed from the fund.

Section 505. The bill includes a provision that not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances recorded not later than June 30 from appropriations made for salaries and expenses in fiscal year 2016 shall remain available through fiscal year 2017, subject to re-programming.

Section 506. The bill includes a provision providing that funds for intelligence activities are specifically authorized during fiscal year 2016 until the enactment of an act authorizing intelligence activities for fiscal year 2016.

Section 507. The bill includes a provision requiring notification to the Committees 3 business days before any grant allocation, grant award, contract award (including Federal Acquisition Regulation-covered contracts), other transaction agreement, a task or delivery order on a DHS multiple award contract, letter of intent, or public announcement of the intention to make such an award totaling in excess of \$1,000,000. If the Secretary determines that compliance would pose substantial risk to health, human life, or safety, an award may be made without prior notification but the Committees shall be notified within 5 full business days after such award or letter is issued. Additionally, FEMA is required to brief the Committees 5 full business days prior to announcing publicly the intention to make an award under State and Local programs. The 3-day notification also pertains to task or delivery order awards greater than \$10,000,000 from multi-year DHS funds as well as for any sole-source grant awards.

Section 508. The bill includes a provision that no agency shall purchase, construct, or lease additional facilities for Federal law enforcement training without the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

Section 509. The bill includes a provision that none of the funds may be used for any construction, repair, alteration, or acquisition project for which a prospectus, if required under chapter 33 of title 40, United States Code, has not been approved. The bill excludes funds that may be required for development of a proposed prospectus.

Section 510. The bill includes a provision that consolidates and continues by reference prior-year statutory bill language into one provision. These provisions concern contracting officers' training and Federal building energy performance. The provision hereafter strikes a permanent requirement for a report related to Sensitive Security Information.

Section 511. The bill includes a provision that none of the funds may be used in contravention of the Buy American Act.

Section 512. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds to be used to amend the oath of allegiance required by section 337 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1448).

Section 513. The bill includes a provision requiring the Chief Financial Officer to submit monthly budget execution and staffing reports within 30 days after the close of each month.

Section 514. The bill includes a provision that directs that any funds appropriated or transferred to TSA Aviation Security, Administration, and Transportation Security Support in fiscal years 2004 and 2005, which are recovered or deobligated shall be available only for procurement or installation of explosives detection systems, air cargo, baggage, and checkpoint screening systems, subject to notification. Semiannual reporting on these funds is required.

Section 515. The bill includes a provision regarding competitive sourcing for USCIS.

Section 516. The bill includes a provision requiring any funds appropriated to Coast Guard for 110–123 foot patrol boat conversions that are recovered, collected, or otherwise received as a result of negotiation, mediation, or litigation, shall be available until expended for the Fast Response Cutter program.

Section 517. The bill includes a provision classifying the functions of instructor staff at FLETC as inherently governmental for purposes of the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act of 1998.

Section 518. The bill includes a provision requiring the Secretary to submit a report to OIG listing all grants or contracts awarded by any means other than full and open competition. OIG is required to review the report to assess departmental compliance with applicable laws and regulations and report the results to the Committees on Appropriations no later than February 15, 2017.

Section 519. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funding to grant an immigration benefit to any individual unless the results of background checks required by statute to be completed prior to the grant of a benefit have been received by DHS.

Section 520. The bill includes a provision extending other transactional authority for DHS through fiscal year 2016.

Section 521. The bill includes a provision requiring the Secretary to link all contracts that provide award fees to successful acquisition outcomes.

Section 522. The bill includes a provision regarding waivers of the Jones Act.

Section 523. The bill includes a provision contained in Public Laws 109–295, 110–161, 110–329, 111–83, 112–10, 112–74, 113–6, 113–76, and 114–4 related to prescription drugs.

Section 524. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds from being used to reduce the Coast Guard’s Operations Systems Center mission or its government-employed or contract staff.

Section 525. The bill includes a provision requiring the Secretary, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, to notify the Committees on proposed transfers of surplus balances from the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund to any agency within DHS.

Section 526. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds from being used to plan, test, pilot, or develop a national identification card.

Section 527. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds to be used to conduct or implement the results of a competition under Office of Management and Budget Circular A–76 with respect to the Coast Guard National Vessel Documentation Center.

Section 528. The bill includes a provision requiring the posting of damage assessment information used to determine whether to declare a major disaster on the FEMA Web site.

Section 529. The bill includes a provision directing that any official required by this act to report or certify to the Committees on Appropriations may not delegate such authority unless expressly authorized to do so in this act.

Section 530. The bill includes a provision extending current law concerning individuals detained at the Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Section 531. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds in this act to be used for first-class travel.

Section 532. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds to be used to employ workers in contravention of section 274A(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Section 533. The bill includes a provision prohibiting the Secretary from reducing operations within the Coast Guard's Civil Engineering Program except as specifically authorized by a statute enacted after the date of enactment of this act.

Section 534. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this act to pay for award or incentive fees for contractors with below satisfactory performance or performance that fails to meet the basic requirements of the contract.

Section 535. The bill includes language that requires the Secretary to ensure screening of passengers and crews for transportation and national security purposes are consistent with applicable laws, regulations, and guidance on privacy and civil liberties.

Section 536. The bill includes a provision allocating up to \$10,000,000 in Immigration Examination Fees for the purpose of providing immigrant integration grants in fiscal year 2016.

Section 537. The bill provides a total of \$212,303,000 for consolidation of a new DHS headquarters at St. Elizabeths and consolidation of mission support.

Section 538. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this act for DHS to enter into a Federal contract unless the contract meets requirements of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 or chapter 137 of title 10 U.S.C., and the Federal Acquisition Regulation, unless the contract is otherwise authorized by statute without regard to this section.

Section 539. The bill provides \$36,113,000 for financial system modernization and includes a provision allowing the Secretary to transfer funds made available by this act between appropriations for the same purpose after notifying the Committees 15 days in advance.

Section 540. The bill includes a provision providing some flexibility to the Department for financing a response to an immigration emergency.

Section 541. The bill includes language directing CBP and ICE to submit multi-year investment and management plans for certain accounts and programs at the time the President's budget proposal is submitted.

Section 542. The bill includes language stating that the Secretary shall ensure enforcement of all immigration laws.

Section 543. The bill includes a provision regarding restrictions on electronic access to pornography, except for law enforcement purposes.

Section 544. The bill includes a provision regarding the transfer of an operable firearm by a Federal law enforcement officer to an agent of a drug cartel.

Section 545. The bill includes a provision prohibiting any funds from this or any other act to be used for creation of the Grant Program or any successor grant program unless explicitly authorized by Congress.

Section 546. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds for the position of Public Advocate or a successor position in ICE.

Section 547. The bill modifies a general provision in Public Law 113-76 permitting CBP to enter into up to 10 reimbursable agreements with airports.

Section 548. The bill includes language regarding the number of employees permitted to attend international conferences.

Section 549. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds from this or any other act from being used to require airport operators to provide airport-financed staffing to monitor exit points from the sterile area of any airport at which TSA provided such monitoring as of December 1, 2013.

Section 550. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds made available by this act to reimburse any Federal department or agency for its participation in a NSSE.

Section 551. The bill includes a provision relating to air preclearance operations.

Section 552. The bill provides the Secretary with discretion to waive certain requirements of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, including a provision which allows grants to be used to retain firefighters.

Section 553. The bill includes a provision that prohibits the collection of new land border fees or the study of the imposition of such a border fee.

Section 554. The bill includes a provision addressing requirements of the Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act.

Section 555. The bill rescinds unobligated balances of prior year appropriations in the Disaster Relief Fund for non-major disaster programs due to the significant balances carried over from prior years and amounts recovered from previous disasters during project closeouts. The rescission of funds will have no impact on FEMA's ability to aid in recovery from past disasters or respond to future disasters.

Section 556. The bill includes a provision clarifying that fees collected pursuant to the Colombia Free Trade Agreement are available until expended.

Section 557. The bill includes a provision related to user fee proposals that have not been enacted into law prior to submission of the budget.

Section 558. The bill includes a provision prohibiting implementation of the Federal Flood Risk Management Standard.

Section 559. The bill includes a provision whereby the Secretary may propose a reprogramming or transfer for the Offshore Patrol Cutter Project.

Section 560. The bill includes a provision on structural pay reform that affects more than 100 full-time positions or costs more than \$5,000,000 in a single year.

Section 561. The bill includes a provision directing the Department to post on a public Web site reports required by the Committees on Appropriations unless public posting compromises homeland or national security or contains proprietary information.

Section 562. The bill rescinds funds from the Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program. The rescission has no impact on remaining projects, emergency funds, or ongoing loan determinations.

Section 563. The bill includes a provision that transfers funds from the Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program to the Disaster Relief Fund. The transfer has no impact on remaining projects or ongoing loan determinations.

Section 564. The bill includes a provision related to the Arms Trade Treaty.

Section 565. The bill rescinds unobligated balances from prior year appropriations from accounts across the Department.

Section 566. The bill rescinds \$175,000,000 from the unobligated balances in the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund.

Section 567. The bill includes a provision related to Visa Waiver Program designation.

PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

In fiscal year 2016, for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–177), as amended, the following information provides the definition of the term “program, project, and activity” for the components of the Department of Homeland Security under the jurisdiction of the Homeland Security Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. The term “program, project, and activity” shall include the most specific level of budget items identified in the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2016, the House and Senate Committee reports, and the conference report and the accompanying joint explanatory statement of the managers of the committee of conference.

If a percentage reduction is necessary, in implementing that reduction, components of the Department of Homeland Security shall apply any percentage reduction required for fiscal year 2016 to all items specified in the justifications submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives in support of the fiscal year 2016 budget estimates, as amended, for such components, as modified by congressional action.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 7 of rule XVI requires that Committee reports accompanying general appropriations bills identify each recommended amendment which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipu-

lation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

The Committee recommends funding for the following programs or activities which currently lack authorization for fiscal year 2016: Analysis and Operations.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection: Salaries and Expenses; Automation Modernization; and Air and Marine Operations.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement: Salaries and Expenses.

Transportation Security Administration: Aviation Security; Surface Transportation Security; Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing; and Federal Air Marshals.

Coast Guard: Operating Expenses; Environmental Compliance and Restoration; Reserve Training; Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements; Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation; and Retired Pay.

National Protection and Programs Directorate: Infrastructure Protection and Information Security.

Federal Emergency Management Agency: Salaries and Expenses; State and Local Programs; Emergency Management Performance Grants; National Predisaster Mitigation Fund, and Emergency Food and Shelter.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7(c), RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, on June 18, 2015, the Committee ordered favorably reported an original bill making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes, provided, that the bill be subject to amendment and that the bill be consistent with its budget allocation, by a recorded vote of 26–4, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

Yeas	Nays
Chairman Cochran	Mrs. Murray
Mr. McConnell	Mr. Reed
Mr. Shelby	Mr. Tester
Mr. Alexander	Mr. Murphy
Ms. Collins	
Ms. Murkowski	
Mr. Graham	
Mr. Kirk	
Mr. Blunt	
Mr. Moran	
Mr. Hoeven	
Mr. Boozman	
Mrs. Capito	
Mr. Cassidy	
Mr. Lankford	
Mr. Daines	
Ms. Mikulski	
Mr. Leahy	
Mrs. Feinstein	
Mr. Durbin	

Mr. Udall
 Mrs. Shaheen
 Mr. Merkley
 Mr. Coons
 Mr. Schatz
 Ms. Baldwin

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE
 STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include “(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee.”

In compliance with this rule, changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

TITLE 6—DOMESTIC SECURITY

CHAPTER 1—HOMELAND SECURITY ORGANIZATION

SUBCHAPTER VIII—COORDINATION WITH NON-FEDERAL ENTITIES;
 INSPECTOR GENERAL; UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE; COAST
 GUARD; GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 391. Research and development projects

(a) Authority

【Until September 30, 2015,】 *Until September 30, 2016*, and subject to subsection (d), the Secretary may carry out a pilot program under which the Secretary may exercise the following authorities:

* * * * *

(c) Additional requirements

(1) In general

The authority of the Secretary under this section shall terminate 【September 30, 2015,】 *September 30, 2016*, unless before that date the Secretary—

TITLE 42—THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

CHAPTER 46—JUSTICE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT

SUBCHAPTER VII—FBI TRAINING OF STATE AND LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL

§ 3771. Training and manpower development

(a) Functions, powers, and duties of Director of Federal Bureau of Investigation

* * * * *

EMPLOYMENT OF ANNUITANTS BY FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

Pub. L. 107–206, title I, § 1202, Aug. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 887, as amended by Pub. L. 109–295, title IV, Oct. 4, 2006, 120 Stat. 1374; Pub. L. 110–161, div. E, title IV, Dec. 26, 2007, 121 Stat. 2068; Pub. L. 110–329, div. D, title IV, Sept. 30, 2008, 122 Stat. 3677; Pub. L. 111–83, title IV, Oct. 28, 2009, 123 Stat. 2166; Pub. L. 112–74, div. D, title IV, Dec. 23, 2011, 125 Stat. 966, provided that:

(a) The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center may, for a period ending not later than **December 31, 2017** *December 31, 2018*, appoint and maintain a cadre of up to 350 Federal annuitants: (1) without regard to any provision of title 5, United States Code, which might otherwise require the application of competitive hiring procedures; and (2) who shall not be subject to any reduction in pay (for annuity allocable to the period of actual employment) under the provisions of section 8344 or 8468 of such title 5 or similar provision of any other retirement system for employees. A reemployed Federal annuitant as to whom a waiver of reduction under paragraph (2) applies shall not, for any period during which such waiver is in effect, be considered an employee for purposes of subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code, or such other retirement system (referred to in paragraph (2)) as may apply.

CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014, PUBLIC LAW 113–76

DIVISION F—DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 559. (a) * * *

* * * * *

(e) * * *

* * * * *

(3) LIMITATIONS.—

(A) * * *

* * * * *

(D) The authority found in this subsection shall be limited with respect to U.S. Customs and Border Protection-serviced air ports of entry to **five pilots per year** *10 pilots per year*.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SEC.
308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93-344, AS AMENDED

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount in bill	Committee allocation	Amount in bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with the subcommittee allocation for 2016: Subcommittee on Homeland Security:				
Mandatory	1,604	1,604	1,583	¹ 1,583
Discretionary	40,213	46,926	44,811	¹ 45,123
Security	1,711	1,711	NA	NA
Nonsecurity	38,502	45,215	NA	NA
Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism	160	160	128	128
Projections of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2016				² 27,637
2017				9,717
2018				6,000
2019				2,941
2020 and future years				2,326
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2016	NA	5,971	NA	356

¹ Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

² Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

NOTE.—Consistent with the funding recommended in the bill for disaster funding and as an emergency requirement and in accordance with subparagraphs (D) and (A)(i) of section 251(b)(2) of the BBEDCA of 1985, the Committee anticipates that the Budget Committee will provide a revised 302(a) allocation for the Committee on Appropriations reflecting an upward adjustment of \$6,713,000,000 in budget authority plus associated outlays.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2015 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2015 appropriation	Budget estimate
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY					
TITLE I—DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS					
Departmental Operations					
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management:					
Immediate Office of the Secretary	7,939	8,932	8,922	+ 983	- 10
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	1,740	1,758	1,749	+ 9	- 9
Office of the Chief of Staff	2,782	2,716	2,696	- 86	- 20
Executive Secretary	5,589	5,640	5,601	+ 12	- 39
Office of Policy	38,073	39,339	39,077	+ 1,004	- 262
Office of Public Affairs	5,591	5,510	5,472	- 119	- 38
Office of Legislative Affairs	5,403	5,405	5,363	- 40	- 42
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs/Partnership and Engagement	9,848	10,025	9,966	+ 118	- 59
Office of General Counsel	19,950	19,472	19,472	- 478	- 153
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	21,800	20,954	20,803	- 997	- 151
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	5,825	6,312	6,272	+ 447	- 40
Privacy Officer	8,033	8,031	7,969	- 64	- 62
Subtotal	132,573	134,247	133,362	+ 789	- 885
Office of the Under Secretary for Management:					
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	2,740	3,411	3,393	+ 653	- 18
Office of the Chief Security Officer	64,308	66,538	65,300	+ 992	- 1,238
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	60,107	58,989	58,630	- 1,477	- 359
Subtotal	127,155	128,938	127,323	+ 168	- 1,615
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer:					
Salaries and expenses	20,944	24,390	19,198	- 1,746	- 5,192
Human resources information technology	6,000	9,578	7,778	+ 1,778	- 1,800

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2015 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2015 appropriation	Budget estimate
Subtotal	26,944	33,968	26,976	+ 32	- 6,992
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer:					
Salaries and expenses	28,911	27,350	27,235	- 1,676	- 115
Nebraska Avenue Complex (NAC)	4,493	2,931	2,931	- 1,562	.....
Subtotal	33,404	30,281	30,166	- 3,238	- 115
Subtotal, Office of the Under Secretary for Management	187,503	193,187	184,465	- 3,038	- 8,722
DHS Headquarters Consolidation:					
Mission support .....	.....	11,545	.....	.....	- 11,545
St. Elizabeths .....	.....	204,277	.....	.....	- 204,277
Subtotal, DHS Headquarters Consolidation .....	.....	215,822	.....	.....	- 215,822
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	52,020	53,798	53,420	+ 1,400	- 378
Office of the Chief Information Officer:					
Salaries and expenses	99,028	105,307	104,790	+ 5,762	- 517
Information technology services	68,298	106,270	90,670	+ 22,372	- 15,600
Infrastructure and security activities	52,640	54,087	54,087	+ 1,447	.....
Homeland Secure Data Network	68,156	54,932	54,932	- 13,224	.....
Subtotal	288,122	320,596	304,479	+ 16,357	- 16,117
Analysis and Operations	255,804	269,090	263,467	+ 7,663	- 5,623
Total, Departmental Operations	915,022	1,186,740	939,193	+ 23,171	- 247,547
Office of Inspector General:					
Operating expenses	118,617	142,284	134,488	+ 15,871	- 7,796

	(24,000)	(24,000)	(24,000)	(24,000)	(24,000)	(24,000)
(By transfer from Disaster Relief)						
Total, Office of Inspector General	142,617	166,284	158,488	+ 15,871	- 7,796	
Total, title I, Departmental Management and Operations	1,034,639	1,329,024	1,073,681	+ 39,042	- 255,343	
(By transfer)	(24,000)	(24,000)	(24,000)			
TITLE II—SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS						
U.S. Customs and Border Protection						
Salaries and Expenses:						
Headquarters, Management, and Administration:						
Commissioner	27,151	30,950	30,500	+ 3,349	- 450	
Chief Counsel	45,483	49,786	49,000	+ 3,517	- 786	
Congressional Affairs	2,504	2,978	2,955	+ 451	- 23	
Internal Affairs	139,493	170,024	164,500	+ 25,007	- 5,524	
Public Affairs	13,009	14,464	14,000	+ 991	- 464	
Training and development	71,585	80,466	80,000	+ 8,415	- 466	
Tech, innovation, acquisition	25,277	29,658	29,000	+ 3,723	- 658	
Intelligence	62,235	78,402	78,030	+ 15,795	- 372	
Administration	382,870	420,238	373,775	- 9,095	- 46,463	
Rent	598,593	629,046	625,480	+ 26,887	- 3,566	
Subtotal	1,368,200	1,506,012	1,447,240	+ 79,040	- 58,772	
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation:						
Inspections, trade, and travel facilitation at ports of entry	2,810,524	3,077,568	2,978,500	+ 167,976	- 99,068	
Harbor maintenance fee collection (trust fund)	3,274	3,274	3,274			
International cargo screening	68,902	69,851	69,000	+ 98	- 851	
Other international programs	25,548	24,935	24,500	- 1,048	- 435	
Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT)	41,619	41,420	41,000	- 619	- 420	
Trusted Traveler programs	5,811	5,811	5,811			
Inspection and detection technology investments	122,811	209,273	171,000	+ 48,189	- 38,273	
National Targeting Center	74,623	79,514	74,500	- 123	- 5,014	
Training	33,880	48,714	44,000	+ 10,120	- 4,714	
Subtotal	3,186,992	3,560,360	3,411,585	+ 224,593	- 148,775	
Border Security and Control Between Ports of Entry:						
Border security and control	3,848,074	3,921,393	3,864,000	+ 15,926	- 57,393	
UAC Contingency Fund		79,000			- 79,000	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2015 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2015 appropriation	Budget estimate
Training	56,391	57,505	56,500	+ 109	- 1,005
Subtotal	3,904,465	4,057,898	3,920,500	+ 16,035	- 137,398
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses	8,459,657	9,124,270	8,779,325	+ 319,668	- 344,945
Appropriations	(8,456,383)	(9,120,996)	(8,776,051)	(+ 319,668)	(- 344,945)
Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund	(3,274)	(3,274)	(3,274)	.....	.....
Small Airport User Fee (permanent indefinite discretionary appropriation)	9,000	9,097	9,097	+ 97	.....
Automation Modernization:					
Information technology	362,094	399,027	390,970	+ 28,876	- 8,057
Automated targeting systems	109,230	122,669	122,640	+ 13,410	- 29
Automated Commercial Environment/International Trade Data System [ITDS]	140,970	153,736	151,062	+ 10,092	- 2,674
Current Operations Protection and Processing Support [COPPS]	195,875	191,879	189,357	- 6,518	- 2,522
Subtotal	808,169	867,311	854,029	+ 45,860	- 13,282
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology [BSFIT]:					
Development and deployment	125,594	99,530	99,530	- 26,064	.....
Operations and maintenance	256,872	273,931	273,931	+ 17,059	.....
Subtotal	382,466	373,461	373,461	- 9,005	.....
Air and Marine Operations:					
Salaries and expenses	299,800	306,253	303,445	+ 3,645	- 2,808
Operations and maintenance	397,669	395,169	395,169	- 2,500	.....
Procurement	53,000	46,000	56,000	+ 3,000	+ 10,000
Subtotal	750,469	747,422	754,614	+ 4,145	+ 7,192
Construction and Facilities Management:					
Facilities construction and sustainment	205,393	255,378	229,500	+ 24,107	- 25,878

Program oversight and management	83,428	86,165	84,000	+ 572	- 2,165
Subtotal	288,821	341,543	313,500	+ 24,679	- 28,043
Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection Direct Appropriations	10,698,582	11,463,104	11,084,026	+ 385,444	- 379,078
Fee Accounts:					
Immigration inspection user fee	(630,218)	(652,699)	(652,699)	(+ 22,481)	.....
Immigration enforcement fines	(752)	(633)	(633)	(- 119)	.....
Electronic system for travel authorization fee	(54,929)	(57,332)	(57,332)	(+ 2,403)	.....
Land border inspection fee	(43,931)	(34,724)	(34,724)	(- 9,207)	.....
COBRA passenger inspection fee	(482,501)	(506,877)	(506,877)	(+ 24,376)	.....
APHIS inspection fee	(464,514)	(513,810)	(513,810)	(+ 51,296)	.....
Global entry user fee	(91,192)	(91,789)	(91,789)	(+ 597)	.....
Puerto Rico collections	(98,076)	(99,058)	(99,058)	(+ 982)	.....
Virgin Island fee	(11,789)	(11,867)	(11,867)	(+ 78)	.....
Customs unclaimed goods	(5,992)	(5,992)	(5,992)	.....	.....
Subtotal, Fee Accounts	(1,883,894)	(1,976,781)	(1,976,781)	(+ 92,887)	.....
Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection	12,582,476	13,439,885	13,060,807	+ 478,331	- 379,078
Appropriations	(10,698,582)	(11,463,104)	(11,084,026)	(+ 385,444)	(- 379,078)
Fee accounts	(1,883,894)	(1,976,781)	(1,976,781)	(+ 92,887)	.....
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Headquarters Management and Administration:					
Personnel compensation and benefits, services and other costs	197,002	195,950	195,020	- 1,982	- 930
Headquarters managed IT investment	150,419	146,046	145,192	- 5,227	- 854
Subtotal	347,421	341,996	340,212	- 7,209	- 1,784
Legal proceedings	217,393	248,096	242,894	+ 25,501	- 5,202
Investigations:					
Domestic investigations	1,699,811	1,766,654	1,760,364	+ 60,553	- 6,290
International investigations:					
International operations	110,682	107,931	107,210	- 3,472	- 721
Visa Security Program	49,526	30,749	30,561	- 18,965	- 188

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2015 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2015 appropriation	Budget estimate
Subtotal	160,208	138,680	137,771	-22,437	-909
Subtotal, Investigations	1,860,019	1,905,334	1,898,135	+38,116	-7,199
Intelligence	76,479	80,041	79,276	+2,797	-765
Enforcement and Removal Operations:					
Custody operations	2,532,593	2,406,744	2,296,068	-236,525	-110,676
Fugitive operations	142,615	129,438	143,072	+457	+13,634
Criminal Alien Program	327,223	320,267	317,177	-10,046	-3,090
Alternatives to detention	109,740	122,481	122,053	+12,313	-428
Transportation and Removal Program	319,273	324,152	323,607	+4,334	-545
UAC Contingency Fund		8,000			-8,000
Subtotal	3,431,444	3,311,082	3,201,977	-229,467	-109,105
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses	5,932,756	5,886,549	5,762,494	-170,262	-124,055
Automation Modernization:					
Automation modernization	26,000	73,500		-26,000	-73,500
Consolidated ICE financial solution			5,000	+5,000	+5,000
TECS modernization			21,500	+21,500	+21,500
IT refresh			4,000	+4,000	+4,000
Tactical communications			18,500	+18,500	+18,500
ICE operational data store			4,000	+4,000	+4,000
Subtotal	26,000	73,500	53,000	+27,000	-20,500
Construction		5,000			-5,000
Total, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Direct Appropriations	5,958,756	5,965,049	5,815,494	-143,262	-149,555

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2015 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2015 appropriation	Budget estimate
Secure flight	99,569	105,637	105,276	+ 5,707	- 361
Other vetting programs	68,052	70,084	68,404	+ 352	- 1,680
TWC fee	(34,832)	(82,267)	(82,267)	(+ 47,435)	.....
Hazardous material fee	(12,000)	(21,083)	(21,083)	(+ 9,083)	.....
General aviation at DCA fee	(350)	(400)	(400)	(+ 50)	.....
Commercial aviation and airport fee	(6,500)	(6,500)	(6,500)	.....	.....
Other security threat assessments fee	(50)	(50)	(50)	.....	.....
Air Cargo/Certified Cargo Screening Program fee	(7,173)	(3,500)	(3,500)	(- 3,673)	.....
TSA Precheck Application Program fee	(13,700)	(80,153)	(80,153)	(+ 66,453)	.....
Alien flight school fee	(5,000)	(5,200)	(5,200)	(+ 200)	.....
Subtotal	298,771	426,851	424,468	+ 125,697	- 2,383
Direct Appropriations	(219,166)	(227,698)	(225,315)	(+ 6,149)	(- 2,383)
Fee funded programs	(79,605)	(199,153)	(199,153)	(+ 119,548)	.....
Transportation Security Support:					
Headquarters administration	269,100	276,930	272,751	+ 3,651	- 4,179
Information technology	449,000	452,385	446,921	- 2,079	- 5,464
Human capital services	199,126	202,164	199,195	+ 69	- 2,969
Subtotal	917,226	931,479	918,867	+ 1,641	- 12,612
Total, Transportation Security Administration	7,228,841	7,346,925	7,298,591	+ 69,750	- 48,334
Offsetting collections	(- 2,065,000)	(- 2,115,000)	(- 2,130,000)	(- 65,000)	(- 15,000)
Aviation Security Capital Fund (mandatory)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	.....	.....
Fee funded programs	(79,605)	(199,153)	(199,153)	(+ 119,548)	.....
Total, Transportation Security Administration (net)	4,834,236	4,782,772	4,719,438	- 114,798	- 63,334

Coast Guard

Operating Expenses:								
Military pay and allowances	3,445,782	3,466,088	3,480,279	+ 30,497	+ 14,191			
Civilian pay and benefits	781,517	799,816	792,229	+ 10,712	- 7,587			
Training and recruiting	198,279	205,825	206,444	+ 8,165	+ 619			
Operating funds and unit level maintenance	1,008,682	1,010,317	1,013,004	+ 4,322	+ 2,687			
Centrally managed accounts	335,556	329,684	329,874	- 5,682	+ 190			
Intermediate and depot level maintenance	1,056,502	1,009,773	1,014,533	- 41,969	+ 4,760			
Overseas contingency operations/ global war on terrorism	213,000	1,000	160,002	- 52,998	+ 160,002			
Tricare (leg. proposal)					- 1,000			
Subtotal	7,043,318	6,822,503	6,996,365	- 46,953	+ 173,862			
(Defense)	(553,000)	(340,000)	(500,002)	(- 52,998)	(+ 160,002)			
(Nondefense)	(6,490,318)	(6,482,503)	(6,496,363)	(+ 6,045)	(+ 13,860)			
Environmental compliance and restoration	13,197	13,269	13,221	+ 24	- 48			
Reserve training	114,572	110,614	110,614	- 3,958				
Acquisition, construction, and improvements:								
Vessels:								
Survey and design-vessel and boats	500	9,000	15,000	+ 14,500	+ 6,000			
In-Service vessel sustainment	49,000	68,000	68,000	+ 19,000				
National security cutter	632,847	91,400	731,400	+ 98,553	+ 640,000			
Offshore patrol cutter	20,000	18,500	18,500	- 1,500				
Fast response cutter	110,000	340,000	230,000	+ 120,000	- 110,000			
Cutter boats	4,000	3,000	3,000	- 1,000				
Polar ice breaking vessel		4,000	4,000	+ 4,000				
Polar icebreaker preservation	8,000			- 8,000				
Subtotal	824,347	533,900	1,069,900	+ 245,553	+ 536,000			
Aircraft:								
H-60 airframe replacement	12,000			- 12,000				
HC-144 conversion/sustainment	15,000	3,000	3,000	- 12,000				
HC-27J conversion/sustainment	20,000	102,000	102,000	+ 82,000				
HC-130J acquisition/conversion/sustainment	103,000	55,000	55,000	- 48,000				
HH-65 conversion/sustainment	30,000	40,000	40,000	+ 10,000				
Subtotal	180,000	200,000	200,000	+ 20,000				
Other Acquisition Programs:								
Program oversight and management	18,000	20,000	20,000	+ 2,000				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2015 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2015 appropriation	Budget estimate
C4ISR	36,300	36,600	36,600	+ 300	.....
CG-Logistics information management system	5,000	8,500	8,500	+ 3,500	.....
Subtotal	59,300	65,100	65,100	+ 5,800	.....
Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation:					
Major construction; Housing; ATON; and survey and design	19,580	41,900	61,900	+ 42,320	+ 20,000
Major acquisition systems infrastructure	16,000	54,500	54,500	+ 38,500	.....
Minor shore	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....	.....
Subtotal	40,580	101,400	121,400	+ 80,820	+ 20,000
Military housing	6,000	.....	.....	- 6,000	.....
Personnel and related support:					
Direct personnel costs	114,996	116,869	116,869	+ 1,873	.....
Subtotal	114,996	116,869	116,869	+ 1,873	.....
Subtotal, Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	1,225,223	1,017,269	1,573,269	+ 348,046	+ 556,000
Research, development, test, and evaluation	17,892	18,135	18,019	+ 127	- 116
Health Care Fund contribution (permanent indefinite discretionary appropriation)	176,970	169,306	169,306	- 7,664	.....
Retired pay (mandatory)	1,450,626	1,604,000	1,604,000	+ 153,374	.....
Total, Coast Guard	10,041,798	9,755,096	10,484,794	+ 442,996	+ 729,698
Appropriations	(9,828,798)	(9,755,096)	(10,324,792)	(+ 495,994)	(+ 569,696)
Overseas contingency operations/global war on terrorism	(213,000)	.....	(160,002)	(- 52,998)	(+ 160,002)

United States Secret Service						
Salaries and Expenses:						
Protection:						
	Protection of persons and facilities	892,685	1,009,246	972,425	+79,740	-36,821
	Protective intelligence activities	67,536	72,806	71,726	+4,190	-1,080
	National Special Security Event Fund	4,500	4,500	4,500		
	Presidential candidate nominee protection	25,500	203,687	203,687	+178,187	
	Subtotal	990,221	1,290,239	1,252,338	+262,117	-37,901
Investigations:						
	Domestic field operations	338,295	291,139	294,523	-43,772	+3,384
	International field office administration, Operations and training	34,195	34,168	33,933	-262	-235
	Support for missing and exploited children	8,366		8,366		+8,366
	Subtotal	380,856	325,307	336,822	-44,034	+11,515
	Headquarters, management and administration	188,380	194,680	191,699	+3,319	-2,981
	Rowley Training Center	55,378	56,170	55,268	-110	-902
	Information integration and technology transformation	1,025	1,057	1,038	+13	-19
	Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses	1,615,860	1,867,453	1,837,165	+221,305	-30,288
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses:						
	Facilities	5,380	26,432	26,432	+21,052	
	Information integration and technology transformation	44,555	45,237	60,542	+15,987	+15,305
	Subtotal	49,935	71,669	86,974	+37,039	+15,305
Total, United States Secret Service		1,665,795	1,939,122	1,924,139	+258,344	-14,983
Total, title II, Security, Enforcement, and Investigations		33,199,167	33,905,143	34,027,891	+828,724	+122,748
	Appropriations	(32,986,167)	(33,905,143)	(33,867,889)	(+881,722)	(-37,254)
	Overseas contingency operations/global war on terrorism	(213,000)		(160,002)	(-52,998)	(+160,002)
	(Fee accounts)	(2,308,499)	(2,497,934)	(2,497,934)	(+189,435)	
TITLE III—PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY						
National Protection and Programs Directorate						
	Management and administration	61,651	64,191	57,971	-3,680	-6,220

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016—Continued
 (In thousands of dollars)

Item	2015 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2015 appropriation	Budget estimate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security:					
Infrastructure Protection:					
Infrastructure analysis and planning	64,494	75,969	69,951	+ 5,457	- 6,018
Sector management and governance	64,961	71,311	67,739	+ 2,778	- 3,572
Regional field operations	58,550	52,022	52,022	- 4,528	- 733
Infrastructure security compliance	85,027	94,877	89,982	+ 4,955	- 4,895
Subtotal, Infrastructure Protection	271,032	294,912	279,694	+ 8,662	- 15,218
Cybersecurity and Communications:					
Cybersecurity:					
Cybersecurity coordination	4,311	4,318	4,275	- 36	- 43
US Computer Emergency Readiness Team [US-CERT] operations	98,573	98,642	97,515	- 1,058	- 1,127
Federal network security	171,000	131,202	130,594	- 40,406	- 608
Network security deployment	377,000	479,760	478,035	+ 101,035	- 1,725
Global cybersecurity management	25,873	20,321	27,276	+ 1,403	+ 6,955
Critical infrastructure cyber protection and awareness	70,919	77,584	75,621	+ 4,702	- 1,963
Business operations	5,524	6,516	6,439	+ 915	- 77
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	753,200	818,343	819,755	+ 66,555	+ 1,412
Communications:					
Office of Emergency Communications	37,335	33,025	32,920	- 4,415	- 105
Priority telecommunications services	53,324	63,649	63,516	+ 10,192	- 133
Next generation networks	53,293	80,102	79,575	+ 26,282	- 527
Programs to study and enhance telecommunications	10,092	10,418	10,386	+ 294	- 32
Critical infrastructure protection programs	10,403	11,240	11,154	+ 751	- 86
Subtotal, Communications	164,447	198,434	197,551	+ 33,104	- 883
Subtotal, Cybersecurity and Communications	917,647	1,016,777	1,017,306	+ 99,659	+ 529

Subtotal, Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	1,311,689	1,297,000	+ 108,321	- 14,689
Federal Protective Service:				
Basic security	275,763	275,763		
Building-specific security	665,121	665,121	+ 64,506	
Reimbursable security fees (Contract Guard Services)	502,965	502,965	+ 36,337	
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service	1,443,449	1,443,449	+ 100,843	
Offsetting collections	- 1,443,449	- 1,443,449	- 100,843	
Office of Biometric Identity Management	283,533	283,265	+ 31,209	- 268
Total, National Protection and Programs Directorate (gross)	3,102,862	3,081,685	+ 236,693	- 21,177
(Defense)	(1,311,689)	(1,297,000)	(+ 108,321)	(- 14,689)
(Nondense)	(347,724)	(341,236)	(+ 27,529)	(- 6,488)
Offsetting collections	(- 1,443,449)	(- 1,443,449)	(- 100,843)	
Total, National Protection and Programs Directorate (net)	1,502,386	1,638,236	+ 135,850	- 21,177
Office of Health Affairs				
BioWatch	86,891	83,278	- 3,613	
National Biosurveillance Integration Center	10,500	8,000	- 2,500	
Chemical Defense Program	824	824		
Planning and coordination	4,995	4,957	- 38	
Salaries and expenses	26,148	25,865	- 283	- 1,145
Total, Office of Health Affairs	129,358	122,924	- 6,434	- 1,145
Federal Emergency Management Agency				
Salaries and Expenses:				
Administrative and regional offices	244,183	236,428	- 7,755	- 6,895
Office of National Capital Region Coordination	(3,400)	(3,422)	(+ 22)	(+ 3,422)
Preparedness and protection	180,797	178,679	- 2,118	- 12,249
Response	175,986	172,363	- 3,623	+ 3,897
Urban search and rescue response system	(35,180)	(35,180)		(+ 7,667)
Recovery	55,789	50,768	- 5,021	- 704
Mitigation	28,876	27,641	- 1,235	+ 1,888
Mission support	145,316	162,010	+ 16,694	- 6,427
Centrally managed accounts	103,449	100,917	- 2,532	
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses	934,396	928,806	- 5,590	- 20,490

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2015 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2015 appropriation	Budget estimate
(Defense)	(72,000)	(74,000)	(74,000)	(+ 2,000)	.....
(Nondefense)	(862,396)	(875,296)	(854,806)	(- 7,590)	(- 20,490)
Grants and Training:					
State and Local Programs:					
Discretionary Grants:					
National Preparedness Grant Program	467,000	1,043,200	.....	.....	- 1,043,200
State Homeland Security Grant Program	(55,000)	.....	467,000	.....	+ 467,000
Operation Stonegarden	600,000	.....	(55,000)	.....	(+ 55,000)
Urban Area Security Initiative	(13,000)	.....	600,000	.....	+ 600,000
Nonprofit Security Grants	100,000	.....	(25,000)	(+ 12,000)	(+ 25,000)
Public transportation security assistance and railroad security assistance	(10,000)	.....	100,000	.....	+ 100,000
Amtrak security	(3,000)	.....	(10,000)	.....	(+ 10,000)
Over-Road Bus security	100,000	.....	.....	(- 3,000)	.....
Port Security Grants .....	.....	.....	100,000	.....	+ 100,000
Subtotal, Discretionary Grants	1,267,000	1,043,200	1,267,000	.....	+ 223,800
Education, Training, and Exercises:					
Emergency Management Institute	20,569	19,523	20,569	.....	+ 1,046
Center for Domestic Preparedness	64,991	62,860	64,991	.....	+ 2,131
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	98,000	42,000	98,000	.....	+ 56,000
National Exercise Program	19,919	25,841	19,919	.....	- 5,922
Continuing Training Grants/Center for Homeland Defense & Security	29,521	18,000	29,521	.....	+ 11,521
Subtotal, Education, Training and Exercises	233,000	168,224	233,000	.....	+ 64,776
Emergency management performance grants .....	.....	350,000	.....	.....	- 350,000
Fire grants .....	.....	670,000	.....	.....	- 670,000
Subtotal, State and Local Programs	1,500,000	2,231,424	1,500,000	.....	- 731,424

Firefighter Assistance Grants:					
Fire grants	340,000				+ 340,000
Staffing for adequate fire and emergency response (SAFER) act grants	340,000				+ 340,000
Subtotal	680,000				+ 680,000
Emergency management performance grants	350,000				+ 350,000
Subtotal, Grants and Training	2,530,000	2,231,424			+ 298,576
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program	-1,815	-305			+ 1,510
United States Fire Administration	44,000	41,582			+ 2,418
Disaster Relief Fund:					
Base disaster relief	595,672	661,740			+ 66,068
Disaster relief category	6,437,793	6,712,953			+ 275,160
Subtotal, Disaster Relief Fund	7,033,465	7,374,693			+ 341,228
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program	100,000	278,625			+ 90,000
National Flood Insurance Fund:					
Salaries and expenses	23,759	25,299			+ 1,540
Flood plain management and mapping	155,535	155,899			+ 364
Subtotal	179,294	181,198			+ 1,904
Offsetting fee collections	-179,294	-181,198			-1,904
National Predisaster Mitigation Fund	25,000	200,001			+ 75,000
Emergency food and shelter	120,000	100,000			-20,000
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency (Appropriations)	10,785,046	11,175,316			+ 482,148
(Disaster relief category)	(4,347,253)	(4,462,363)			(+ 206,988)
	(6,437,793)	(6,712,953)			(+ 275,160)
Total, title III, Protection, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Appropriations	12,416,790	12,958,798			+ 611,564
Disaster relief category	(6,437,997)	(6,245,845)			(+ 336,404)
	(6,437,793)	(6,712,953)			(+ 275,160)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2015 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2015 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE IV—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES					
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services					
Appropriations:					
E-Verify Program	124,435	119,671	119,671	-4,764	-10,000
Immigrant integration programs		10,000			
Subtotal	124,435	129,671	119,671	-4,764	-10,000
Fee Accounts:					
Adjudication Services:					
District operations	(1,565,903)	(1,916,344)	(1,644,932)	(+79,029)	(-271,412)
(Immigrant Integration Grants)	(10,000)			(-10,000)	
Service center operations	(542,449)	(694,306)	(700,060)	(+157,611)	(+5,754)
Asylum, refugee and international operations	(239,065)	(268,042)	(259,350)	(+20,285)	(-8,692)
Records operations	(93,209)	(124,177)	(124,177)	(+30,968)	
Business transformation	(184,923)	(226,380)	(226,380)	(+41,457)	
Subtotal	(2,625,549)	(3,229,249)	(2,954,899)	(+329,350)	(-274,350)
Information and Customer Services:					
Operating expenses	(98,868)	(142,565)	(124,041)	(+25,173)	(-18,524)
Administration:					
Operating expenses	(342,308)	(415,132)	(384,585)	(+42,277)	(-30,547)
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE)	(30,259)	(27,021)	(27,021)	(-3,238)	
Subtotal, Fee Accounts	(3,096,984)	(3,813,967)	(3,490,546)	(+393,562)	(-323,421)
HI-B Visa Fee Account:					
Adjudication Services:					
Service center operations		(15,000)			(-15,000)

HI-B and L Fraud Prevention Fee Account:								
Adjudication services:								
District operations		(29,523)						(- 29,523)
Asylum and refugee operating expenses		(308)						(- 308)
Service center operations		(15,169)						(- 15,169)
Subtotal		(45,000)						(- 45,000)
Total, Fee Accounts	(3,096,984)	(3,873,967)	(3,490,546)	(+ 393,562)				(- 383,421)
Total, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services	(3,221,419)	(4,003,638)	(3,610,217)	(+ 388,798)				(- 393,421)
Appropriations	(124,435)	(129,671)	(119,671)	(- 4,764)				(- 10,000)
Fee accounts	(3,096,984)	(3,873,967)	(3,490,546)	(+ 393,562)				(- 383,421)
(Immigration Examination Fee Account)	(3,042,484)	(3,813,967)	(3,430,546)	(+ 388,062)				(- 383,421)
(HI-B Visa Fee Account)	(13,500)	(15,000)	(15,000)	(+ 1,500)				
(HI-B and L Fraud Prevention Fee Account)	(41,000)	(45,000)	(45,000)	(+ 4,000)				
Salaries and Expenses:								
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center								
Law enforcement training	202,122	209,507	190,065	- 12,057				- 19,442
Management and administration	27,080	28,323	28,075	+ 995				- 248
Accreditation	1,295	1,311	1,303	+ 8				- 8
Subtotal	230,497	239,141	219,443	- 11,054				- 19,698
Acquisitions, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses	27,841	27,553	26,453	- 1,388				- 1,100
Total, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	258,338	266,694	245,896	- 12,442				- 20,798
Science and Technology								
Management and administration	129,993	132,115	130,431	+ 438				- 1,684
Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations:								
Research, development, and innovation	457,499	434,850	414,650	- 42,849				- 20,200
Laboratory facilities	434,989	133,921	133,683	- 301,306				- 238
Acquisition and operations support	41,703	47,102	47,102	+ 5,399				
University programs	39,724	31,000	39,000	- 724				+ 8,000
Subtotal	973,915	646,873	634,435	- 339,480				- 12,438

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2015 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2015 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Science and Technology	1,103,908	778,988	764,866	- 339,042	- 14,122
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office					
Management and administration	37,339	38,316	37,518	+ 179	- 798
Research, Development, and Operations:					
Systems engineering and architecture	17,000	17,000	17,000	.....	.....
Systems development	21,400	22,000	22,000	+ 600	.....
Transformational research and development	69,500	68,000	68,000	- 1,500	.....
Assessments	38,000	38,000	38,000	.....	.....
Operations support	31,000	31,000	31,000	.....	.....
National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center	21,000	20,000	20,000	- 1,000	.....
Subtotal	197,900	196,000	196,000	- 1,900	.....
Systems Acquisition:					
Radiation Portal Monitor Program	5,000	.....	.....	- 5,000	.....
Securing the Cities	19,000	22,000	22,000	+ 3,000	.....
Human portable radiation detection systems	48,603	.....	.....	- 48,603	.....
Radiological and Nuclear Detection Equipment (RDE) acquisition .....	.....	101,011	64,745	+ 64,745	- 36,266
Subtotal	72,603	123,011	86,745	+ 14,142	- 36,266
Total, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	307,842	357,327	320,263	+ 12,421	- 37,064
Total, title IV, Research and Development, Training, and Services	1,794,523	1,532,680	1,450,696	- 343,827	- 81,984
(Fee Accounts)	(3,096,984)	(3,873,967)	(3,490,546)	(+ 393,562)	(- 383,421)

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS								
DHS Consolidated Headquarters Project	48,600			212,303	+ 163,703	+ 212,303		
Financial systems modernization	34,072	42,977		36,113	+ 2,041	- 6,864		
Colombia Free Trade Act collections	138,000	180,000		220,000	+ 82,000	+ 40,000		
CBP BSFT (rescission)	- 5,000			- 21,856	- 16,856	- 21,856		
CBP OAM (rescission)(Public Law 113-76)	- 8,000				+ 8,000			
CBP Construction and Facilities Management (rescission)	- 10,000				+ 5,500	- 4,500		
CBP OAM (rescission)					- 12,000	- 12,000		
TSA Aviation Security (70 x 0550) (rescission)	- 15,300				+ 15,300			
TSA Aviation Security (rescission) (Public Law 113-76)	- 187,000				+ 187,000			
Coast Guard AC&I (rescission)(Public Law 112-10)	- 2,550				+ 2,550			
Coast Guard AC&I (rescission)(Public Law 112-74)	- 12,095			- 5,800	+ 6,295	- 5,800		
Coast Guard AC&I (rescission)(Public Law 113-6)	- 16,349				+ 16,349			
Coast Guard AC&I (rescission)(Public Law 113-76)	- 30,643			- 16,445	+ 14,198	- 16,445		
FEMA predisaster mitigation (70 x 0716)(rescission)	- 24,000			- 13,758	+ 10,242	- 13,758		
Science and technology, research, development, acquisition, and operations (70 x 0800)(rescission)	- 16,627				+ 16,627			
Science and technology, research, development, acquisition, and operations (Public Law 113-6)(rescission)				- 393	- 393	- 393		
Science and technology, research, development, acquisition, and operations (Public Law 113-76)(rescission)				- 8,500	- 8,500	- 8,500		
Science and technology, research, development, acquisition, and operations (Public Law 114-4)(rescission)				- 1,107	- 1,107	- 1,107		
Treasury Asset Forfeiture Fund (rescission)	- 175,000			- 175,000		- 175,000		
Rescission of legacy funds (rescission)	- 1,476				+ 1,476			
Rescission of unobligated balances (nondefense)	- 14,653				+ 14,653			
Rescission of unobligated balances (defense)	- 679				+ 679			
FEMA Disaster Relief Fund (rescission)	- 375,000			- 1,025,062	- 650,062	- 775,062		
FEMA Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program (rescission)				- 27,338	- 27,338	- 22,338		
U-Visa immigration proposal				21,000		- 21,000		
CBP automation modernization (rescission)				- 7,000	- 7,000	- 7,000		
TSA Aviation security (Public Law 114-4) (rescission)				- 28,000	- 28,000	- 28,000		
TSA Surface transportation security (Public Law 114-4) (rescission)				- 5,000	- 5,000	- 5,000		
Analysis and operations (rescission)				- 7,324	- 7,324	- 7,324		
Total, title V, General Provisions	- 673,700	- 11,023	- 890,667	- 216,967	- 879,644	(+ 224,439)		
Appropriations	(220,672)	(243,977)	(468,416)	(+ 247,744)				
Rescissions	(- 894,372)	(- 255,000)	(- 1,359,083)	(- 464,711)				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2015 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2015 appropriation	Budget estimate
Grand Total	47,771,419	49,714,622	48,689,955	+ 918,536	-1,024,667
Appropriations	(42,014,998)	(43,256,669)	(43,176,083)	(+ 1,161,085)	(- 80,586)
Rescissions	(- 894,372)	(- 255,000)	(- 1,359,083)	(- 464,711)	(- 1,104,083)
Overseas contingency operations/global war on terrorism	(213,000)	.....	(160,002)	(- 52,998)	(+ 160,002)
Disaster relief category	(6,437,793)	(6,712,953)	(6,712,953)	(+ 275,160)	.....
(Fee funded programs)	(5,405,483)	(6,371,901)	(5,988,480)	(+ 582,997)	(- 383,421)
(By transfer)	(24,000)	(24,000)	(24,000)

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