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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2014

MAY 29, 2013.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CARTER of Texas, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

MINORITY AND ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 2217]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014.

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The accompanying bill contains recommendations for new budget (obligational) authority for fiscal year 2014 for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The following table summarizes these

recommendations and reflects comparisons with the budget, as amended, and with amounts appropriated to date for fiscal year 2013:

[In thousands of dollars]

Title	New budget (obligational authority fiscal year 2013	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2014	Recommended by the House	House compared with	
				New budget authority fiscal year 2013	Budget estimate, fiscal year 2014
Title I: Departmental Management and Operations	1,086,101	1,239,310	931,922	−154,179	−307,388
Title II: Security, Enforcement and Investigations	31,278,113	30,283,338	30,751,036	−527,077	467,698
Title III: Protection, Preparedness, Response and Recovery	12,321,757	11,009,401	11,522,061	−799,696	512,660
Title IV: Research, Development, Training and Services	1,520,660	2,214,058	1,889,594	368,934	−324,464
Title V: General Provisions	104,396	−50,000	−15,800	−120,196	34,200
Grand total	46,311,027	44,696,107	45,078,813	−1,232,214	382,706
Total	39,311,027	39,027,721	38,992,836	−613,205	−34,885

Note: The above amounts are discretionary only and do not include OCO/GWOT funding or the 251A sequester and sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

REFERENCES

The Committee report refers to the following laws as follows: Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007, Public Law 110–53, is referenced as the 9/11 Act; Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006, Public Law 109–347, is referenced as the SAFE Port Act; and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Public Law 111–5, is referenced as ARRA. References to the, "Committees" refers to the Committees on Appropriations in the House of Representatives and the Senate, unless otherwise noted. The Committee also refers to, "full time equivalent" positions as, "FTE"; "Program, Project, Activity" line items as, "PPA"; and the, "Government Accountability Office" as, "GAO".

SUMMARY OF MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE BILL

The Committee recommends $38,993,000,000 in discretionary funding for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) for fiscal year 2014, −$34,885,000, or −.09 percent, below the amount requested and −$613,205,000, or −1.55 percent, below fiscal year 2013 enacted levels (defined as the amount provided for DHS in Public Law 113–6 and excluding emergency funding, disaster relief adjustments, the President's 251A sequester, and any other rescission adjustments imposed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) pursuant to section 3004 of Public Law 113–6). Unlike previous years, funding for the Coast Guard's support of the Global War on Terror/Overseas Contingency Operations are not included in the bill and are instead supported via permissive transfer from Department of Defense, Navy, Operations & Maintenance. The Committee does not include requested increases for civilian pay across the Department. Should the President provide a civilian pay increase for 2014, it is assumed that the cost of such a pay increase

will be absorbed within other amounts appropriated for fiscal year 2014.

THE PRESIDENT'S FISCAL YEAR 2014 BUDGET REQUEST FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

The President's fiscal year 2014 budget for DHS's fiscal year 2014 proposes to:

- Reduce Coast Guard staffing by −850 military personnel;
- Reduce Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) staffing by −1,000 FTE;
- Reduce the Secret Service's staffing by −376 FTE;
- Reduce the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) First Responder Grant programs by −$250 million;
- Reduce the Office of Bombing Prevention by more than −39 percent.
- Reduce Custom and Border Protection's (CBP's) Air & Marine resources by nearly $84.0 million and reduce flight hours by more than 40 percent.
- Reduce CBP mission support by −$103.7 million.
- Reduce ICE's detention capacity by −2,200 beds per day and the Alternatives to Detention program by −$24.0 million.
- Reduce the Coast Guard's recapitalization and acquisitions by −40 percent; and
- Reduce almost every vital aspect of ICE's investigative mission, to include substantial reductions to national security investigations, immigration enforcement, human trafficking investigations, counter smuggling operations, counter proliferation investigations, child exploitation investigations, and intellectual property protection.

Beyond these proposed reductions, further analysis reveals that the President's fiscal year 2014 budget request for DHS will have the following performance impacts:

- The lowest level of drug interdiction effectiveness in the past five years;
- A complete inability of the Coast Guard to fulfill its patrol boat mission requirements;
- A nearly −50 percent reduction in operating capabilities of CBP aerial surveillance along our borders and coastlines;
- The inability of ICE to fully comply with the statutory mandate to detain certain immigration law violators and sustain custody operations;
- A deterioration of ICE's capacity to investigate severe transnational crimes, such as illegal weapons exportation, narcotics trafficking, and cyber crime, including child exploitation;
- A reduction in the capacity of the Office of Bombing Prevention to implement domestic applications of lessons learned from the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan on improvised explosive devices; and
- A reduction of five years in the average experience of Secret Service agents assigned to vital protective details by fiscal year 2018.

In short, the fiscal year 2014 budget request for DHS proposes to not only reduce the immediate resources of the Department's most critical frontline components, it proposes to substantially diminish the long-term security capabilities of our Nation.

The Committee categorically rejects this flawed budget request for DHS.

PRIORITIES IN THE BILL

This fiscal year 2014 appropriations bill for DHS reprioritizes scarce funding towards our Nation's security priorities and rectifies the President's detrimental budget proposal for the Department. Furthermore, for the fourth year in a row, the Committee reduces the Department's discretionary budget and considerably decreases bureaucratic overhead. The funding recommendations and oversight contained in this bill are intended to:

- Prioritize operations and frontline staffing;
- Provide sufficient resources to fulfill essential mission requirements;
- Instill fiscal discipline;
- Reduce bureaucratic overhead; and
- Administer greater oversight and accountability.

In particular, the bill includes targeted increases directly related to current threats, including recent domestic and international security events. These increases above the request include:

- Restoration of the proposed reductions to CBP's operations and vital mission support functions while also supporting the requested addition of 1,600 new CBP officers;
- For the third year in a row, increases to CBP's targeting and TSA's SecureFlight programs above the budget request to improve information sharing, automation, and watchlisting capacity and processes;
- Increases to ICE's capacity to conduct visa overstay investigations and analysis;
- Increases to FEMA's First Responder Grants by $36.4 million above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013 and $402 million (18.9 percent) above the amount requested by the President for fiscal year 2014;
- An increase of $5.0 million above the current services level for "If You See Something Say Something™" efforts; and
- The doubling of the requested funding level for Bombing Prevention to improve training and awareness of domestic usage of improvised explosive devices.

In addition, the bill supports essential security operations by:

- Restoring the proposed reductions to ICE's investigations and enforcement programs, to include full funding for the mandated detention level of 34,000 detention beds and the Alternatives to Detention program, and increases funding for investigations into human smuggling and trafficking above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013;
- Restoring nearly all of the proposed reductions to the Coast Guard's operating and acquisition budgets and increases funding for counternarcotics operations and sustainment of aging assets;
- Restoring the proposed reductions to Secret Service agents and investigative operations, including prevention of electronic crime and support for the prevention of child exploitation;
- Adding 40 new canine enforcement teams to TSA, fully funding the training pipeline for canine teams through 2015;

• Increasing funding for cybersecurity by $30.0 million above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013;
• Continuing to fully fund E-Verify; and
• Restoring proposed reductions to cybersecurity analysis and counterintelligence programs.

FISCAL DISCIPLINE

While the Department is charged with countering serious threats to our security, the Nation faces another, perhaps equally devastating threat. This threat lies not in foreign countries or from unseen enemies, but here at home, where America's fiscal situation remains unsustainable. In light of this enormous challenge, the Committee recommends reducing overall spending at DHS by $617,458,000, or 1.56 percent, below the amount provided for fiscal year 2013. This marks the fourth straight fiscal year where discretionary spending for DHS has been reduced from the previous fiscal year's enacted level. These reductions are made not only to help restore America's fiscal health, but also to compel the Department to address inefficiencies in a bureaucracy that is among the largest in the Federal government. The importance of the Department's mission does not make it immune from fiscal discipline.

The Committee rejects any false "tradeoff" between security and spending restraint. The Committee's recommendations are intended to force the Department to make wiser investment decisions with limited resources and overhead that will ultimately deliver better capabilities and result in improving the Nation's security. The Committee will not tolerate programs that are underperforming or failing to achieve desired outcomes, which is why the bill makes responsible and targeted reductions where taxpayers are not seeing results.

Moreover, the Committee makes recommendations to instill fiscal discipline at DHS over the long term by rejecting poorly justified aspects of the budget request; substantially reducing bureaucratic overhead through no less than a 15 percent reduction in the Department's Administrative staffing and a 25 percent reduction in administrative expenses and services; decreasing TSA's Federal staffing level, saving $60 million; and forcing the Department to revisit costly acquisitions to ensure better value to taxpayers. The bill also compels the Department to more clearly link funding requests to mission requirements and to provide a better accounting of results before seeking additional funding for programs with a questionable or mixed track record. Finally, for the second year in a row, the Committee recommends denying DHS requests to expand its bureaucracy through new standalone offices and instead forces the Department to look at consolidations across a number of overlapping and duplicative programs.

OVERSIGHT

The Committee recommends decisive action to improve accountability in fiscal year 2014; including withholding funds from Departmental management offices until the Secretary submits to the Committee statutorily required reports and plans that are due at the time of the President's fiscal year 2015 budget submission. The Department has been repeatedly and egregiously late in responding to Congressional direction, including failing to submit the majority

of statutorily required reports on time. This failure to comply with the law is wholly unacceptable. The investment plans, expenditure plans, reports, and justifications outlined by the Committee are essential if it is to help DHS better protect the American people and live up to exacting standards of fiscal responsibility demanded by the taxpayers. By flouting Congressional requirements, the Department is effectively disregarding the taxpayers' right to see whether or not their scarce dollars are spent wisely. Additional reductions are taken throughout the Department to demonstrate the seriousness of compliance and to compel DHS leadership to develop greater responsiveness to statutory requirements and Congressional requests.

In fiscal year 2014, the Committee recommends continuing major reforms put in place in fiscal year 2012 and recommends new actions to streamline and strengthen the Department. The bill rejects the unauthorized grant proposal submitted in the budget, and, instead, the Committee recommends continuing last year's reforms and emphasizes that limited Federal dollars must be applied to areas of highest risk. The Committee further strengthens its stringent oversight of the Disaster Relief Fund by continuing annual and monthly reporting requirements. The Committee continues to press reform of inefficient budgeting for Coast Guard acquisitions by aligning funding to requirements based on the fiscal year of need. The Committee also rejects the Department's request to remove functions from the Office of Policy to create three additional, stand-alone offices. This request to proliferate direct reports to the Secretary is inconsistent with the goal of a more consolidated Department with lower bureaucratic overhead and is, therefore, not approved. Furthermore, the Committee recommends better alignment of specific functions within the Department to both mission and budget, such as continued reform of biometric identity management efforts.

CONCLUSION

The Committee's intent is to prioritize funding for vital frontline security operations; enable the Department to rapidly and forcibly address current threats, including the type of improvised explosive device attack perpetrated at the finish line of the Boston Marathon; enable the Department to rapidly and responsibly acquire much needed operational capabilities; equip the Department to address long-standing Federal network security vulnerabilities; push the Department to set clear and well-reasoned priorities that align to stated mission requirements; and require the Department to practice sound financial and program management that disciplines funding and aligns resources to results in terms of improved security. Moreover, the bill mandates that the Department budget adequately to support known and expected costs of operations, including disaster relief; strengthen vital preparedness and response partnerships between and among Federal, State, local, tribal, and private sector entities; and move the Department toward the lean and responsive organization it was envisioned to be when it was established in 2003. The Committee remains deeply committed to helping the Department confront long-standing and emergent homeland security threats, and sincerely appreciates the hard work and dedication of the thousands of agents, officers, Coast Guard

personnel, field staff and administrative and support staff who make it their business every day to enforce Federal laws, work to keep the Nation safe from terrorist threats, and improve the Nation's resiliency to disasters.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$129,870,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	126,554,000
Recommended in the bill	103,246,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	−26,624,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	−23,308,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The mission of the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM) is to provide efficient leadership and services to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and to support the Department's efforts to achieve its strategic goals, as outlined in the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $103,246,000 for OSEM, $23,308,000 below the amount requested and $26,624,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. This includes no more than $45,000 for official representation and reception allowances, $6,000 below the request. A total of $5,000,000, $2,000,000 above the amount requested and $5,000,000 above the amount provided for fiscal year 2013, is provided for enhancements to "If You See Something Say Something™" efforts.

Unless otherwise noted below, the recommendation reflects reductions in funding needed to offset significant shortfalls in the President's budget request for DHS due to: (1) assumed increases in aviation passenger fee collections that have yet to be authorized and that are not under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations; (2) detrimental proposals to severely reduce the Department's vital operational components and frontline personnel; and (3) the repeated failure to comply with statutory requirements. In addition, the reductions reflect Committee dissatisfaction with inconsistent or incomplete responses by the Department to the Committee's repeated requests for factual information.

Due to the Department's chronic, unacceptable delays in submitting statutorily required reports and plans, the Committee reduces the requested amounts for the Office of the Chief of Staff and the Executive Secretary by 50 percent. Furthermore, the bill withholds fifty percent of the total amount appropriated by this Act for OSEM from obligation until the Committee receives all reports that are, by statute, required to be submitted with or in conjunction with the fiscal year 2015 budget request.

To enable better oversight of expenditures and personnel changes within OSEM, the Committee has provided separate funding recommendations for each sub-office as follows:

	Budget Estimate	Recommended
Immediate Office of the Secretary	$4,128,000	$3,492,000
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	1,822,000	1,536,000
Office of the Chief of Staff	2,200,000	1,084,000
Executive Secretary	7,603,000	3,740,000
Office of Policy	27,815,000	29,998,000
Office of Public Affairs	8,661,000	9,326,000
Office of Legislative Affairs	5,498,000	4,625,000
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs	2,518,000	2,120,000
Office of General Counsel	21,000,000	17,691,000
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	21,678,000	18,272,000
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	5,344,000	4,501,000
Privacy Officer	8,143,000	6,861,000
Office of International Affairs	7,626,000	– – –
Office of State and Local Law Enforcement	852,000	– – –
Private Sector Office	1,666,000	– – –
Total	$126,554,000	$103,246,000

For the second year in a row, the Committee disagrees with the proposed creation of three, new direct-reporting entities within OSEM, including the Office of International Affairs (OIA), the Office of State and Local Law Enforcement (SLLE), and the Private Sector Office (PSO). This proposal is inconsistent with the goal of a more streamlined organization within the Department and of reducing administrative overhead. Additionally, the Committee views international affairs policy formulation and coordination as an inherently appropriate function of the Office of Policy and directs that it remain as such. The Committee, therefore, denies the proposed breakout of these three offices into separate and distinct PPAs, directs that they remain elements within the Office of Policy, and includes a $2,000,000 reduction to the total amount requested for these three offices to compel greater administrative efficiency within the Office of Policy. This direct $2,000,000 reduction to the aggregate funding of $10,144,000 requested for OIA, SLLE, and PSO should be realized proportionally from reductions in duplicative administrative functions across the three offices.

Office of Policy

The Committee recommends $29,998,000 for the Office of Policy, $7,961,000 below the amount requested, when including the requested funding for OIA, SLLE, and PSO, and $13,708,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Funding provided for this office includes OIA, SLLE, and PSO as noted in the previous paragraph. The Committee expects the Office of Policy to engage with components and offices in establishing, tracking progress of, and implementing DHS strategic planning and policy guidance across the entire spectrum of homeland security activities.

The Committee directs the Department to provide, with the submission of its fiscal year 2015 budget request, a detailed expenditure plan for the Office of Policy that lists planned projects, including details on necessary travel, for each sub-office within the Office of Policy along with their associated funding and staffing requirements. This expenditure plan shall include all details on staffing to include organizational structure, distribution of FTE, and current vacancies. In addition, to improve oversight of operations and priorities of the Office, the Committee directs the Department to report not later than December 1, 2013, on fiscal year 2013 travel

by political employees of the Office of Policy, listing the follow information per trip: dates, destinations, purpose, costs, mode of travel, and the total number of government personnel accompanying the political appointees.

The Committee directs the Department to ensure that the Office of Policy is a full participant in interagency discussions on visa policy matters, consistent with DHS authorities.

Office of International Affairs

Since its creation, DHS has struggled with maintaining the appropriate international footprint to ensure the full range of DHS interests, particularly given the fact that the individuals deployed overseas largely represent DHS components with very specific mission needs and programs. DHS has determined that a handful of critical locations merit a dedicated DHS Attaché, selected by the Secretary, to further Secretarial priorities, represent Department-wide interests, and support the U.S. Ambassador. While the Committee has supported the limited assignment of appropriate Attaché positions, the Committee believes the Department has failed to adequately budget for these positions within OIA. Rather, OIA has apparently relied on a fragmentary approach of negotiating with individual Departmental components to fund such positions. The Committee directs the DHS Chief Financial Officer (CFO) to provide, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the costs associated with these positions and the sources of funds from which they are supported. CFO shall also ensure that these positions are funded and clearly identified within the Office of Policy budget in the fiscal year 2015 request.

The Committee is concerned by the Office of International Affairs' (OIA) promotion of international rotations of DHS personnel through secondment positions in foreign countries. These rotations involve significant associated costs, particularly in cases where an entire family accompanies seconded personnel, and the degree of commensurate benefit appears limited. Similar benefits can be achieved with close coordination on concrete projects and, as necessary, limited travel. Further, the liaison function is often duplicative of other positions, such as Attachés already stationed at the embassy. The Committee directs OIA to submit a report not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the costs and locations of all DHS secondment positions posted since fiscal year 2008 and denies the use of funding for any further secondment positions in fiscal year 2014. The Committee asserts that this funding restriction is not meant to hamper best practice exchanges.

Office of Public Affairs

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for improvements to the "If You See Something Say Something™" campaign, $2,000,000 above the amount requested and $5,000,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Additional funding above the fiscal year 2013 level is provided for improvement to homeland security awareness efforts, most especially those efforts specifically aimed at identifying and mitigating the risks of domestic use of improvised explosive devices. The Office of Public Affairs is directed to

brief the Committees on a spend plan for these funds not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

The Committee recommends $18,272,000 for the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (OCRCL), $3,406,000 below the amount requested and $3,346,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Part of this reduction reflects, as noted above, the need to offset significant budget shortfalls created by assumptions of unauthorized and inaccessible fee revenue as well as a substantially imbalanced budget request that disproportionally reduces the Department's operational components and frontline staffing. Included within the amount recommended for this office is a total of $2,394,000 for OCRCL reviews of 287(g) agreements and ICE's Secure Communities. However, the Committee expects the Department to ensure that OCRCL efforts complement, but in no way duplicate, those of the Office of Inspector General or other oversight elements of components, such as the Office of Professional Responsibility in ICE. It has come to the attention of the Committee that there is significant overlap in the oversight efforts of these different organizations that results in duplicative demands on ICE resources, potentially at the expense of vital enforcement operations; therefore, the Committee directs that such duplication should be eliminated to the extent possible.

The Committee directs OCRCL, in conjunction with the DHS Privacy Officer, to conduct a joint review of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) efforts to ensure the use of unmanned aerial systems (UAS) complies with existing law and all applicable privacy and civil liberty standards. This joint review shall also address how CBP ensures its UAS usage is limited to operation along the border and coastal areas of the United States. This review shall be referred to the Government Accountability Office not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act for evaluation. The Comptroller General of the United States shall report to the Committees not later than April 1, 2014, on this evaluation.

As noted in fiscal year 2013, the Committee is aware that OCRCL submits annual reports to Congress, but is dissatisfied with their chronic lateness. In order to afford the Committee a current understanding of the work, priorities, and funding requirements of the Office, the Committee directs OCRCL to provide a briefing not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act on OCRCL operations in fiscal year 2013 and planned for fiscal year 2014. The briefing should cover workload, and staffing associated with different core functions and missions; travel; publications; and measures of performance associated with execution of OCRCL statutory responsibilities.

Expenditure Plans

Throughout this bill and report, the Committee has included language requiring the Department and components to submit expenditure and obligation plans for significant investment programs or programs for which there is a need for sustained visibility into planning and execution of important milestones. Regrettably, in far too many instances, such expenditure plans—which should reflect

decisions already made by the Department to align current program priorities with available resources—have been inexcusably late, incomplete, or have not yet been submitted at all. Such poor responsiveness and compliance is intolerable and reflects poorly on the Department's duty to disclose its spending to the Congress and American taxpayers. Throughout the bill, considerable reductions from the request are recommended because of the Department's lack of responsiveness toward such Congressional requirements. Moreover, the Committee withholds substantial funds to compel the Department to ensure plans are submitted timely to the Committees on Appropriations.

Quarterly Reports and Other Information Requirements

The Department is directed to continue to send quarterly reports as specified in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 113–6, in particular the Border Security Status Reports and the Detention and Removal Operations Quarterly Reports. Given the achievement of nationwide deployment of Secure Communities in early 2013, the Committee discontinues the statutory requirement for Secure Communities Quarterly Reports. The Detention and Removal Operations reports should incorporate operational information associated with Secure Communities hits and results, as it includes all detention and removal operations statistics.

Travel

The Committee commends the Department on reducing executive travel costs. Travel by Department leadership and senior staff is necessary when it supports critical Department missions, advances national policy interests, or is for fundamental oversight and management purposes. However, as noted by the Committee over the past several years, some travel by Department officials has failed to meet the test of being both necessary and efficient.

In addition, the Committee is concerned about the funding sources for travel by Department leadership. The Committee expects the Department to comply with the letter of the law; official travel funding may not be augmented at the expense of operations. To gain better insight into the appropriateness of DHS use of travel funding, the Committee directs the Department to provide a quarterly report to the Committee not later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, beginning with the end of the first quarter after the date of enactment of this Act. The report shall detail all costs of official and nonofficial travel by the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary (both direct and indirect), delineated by each trip for that quarter within all DHS appropriations.

Further, the Committee directs the Department and the Coast Guard to expedite the completion of an updated Memorandum of Agreement that takes into account the fluctuations in the cost of fuel and inflation. The Committee remains concerned that the Department has narrowly defined direct and indirect costs such that the total cost of executive travel is needlessly obfuscated.

Bonuses and Performance Awards

The Committee recognizes bonuses and other forms of monetary awards for exemplary performance serve as important tools in rec-

ognizing and motivating high achieving agency personnel. These bonuses can be a useful means to provide positive feedback to agency personnel and to encourage all employees to help the Department better execute its missions by increasing productivity and employing creative ideas. However, the Committee continues to note that for many Department components, offices and sub-offices, such awards, along with quality step increases, have been given to more than half the employees in an organization—in some cases, reaching 90 percent or higher. Such flawed practices give the appearance incentive awards are being used simply as another form of compensation in lieu of pay increases, rather than as the intended award. Such broad use may cause these awards to lose their value as a form of recognition or incentive. However, the Committee understands that the Department decided to not award any performance awards in fiscal year 2013 due to imposed funding reductions. The Department is directed to include within the President's budget request for fiscal year 2015 the amounts estimated, by component, for such awards for fiscal year 2015 and the standards and criteria that will be applied to grant such awards.

Reception and Representation Allowances

Within OSEM, the Committee provides $45,000 for official reception and representation expenses, $6,000 below the amount requested. Within this total, no more than $17,000 shall be for international programs within the Office of Policy and necessary activities related to the visa waiver program. The Department is directed to track its reception and representation expenses in enough detail to explain how these funds were used as the Committee conducts its oversight efforts next year. The Committee expects the Department to review representation allowances for all DHS agencies for equitable alignment of funds with responsibilities and submit any proposed changes as part of the fiscal year 2015 budget request.

Conferences and Special Events

For fiscal year 2013, Congress mandated new, strict oversight requirements for conferences and special events. The Committee continues this stringent oversight and expects DHS to comply with such statutory requirements for fiscal year 2014.

Furthermore, not later than 30 days after the end of fiscal year 2014, the Office of Inspector General (OIG) shall report to the Committee on the Department's event-related spending, which shall substantiate the degree of DHS compliance with all applicable laws and regulations and describe in detail the total costs to the Government associated with events. The report shall include 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.

Performance Metrics

In today's fiscal climate, Congress must be confident that the investment of taxpayer dollars in government services and activities result in the achievement of stated goals and the efficient implementation of planned strategies. The Department's annual performance reports, however, do not satisfactorily tie resources to re-

sults, despite efforts by this Committee to foster good planning and performance metrics. As a result, Congress is forced to make resource allocation decisions without sufficient information about the impact of those decisions.

The Committee recognizes the Department of Homeland Security has worked to define its missions, strategies, goals, and priorities related to homeland security, but it must make significant additional progress in these areas, including in the development of the next Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR), Future Years Homeland Security Programs (FYHSP), and the Department's annual budget requests. In particular, the Department must more systematically and comprehensively tie long-term strategies and goals to performance measures involving programs, assets, capabilities, policies, and authorities, and must clearly link prioritized goals to anticipated resources. This type of performance-based budgeting adds effectiveness and economizing factors to traditional aspects of budgeting.

The Committee directs the Department of Homeland Security to include, in future QHSRs, FYHSPs, and annual budget proposals, clearly defined and prioritized mission goals and associated, multi-year plans for providing sufficient resources to realize those goals. Performance measures in future budget justifications should clearly demonstrate the extent to which prior year investments in programs, projects and activities can be tied to progress toward achieving priority goals and include estimates for how proposed investments will contribute to additional progress. In particular, performance measures should measure outcome (results/impact), output (volume) and efficiency. In order to achieve this endeavor, the Committee includes a provision that directs the Department, working with the Government Accountability Office, to provide a comprehensive report that provides updated performance metrics that are measurable, repeatable, and directly linked to requests for funding.

Employee Morale and Workforce Innovation

The Committee is very concerned with recent findings of low morale and a weak environment for innovation across the Department. According to two recent independent studies, DHS ranks among the lowest-rated Federal agencies in both employee morale and innovative workplaces, with eight offices ranked in the bottom 12 percent and the Office of the Under Secretary for Science and Technology ranking 292nd out of 292 agencies in one set of rankings. To address this issue, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, DHS is directed to report to the relevant Congressional Committees of jurisdiction on a corrective action plan to address and improve low employee morale and the poor climate for workplace innovation. The plan must examine root causes and establish metrics of success within the action plans that are clear and measurable.

Leadership Vacancies

The Committee is concerned about the increasing number of vacancies among political leadership at DHS. Lack of effective leadership was noted in the Office of Personnel Management's 2012 Fed-

eral Employee Viewpoint Survey as a particular weakness at DHS. As noted above, these surveys also indicate innovation declining yet again—ranking DHS near the bottom of the Federal government. Innovation and proactive thinking are often lacking when a government agency or office is under acting leadership as career leaders seek to reinforce established business processes without disruption.

The Committee is specifically concerned about the lack of appointed leadership at CBP and the OIG. No Senate confirmed CBP Commissioner has been in place since the beginning of 2009 and the recently appointed Deputy Commissioner is seemingly set to remain Acting Commissioner for an unknown period of time. Likewise, no Senate confirmed Inspector General has been in place since early 2011.

Oversight Consolidations and Streamlining

The Government Performance and Results Modernization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–352) requires OMB to publish a list of Congressionally-mandated plans and reports that it considers outdated or duplicative as part of the fiscal year 2013 budget submission. Although the Administration failed to meet the statutorily required deadline, it recently posted the list of excess reports on the Performance.gov website. Of the reports and plans identified on this list, the Committee has eliminated six reports and three have been streamlined or decreased in frequency. These reports are identified as:

Eliminated:

CBP—Antidumping and Countervailing Duties Report
CBP—Drug Trafficking Organization Spotters
CBP—FY12 Anti Dumping and Countervailing
CBP—Outstanding Antidumping
ICE—Trade Compliance Expenditure Plan
USCG—Sexual Assaults in the Coast Guard (need for this report was superseded by authorizing committee in 2010)

Streamlined:

ICE—Quarterly Unobligated Balances–merged with staffing and hiring quarterly
ICE—Staffing and Hiring Monthly–merged with monthly execution report
TSA—Quarterly Recovery of Deobligated Funds for Explosive–semiannual

Furthermore, the Committee recommendation includes numerous consolidations and eliminations of reports and expenditure plans. Multiple reporting and expenditure plan requirements have been statutorily required with the annual budget submission. In addition, expenditure plans have been decreased as budget justification documents are improved.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$218,293,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	202,686,000
Recommended in the bill	171,173,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	−47,120,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	−31,513,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The Office of the Under Secretary for Management's (USM) primary mission is to deliver quality administrative support services for human resources and personnel; manage facilities, property, equipment and other material resources; ensure safety, health and environmental protection; and identify and track performance measurements relating to the responsibilities of the Department. This office is also charged with implementing a mission support structure for DHS administrative services, while eliminating redundancies and reducing support costs.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $171,173,000 for USM, $31,513,000 below the amount requested and $47,120,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Within the amount provided, no more than $2,250 is for official reception and representation expenses.

Unless otherwise noted below, the recommendation reflects reductions in funding needed to offset significant shortfalls in the President's budget request for DHS due to: (1) assumed increases in aviation passenger fee collections that have yet to be authorized and that are not under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations; (2) detrimental proposals to severely reduce the Department's vital operational components and frontline personnel; and (3) the repeated failure to comply with statutory requirements. In addition, the reductions reflect Committee dissatisfaction with inconsistent or incomplete responses by the Department to the Committee's repeated requests for factual information. In light of the Department's chronic delays in submitting statutorily required reports and plans, the bill withholds 50 percent of the total amount appropriated by this Act for USM from obligation until the Committee receives all reports that are required by statute to be submitted with or in conjunction with the fiscal year 2015 budget request.

The Committee has provided separate funding recommendations in order to adequately track expenditures for each office, as detailed in the following table:

	Budget Estimate	Recommended
Under Secretary for Management	$2,735,000	$2,305,000
Office of Security	66,025,000	55,799,000
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	66,915,000	56,459,000
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	31,489,000	26,586,000
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer	35,522,000	30,024,000
Total	$202,686,000	$171,173,000

Immediate Office for the Under Secretary for Management

The Committee recommends $2,305,000 for the Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management, $430,000 below the amount requested and $792,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Committee directs this office to resume its efforts to compel the Department to submit a zero-based budget within its annual budget justification documents.

Office of the Chief Procurement Officer

The Committee recommends $56,459,000 for the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer, $10,456,000 below the amount requested and $15,469,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Committee continues statutory language in this section requiring the Comprehensive Acquisition Status Report and subsequent quarterly updates, and expects the Department will comply with those requirements in terms of both content and schedule.

Office of the Chief Administrative Officer

The Committee recommends $30,024,000, for the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer, $5,498,000 below the amount requested and $9,697,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Within this total, the Committee includes $4,020,000, $709,000 below the amount requested and $1,423,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013, for improvements and maintenance of the Nebraska Avenue Complex and to sustain current operations at the site. The Committee encourages the Department to find additional efficiencies in its logistics and acquisitions operations, including through appropriate staff training and the sharing of best practices employed by DHS components, the Department of Defense, other large Federal agencies, and the private sector. The Committee notes that it has received no official documentation or rationale for renaming this office and continues the current title until the Department submits such justification.

Departmental Headquarters Consolidation

Given the constraints of the current budget environment and the flawed and poorly justified reductions to the Department's operational components and frontline personnel within the President's fiscal year 2014 budget request for DHS, no funding is included for further development of the headquarters consolidation project. The budget included a request of $105,500,000 for this project in FY 2014. The CAO is directed to update the Committee not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the expenditure plan for this project, including the $29,000,000 provided in fiscal year 2013, and an updated analysis of alternatives for the project that fully considers the costs and benefits of its scope within a fiscal environment that is substantially constrained.

The Committee understands that the Department, through USM, is actively exploring options to modify or consolidate current leases, with the expectation that a permanent headquarters construction site will be significantly delayed or amended. The Committee encourages the Department to continue this effort and to inform the Committee of its progress in consolidation not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, including a revised schedule and cost estimates.

NON-DISCRIMINATION AND ANTI-RETALIATION

The Department shall ensure that all contracts and subcontracts comply with existing law with respect to discrimination and retaliation against all employees. The Committee strongly supports

compliance with existing laws such as the Equal Pay Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Discrimination and retaliation of any employee under any contract or subcontract must always be taken seriously and be given all due process under the law.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$51,449,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	48,779,000
Recommended in the bill	41,242,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	−10,207,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	−7,537,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The primary responsibilities and functions of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer include budget execution and oversight; performance analysis and evaluation; oversight of the Department's financial management system; oversight of the Department's business and financial management systems across all agencies and directorates; and oversight of credit card programs and audit liaisons.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $41,242,000 for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), $7,537,000 below the amount requested and $10,207,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. As noted above, such reductions are made to offset the severe flaws of the budget request, including reliance upon unauthorized fee increases and the proposed disproportionate reductions to the Department's operational components and frontline personnel. The recommended reduction is also due to inconsistent and incomplete responses to the Committee's requests for factual information. In light of the Department's chronic delays in submitting statutorily required reports and plans, the bill withholds 50 percent of the total amount appropriated by this Act for the CFO from obligation until the Committee receives all reports that are required by statute to be submitted with or in conjunction with the fiscal year 2015 budget request.

Financial Systems Modernization

The Committee recognizes the importance of modernizing the financial systems on which the Department and its components rely, and supports the efforts led by the CFO to leverage existing systems and prioritize efforts. The Committee, therefore, directs the CFO to continue providing at least semi-annual briefings to the Committee on its modernization efforts and to highlight any funding, schedule, or implementation issues that are relevant to continued progress. The CFO is directed to re-baseline this effort, include the total cost and schedule details, subdivided by Departmental component, and provide the information to the Committee not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Congressional Budget Justifications

The Committee directs the Department to submit all of its fiscal year 2015 budget justifications on the first Monday in February, 2014, concurrent with the official submission of the President's budget to Congress. The detail should reflect the requirements set forth under this heading in the statement of managers accompanying Public Law 113–6, with the exception that the references to prior year funding information should relate to fiscal years 2013 and 2014.

Consistent with section 874 of Public law 107–296, the Department shall submit a Future Years Homeland Security Program budget as part for the fiscal year 2015 budget justification, reflecting anticipated spending for fiscal years 2015–2019. It shall be in unclassified form so as to be accessible to the public.

The Committee also directs that the Department ensure, for all appropriations requested in fiscal year 2015, and for which a proposal is made to increase or decrease funding for an activity within a PPA category, that it informs the Committee of the base funding level for such activity—and not simply the total PPA funding.

Unrealistic Budgeting Practices and Assumptions

As in prior years, the President's budget once again assumes that new revenue will be realized in the coming fiscal year. In this case, the budget request was built upon assumptions that $322,500,000 in new aviation security fee revenue will be realized in fiscal year 2014, of which $200,000,000 would go to general deficit reduction and with the expectation that such collections would generate more than $25 billion in new revenue in the next decade. However, as in the past, the proposal depends on enactment of new legislative authority that is outside the jurisdiction of the Committee. The direct impact on the Department's budget in fiscal year 2013, as estimated by the Congressional Budget Office, was a shortfall of $122,500,000. As this Committee has underscored repeatedly over the past several Congresses, such an approach to budgeting is unrealistic and requires this Committee to take drastic measures to offset the unnecessary gap. The Committee reiterates its message and rejects such budgetary legerdemain. The consequences, in terms of additional reductions to Department requests, are evident throughout this bill.

If and when such proposals are enacted into law, the Committee will take them into account as it drafts legislation, and the Department should keep the Committee informed of any progress in this regard. However, until such action occurs, these unauthorized proposals will not be treated as relevant to the Committee's appropriations work. The Committee also takes this approach to the Department's request to increase CBP's fees to pay for additional staffing, since the proposal is also not under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations.

Monthly Reporting Requirements

The Committee continues bill language requiring monthly budget and staffing reports within 45 days after the close of each month.

International Rotations

The Committee is concerned by OIA's promotion of international rotations of DHS personnel through secondment positions in foreign countries due to the significant cost, particularly for cases in which an entire family moves along with the seconded DHS employee, and the lack of commensurate benefit. The Committee expects the costs of all such positions across DHS to be fully reviewed by the CFO and denies the use of funding for any further secondment positions in fiscal year 2014.

Working Capital Fund

The Committee recommends no more than $772,661,000 for the Department's Working Capital Fund (WCF), $250,000,000 below the amount requested and $178,866,000 above the estimated current services level for fiscal year 2013. The Committee is extremely concerned with the massive increase requested for the Department's WCF and adjusts the cash balance and rates downward by a total of $250,000,000. The Committee believes a nearly 72.2 percent increase from current services levels to the amount requested for fiscal year 2014 is insufficiently justified and excessive. The Committee notes that the Congressional Justification for the WCF did not include a detailed business case analysis for the proposed increase to the WCF, including the proposed staffing increase of 152 FTE above the current services level. Furthermore, the Committee is very concerned with the combined impacts of such substantial increases in WCF rates, increased out-year cost of new personnel, and the Administration's mandated efficiencies upon the Department's operational components.

The Committee, as in prior years, directs the Department to include a separate justification for the WCF in the fiscal year 2015 budget request. This should include a description of each activity funded by the WCF; the basis (including a business case analysis) for the pricing; the number of full-time Federal employees funded in each activity; a list of each departmental organization that is allocating funds to the activity; and the funding each organization is providing in fiscal years 2013 and 2014, and what is estimated to be provided in 2015. If a project contained in the WCF is a multi-year activity with a defined cost, scope, and schedule, estimated costs and schedule shall be clearly delineated. The Department is directed to improve the justification for the WCF in the fiscal year 2015 budget request and directs the Department to brief the Committees not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the details of the business case justification for the substantial increase in WCF rates, including the staffing increases being supported via the WCF, along with the managerial needs of the WCF.

The Committee expects all initiatives funded by multiple DHS organizations to be included in the WCF. The Committee does not support taxing departmental organizations for cross-cutting initiatives outside the WCF. As such, the justification should identify any cross-cutting initiatives or activities that benefit more than one organization that are not included in the WCF and should explain the omission.

The Committee directs the Department to notify it promptly of any additions, deletions, or changes made to the WCF plan during the fiscal year. Furthermore, the Department should not fund any activities through the WCF that the House or Senate Committees on Appropriations have disapproved either in report language or in their responses to reprogramming requests.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$243,488,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	327,254,000
Recommended in the bill	210,735,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	−32,753,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	−116,519,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The Chief Information Office (CIO) has oversight of information technology (IT) projects in the Department. The CIO reviews and approves all DHS IT acquisitions estimated to cost over $2,500,000 and also approves the hiring and oversees the performance of all DHS component CIOs.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $210,735,000 for the Office of the CIO, $116,519,000 below the amount requested and $32,753,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. However, the amount reported in the table, above, for the CIO in fiscal year 2013 does not reflect $54,945,000 that was provided to the CIO for data center migration through a general provision, while the budget request does include a proposal for such funds.

Unless otherwise noted, the recommendation reflects reductions in funding needed to offset significant shortfalls in the President's budget request for DHS due to: (1) assumed, but unauthorized increases in aviation passenger fee collections that are not under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations; and (2) a severely flawed budget request that includes disproportionate reductions in vital operational components and frontline personnel.

In addition, funding reductions are the result of the Department's continuing failure to comply with certain statutory requirements, and due to the complete inadequacy of the CIO budget justification for fiscal year 2014. The Committee expects inclusion of cost and schedule details on all projects and, most especially, on large multi-agency projects such as data center migration and the proposed upgrades to the Homeland Secure Data Network. The fiscal year 2014 justification documents for both of these multi-agency projects included no such details or clear subdivisions by DHS component.

The bill continues a requirement for a multi-year investment plan for the Department's information technology funding within a separate general provision.

A comparison of the budget request to the Committee recommended level by budget activity is as follows:

	Budget Estimate	Recommended
Salaries and Expenses	$117,347,000	$99,397,000
Information Technology Activities	32,712,000	25,612,000
Infrastructure and Security Activities	100,063,000	45,863,000
Homeland Secure Data Network	77,132,000	39,863,000
Total, Chief Information Officer	$327,254,000	$210,735,000

Infrastructure and Security Activities

The CIO's office is directed to update the Committees—in coordination with other Departmental components as necessary—not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on Department-wide efforts to combat "insider threats" in the cyber domain, including, but not limited to an overview of: (1) the extent of the Department's ability to monitor the unauthorized removal of sensitive unclassified and classified material from DHS information systems; (2) any new restrictions on access to DHS information systems and databases, both internally and for external stakeholders; (3) any recent restrictions placed on DHS users by external, interagency stakeholders on access to certain databases and an assessment of the operational impact of such restrictions; and (4) plans to improve the DHS information security architecture and policies to preclude breaches from happening at DHS.

Data Center Migration

The Committee recommends $34,200,000 for the migration of component resources to the Department's two consolidated data centers, $20,000,000 below the amount requested and $20,745,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Funding for this activity is provided in Title V of this bill. While the Committee supports such migration as necessary to reduce IT costs, risk, and to rationalize the operations of the Department, the funding for this project has been reduced due to the need to offset significant shortfalls in the President's budget request for DHS due to: (1) assumed, but authorized increases in aviation passenger fee collections that are not under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations; (2) a severely flawed budget request that includes disproportionate reductions in vital operational components and frontline personnel; and (3) failure to comply with statutory requirements. Furthermore, as noted previously, the budget justification did not include sufficient detail on this project. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to provide not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act a detailed spend plan for this project in fiscal year 2014; to continue to brief the Committees quarterly on the status, cost, and schedule of its data center migration efforts; and to include all relevant details associated with future funding for this activity in the relevant annual budget justification documents submitted to the Committee.

ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$321,958,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	309,228,000
Recommended in the bill	291,623,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	−30,335,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	−17,605,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

Analysis and Operations houses the Office of Intelligence and Analysis and the Directorate of Operations Coordination, which together collect, evaluate, and disseminate intelligence information, as well as provide incident management and operational coordination.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $291,623,000 for Analysis and Operations, $17,605,000 below the amount requested and $30,335,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Committee reduces funding for the Office of Operations Coordination and Planning due to a need to offset severe flaws within the Department's budget request and due to an inadequate justification. The Committee also denies the requested decrease to Cybersecurity analysis and Counter-intelligence and restores funding for these functions. Additional direction on funding for this appropriation is included within the classified annex accompanying this report.

Classified Programs

Recommended adjustments to classified programs and more detailed oversight of funding for the Office of Intelligence and Analysis are addressed in the classified annex accompanying this report.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*[1]	$145,019,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014[1]	143,309,000
Recommended in the bill[2]	137,903,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	−7,140,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	−5,406,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.
[1]All funding levels include a transfer of $24,000,000 from the FEMA Disaster Relief Fund for oversight, audits, and investigations directly related to funding for disaster relief efforts.

Mission

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 established an Office of Inspector General (OIG) in DHS by amendment to the Inspector General Act of 1978. This office was established to provide an objective and independent organization that would be effective in: (1) preventing and detecting fraud, waste, and abuse in departmental programs and operations; (2) providing a means for keeping the Secretary and the Congress fully and currently informed of problems and deficiencies in the administration of programs and operations; (3) fulfilling statutory responsibilities for the annual audit of the Department's financial statements; (4) ensuring the security of

DHS information technology pursuant to the Federal Information Security Management Act; and (5) reviewing and making recommendations regarding existing and proposed legislation and regulations to the Department's programs and operational components. According to the authorizing legislation, the Inspector General is to report dually to the Secretary of Homeland Security and to the Congress.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends a total $137,903,000 for OIG, $5,406,000 below the amount requested and $7,140,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Committee continues the practice in fiscal year 2014 of transferring $24,000,000 from the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) to OIG for disaster-related audits and investigations. The total funding level provided maintains OIG at a current services level. Reductions are due to the budget request's severe shortfalls in vital operational components and funding to support frontline personnel. For fiscal year 2015 and thereafter, OIG shall submit a detailed expenditure plan within its annual budget justification documents. This spend plan shall include all DRF transfers (which shall satisfy the requirements for notification of DRF transfers under section 503 of this Act).

The Committee remains concerned about the quality of OIG communications with the Committee regarding border corruption investigations, particularly related to the coordination of these investigations with ICE and CBP. The Committee directs OIG to submit an expenditure plan of integrity oversight funds in coordination with CBP and ICE, which shall be submitted along with its annual expenditure plan.

Management and Efficiency Oversight

The Committee strongly supports efforts by OIG to identify and correct instances of fraud and waste affecting Departmental activities, and therefore directs OIG to provide a semiannual briefing to the Committees on Appropriations regarding such efforts, with particular focus on procurement, grant administration, and travel.

Conferences and Special Events

As noted above in the OSEM section of this report, the Committee continues the requirement for OIG to report to the Committees not later than 30 days after the end of fiscal year 2014 on DHS spending on conferences, ceremonies, and similar events, based on quarterly reporting to OIG. The report shall substantiate DHS compliance with all applicable laws and regulations and describe in detail the total costs to the Government associated with events. It shall include 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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$8,285,056,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	9,237,088,000
Recommended in the bill	8,275,983,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	−9,073,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	−961,105,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The mission of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is to protect the borders of the United States by preventing, preempting and deterring threats against the homeland through ports of entry (POE) and by interdicting illegal crossings between POE. CBP's mission integrates homeland security, safety and border management to ensure goods and persons cross U.S. borders in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and pose no threat to the country. The priority of CBP is to prevent terrorists and their weapons from entering the United States, and to support related homeland security missions affecting border and airspace security. CBP is also responsible for apprehending individuals attempting to enter the U.S. illegally, stemming the flow of illegal drugs and other contraband, including weapons and bulk cash into and out of the country, protecting U.S. agricultural and economic interests from harmful pests and diseases, protecting American businesses from theft of their intellectual property, regulating and facilitating international trade, collecting import duties and enforcing U.S. trade laws. CBP maintains a workforce of more than 60,000, including CBP officers, Air Interdiction agents, Marine Interdiction agents, canine enforcement officers, Border Patrol agents, Agriculture Specialists, trade specialists, intelligence analysts and mission support staff.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $8,275,983,000 for Salaries and Expenses, $961,105,000 below the amount requested and $9,073,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. After accounting for transfers and realignments of PPAs the recommendation is $35,039,000 above the request. The recommendation promotes strong border security, expands efforts to facilitate trade and travel, underscores the importance of CBP's targeting capabilities and encompasses appropriate oversight and direction. Resources sufficient to maintain no less than 21,775 CBP officers are included. Additional resources are targeted to priority frontline operations such as:

(1) $105,000,000 to phase-in 1,600 new CBP officers;

(2) $60,000,000 to restore mission support cuts;

(3) $10,000,000 to support Field Operations transformation initiatives and to restore partial funds for Land Border Integration efforts and the Port Runner/Absconder Mitigation program;

(4) $11,000,000 to make further enhancements to the Automated Targeting System for continuous data quality improvement and enrichment initiatives;

(5) $3,500,000 to increase readiness of Air and Marine operations;

(6) $2,000,000 to improve international cargo security and facilitate trade by mitigating the cuts to the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C–TPAT) program; and

(7) $1,000,000 to sustain southern Border Patrol stations proposed for deactivation.

Consistent with Public Law 113–6, the Committee's recommendation realigns funds from the Salaries and Expenses account to other mission-specific accounts as follows:

(1) $241,000,000 from US–VISIT to accounts in CBP, ICE and the Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM);

(2) $367,860,000 for the Office of Information Technology (OIT) to the Automation Modernization account; and

(3) $287,000,000 for Air and Marine Salaries and Expenses to the Air and Marine Operations account.

A comparison of the budget estimate to the Committee recommended level by budget activity is as follows:

	Budget estimate	Recommended
Headquarters, Management, and Administration:		
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation	$620,656,000	– – –
Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry	592,330,000	– – –
Commissioner	– – –	$25,288,000
Chief Counsel	– – –	45,022,000
Congressional Affairs	– – –	2,482,000
Internal Affairs	– – –	162,568,000
Public Affairs	– – –	12,920,000
Training and Development	– – –	76,512,000
Technology, Innovation and Acquisition	– – –	22,972,000
Intelligence/Investigative Liaison	– – –	61,105,000
Administration	– – –	293,091,000
Rent	407,898,000	407,898,000
Subtotal, Headquarters Management and Administration	1,620,884,000	1,109,858,000
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation:		
Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation at Ports of Entry	2,837,294,000	2,887,718,000
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund)	3,274,000	3,274,000
International Cargo Screening	72,260,000	71,961,000
Other international programs	24,740,000	24,596,000
Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism	40,183,000	41,960,000
Trusted Traveler Programs	6,311,000	6,311,000
Inspection and Detection Technology Investments	112,526,000	112,504,000
Automated Targeting Systems	109,944,000	132,932,000
National Targeting Center	65,474,000	65,106,000
Training	47,651,000	40,703,000
Subtotal, Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation	3,319,657,000	3,387,065,000
Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry:		
Border Security and Control	3,700,317,000	3,723,502,000
Training	55,928,000	55,558,000
Subtotal, Border Security and Control between POEs	3,756,245,000	3,779,060,000
Air and Marine Operations	286,769,000	– – –
US–VISIT	253,533,000	– – –
Total	$9,237,088,000	$8,275,983,000

Headquarters, Management and Administration

The Committee recommends $1,109,858,000 for Headquarters, Management and Administration, $511,026,000 below the amount requested and $269,918,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The distribution of funds in the table above incorporates by reference the structure of the Headquarters Management and Administration PPAs included in House Report 112–492, which CBP is directed to follow. The essential continuity functions performed by the former Joint Operations Division will now be functions within the Office of the Commissioner. The recommendation fully accounts for the WCF contributions. The Committee realizes that this recommendation will be adjusted pursuant to the implementation of Section 504 of the Act.

Increasing Transparency of User Fee Collections

Regrettably, the Committee lacks confidence in CBP's ability to forecast, collect and manage user fees, a failure which reflects poor financial management and a paucity of fiscal control. Consequently, CBP is directed to report to the Committee biannually on collections, anticipated carryover balances and all uses and activities for which fees are expended, including any duplication of activities for which discretionary funds are appropriated.

The Committee recognizes the President's request included a permanent indefinite appropriation of $8,533,000 for the Small Airport User Fee. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO), however, scored the fee at $5,000,000, the amount of which is reflected in the Committee's recommendation.

Hiring and Staffing Reports

The Committee directs CBP to continue submitting monthly staffing and hiring reports in the format used in prior fiscal years.

Efforts to Counter Abuse of Prescription Drugs

The Committee supports strongly CBP's efforts to combat prescription drug smuggling and abuse. CBP and ICE are directed to update the Committee on their activities, resources and challenges, including relevant information regarding the illicit transnational smuggling of generic oxycodone along the U.S.-Canada border. The report shall be submitted no later than February 15, 2014.

Northern Border Initiatives

The Committee supports bilateral discussions between the United States and Canada that resulted in the Beyond the Border Action Plan, which articulated a shared approach to security and economic competitiveness. CBP is directed to provide a briefing to the Committee not later than December 1, 2013, on the status of implementing this plan, and include information on how electronic systems are being harmonized to enhance and expedite trade compliance between the United States and Canada.

Preventing Human Trafficking

The Committee endorses wholeheartedly CBP's vigorous efforts to prevent and disrupt human trafficking by developing public awareness programs. Within funds recommended, $5,000,000 is for the Blue Lightning Initiative, which trains U.S. commercial airlines on how to identify potential human trafficking victims and provides them with the tools to quickly notify Federal authorities.

Likewise, CBP should continue to ensure that unaccompanied children are adequately protected by appropriate officials while traveling, and properly screened for sexual assault, trafficking, exploitation or other mistreatment. Local child welfare organizations are uniquely qualified to provide training to recognize the signs of mistreatment; therefore, the Committee urges the Commissioner to utilize the skills and expertise of these organizations to ensure CBP personnel are properly trained and vigilant on behalf of the Nation's young traveling public.

Ethics Training

CBP should continue its efforts to ensure that its ethics programs include training at all stages in an agent or officer's career. GAO–13–59 included several recommendations to mitigate the risk of employee corruption and misconduct. The Committee directs CBP to provide a briefing on the status of efforts to implement those recommendations, and any other measures under consideration, not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

GUAM-COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORHERN MARIANA ISLANDS (CNMI) VISA WAIVER PROGRAM

The Committee is aware of ongoing discussions at DHS regarding the Guam-CNMI visa waiver program, and is concerned that DHS has made inadequate progress toward finalizing these deliberations. The Committee urges DHS to finalize decisions and pending rulemakings relating to the Guam-CNMI visa waiver program, to include appropriate security protocols, as necessary.

Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation

Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation is funded at $3,387,065,000, $67,408,000 above the amount requested and $183,814,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Of this amount:

- $2,887,718,000 is for Inspections, Trade and Travel Facilitation at Ports of Entry, a $50,424,000 increase above the amount requested and $171,783,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The recommendation includes $10,000,000 to restore Field Operations' business transformation initiatives, including those being undertaken through the Land Border Integration effort and the Port Runner/Absconder Mitigation program. Also included is $12,284,000 from US–VISIT to the Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation at POEs PPA to ensure transition of US–VISIT program management and planning efforts associated

with entry-exit policy and operations to the Office of Field Operations;

• $3,274,000 is for the Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund) as requested, $3,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013;

• $71,961,000 is for International Cargo Screening, $299,000 below the amount requested and $545,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The recommendation includes $13,032,000 to re-baseline the Container Security Initiative. As requested, the Committee recommends transferring funds to the Other International Programs PPA from International Cargo Screening;

• $24,596,000 is for Other International Programs, $144,000 below the amount requested and $178,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. As requested, the Committee's recommendation includes transferring these funds to the Other International Programs PPA from International Cargo Screening;

• $41,960,000 is for Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C–TPAT), $1,777,000 above the amount requested and $1,066,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The recommendation includes $2,000,000 to mitigate reductions to the C–TPAT program, to bolster international cargo security partnerships and to facilitate trade;

• $6,311,000 is for Trusted Traveler Programs as requested, $4,489,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013;

• $112,504,000 is for Inspection and Detection Technology Investments, $22,000 below the amount requested and $4,943,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Committee continues to require the multi-year investment and management plan required by law for investments and operations of radiation detection equipment and non-intrusive inspection systems to be submitted with the fiscal year 2015 budget request. As the request does not reflect a plan to address replacement of assets approaching the end of their lifecycles, the Committee is concerned about CBP's long-term planning to responsibly replace and upgrade aging equipment. The Committee directs CBP and the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office to brief on its long-term planning efforts;

• $132,932,000 is for Automated Targeting Systems (ATS), $22,988,000 above the amount requested and $19,220,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Committee's recommendation includes a $23,000,000 increase above the amount requested for targeting enhancements to ATS, one of our Nation's most effective tools to counter terrorist travel and identify risky, illicit activity in the global trade and travel systems. Specifically, these additional funds will enable CBP to build an even more effective search engine tool across ATS subsystems and modules, as well as other capabilities, to facilitate CBP's daily operations as well as its response capabilities associated with real-time incidents and intelligence. The Committee directs CBP to provide quarterly briefs to the Committee on progress to implement enhancements and resulting operational successes. The Committee notes that this recommendation increases funds for CBP's targeting programs for

the third fiscal year in a row, reflecting the Committee's belief in such programs as invaluable to our Nation's security and trade efforts;

- $65,106,000 is provided for the National Targeting Center (NTC), $368,000 below the amount requested and $2,953,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013; and
- $40,703,000 is for Training, $6,948,000 below the amount requested and $5,892,000 above fiscal year 2013, due to the lag in hiring and training of the new CBPOs requested.

Student Visa Holders and Verifying Status upon Entry

ICE has made slow progress improving the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS), including eliminating vulnerabilities identified by an interagency review and the GAO. Sadly, it is clear that prior to the Boston attack, one of those vulnerabilities was exploited. CBP has addressed that weakness in the days since the attack, but the Committee is concerned that CBP's labor-intensive solution is not sustainable. CBP and ICE must work expeditiously to address the weaknesses in SEVIS and develop an automated solution that reduces the potential for human error. For that reason, the Committee directs CBP and ICE to brief on its plan to mitigate known vulnerabilities associated with SEVIS, including the cost and schedule for implementing the plan. Further, the briefing shall include the cost and schedule for implementing the automated solution to ensure that officers at POEs have the most updated, accurate information available on student visa holders and their status. The briefing shall take place no later than June 15, 2013.

Increasing CBP Officer Workforce

Prompt and efficient processing of arriving passengers at U.S. POEs is a key performance metric of CBP. To assess CBP's operational effectiveness, the Committee renews its directive to conduct quarterly briefings on the number of passengers whose entry exceeds 60 minutes. Moreover, CBP is directed to include the information on its website.

The budget request proposes $210,100,000 to hire 1,600 new Border Patrol Officers (CBPOs), 70 canine teams and 245 operational and mission support personnel to facilitate the flow of legitimate travelers and cargo into the United States. Despite supporting this request, the Committee is concerned with the findings of an internal audit that reveal systemic failures within CBP's budget formulation for salaries and benefits of its operational workforce. Therefore, the Committee is concerned that such a rapid and substantial increase in staffing in fiscal year 2014 could further exacerbate a long-standing problem. Furthermore, the Committee recognizes that conducting background checks and training so many new officers will take a considerable amount of time. Accordingly, the Committee recommends $105,000,000 to allow for a more methodical phase-in of the additional personnel requested to be supported through an increase in appropriated funds.

Similarly, the request proposes to hire 1,877 additional CBP officers with revenues generated by unauthorized user fees. Again, though sympathetic to this request for increased operational capac-

ity, offsetting the costs from user fees is outside the Committee's jurisdiction. The Commissioner is encouraged to seek authority for this effort from the appropriate congressional committees.

Ports of Entry Operations—Manpower and Innovation

Innovation and process reengineering at POEs can be effective methods to reduce administrative overhead, which enables officers to focus on core operational activities. To facilitate this goal, the Committee recommends that CBP continue to: (1) fully implement the Land Border Initiative and new automated pedestrian processing procedures; (2) expand and improve ATS targeting capabilities; (3) expand the use of the workload alignment tool at more airports; (4) explore public-private partnerships to facilitate trade and travel; and (5) better integrate and standardize trusted traveler programs like the Global Entry and Free and Secure Trade (FAST) programs.

Wait Times

CBP continues to face challenges managing processing times at our Nation's POEs. The Committee directs CBP to continue the quarterly briefings to the Committee on the number of passenger arrivals at air and sea POEs where immigration and customs processing time exceeds 60 minutes and actions CBP is taking to reduce these delays. The Committee also directs CBP to continue including current wait time information for air, land and sea POEs on its website. The Committee encourages CBP to continue working with appropriate stakeholders at each POE to provide wait time data and reductions in average processing times.

Reimbursable Agreements Pilot

Section 560 of Public Law 113–6 authorized CBP to enter into no more than five pilots to study voluntary reimbursable agreements. Until the results of those pilots are received and analyzed, no additional reimbursable agreements are allowed. The Committee expects the pilots to be implemented in fiscal year 2013 and directs CBP to provide regular briefings on any agreements in place, to include best practices, lessons learned, tangible security and trade benefits to the Nation, and anticipated and actual funds collected.

Cargo Security Strategy and Inspecting High Risk Cargo Overseas

In May 2012, the Secretary notified Congress that she would extend by two years the deadline for complying with the 9/11 Act requirement to scan 100 percent of containers bound for the United States prior to loading them on a vessel in a foreign port. The Committee notes, however, that no funds are requested for fiscal year 2014 that are directly related to the future implementation of that requirement. According to the Department, the implementation costs are substantial; with equipment costs alone estimated at $16,800,000,000 for the 2,100 shipping lanes at the more than 700 ports that ship to the United States. Last year, the Secretary testified that she believes implementation of the 100 percent scanning mandate is not feasible.

Based on the Secretary's statements that the requirement in current law is cost-prohibitive, the Committee continues to believe it is incumbent upon the Department to propose a meaningful alternative to 100 percent scanning that goes beyond and is more detailed than the broad goals of the National Strategy for Global Supply Chain Security submitted by the Administration in January 2012. The Committee directs the Department to submit an alternative strategy for consideration by Congress no later than January 1, 2014. CBP shall provide an updated briefing on the status of implementing the current scanning requirement or developing an alternative strategy not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Trade Enforcement

CBP trade enforcement and facilitation efforts are critically important to domestic and foreign producers, exporters, importers and retailers. The Committee recognizes that CBP has stepped up efforts to identify and investigate commercial fraud against U.S. economic and health and safety interests. The Committee directs CBP to provide a report to the Committee regarding the resources dedicated to cargo inspections and the number of cases of commercial fraud identified by CBP historically, 2010–2013, not later than November 15, 2013.

Consistent with past guidance, the Committee directs CBP to submit a report not later than February 1, 2014, on the extent and frequency of customs fraud, including circumvention of duties and misclassification on entries of imports of goods from China.

Textile Transshipment Enforcement

The Committee includes $4,750,000, to continue textile transshipment enforcement. The Committee directs CBP to ensure that the activities of the Textile and Apparel Policies and Programs Office, specifically seizures, detention, and special operations, are maintained at least at the level of those activities in prior years. The Committee directs CBP to update annually and submit a report with the budget request on the execution of its five-year strategic plan, consistent with prior year requirements.

Preclearance Operations

A new statutory provision is included limiting the expenditure of funds for preclearance operations in new locations. This limitation is applicable until the following conditions are met:

(1) The foreign policy and national security policy rationales have been provided to the Committee;

(2) A fully-burdened cost analysis has been conducted and provided to the Committee, including planned sources of funds; and

(3) An economic impact analysis of the new location on U.S. airline carriers has been conducted and provided to the Committee.

CBP Officer Training Programs

Recent terror incidents highlight the need for a vigilant and prepared workforce at the border. Since 2007, GAO has reported vulnerabilities and inefficiencies in delivering required training to CBP officers and has made numerous recommendations for improving the training curricula and strategy. Despite guidance in Public Law 113–6 directing CBP to brief the Committee on its action plan to implement recommendations from a December 2011 GAO report entitled, "Border Security: Additional Steps Needed to Ensure That Officers Are Fully Trained" (GAO–12–269), the Committee remains uninformed on CBP's efforts to revise its training strategy. The Committee expects this briefing not later than June 30, 2013.

Border Security and Control Between Ports of Entry

The Committee recommends $3,779,060,000 for Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry, $22,815,000 above the amount requested and $77,031,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. This funding level supports a Border Patrol agent force of 21,370. Of the total amount, $3,723,502,000 is for Border Security and Control, $23,185,000 below the amount requested and $95,338,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. This recommendation includes $1,000,000 to restore cuts to inland Border Patrol Stations in states located along the Southern border of the United States. Funds are not provided to support detainee medical care and $55,558,000 is for training, $370,000 below the amount requested and $18,307,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

Detention Statistics

The Committee directs the Department to continue issuing statistics on the number of individuals held in custody by CBP, including all Border Patrol stations, checkpoints and short-term custody facilities (defined as facilities used to hold individuals for 72 hours or less). These statistics shall consist of all the facilities used for short-term custody, the country of origin of those in CBP custody, age, sex, death, detention duration and the circumstances of their release.

The Committee directs the Department to publish these statistics in its annual statistical yearbook. Additionally, the Committee directs CBP to report to the Committee not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the standards governing the conditions of custody and what oversight mechanisms CBP employs to monitor short-term detention conditions and lengths of detention. The Committee also directs CBP to work with ICE to establish efficient procedures for processing and transferring individuals from short-term detention to ICE detention.

Border Patrol Staffing Plan

Pursuant to House Report 112–91 and the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying Public Law 112–74, CBP was directed to submit a five-year staffing and deployment plan for the Border Patrol. The report failed to address any goals for border security that would shape staffing and resource deployment or note any factors

that affect deployment. By December 1, 2013, CBP is directed to provide to the Committee a more complete five-year staffing and deployment plan that justifies the funded staffing level in detail, including the tasks performed by agents; outlines the factors related to deployment by sector; and provides criteria and options for redistributing resources to address existing and emerging threats.

AUTOMATION MODERNIZATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$719,146,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	340,105,000
Recommended in the bill	707,897,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013**	−11,249,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014**	+367,792,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.
**Reflects transfer of +$368M from Salaries and Expenses.

Mission

Automation Modernization is comprised of funds necessary to support the Office of Information Technology (OIT), and to modernize, sustain and develop those information technology (IT) systems critical to CBP's goals and objectives.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $707,897,000 for Automation Modernization, $367,792,000 above the amount requested and $11,249,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The increase is the result of transferring funds from the Salaries and Expenses account to consolidate IT activities to ensure transparent financial management and fiscal control.

IT capability is essential to mission success; however, little visibility has been provided into how this investment is managed. IT costs and requirements must be transparent in order for the Committee to adequately assess the requests. Therefore, statutory language is included requiring CBP to submit a multi-year investment and management for fiscal years 2014–2018.

The Committee recognizes that CBP is undertaking efforts this year to improve and enrich data quality in order to enhance targeting capabilities, and encourages the Commissioner to make progress on this initiative.

A comparison of the budget estimate to the Committee recommended level by budget activity is as follows:

	Budget estimate	Recommended
Information Technology	– – –	$367,860,000
Automated Commercial Environment (ACE)/International Trade Data System (ITDS)	$140,830,000	140,762,000
Current Operations Protection and Processing Support (COPPS)	199,275,000	199,275,000
Total	$340,105,000	$707,897,000

Automated Commercial Environment/International Trade Data Systems (ACE/ITDS)

The Committee recommends $140,762,000 for ACE/ITDS, $68,000 below the amount requested and $2,107,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. According to CBP officials, the ACE/ITDS is scheduled to increase its operational capability this

year and will achieve full functionality by early 2016. The Committee will monitor closely the program's progress and directs CBP to continue quarterly briefings.

Current Operations Protection and Processing Support (COPPS)

The Committee recommends $199,275,000 as requested, $12,730,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013 for COPPS. An assessment in October 2012 revealed TECS modernization required significantly more work than could reasonably be accomplished on its original schedule. As a consequence, the requirements of the program were evaluated, re-baselined and revised in a way that should result in expected functionality while lowering the total costs of ownership. Though the Committee is cautiously optimistic that the program is on track, the Commissioner and ICE are directed to provide an update on progress made by not later than October 1, 2013.

BORDER SECURITY FENCING, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$323,775,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	351,454,000
Recommended in the bill	351,454,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	+27,679,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	– – –

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology (BSFIT) account funds the technology and tactical infrastructure solutions to achieve effective control of the U.S. border.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $351,454,000 for BSFIT as requested, $27,679,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. With this recommendation, the Committee continues its strong support of border security infrastructure and technology deployment to meet Border Patrol's needs. Like last year, the Committee reminds CBP that it must submit an updated multi-year investment and management plan annually with its budget request.

A comparison of the budget estimate to the Committee recommended level by budget activity is as follows:

	Budget estimate	Recommended
Development and Deployment:		
Southwest Border Technology	$138,816,000	$138,816,000
Northern Border Technology	10,000,000	10,000,000
Tactical Communications	40,000,000	40,000,000
Subtotal, Development and Deployment	160,435,000	160,435,000
Operation and Maintenance	191,019,000	191,019,000
Total	$351,454,000	$351,454,000

Development and Deployment

The Committee recommends $160,435,000 for Development and Deployment as requested, $28,192,000 below the amount provided

in fiscal year 2013. The recommendation includes funds for new investments and surveillance and detection technologies, including $77,366,000 to support integrated fixed towers and $40,000,000 for tactical communications.

Included in the recommendation is $1,765,000 to mitigate damage originating from construction and deployment of BSFIT. Purchasing land is not a permitted activity. The Committee directs CBP to continue to work closely with the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture to maintain a commitment to environmental and cultural stewardship and encourages CBP to seek alternatives and creative solutions in order to ensure that mission requirements are met.

Operations and Maintenance

The Committee recommends $191,019,000 for Operations and Maintenance as requested, $55,871,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

Southwest Border Technology

The Committee is alarmed by chronic delays in procuring assets necessary to meet the deployment schedule of BSFIT, and more importantly, to deliver much needed capability to frontline Border Patrol agents. CBP is directed to brief the Committee on a quarterly basis on the status of its investment strategy, acquisition schedule, and obligated and unobligated balances. CBP is directed to continue to provide weekly notifications including reasons for delays on procurement actions on each technology investment until all initial contract awards have been made.

In developing the multi-year investment and management plan, the Committee directs CBP to include an assessment of fixed versus mobile and airborne capabilities for border security surveillance, including the short- and long-term costs and benefits of different assets.

DOD Technologies for Improving Border Security

DOD has researched, developed and employed advanced surveillance technologies for service in overseas conflicts such as Iraq and Afghanistan. As these conflicts come to a close, technologies such as VADER, aerostats, manned and unmanned aerial systems, and associated audio, visual, radar and other detection and monitoring systems in use or under development may become excess equipment. Many of these systems, proven in battlefield environments, have been adapted to meet DHS border security requirements and provide a cost effective way to increase situational awareness of illicit cross border traffic. DHS should actively seek to capitalize on DOD's expertise and work with DOD to expedite the identification, designation, transfer and integration of technologies and equipment to support border security improvements. To that end, CBP is directed to brief the Committee on the status of their collaboration with DOD by July 15, 2013.

Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition

The Committee remains disappointed by the lack of progress CBP has made to procure proven technologies, particularly those planned in the Arizona Border Technology Plan. In theory, the Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition (OTIA) is supposed to facilitate and strengthen CBPs acquisition programs, but the Committee sees no evidence of improvement. In fact, there seems to be a direct relationship between internal upheaval in OTIA's establishment and the protracted pace of acquiring these essential technologies; consequently, the Committee will continue to monitor the role OTIA plays in CBP's major programs.

AIR AND MARINE OPERATIONS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$798,207,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	427,701,000
Recommended in the bill	802,741,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	+4,534,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	+375,040,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

CBP's Office of Air and Marine provides integrated and coordinated border interdiction and law enforcement for homeland security missions; supports counterterrorism efforts of other law enforcement agencies; provides airspace security for high-risk areas or National Special Security Events; and combats efforts to smuggle narcotics and other contraband into the United States. Included in this account are salaries and expenses, procurement and operations and maintenance.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $802,741,000 for Air and Marine Operations, $375,040,000 above the amount requested and $4,534,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

	Budget Estimate	Recommended
Salaries and Expenses	– – –	$292,791,000
Operations and Maintenance	$353,751,000	392,000,000
Procurement	73,950,000	117,950,000
Total	$427,701,000	$802,741,000

Regrettably, the Administration's request fails to provide adequate funds to meet Air and Marine's critical mission requirements. To rectify this seemingly annual shortfall within the President's budget proposal, the Committee increases Salaries and Expenses to fund overtime and pay; boosts Operations and Maintenance to fund increased fuel costs and reinstate 107,000 flight hours; and augments Procurement to purchase two multi-role enforcement aircraft, the P–3 Service Life Extension Program and two Blackhawk conversions.

The Committee continues to support planning the expansion of facilities at the Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC) and modernizing AMOC systems. The Committee directs CBP to provide a briefing on its assessment of AMOC needs as well as the

schedule and cost associated with any modernization plans not later than December 1, 2013.

In order to ensure appropriate fiscal control and oversight, CBP is directed again to provide an updated five-year recapitalization plan with the fiscal year 2015 budget request.

Unmanned Aircraft Operations

The Committee continues its unwavering support for robust airborne intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance to extend the reach of CBP's drug interdiction and border security operations. Therefore, the Committee directs the Commissioner to review how air assets are integrated into current concepts of operations and provide recommendations on any changes that are necessary to improve interdiction tactics. Likewise, the Committee directs a review of the readiness rates of all unmanned aircraft. Finally, the Committee directs CBP to evaluate and brief the Committee on the need for an alternate base to support unmanned aircraft operations on the Southwest border not later than January 30, 2014. The brief should include information on the number of canceled flights and whether an alternate base for operations with more landing and support services would allow for more unmanned aircraft flights and increased interdiction rates.

Integrating the Civil Air Patrol

In November 2012, the GAO issued a report (GAO–13–56) about the effective integration of the Civil Air Patrol into CBP's mission objectives, particularly in securing the border. The Committee is encouraged by these findings and directs CBP to assess specific areas and missions where collaborating with the Civil Air Patrol makes sense, and to provide a briefing on the assessment not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

CONSTRUCTION AND FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$233,330,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	471,499,000
Recommended in the bill	471,278,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	+237,948,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	−221,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The Construction and Facilities Management account consolidates funding for planning and design, construction, leasing acquisition, facility program support, operations, management, headquarters support and tunnel remediation activities. Facilities eligible for these funds include Border Patrol stations, checkpoints, temporary detention facilities, mission support facilities, training facilities and CBP-owned POEs.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $471,278,000 for Construction and Facilities Management, $221,000 below the amount requested and $237,948,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. These

recommendations support current sustainment and maintenance needs.

	Budget Estimate	Recommended
Facilities Construction and Sustainment	$385,398,000	$385,398,000
Program Oversight and Management	86,101,000	85,880,000
Total	$471,499,000	$471,278,000

CBP is directed to submit a real property inventory on an annual basis. As a component of this inventory, CBP is directed to provide an annual plan describing construction and major renovation initiatives and their costs. In addition, CBP is directed to rank LPOEs, including GSA's, in order of which are most critical to improve border security and facilitate trade and travel into and out of the United States. Included in the briefing should be a description of the physical condition of each facility and any plans to recapitalize the facility.

Delegation of Authority

The Committee acknowledges the Administration's ability to delegate authority from GSA-owned LPOEs to CBP. With this delegation, funds targeted formerly to rent will be directed to asset management and facility renovations, enabling CBP to perform operational missions more efficiently. Though hopeful that costs will be lower, the Committee is concerned that this proposal could increase the costs of routine maintenance and operations. Therefore, the Committee directs CBP and GSA to provide a briefing on the plan to execute this transfer, the costs associated with the transfer and the projected costs of routine maintenance and building operations not later than December 1, 2013.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$5,389,008,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	4,956,822,000
Recommended in the bill	5,344,461,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	−44,547,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	+387,639,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is the agency responsible for enforcing immigration and customs laws. ICE protects the United States by investigating, deterring and detecting threats arising from the movement of people and goods into and out of the country. ICE consists of approximately 20,500 employees within two major divisions: Homeland Security Investigations and Enforcement and Removal Operations.

Recommendation

Upon reviewing the President's budget submission, the Committee was alarmed to see such a drastic reduction in ICE's capacity to investigate a range of issues that threaten the national secu-

rity, trade and immigration laws of the United States, including human rights violations, human smuggling, human trafficking, drug smuggling and arms trafficking, worksite enforcement and intellectual property rights. Moreover, the budget request reduced funds necessary to detain and remove illegal aliens. These decreases undermine ICE's ability to carry-out their duties to enforce the law. The Boston Marathon bombings are just one example of why ICE must be funded at levels that ensure it is fully mission capable to prevent terrorism, protect the border, enhance security and ensure the integrity of the Nation's immigration system, which includes removing people who have overstayed their visa authority.

The Committee recommends $5,344,461,000 for Salaries and Expenses, $387,639,000 above the amount requested and $44,547,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The increase restores the President's proposed cuts to ICE, especially those that adversely affect critical missions such as investigations, enforcement, removal and operations.

The Committee recommends the following increases above the budget request: $168,531,000 to ensure that not fewer than 34,000 detention beds are maintained, as mandated in statutory language; $43,592,000 to restore the 287(g) program to the fiscal year 2013 level; and $133,336,000 to restore the proposed reduction to operations and investigations, including additional funds for human trafficking and visa overstay enforcement. In addition, the Committee recommends increases above the budget request of $4,930,000 for Secure Communities; $24,025,000 for Alternatives to Detention (ATD); and $9,031,000 for Fugitive Operations. Realignments include $3,756,000 from the former US–VISIT program to ICE for overstay analysis and $8,000,000 from CBP to ICE's detainee medical costs.

A comparison of the budget estimate to the Committee recommended level by budget activity is as follows:

	Budget estimate	Recommended
Headquarters Management and Administration:		
Personnel, Compensation and Benefits	$192,236,000	$209,755,000
Headquarters-Managed Information Technology Investments	141,294,000	151,132,000
Subtotal, Headquarters Management and Administration	333,530,000	360,887,000
Legal Proceedings	204,651,000	205,921,000
Domestic Investigations	1,599,972,000	1,710,172,000
International Investigations:		
International Operations	100,544,000	100,187,000
Visa Security Program	31,630,000	31,541,000
Subtotal, International Investigations	132,174,000	131,728,000
Intelligence	75,448,000	74,908,000
Detention and Removal Operations:		
Custody Operations	1,844,802,000	2,038,239,000
Fugitive Operations	125,771,000	134,802,000
Criminal Alien Program	291,721,000	289,155,000
Alternatives to Detention	72,435,000	96,460,000
Transportation and Removal Program	255,984,000	276,925,000
Subtotal, Detention and Removal Operations	2,590,713,000	2,835,581,000
Secure Communities	20,334,000	25,264,000
Total, ICE Salaries and Expenses	$4,956,822,000	$5,344,461,000

In order to understand budget proposals, justification material must be clear, substantive and fiscally sound. Explanations for proposed increases and reductions require significant improvement. Therefore, the Committee encourages ICE and the DHS CFO to work with the Committee to improve the materials in the future.

The Committee directs ICE to submit monthly staffing and hiring updates, as well as unobligated balance reports along with the Monthly Execution Report provided to the Committees.

Headquarters Management and Administration

The Committee recommends $360,887,000 for ICE Headquarters Management and Administration, $27,357,000 above the amount requested and $19,241,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The increases fully restore 287(g) funding and a portion of the President's proposed cut to mission support.

Legal Proceedings

The Committee recommends $205,921,000 for Legal Proceedings, $1,270,000 above the amount requested and $913,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. This amount restores the funding for attorneys engaged in prosecuting and removing aliens and supports 287(g) initiatives.

Domestic Investigations

The Committee recommends $1,710,172,000 for domestic investigations, $110,200,000 above the amount requested and $25,000,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The increase restores $29,085,000 for 287(g) initiatives; realigns $3,756,000 from US–VISIT for overstay analysis; increases the level for overstay investigations by $10,000,000; includes $20,000,000 for the ICE Child Exploitation Investigation Unit (CEIU) and for field office support of CEIU activities; adds $5,000,000 for Angel Watch; and includes $63,867,000 to sustain investigations related to money laundering, seizure of drugs and illegal firearms, indictments for child exploitation and pornography and worksite enforcement.

Once again, the Committee directs ICE to provide a spend plan for Domestic Investigations not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act. In addition, the Committee directs ICE to provide quarterly data on investigative activities and expenditures. Finally, the Committee supports ICE efforts to measure how investigative activities are dismantling transnational criminal enterprises and requires a briefing on the results of these efforts not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

The Committee directs ICE to work jointly with the Attorney General to assess cross-border violence and metrics collected by inter-agency task forces, particularly along the Southwest Border. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, ICE is directed to brief the Committee on the findings of this assessment and provide recommendations for additional resources needed to track and investigate cross-border violence.

The Committee commends ICE for its work to combat child sexual exploitation, particularly child rescue, child victim identifica-

tion and training, and hiring wounded warriors for law enforcement support positions.

Overstay Analysis and Enforcement

The Committee believes visa enforcement is paramount to our Nation's security and a fundamental lesson of 9/11 as well as several terrorism incidents that have followed, including the recent bombings at the Boston marathon.

To reinforce this commitment, the Committee directs that the fiscal year 2014 spend plan for Domestic Investigations include no less than $10,000,000 above fiscal year 2013 levels to increase enforcement investigation of visa overstays. Clearly, an automated means to identify SEVIS violators is long overdue. The Committee directs a joint briefing with CBP on the solution, its costs and the timetable by which it will be in place by not later than June 15, 2013.

ICE is in a better position to enforce overstay violations now that it is directly responsible for this analysis. Enforcement, however, requires finding and removing individuals who fail to comply with the terms and conditions of their visa. Therefore, the Committee directs ICE to provide semi-annual briefings on the overstay backlog elimination effort, to ensure that similar backlogs do not arise in the future and to update the Committee on its overstay enforcement plans and domestic investigation strategy. Further, the Committee directs ICE to brief the Committee not later than December 1, 2013, on the number of visa overstays in the United States by nationality and actionable measures ICE will take to reduce the overstay population.

Human Trafficking

The Committee is committed to the prevention and disruption of human trafficking and staunchly supports ICE's efforts to combat this heinous activity. ICE is directed to include in the fiscal year 2014 spending plan not less than $10,000,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013 for human trafficking. At least $5,000,000 is provided for Angel Watch. The Committee believes it is essential that ICE agents receive training to identify and assist trafficking victims. Therefore, the Committee continues to encourage ICE to work with appropriate non-profit organizations and victim service providers to ensure appropriate training of ICE investigators to assist in the identification of human trafficking victims and provide appropriate referrals to victim service providers.

The Committee reaffirms support for the Blue Campaign as a legitimate and necessary DHS program and directs ICE to include funds in the fiscal year 2015 budget request.

Worksite Enforcement

The Committee directs ICE to continue quarterly briefings on worksite enforcement efforts not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter. Likewise, the Committee directs ICE to provide an annual report on the number of opened and closed enforcement investigations, employee and employer arrests, both criminal and administrative, and the fines assessed and collected each fiscal year.

This report shall be submitted to the Committee within 45 days after the end of each fiscal year.

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Enforcement

The Committee continues to support trade enforcement, particularly the efforts of the National IPR Coordination Center, which leads the government's response to intellectual property theft. The Center provides an invaluable forum to access expertise of member agencies, share information, develop initiatives, coordinate enforcement actions and conduct investigations. The Committee directs ICE to report to the Committee on the number of agents in the United States and abroad dedicated to commercial fraud and IPR investigations, the number of hours spent by agents in fiscal year 2014 on these investigations, and the number of investigations that have resulted in charges in fiscal year 2014, not later than October 30, 2014.

Textile Transshipment Enforcement

As with the CBP account, the Committee includes $4,750,000, for ICE to continue textile transshipment enforcement. The Committee directs ICE to ensure that their activities are maintained at least at the level in prior years. The Committee directs ICE to provide an update annually on these activities.

Intelligence

For the Office of Intelligence, the Committee recommends $74,908,000, $540,000 below the amount requested and $3,466,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Committee continues to expect the Office of Intelligence to support all of ICE's operations, including providing robust information to Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) and coordinating with CBP on its assessments of illicit cross-border activities and criminal organizations.

Vetted Units

The Committee affirms ICE's transnational criminal investigative unit program, which establishes vetted units of select foreign partner agency personnel. Because the budget request fails to request funds for this program, the Committee directs that no less than $8,000,000 from within the funds provided for Homeland Security Investigations shall be for ICE's vetted units.

Detention and Removal Operations

The Committee recommends $2,835,581,000 for Detention and Removal operations, $244,868,000 above the amount requested and $84,725,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The request proposes to realign ERO officers in different PPAs. The Committee is concerned that these movements may impact operations and directs ICE to explain staff moves in a briefing by July 30, 2013. Of the total amount:

- $2,038,239,000 is for Custody Operations, $193,437,000 above the amount requested and $15,248,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The recommendation includes an additional

$147,531,000 to retain 34,000 detention bed spaces as the statutory minimum number that must be maintained on a daily basis, and restores $44,469,000 in cuts to operations and staffing.

- $134,802,000 is for Fugitive Operations, $9,031,000 above the amount requested and $10,378,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Of this amount, sufficient funds are available to maintain and sustain fugitive operations teams. In addition, the Committee recommends $4,000,000 to ensure procurement and sustainment funds for mobile, biometric readers used by Fugitive Operations Teams. The Committee directs ICE to provide a spend plan for fugitive operations not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The Committee reiterates the realignment of responsibility for prioritizing, locating, and arresting criminal aliens on parole and probation from Domestic Investigations to Fugitive Operations.
- $289,155,000 is for the Criminal Alien Program, $2,566,000 below the amount requested and $72,862,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. A significant increase is proposed in CAP as part of the Secure Communities realignment. ICE is directed to brief the Committee on program activities no later than October 30, 2013.
- $96,460,000 is for ATD, $24,025,000 above the amount requested and the same as the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Committee continues to support enrolling detainees in the program who pose neither a flight risk nor a risk to public safety or national security.
- $276,925,000 is for the Transportation and Removal Program, $20,941,000 above the amount requested and $6,993,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. This increase supports the requirement to maintain 34,000 detention bed spaces.

As noted in fiscal year 2013, the Committee does not recognize the "midnight man count" as equivalent to the statutory mandate for 34,000 detention beds. The Committee directs ICE to discuss with the Committee a metric that corresponds more accurately to the mandated bed level, conveys the picture of complex operations and more closely relates to the number of detainees for whom ICE incurs costs on a daily basis.

After providing sufficient resources and reprograming authority to accommodate the bed mandate, the Committee was surprised to learn that ICE released a significant number of detainees to less restrictive forms of supervision in February 2013, citing "budget concerns." Because the identification, detention and adjudication of individuals suspected of illegal presence in the United States is a significant resource investment, such releases are highly disturbing, and suggest that ICE criteria for determining who qualifies for less restrictive forms of supervision may be overly flexible and not firmly grounded in assessments regarding whether an individual is a flight risk, a risk to the community or a risk to national security.

Adequate resources and reprogramming authority are provided in this recommendation to enforce the 34,000 bed mandate. ICE is directed to refrain from administratively releasing any individual who has been placed in other than short-term detention to a less restrictive form of supervision unless it notifies the Committee in advance, including an explanation of the rationale for such release

and a certification that such individual clearly meets ICE's criteria for a particular non-detention form of supervision. In addition, should ICE find itself in the future with a shortage of funding to comply with the 34,000-detention bed mandate, detain individuals who are either subject to mandatory detention, or who meet ICE criteria for detention, the Committee is more than receptive to a proposal from the Department to transfer or reprogram funding to address any such funding shortfall.

The Committee has provided funds to bolster the transformation initiative to continue to look at potential efforts to improve ICE's management of detention resources. The Committee directs ICE to continue to provide quarterly briefings to the Committee on all steps being taken to reduce the costs of detention and removal, including transportation, processing and contracting costs. ICE is also encouraged to consider the costs and benefits of public and private providers for all services, including medical services. The Committee understands that detention bed space is readily available in many locations where ICE most needs it, including in public and private facilities at potentially lower costs. The first comprehensive briefing of these issues will take place not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Detention and Removal Reporting

Language is included in the bill giving permission to apprehend all illegally present or otherwise removable aliens encountered when enforcing our immigration laws. The Department does not collect or report comprehensive statistics on all of its encounters with inadmissible and deportable aliens by source as well as the disposition of all such encounters. The Committee continues to direct ICE, in conjunction with CBP and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), to improve its capabilities to provide comprehensive reporting on enforcement actions. ICE shall provide additional data as it is available in the Border Security Status and Detention and Removal Operations reports.

For fiscal year 2014, ICE is directed to continue reporting quarterly on detention and removal, including the number of deportation, exclusion, and removal orders sought and obtained by ICE. The first fiscal year 2014 quarterly report is to be submitted not later than February 15, 2014.

Cooperation From Foreign Countries on Repatriation

The Committee remains gravely concerned about the impacts to public safety of the release of criminal aliens due to the ruling of Zadvydas v. Davis, 533 U.S. 678, 121 S. Ct. 2491 (2001). With a few exceptions, many aliens with final removal orders may not be detained beyond six months unless there is a significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future. Thus, when certain countries refuse to repatriate aliens, most of these aliens, including criminals who have completed their sentences, must be released into our communities.

With regard to repatriation of aliens, the April 2011 MOU between ICE and the Department of State Bureau of Consular Affairs limited the actions available for the United States against a challenging country. The Committee encourages DHS and the Depart-

ment of State to take more dramatic steps, where warranted, to move countries into compliance with their responsibilities under international law.

ICE continues to incur significant costs and administrative burdens pursuing removal of aliens with final orders of removal where countries do not cooperate in this effort.

Alternatives to Detention

The Committee recommends $96,460,000 for ICE ATD programs, an increase of $24,025,000 above the amount requested, to restore fiscal year 2013 funding levels.

ATD remains hampered by the ability to move cases through the non-detained docket in a timely manner. The Committee directs ICE, in partnership with the Department of Justice, Executive Office for Immigration Review, to continue to expand the Fast Track pilot programs through which ATD cases were prioritized in the non-detained docket and brief the Committee quarterly on the Fast Track pilots and the progress being made.

Detention Standards

Maintaining appropriate detention standards remains an important issue for Committee oversight. The Committee continues to direct ICE to consider the cost implications of assessing and implementing Performance-Based National Detention Standards. The Committee expects the Department to issue a final rule on compliance with the standards and requirements of the Prison Rape Elimination Act as soon as possible, and expects DHS detention and holding facilities to begin implementing the rule before the end of fiscal year 2013. The Committee requests an update on the status of implementation of the Act's requirements not later than October 1, 2013.

Within the update required in the previous paragraph, ICE shall include a description of how it facilitates the appropriate involvement of parents in all proceedings affecting custody of their children and how it allows detained parents, legal guardians and primary caregivers to arrange appropriate child care.

Secure Communities

The Committee recommends $25,264,000 for Secure Communities, $4,930,000 above the amount requested and $112,847,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The $4,930,000 is to improve the effectiveness of ERO's analytical, planning, reporting and performance management processes, particularly as they relate to detention and removal activities.

The Committee remains gravely concerned about State and local jurisdictions flouting ICE detainers and releasing aliens who clearly pose a risk to public safety. Further, the Committee can imagine a scenario in which an alien who poses a national security risk slips through law enforcement fingers as a result of such a release. The Committee directs the Department to update the Committee not later than September 1, 2013, on the number of jurisdictions failing to honor ICE detainers, the number of individuals released as a result and the number of those individuals remaining at large as a result.

AUTOMATION MODERNIZATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$33,467,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	34,900,000
Recommended in the bill	34,900,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	+1,433,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	– – –

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The Automation Modernization account funds major information technology projects and operations for ICE.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $34,900,000 for Automation Modernization, the same as the amount requested and $1,433,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. This account supports critical IT systems that underpin ICE operations and data.

The following table illustrates funding by specific investment project:

	Budget estimate	Recommended
IT investment	– – –	$8,400,000
TECS Modernization	$34,900,000	23,000,000
Detention and Removals Modernization	– – –	– – –
Electronic Health Records	– – –	3,500,000
Total	$34,900,000	$34,900,000

TECS Modernization

The Committee directs CBP and ICE to brief the Committee on progress made to modernize TECS not later than September 1, 2013. In addition, the bill reaffirms the requirement that a three-year investment and management plan be provided with the President's budget submission.

Electronic Health Records

Electronic detainee health records are expected to reduce costs of medical care, increase the effectiveness of the care and yield efficiencies in costs associated with moving detainees from one facility to another. The Committee urges ICE to continue making progress on the eHR (electronic health records) initiative.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$4,995,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	5,000,000
Recommended in the bill	5,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	+5,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	– – –

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The Construction account supports maintenance of ICE's owned and directly leased facilities.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for Construction as requested, $5,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. ICE is directed to provide the Committee with any changes to its proposed project list and costs.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

AVIATION SECURITY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013 *	$5,047,567,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	4,968,036,000
Recommended in the bill	4,872,739,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	−174,828,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	−95,297,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

Aviation security is focused on protecting the air transportation system against terrorist threats, sabotage and other acts of violence through deployment of passenger and baggage screeners; detection systems for explosives, weapons, and other contraband; and other, effective security technologies.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $4,872,739,000 for Aviation Security, $95,297,000 below the amount requested and $174,828,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Funds within this account are partially offset through the collection of security user fees paid by aviation travelers and airlines. A comparison of the budget estimate to the Committee recommended level by budget activity is as follows:

	Budget Estimate	Recommended
Screening Operations	$3,899,525,000	$3,824,625,000
Aviation Security Direction and Enforcement	1,068,511,000	1,048,114,000
[Mandatory Aviation Security Capital Fund [1]]	[250,000,000]	[250,000,000]
Subtotal, Aviation Security	$4,968,036,000	$4,872,739,000

[1] The Aviation Security Capital Fund is not included in the Subtotal for aviation security because it is not directly appropriated and is paid for entirely from user fees.

Aviation Security Fees

In total, the Committee applies the Congressional Budget Office estimate for the collection of $2,120,000,000 in current aviation security user fees, $3,397,000 below the amount estimated in the budget request, and $50,000,000 above the fiscal year 2013 collection estimate. These fees will be collected from both aviation passengers and the airlines and will partially offset the Federal appropriation for aviation security. However, it is important to note that the Committee estimate does not reflect implementation of the Administration's proposed increase in aviation security fees, which represented $122,500,000 in illusory offsets in the budget request and was subsequently scored by CBO as $105,000,000, because necessary new authorization legislation has not been enacted—legislation that is not under the jurisdiction of the Committee. Because

of the Administration's chronic reliance upon an unauthorized, fictitious offset of increased aviation security fees, the Committee has once again been forced to reduce the funding for management and administrative offices across Departmental functions.

Screening Operations

The Committee recommends $3,824,625,000 for passenger and baggage screening operations, $74,900,000 below the amount requested and $146,916,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The recommendation supports current operations and all currently programmed acquisitions. The recommendation reflects the following reductions to the President's budget request: a reduction of $28,132,000 in cost savings associated with 446 screeners that will not be annualized as proposed in the President's budget request; a reduction of $17,800,000 to Screener Consumables and Uniforms; and a denial of the proposed realignment of $6,000,000 from Aviation Regulation to support TSA's collective bargaining process. Further, the recommendation realigns $10,000,000 requested for Screener Compensation and Benefits for Privatized Screening to support and enhance the Screener Partnership Program. The Committee recommends $83,845,000 for Explosive Detection System (EDS) procurement and installation, rather than the $83,987,000 requested.

An increase of $15,648,000 above the level provided in fiscal year 2013 is provided for the Screening Partnership Program (SPP) to support expansion to at least one additional airport and accommodate other applicants. The Committee emphasizes that the cuts to Personnel Compensation and Benefits are in part offset by increases to the SPP program, and reflect the Committee's intention that TSA move aggressively toward a leaner organizational approach to its screening and security missions. The Committee believes there must be a better balance between personnel and technology, public and private capabilities, and increased use of risk-based strategies in organization, operations, staffing, and acquisitions.

As in fiscal year 2013, the Committee has chosen to make these reductions primarily to compensate for non-existent aviation security fee revenue built into the Administration's budget. The Committee recognizes the need to recapitalize the EDS technology currently in place and expects that TSA will ensure that the funding provided is targeted at those systems most in need of replacement or upgrades, while fully considering the impact of installing technology that may become obsolete by the completion of these projects.

A comparison of the budget estimate to the Committee recommended level by budget activity is as follows:

	Budget Estimate	Recommended
Screener Workforce:		
Privatized Screening	$153,190,000	$163,190,000
Screener Personnel, Compensation and Benefits	3,033,526,000	2,972,715,000
Subtotal, Screener Workforce	3,186,716,000	3,135,905,000
Screener Training and Other	226,936,000	203,057,000
Checkpoint Support	103,377,000	103,309,000

	Budget Estimate	Recommended
EDS/ETD Systems:		
EDS Procurement and Installation	83,987,000	83,845,000
Screening Technology Maintenance and Utilities	298,509,000	298,509,000
Subtotal, EDS/ETD systems	382,496,000	382,354,000
Total, Screening Operations	$3,899,525,000	$3,824,625,000

Privatized Screening

The Committee recommends $163,190,000 for privatized screening, $10,000,000 above the amount requested and $15,648,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. For the second year in a row, the Committee has increased funding to ensure adequate resources to support new participants in the Screening Partnership Program (SPP) and to encourage TSA to make greater use of the valuable program. Sixteen airports currently participate in the SPP, the same number of airports as last year.

The Committee is dismayed that TSA has not utilized the SPP to the extent that Congress has directed. The Committee believes TSA should more proactively utilize the SPP and expects TSA to expeditiously approve applications of airports seeking to participate in the SPP that meet legislatively mandated criteria. Further, the Committee directs TSA to cease disapproving any new SPP contract applications, awards or renewals, based solely on their own determination that the annual cost of the SPP contract exceeds the annual cost to TSA of providing Federal screening services. The Committee expects TSA to implement generally accepted accounting methodologies for such cost and performance comparisons. This includes, but is not limited to, proper, comprehensive, and accurate comparisons of Federal employee retirement costs, a legitimate and reasonable comparison of the net present value of Federalized screeners, and the administrative overhead associated with Federal screening services. In addition, the Committee directs TSA to fully implement all previous GAO recommendations deemed necessary to accurately compare cost and performance of SPP airports and non-SPP airports and to provide a report to the Committee, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, with the results of these implemented changes, which the Committee expects to be sufficiently transparent and reflective of a cost and performance comparison using proper and generally accepted accounting principles. Further, as it assesses those airports that seek to renew their contracts or those that are new applicants, TSA is directed to consult with and fully inform stakeholders at such airports prior to the implementation of any status changes. The Committee directs TSA to report not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on how it is complying with the FAA Reauthorization Act (Public Law 112–95) provisions and to provide the Committees quarterly reports on its execution of the SPP program and processing of applications for participation, including the status of applications by date of application and date of decision.

Screener Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits

The Committee recommends $2,972,715,000 for Screener Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits, $60,811,000 below the amount

requested, and $102,915,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. This sustains the current services level for current screeners and includes a reduction of $28,132,000 for savings associated with the cost of 446 screeners that will not be annualized as proposed in the President's budget request. The Committee continues language that restricts funding from being used to hire additional full-time screeners if the result would be to exceed a total number of 46,000 full-time equivalent screeners. While the Committee continues to support dedicated TSA screener personnel as they strive to ensure the safety of the traveling public and our civil aviation system, it remains a matter of concern that the growth in staffing for checkpoint and related security operations has not been tempered by the use of improved technology and more rational, risk-based approaches. The latter includes the PreCheck pilots being introduced at airports nationwide. The Committee therefore retains the limitation on full-time screener staffing to compel TSA and the Department to optimize the balance between technology and screener personnel.

Screener Training and Other

The Committee recommends $203,057,000 for Screener Training and Other, $23,879,000 below the amount requested and $21,702,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The recommendation does not include the requested increase of $6,000,000 realigned from Aviation Regulation and Enforcement to support collective bargaining, nor does it approve the requested increase of $17,800,000 for Screener Consumables and Uniforms. As the Committee has noted before, given the known threats to aviation security, the Committee expects TSA's Office of Inspection and the DHS OIG to enhance their periodic red team investigations to better emulate the latest threats and identify vulnerabilities to improve screener training and the use of screening technology. TSA must ensure its screeners are trained against the most current threats, and such training should be calibrated to measurably reduce operational and technological vulnerabilities identified by red teams and improve the productivity of screener operations overall.

Uniforms

The Committee directs TSA to provide a report not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act describing in detail how it is complying with the Buy American Act, including what measures it is taking to ensure compliance, and the total number of uniforms and screener consumables purchased in fiscal year 2012 and fiscal year 2013.

Checkpoint Support

The Committee recommends $103,309,000 for Checkpoint Support, $68,000 below the amount requested and $11,780,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Committee is aware that while this funding will not be used for additional Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) systems, it will support enhanced baggage screening technology while work continues on developing next generation AITs. The Committee is keenly aware that the checkpoint continues to be a major challenge both for security and for

the efficiency of passenger processing, and expects to see improvements going forward both in terms of the application of risk-based analysis (e.g., the PreCheck approach to identifying lower risk travelers) as well as new configurations of technology to reduce the number of screener personnel required.

Passenger Screening

The Committee notes that TSA continues to deploy new technology at its checkpoints to help reduce passenger wait times, including innovative approaches to measuring wait times (therefore providing TSA managers with information that could be used to adjust screener assignments to reduce delays), automated document readers, and similar technology. The Committee directs TSA to provide a briefing not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on its progress in meeting the objective of keeping average passenger wait times to ten minutes or less. TSA is also directed to brief the Committee at that time on the wait times at screening checkpoints where automated wait time measurement technology has been deployed.

The Committee also encourages TSA to pursue the development and deployment of systems that will increase security at the checkpoint while offering passengers the benefit of reduced divestment. This should include the development of better explosives detection systems, as well as more capable AIT systems with lower false alarm rates, more effective resolution, improved protection of privacy and civil rights, and a means to simultaneously scan shoes for threats. TSA shall ensure all such technology fully complies with applicable laws pertaining to privacy and civil rights.

The Committee is aware that parents and guardians traveling with young children present a unique challenge to TSA when a personal search is required of either adults or their minor children. It is particularly important that TSA, while carrying out any preboarding inspections of passengers, not separate children from their parents or guardians. The Committee directs TSA, in processing such travelers, to respect the civil rights and privacy of individuals, with particular sensitivity to children traveling with their parents and guardians, so as to minimize any distress or discomfort.

Further, the Committee is aware that TSA is conducting an internal investigation based on reported allegations that some TSA employees may have subjected passengers to secondary screening based only on the passenger's perceived race or religion. TSA is directed to brief the Committee on the findings of that investigation not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, as well as the types of training provided to TSA officers on compliance with applicable laws pertaining to privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties, and to prevent profiling based on race or religion. This briefing shall also address any changes to TSA officer training prompted by the internal investigation.

Explosive Detection Systems Procurement and Installation

The Committee recommends $83,845,000 for EDS Procurement and Installation, $142,000 below the amount requested and $15,985,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Includ-

ing the existing mandatory Aviation Security Capital Fund of $250,000,000, the total appropriation (both mandatory and discretionary) for EDS procurement and installations is $333,845,000 for fiscal year 2014. Within this total, $213,000,000 is for installation of electronic baggage screening equipment; $117,000,000 is to procure EDS for deployment to facilities where modifications have been completed with prior year funds and to recapitalize existing equipment; and $3,845,000 is to install advanced surveillance systems. Although the Committee acknowledges the need to recapitalize aging inventory, the recommended funding level reflects the reality that the Committee is forced to offset the unauthorized aviation security fee increase built into the budget request.

The Committee retains language added in fiscal year 2012 to permit funds in the Aviation Security Capital Fund to be used for acquisition of new and replacement EDS systems. The Committee expects TSA will ensure that there are sufficient balances in the Capital Fund to support currently known and validated needs for facility build out.

As the Committee has previously stated, it is aware of TSA's work with airports on the optimization of electronic baggage screening systems to enhance safety and security, improve performance, increase efficiency, and reduce costs associated with in-line EDS. The Committee understands the potential for significant cost savings from the next generation of high-speed EDS, which is currently undergoing testing, because of an expected increase in handling capacity of up to 1,400 bags per hour compared to the medium-speed baggage handling systems being considered by TSA. The Committee is concerned that the multi-year capital projects being planned with current, medium-speed handling systems may include technology installed with a lower level of detection standards than the next generation EDS, be more expensive over the life of the project, and could result in technology that is obsolete by the completion of the project. The Committee understands that there are multiple technologies in the process of being certified by TSA at the same time that optimization projects are being planned at numerous airports, and that TSA conducts extensive operational field tests with the systems prior to placing them on the qualified product list. The Committee encourages TSA to accelerate this process to ensure optimal systems are available for deployment in an expedient manner. Alternatively, the Committee encourages TSA to utilize industry best practices and processes, as used in industry product development, so that as a system achieves certain milestones, it can be considered in airport designs. TSA should consider incorporating next generation high-speed EDS that are achieving these milestones into multi-year design plans, when it is proven to enhance security and reduce long-term costs in the aviation sector.

Because some of these optimization projects take several years to complete, the Committee directs TSA to provide a briefing to the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act explaining how it is working with airports to optimize electronic baggage systems by including technology that is on the cusp of development when it will improve performance and reduce operating costs.

The Committee is aware that while TSA must prioritize its EDS funding for installation and recapitalization, there remain claims from airports for reimbursement for previously incurred eligible costs associated with the construction and deployment of in-line baggage screening systems. The Committee understands some local airports, as a result of not receiving reimbursements, have delayed further security investments, which could be a source of risk in the aviation security environment. The Committee is concerned that TSA has not established a process to resolve such claims expeditiously. Therefore, the Committee directs TSA to provide a report not later than 60 days after date of enactment of this Act detailing the steps being taken to resolve such claims and how airports will be reimbursed for expenses stemming from capitalization costs previously incurred with the deployment of EDS and explosives trace detection equipment and whether these reimbursable costs will be prioritized to meet unpaid obligations represented in Letters of Intent and Other Transaction Agreements.

Screening Technology Maintenance and Utilities

The Committee recommends $298,509,000 for Screening Technology Maintenance and Utilities, the same as the amount requested and $10,182,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Committee expects that the two year warranty contracts that TSA is negotiating for its new AIT machines will continue to generate savings for new systems deployed in fiscal year 2014 and fiscal year 2015.

Exit Lanes

The Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA) (Public Law 107–71) gave TSA authority to regulate virtually all areas of aviation security, including all aspects of passenger and baggage screening. Under this broad authority, TSA assumed responsibility for staffing exit lanes at airports across the country—a responsibility that was handled by air carriers prior to the enactment of ATSA in November of 2001. Due to budget constraints, TSA recently announced its intention to shift this responsibility, and the associated costs, to airport operators. This proposal raises serious questions for the Committee, including whether this type of emergency rulemaking by TSA complies with the Administrative Procedures Act (Public Law 79–404), the fact that TSA continues to collect money for performing this function from air carriers through its Aviation Security Infrastructure Fee (ASIF), and that Transportation Security Officer's (TSO's) at exit lanes are currently responsible for clearing TSA personnel, armed law enforcement, and in some instances, participants in the Known Crew Member program.

Unfortunately, because of the Administration's continued reliance upon the unauthorized, fictitious offset of increased aviation security fees and the submittal of a flawed and reckless budget proposal that would decimate critical frontline operations across DHS and substantially diminish the long-term security capabilities of our Nation, the Committee has been forced to reduce funding across TSA, including accepting the savings associated with shifting the responsibility of staffing exit lanes to airport operators. The Committee believes TSA has unveiled this proposal without full

consultation with the impacted airports. The Committee directs TSA to work in conjunction with airport operators to assess the impact of this change and to consider delaying or at least phasing in the shift of responsibility to airport operators until affordable, effective technological solutions are certified by TSA, which may then be utilized by the airport operators to successfully staff exit lanes.

Expenditure Plans for Purchase and Deployment of Air Cargo, Checkpoint Support and Explosive Detection Equipment

The Committee withholds $20,000,000 from TSA Headquarters Administration and continues bill language requiring TSA to provide a detailed spending and deployment plan for air cargo, checkpoint support, and explosive detection equipment within its fiscal year 2015 congressional budget justification. This plan shall be submitted not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and shall include: expenditures on an airport-by-airport basis for fiscal year 2013, including details on technologies purchased; project timelines; obligation schedules; and a table displaying actual versus anticipated unobligated balances at the close of the fiscal year, with an explanation for any deviation from original plans. TSA shall notify the Committee prior to any amendments to its expenditure plan and shall update the Committees semiannually on expenditures under the plan.

Perimeter Security

TSA is directed to report to the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on its efforts to work with State and local law enforcement to secure all perimeters at the Nation's airports.

Behavior Detection Officers

The Committee believes that outstanding questions remain over the value of the Behavior Detection Officer (BDO) program, which has not been sufficiently validated and for which few measures have been developed to prove its intrinsic value to the aviation security environment. TSA is directed to brief the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the impact the program has on aviation security, the metrics being utilized to measure this impact, and steps it has taken to develop a robust risk-based strategy for deploying BDOs. The Committee also continues to recommend that TSA implement standardization testing on an annual basis at those airports where the Screening of Passengers by Observation Techniques (SPOT) program is established.

Aviation Security Direction and Enforcement

The Committee recommends $1,048,114,000 for Aviation Security Direction and Enforcement, $20,397,000 below the amount requested and $27,912,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The following table highlights funding levels by program, project, and activity:

	Budget estimate	Recommended
Aviation, Regulation and Other Enforcement	$354,650,000	$358,187,000
Airport Management and Support	590,871,000	555,242,000
Federal Flight Deck Officer and Flight Crew Training	– – –	12,353,000
Air Cargo	122,990,000	122,332,000
Subtotal, Aviation Security Direction and Enforcement	$1,068,511,000	$1,048,114,000

Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement

The Committee recommends $358,187,000 for Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement, $3,537,000 above the amount requested and $9,700,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. This includes $93,700,000 for the National Canine Program to support an additional 40 canine teams for domestic inspections in the air cargo and aviation regulation environments, in recognition of the effectiveness of canine operations in the detection of materials and explosives that threaten aviation security, and effectively maximizing canine capacity at TSA through fiscal year 2015.

Airport Management and Support

The Committee recommends $555,242,000 for Airport Management and Support, $35,629,000 below the amount requested and $6,545,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. This reduction reflects the Committee's denial of the proposed transfer of $32,557,000 from the Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS) Chief Administrative Officer. However, the Committee expects Airport Management and Support to fully absorb the proposed realignment of support functions from the FAMS Chief Administrative Officer within the amount recommended. This reduction is intended to partially offset the shortfall created by the inclusion of unauthorized aviation security fees in the budget.

Federal Flight Deck Officers

The Committee supports the Federal Flight Deck Officer (FFDO) program, which the President's budget proposes to eliminate, and believes that the presence of armed and trained pilots and flight crew complement other security measures in the aviation security domain and represent a true last-line-of-defense aboard an aircraft. The Committee therefore recommends $12,353,000 for FFDO, $12,353,000 above the amount requested.

Additionally, the Committee directs TSA to provide a briefing not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act detailing the recertification process for FFDOs, including the number of FFDOs enrolled; the latest data on recertification; an assessment of how well the program is meeting demand for participation; and an overview of how TSA is ensuring that training is available in a sufficient number of locations.

Air Cargo

The Committee recommends $122,332,000 for air cargo, $658,000 below the amount requested and $685,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. This includes $29,800,000 for the Canine Program in the screening of air cargo. While TSA has met its fiscal year 2013 goal of 100 percent screening of domestic air cargo, the

Committee continues to support TSA efforts to achieve 100 percent system-wide screening of air cargo on passenger aircraft, to include flights originating from last point of departure airports overseas. Funding should be used to enhance inspection, investigation, and monitoring efforts, including on all-cargo airlines. The Committee continues a requirement for an expenditure plan for air cargo investments.

Foreign Repair Station Security Regulations

Congress directed the TSA to promulgate aircraft repair station security regulations in the 2003 Vision 100-Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act, and the 9/11 Act. In 2009, TSA finally issued a notice of proposed rulemaking for public comment on repair station security regulations, and in a December 2011 letter to stakeholders, TSA stated its expectation that the final rule would be finished by the fourth quarter of 2012. It is the Committee's understanding that the Department only recently submitted the final rule to the OMB for review. Unfortunately, the significant delay in finalizing this rule has had significant negative consequences for the aviation industry. The Committee urges OMB to expedite its review of the final rule so that the Federal Aviation Administration can restart the certification process for aviation repair stations.

Five-Year Strategic Plan for Investments

The Committee directs TSA to submit a five-year budget estimate within its fiscal year 2015 congressional budget justification that includes projected funding levels for each of the next five fiscal years for all passenger screening technology acquisitions. The plan shall indicate the total cost and estimated completion date for each technology.

Use of Unclaimed Money for Assistance to Military Personnel and Dependents

Section 44945 of title 49, United States Code, enacted as part of the fiscal year 2005 DHS Appropriations Act, authorized and directed unclaimed money collected at airport security checkpoints to be used for civil aviation security. However, such collections have been little used, and Congress has thus rescinded unobligated balances. The Committee prefers that these funds be applied productively to an important public mission. In the Explanatory Statement that accompanied the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act (Public Law 113–6), the conferees directed DHS and TSA, in consultation with DOD, to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations and Armed Services of the House and the Senate, the House Committee on Homeland Security, and the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation considering the feasibility of transferring the collections to nonprofit organizations, selected on a competitive basis, to operate airport centers in multiple locations throughout the United States to provide a place of rest and recuperation for members of the armed forces and their families. Therefore, the Committee directs TSA to provide a briefing, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, updating the Committee on all recommendations for needed statutory language; cost estimates for TSA to manage

such a program; any administrative action that may be required; the mechanism for transferring unclaimed money to TSA headquarters; and how TSA will consolidate the collections. The Committee encourages TSA to act expeditiously so that these funds can be applied to an important public mission.

Risk-Based Approaches to Passenger Screening

The Committee has been encouraged to see that TSA is actively pursuing ways to apply a more risk-based approach to its screening and security systems and procedures. PreCheck, a limited scope "trusted traveler" program, is currently being utilized at a number of airports where participants who volunteer information about themselves for additional government review prior to flying are eligible for expedited screening at those airports. In 2014, TSA plans to expand the program and is implementing adjustments in its protocols for generally lower-risk populations. PreCheck offers great promise but steps must be taken to expand the number of eligible individuals who participate in the program. Absent a robust, critical mass of participants, the program will ultimately fail to achieve its objectives of enhanced security and efficiency. The steps that TSA has taken up to this point, through its largely airline-centric approach, have facilitated participation from Global Entry participants and a limited pool of other fliers. However, TSA must accelerate enrollment in the program in order to gain widespread participation. Airports have a long history of facilitating participation in trusted traveler programs, and as a regulated entity with ties to the communities they serve, they are uniquely qualified to facilitate enrollment in the PreCheck program.

Therefore, the Committee directs TSA to work directly with airports to expand PreCheck and to consider additional populations through community-based, airport-centric enrollment approaches. Further, the Committee encourages TSA to establish the security standards and technical specifications necessary to allow airports to enroll individuals into a TSA-approved system for vetting and program participation.

The Committee urges TSA to use its existing statutory authority, under the Aviation Transportation Security Act, to continue to develop, test, and expand the PreCheck program for U.S. citizens who voluntarily submit to a security threat assessment and criminal history background check, including a possible review of biometric data, in accordance with applicable privacy laws and standards. The Committee continues to encourage TSA to move forward in considering the potential of enrolling other low-risk populations, such as U.S. citizens possessing current Top Secret Security clearances.

Canine Teams

The Committee is aware of the important role canine teams play in assisting in the screening of air cargo and in supporting efforts to prevent explosives from being introduced into mass transit and other transportation systems. Explosives detection canine teams are proven, reliable, and cost-effective resources in the detection of explosives and are a key component in a balanced counter-sabotage program. The Committee, as noted above, has included funding for

an additional 40 teams in the Aviation Checkpoint environment, fully funding the canine training pipeline and effectively maximizing canine capacity at TSA through fiscal year 2015. It is the Committee's expectation that this enhancement will permit TSA to build up its current rate of deployment and training and move closer to higher screening percentages and more effective screening operations.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$124,294,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	109,331,000
Recommended in the bill	108,618,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	−15,676,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	−713,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

Surface Transportation Security is responsible for assessing the risk of terrorist attacks for all non-aviation transportation modes, issuing regulations to improve the security of those modes, and enforcing regulations to ensure the protection of the transportation system.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $108,618,000 for Surface Transportation Security, $713,000 below the amount requested and $15,676,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Within this total, $73,898,000 is for surface transportation security inspectors and canines.

Canadian authorities recently arrested two men accused of planning to carry out an al Qaeda-supported attack against a passenger train traveling between Canada and the United States. Because the investigation is fluid, TSA is encouraged to work with Canadian authorities as necessary and it is directed to keep the Committee apprised of the situation as it develops.

Transport of Security-Sensitive Materials

The Committee encourages TSA to diligently pursue implementation of programs required by and authorized pursuant to Section 1554 of the 9/11 Act as part of its mission to improve security of surface transportation modes and to develop risk management systems for shipments of security-sensitive materials.

As part of its mission to improve the security of surface transportation, TSA is required to develop a program to facilitate the tracking of motor carrier shipments of highway security-sensitive materials (HSSM). This includes a tested and established center dedicated to the continual tracking of specific hazardous materials load types which could pose a security threat around the country. While the Committee recognizes that TSA has taken certain steps towards implementing the requirements of Section 1554, including a variety of research, reports and voluntary Security Action Items, the Committee is concerned that TSA does not yet have the system capabilities to implement a Tier 1 HSSM shipment tracking program if emergency conditions were to dictate a swift response. Be-

cause this critical requirement of the 9/11 Act has not been met, the Committee expects that appropriated funds will be used to continue and complete, without interruption, any ongoing research and development initiatives that may inform and support the development of an eventual operational system for security sensitive material shipment tracking. The Committee directs TSA to provide semiannual updates on the implementation of the Tier 1 HSSM shipment tracking program.

TRANSPORTATION THREAT ASSESSMENT AND CREDENTIALING

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$192,232,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	180,617,000
Recommended in the bill	182,617,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	−9,615,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	+2,000,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The mission of Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing (TTAC) is to reduce the probability of a successful attack on the transportation system through the application of threat assessment methodologies to identify known or suspected terrorist threats working in or seeking access to the Nation's transportation system. This appropriation consolidates management of all TSA vetting and credentialing programs, including Secure Flight, Crew Vetting, Transportation Worker Identification Credential, Registered Traveler, Hazardous Materials, and Alien Flight School.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends a direct appropriation of $182,617,000 for TTAC, $2,000,000 above the amount requested and $9,615,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. In addition, the Committee anticipates TSA will collect $66,000,000 in fees. A comparison of the budget estimate to the Committee's recommended level by budget activity is as follows:

	Estimate	Recommended
Direct Appropriations:		
Secure Flight	$106,198,000	$108,198,000
Crew and Other Vetting Programs	74,419,000	74,419,000
Subtotal, Direct Appropriations	180,617,000	182,617,000
Fee Collections:		
Transportation Worker Identification Credential	36,700,000	36,700,000
Hazardous Materials	12,000,000	12,000,000
Alien Flight School (transfer from DOJ)	5,000,000	5,000,000
General Aviation	350,000	350,000
Certified Cargo Screening program	5,400,000	5,400,000
Secure Identification Display Area Checks	6,500,000	6,500,000
Other Security Threat Assessments	50,000	50,000
Subtotal, Fee Collections	$66,000,000	$66,000,000

Secure Flight

The Committee recommends $108,198,000 for Secure Flight, $2,000,000 above the amount requested and $1,370,000 above the

amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Secure Flight's mission is to strengthen the security of commercial air travel into, out of, within, and over the United States through the use of improved watch list matching using risk-based security measures. Within this funding $14,717,000 is for expanded watch list vetting to support the General Aviation Security Rule, covering an anticipated 11 million additional passengers per year who fly on large aircraft and charter air transportation.

TTAC Infrastructure and Modernization

The largest component of the crew and other vetting appropriation consists of $74,419,000 requested for TTAC infrastructure modernization, which includes $48,700,000 for TTAC Infrastructure Modernization (TIM). TSA proposes that TIM, in concert with a universal fee rule, will address and eliminate the need for subsequent IT investments and achieve significant economies of scale and other benefits associated with a unified integration effort.

The Committee understands TSA's desire to centralize the process for all transportation worker programs in order to modernize and harmonize the vetting process. However, the background check process for transportation workers in the aviation environment currently operates successfully as a Federal/local partnership, with the Federal government holding sole responsibility for security threat assessments and other necessary government background checks, and with local airport authorities operating and managing enrollment, credentialing, badging, criminal background check adjudications and access control systems in accordance with strict Federal standards. This system operates at no cost to the Federal government.

Therefore, the Committee recommends funding the request but expects the project to remain on schedule and under budget. TSA should continue its efforts to modernize and harmonize its internal vetting programs but moving forward, the Committee encourages TSA to work more directly with airports and to consider credentialing and access control systems that remain the responsibility of airport operators and reduce the costs to the government. To facilitate its oversight, the Committee directs TSA to brief the Committee on the status of TIM not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Biometric Access Control

Implementation of stronger credential and access controls at airports using biometric features has been supported by Congress, the Department, and many airport and airline officials. The Committee strongly urges TSA to continue working with the airport and airline community to implement biometric access and credential use and to ensure such systems are compatible with the Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC), as well as those credentials developed in compliance with Homeland Security Presidential Directive-12 requirements.

TWIC Readers

The mandate to establish a TWIC and a reader was carried in the Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (MTSA), as

amended by the SAFE Port Act. Within DHS, TSA and Coast Guard manage the TWIC program, which requires maritime workers to complete background checks and obtain biometric identification cards to gain unescorted access to secure areas of MTSA-regulated entities. At present, over 30 reader technologies have been evaluated by TSA as capable of reading TWIC cards, and all are available from commercial sources. However, TWIC cards are still generally only used for visual inspection, making them essentially a "flash pass," which significantly reduces their value as a security measure, and adds to the cost and time required to inspect them. TSA conducted a pilot program to test the use of TWICs with biometric card readers in part to inform the development of a regulation (rule) on using TWICs with card readers.

GAO recently issued a report (GAO–13–198) assessing the extent to which the results from the TWIC pilot were sufficiently complete, accurate, and reliable for informing Congress and the proposed TWIC card reader rule. GAO compared the pilot data with the pilot report DHS submitted to Congress.

GAO's review of the technology and operational impact of using TSA's TWIC with card readers showed that the pilot test's results were incomplete, inaccurate, and unreliable for informing Congress and for developing the rule for the readers. Further, GAO called into question the program's premise and overall effectiveness in enhancing security, stating the following:

> DHS did not correct planning shortfalls that GAO identified in November 2009; installed TWIC readers and access control systems could not collect required data, including reasons for errors, on TWIC reader use; TSA and the independent test agent did not record clear baseline data for comparing operational performance at access points with TWIC readers; TSA and the independent test agent did not collect complete data on malfunctioning TWIC cards; and Pilot participants did not document instances of denied access.

Based on these findings, GAO recommended to Congress that it halt DHS's efforts to promulgate a final regulation until the successful completion of a security assessment of the effectiveness of using TWIC. Accordingly, the Committee withholds $30,000,000 from TSA Headquarters Administration until DHS has completed this security assessment and provided it with the submission of the fiscal year 2015 President's budget proposal. In addition to detailing what steps DHS is taking to correct the planning shortfalls that GAO identified in November 2009, at a minimum, the assessment should include a comprehensive comparison of alternative credentialing approaches, which might include a more decentralized approach, for achieving TWIC program goals. Further, the Committee directs TSA to provide a briefing not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act detailing the amount of time it currently takes to renew an expired TWIC, particularly for those with the Extended Expiration Date, and what measures are being taken to ensure an individual's TWIC is renewed in a reasonable amount of time.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$953,323,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	997,789,000
Recommended in the bill	901,666,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	−51,657,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	−96,123,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The Transportation Security Support account includes financial and human resources support; the Transportation Security Intelligence Service; information technology support; policy development and oversight; performance management and e-government; communications; public information and legislative affairs; training and quality performance; internal conduct and audit; legal advice; and overall headquarters administration.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $901,666,000 for Transportation Security Support, $96,123,000 below the amount requested and $51,657,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. A comparison of the budget estimate to the Committee recommended level by budget activity is as follows:

	Budget Estimate	Recommended
Headquarters Administration	$284,942,000	$265,712,000
Human Capital Services	212,544,000	201,643,000
Information Technology	455,484,000	389,750,000
Intelligence	44,809,000	44,561,000
Subtotal, Transportation Security Support	$997,789,000	$901,666,000

Headquarters Administration

The Committee recommends $265,712,000 for Headquarters Administration, $19,230,000 below the amount requested and $10,134,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Committee does not include the requested $3,701,000 as a transfer from the FAMS and has reduced funding an additional $14,247,000 as an offset for the budget shortfall created by reliance on unauthorized passenger security fees.

Human Capital Services

The Committee recommends $201,643,000 for Human Capital Services, $10,911,000 below the amount requested and $13,970,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The reduction, necessary to help offset the budgetary shortfall due to reliance on unauthorized aviation security fees, among other reasons, may come from advisory and assistance services.

Information Technology

The Committee recommends $389,750,000 for Information Technology, $65,734,000 below the amount requested and $27,029,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

The Committee does not include the requested $42,246,000 as a transfer from the FAMS and has reduced funding an additional $22,774,000 to help offset the budgetary shortfall due to reliance on unauthorized aviation security fees. The Committee expects Information Technology to fully absorb the proposed realignment of support functions from FAMS within the amount recommended.

Covert Testing

The Committee supports the continued use of covert testing to help identify vulnerabilities in critical systems and directs TSA to aggressively probe, challenge, and improve transportation security systems. As in previous years, the Committee directs TSA to brief the Committees semiannually on its red teaming and covert testing activities, including testing results at airport checkpoints, in secure areas of airports, at air cargo facilities, and in other transportation modes. TSA should also report on critical operational errors and equipment failures.

Account Structure and Availability of Appropriations

The Committee intends the availability of appropriations for TSA to parallel that applying to other agencies funded in this bill, including a PPA structure reflecting one-year availability of appropriations for Personnel Compensation and Benefits, with a longer availability for investment expenditures.

FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013 *	$906,849,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	826,522,000
Recommended in the bill	821,107,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	−85,742,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	−5,415,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS) provides security for the Nation's civil aviation system through the effective deployment of armed Federal agents to detect, deter, and defeat hostile acts targeting U.S. air carriers, airports, passengers, and crews.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $821,107,000 for FAMS, $5,415,000 below the amount requested and $85,742,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Of the total funding provided, $709,254,000 is for Management and Administration, $5,415,000 below the amount requested and $83,738,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013, and $111,853,000 is for Travel and Training, the same as the amount requested and $2,004,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

This funding decrease reflects the permanent realignment and integration of support functions from the FAMS appropriation to TSA's Airport Management and Support, Headquarters Administration, and Information Technology PPAs. However, as previously stated, the Committee expects Headquarters to fully absorb the re-

alignment of support functions from FAMS within the amount recommended. The Committee believes that this funding level will provide adequate resources to ensure coverage of all high-risk international and domestic flights. Additional detail is included in the classified annex of this report.

The Committee notes that there are additional law enforcement resources to complement the presence of FAMS. This includes Federal Flight Deck Officers (FFDOs), which the Committee recommends funding at $12,353,000 (as opposed to elimination of the program proposed in the President's request). In addition, the large number of Federal law enforcement officers and agents who fly offer a significant potential to leverage the FAMS operation. The Committee notes that there have been several attempts to leverage this population, which could serve as a force multiplier, or possibly a "surge" capability in response to increased threat environments, but none were adopted. Therefore, the Committee directs TSA to submit a report not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act outlining the best options for leveraging the Federal law enforcement population to supplement FAMS resources, including a detailed description and status update of what the Department is doing to develop such options beyond a notional phase.

The Committee expects FAMS staffing levels and deployment patterns to optimize coverage of flights so as to address known threats, minimize risk, and complement the full range of security resources available to TSA. It remains essential that TSA provide the Committee information about the analysis underpinning its staffing, scheduling and resource requirements. The Committee therefore directs TSA to brief the Committees on Appropriations not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on its optimal mix of staff; the types and frequency of flights for which FAMS coverage should be provided; and any legislative or regulatory changes that might be required to improve operations and overall aviation security. The Committee directs TSA to continue to submit quarterly reports on mission coverage, staffing levels, and hiring rates as in past years.

COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013 * [1]	$6,813,961,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014 [2]	6,755,838,000
Recommended in the bill [2]	6,839,416,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	+25,455,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	+84,033,000

* FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

[1] Does not include funding for the Global War on Terrorism/Overseas Contingency Operations.

[2] Does not include funds for Global War on Terrorism/Overseas Contingency Operations requested under Navy, Operations and Maintenance.

Mission

The Coast Guard is the principal Federal agency charged with maritime safety, security, and stewardship. The Operating Expenses appropriation provides funding 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. This is the primary appropriation financing the operational activities of the Coast Guard.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends a total appropriation of $6,839,416,000 for Operating Expenses. The recommended funding level is $84,033,000 above the amount requested and $25,455,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Committee's recommendation for Coast Guard Operating Expenses excludes funds requested to support the Global War on Terrorism/Overseas Contingency Operations.

The Committee recommends full funding for the military pay raise included in the fiscal year 2014 request.

The Committee recommends the following increases above the budget request: $32,000,000 to reduce the backlog in critical depot level maintenance; $7,721,000 to prevent the proposed retirement of two HC–130H aircraft, which will restore approximately 1,600 operating hours; $43,066,000 to restore cuts to training; and $6,946,000 to restore one of the two High Endurance Cutters proposed for decommissioning, which will restore approximately 1,665 cutter hours to support counter-drug operations in source and transit zones. The Committee denies the request to close two seasonal air facilities.

A comparison of the budget estimate to the Committee recommended level by budget activity is as follows:

	Budget Estimate	Recommended
Military Pay and Allowances	$3,425,306,000	$3,440,053,000
Civilian Pay and Benefits	784,097,000	779,011,000
Training and Recruiting	181,617,000	216,588,000
Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance	1,061,567,000	1,065,083,000
Centrally Managed Accounts	318,856,000	319,307,000
Depot Level Maintenance	983,940,000	1,019,374,000
	$6,755,383,000	$6,839,416,000

Rejection to Proposed Cuts to Reduce Operations

Throughout this bill, the Committee prioritizes funding to frontline security operations and essential personnel across DHS—rejecting the false "tradeoff" between security and spending restraint presented by the Administration. Over the last several years, the Department has continually requested a substantial reduction in funding that would degrade the Coast Guard's operational capabilities and military workforce without proposing a compensatory proposal to rebuild the depleted capacity in the long term by investing in recapitalized assets. Those proposals had obvious, adverse implications for the Coast Guard's critical statutory missions of maritime safety, coastal security, and drug interdiction; ignored current threat activity and the ramifications for the Department's broader security and response efforts; and were resoundingly rejected by Congress.

The fiscal year 2014 proposal is even more egregious, and gives the impression that this Administration does not appropriately value the work of the Coast Guard. It includes the lowest level of drug interdiction effectiveness in the past five years and reduces

recapitalization funding to unsustainable levels. Over the past decade when our Nation has called for help, the Coast Guard has responded: they responded on the morning of 9/11 by helping untold numbers of people evacuate the devastation of lower Manhattan; they responded during the aftermath of Katrina by saving survivors stranded on rooftops; they responded by being the first to arrive in Haiti after an earthquake hit the country and killed thousands; and more recently, they responded to the worst oil spill in the history of our Nation. If the country intends for the Coast Guard of tomorrow to be as effective as the Coast Guard we have today, and have depended on for decades, these reductions must be resoundingly rejected. Within the recommendation, the Committee has made targeted increases to address the inadequacy of the Department's request—adding capacity to the Coast Guard for today and for tomorrow.

Resources for the Global War on Terrorism

The Committee does not recommend funding under this heading for the costs of the Coast Guard's support for the Global War on Terrorism and Overseas Contingency Operations. Instead, the fiscal year 2014 budget request includes these funds via a permissive transfer from Operations and Maintenance, Navy. The Committee concurs with this decision, since the funds requested are based on the needs of the Combatant Commander, which will not be fully defined until the year of execution. As future plans evolve, the Navy may transfer the amounts as needed to the Coast Guard for the expenses incurred based on requests for forces from the Combatant Commander.

The Coast Guard is directed to notify the Committees within five days of a transfer of funds from Operations and Maintenance, Navy to Coast Guard, Operating Expenses. The notification shall include a detailed justification for the funds and how the funds are allocated across PPAs.

Enhancements to Depot Level Maintenance

The Committee recommends an additional $32,000,000 above the amount requested for enhancements to critical depot level maintenance programs. Additional funds are intended to replenish repair parts and execute backlogged and deferred critical depot level maintenance for assets, including: $19,000,000 to address maintenance requirements for aging cutters and improve the availability performance of the 210-foot and 270-foot medium endurance cutter fleets; and $13,000,000 to address a recurring parts shortfall that is reducing aircraft availability and surge capacity.

Mission Needs Statement

No Administration has ever proposed a budget that begins to close the mission hour gap the Coast Guard created on paper when it rebaselined its acquisition programs after 9/11. As highlighted by the GAO, the Coast Guard acquisition program is unachievable—particularly if the Coast Guard will be limited to a Capital Investment Plan (CIP) that is less than $1,000,000,000 per year for the next five years as is provided in the current plan. The Coast Guard's acquisition budget has grown dramatically in the years

since 9/11, but, particularly in light of the steep and dramatic cuts proposed in this year's CIP, there is no reason to believe the gaping space between the 1998 baseline and the 2004 baseline will ever close in any significant way for aircraft or patrol boats. The mission hour target dropped for major cutters in the 2004 rebaselining, but remains unattainable through 2030 since it appears to assume the production of two Offshore Patrol Cutters (OPC) per year. However, even if the OPC currently under source selection meets the requirements laid out in the Coast Guard's Operational Requirements Document, it seems unlikely at the levels included in the CIP that such a program would be sustainable. Therefore, the Committee directs the Coast Guard to begin the process of developing a new mission needs statement that takes into account today's fiscal environment. If the Administration truly plans for the Coast Guard funding level to be what was presented in the Fiscal Year 2014 CIP, then this process should also address what missions the Coast Guard will no longer be able to achieve. The Committee notes that in the Fiscal Year 2014 Coast Guard Budget Hearing, the Commandant commented that the patrol boat hour requirement was "specious". The Committee cannot continue to accept a requirements document that is doubted by the senior leader of the Coast Guard. In order to plan for the future, the Coast Guard must match requirements to resources and provide an achievable plan.

Columbia River Crossing Bridge Permitting

The Coast Guard is currently in the process of reviewing the permit request for a new Columbia River Crossing bridge between Portland, Oregon and Vancouver, Washington. While there are many advantages to building a new bridge, the Committee is concerned with the proposed clearance height of the planned bridge, which would significantly limit navigation of the river by users up river. This inability to navigate may lead to devastating economic losses for the impacted users and could also negatively affect the surrounding communities. Over $500,000,000 in economic activity each year could be lost in addition to terminating 500 jobs in the surrounding area. This significant obstruction to the free flow of navigation on the Columbia River is very troubling. Furthermore, mitigation is limited for affected river users because the existing infrastructure cannot be replicated. To address these concerns, the Committee directs the Coast Guard to consider the economic impacts of the planned bridge including impacts due to lost use of the waterway and to therefore, ensure that, within reason, the river commerce is not blocked. The Coast Guard shall provide a report to the Committee on those economic impacts and any proposed mitigation activities to address lost access to the waterway. The Coast Guard shall provide this report prior to issuing a permit for the bridge.

STRONG Act Implementation

The Committee is concerned that the Coast Guard has yet to implement an expedited request for transfer policy for victims of sexual assault. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to adapt and implement provisions to conform with the spirit and intent of the

STRONG Act as enacted by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012, (Public Law 112–81) to apply to Coast Guard service members with all deliberate speed. The Coast Guard shall report to the Committee on the implementation status of this policy not later than July 15, 2013.

Fishing Safety Training

The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to fully comply with Section 604 of the Coast Guard Reauthorization Act of 2010 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$13,138,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	13,187,000
Recommended in the bill	13,164,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	+26,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	−23,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The Environmental Compliance and Restoration appropriation assists in bringing Coast Guard facilities into compliance with applicable Federal, State and environmental regulations, preparing and testing facilities' response plans, developing pollution and hazardous waste minimization strategies, conducting environmental assessments, and furnishing necessary program support. These funds permit the continuation of a service-wide program to correct environmental problems, such as major improvements of storage tanks containing petroleum and regulated substances. The program focuses mainly on Coast Guard facilities, but also includes third party sites where Coast Guard activities have contributed to environmental problems.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $13,164,000 for Environmental Compliance and Restoration, $23,000 below the amount requested and $26,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

The Coast Guard is directed to submit an itemized expenditure plan for each project listed in the backlog report to the Committees with its annual budget submission.

RESERVE TRAINING

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$132,395,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	109,543,000
Recommended in the bill	112,991,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	−19,404,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	+3,448,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

This 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. Program activities fall into the following categories:

Initial training.—The direct costs of initial training for three categories of non-prior service trainees;

Continued training.—The training of officer and enlisted personnel;

Operation and maintenance of training facilities.—The day-to-day operation and maintenance of reserve training facilities; and

Administration.—All administrative costs of the reserve forces program.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $112,991,000 for Reserve Training, $3,448,000 above the amount requested and $19,404,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. This partially restores funding to prevent the reduction of full time support personnel and to prevent the transfer of Reservists to the Inactive Ready Reserve.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$1,543,850,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	951,116,000
Recommended in the bill	1,222,712,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	−321,138,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	+271,596,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements appropriation finances the acquisition of new capital assets, construction of new facilities, and physical improvements to existing facilities and assets. The appropriation covers Coast Guard-owned and operated vessels, aircraft, shore facilities, and other equipment such as computer systems, as well as the personnel needed to manage acquisition activities.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $1,222,712,000 for Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements, $271,596,000 above the amount requested and $321,138,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

The Committee recommends significant restructuring of numerous programs to align funding with the requirements in the fiscal year of need. Further, the recommendation provides funding for programs that have a proven track record, are low risk, have known costs, and provide increased capability.

The Committee recommends a net reduction of $12,447,000 requested for the National Security Cutter (NSC).

The Committee recommends the following rescissions in Title V of this bill from prior year accounts: from funds provided in fiscal year 2010, $13,000,000 from Integrated Deepwater Systems and $1,500,000 from funds for the High Endurance Cutter program; from funds provided in fiscal year 2011, $9,000,000 from the Integrated Deepwater Systems program and $12,612,000 for excessive antecedent liability and economic price adjustment funding in the Fast Response Cutter (FRC) program; from funds provided in fiscal year 2012, $8,500,000 from funds for Major Shore and Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure, $2,000,000 from funds for the MH–60 program, $1,000,000 from funds for the Other Systems Engineering and Integration program, and $29,500,000 from funds for the FRC to include $22,500,000 for excessive antecedent liability and economic price adjustment funding; and from funds provided in fiscal year 2013, $22,000,000 for excessive antecedent liability and economic price adjustment funding in the FRC program, $10,480,000 from the NSC program to include $5,000,000 for a post shakedown availability for NSC 4, $1,882,000 for a gantry crane and davit for NSC 6, and $3,598,000 for waterfront changes associated with NSC 6.

The Committee recommends the following increases above the amount requested: an increase of $130,000,000 above the amount requested for two additional FRCs; an increase of $30,000,000 for the replacement costs of two MH–60 helicopters; an additional $15,000,000 for C4ISR; an additional $91,710,000 for one missionized Long Range Surveillance Aircraft; and an increase of $77,000,000 for long lead time materials for NSC 8.

A comparison of the budget estimate to the Committee recommended level by budget activity is as follows:

	Budget Estimate	Recommended
Vessels		
In-service Vessel Sustainment	$21,000,000	$21,000,000
Cutter Small Boats	3,000,000	3,000,000
Fast Response Cutter (FRC)	75,000,000	205,000,000
National Security Cutter (NSC)	616,000,000	603,553,000
Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC)	25,000,000	25,000,000
Polar Ice Breaking Vessel	2,000,000	2,000,000
Survey and Design-Vessels and Boats	1,000,000	1,000,000
Subtotal, Vessels	743,000,000	860,553,000
Aircraft		
Long Range Surveillance Aircraft	16,000,000	107,710,000
Airframe Replacement		30,000,000
HH–65 Acquisition/Conversion/Sustainment	12,000,000	12,000,000
Subtotal, Aircraft	28,000,000	149,710,000
Other Equipment		
C4ISR	35,226,000	50,226,000
Government Program Management	10,000,000	10,000,000
Nationwide Automatic Identification System	13,000,000	13,000,000
CG–LIMS	1,500,000	1,500,000
System Engineering and Integration	204,000	204,000
Subtotal, Other Equipment	59,930,000	74,930,000
Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation		
Major/Minor construction; Housing; ATON; and survey & design	2,000,000	2,000,000
Military Housing		18,000,000
Minor Shore	3,000,000	3,000,000
Subtotal, Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation	5,000,000	23,000,000

	Budget Estimate	Recommended
Personnel and Related Support		
AC&I Core	439,000	439,000
Direct Personnel Costs	114,747,000	114,080,000
Subtotal, Personnel and Related Support	115,186,000	114,519,000
Total, Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	$951,116,000	$1,222,712,000

Quarterly Reports on Acquisition Projects and Mission Emphasis

The Commandant is directed to continue to brief the Committee quarterly on all major acquisitions consistent with the direction in the conference report accompanying Public Law 112–74.

Capital Investment Plan

The Committee is concerned by the Coast Guard's repeated noncompliance with the requirement in Public Law 112–74 to submit a CIP to Congress with the submission of the budget. To address these concerns, the Committee has withheld significant funds from various Headquarters' offices, to include $167,683,000 from Coast Guard Headquarters offices until the CIP is submitted. This level of withholding is consistent with the withholdings in Title I of this bill.

The Coast Guard is directed to submit a CIP in accordance with the specified requirements listed in the bill in conjunction with the budget submission for fiscal year 2015. The Committee continues to believe the CIP serves as the primary means of oversight for tracking the Coast Guard's recapitalization efforts and therefore must be submitted in accordance with mandated timelines. The failure of the Coast Guard to submit the required information in a timely manner hinders the Committee's oversight responsibility and forces budgetary decisions to be made with limited program information.

Full Funding

The Committee included a new general provision in fiscal year 2013 to address the lack of clarity in certain programs with respect to budgeting for long lead-time materials, end items, outfitting, post-delivery activities, spares, program management, and contract closeout. However, it is clear that the Department has chosen to ignore that direction based on this year's request for the NSC. Similar to the fiscal year 2013 request, the fiscal year 2014 request for the NSC includes funding for post-delivery activities of the seventh NSC that will not occur until fiscal year 2019 and does not request funding for the long lead time materials for NSC 8, even though the Department plans to procure an eighth NSC in fiscal year 2015.

Section 557 of Public Law 113–6 specifically addressed these issues by mandating the Department develop a fiscal policy that prescribes budgetary policies, procedures, and technical direction necessary to comply with the section's definitions of full funding. To further address this issue, the Committee includes a new provision in Title V of this bill directing the Department to provide a report with the submission of the President's fiscal year 2015 budg-

et that details its compliance with section 557 of Public Law 113–6.

Obligation Work Limiting Date

The Committee directs the Coast Guard to establish guidance consistent with the Department of the Navy shipbuilding and construction guidance as it relates to the establishment of an obligation work limiting date for vessel construction. This will ensure that issues relating to construction of a vessel are funded by the Acquisition, Construction and Improvement appropriation as opposed to the Operating Expenses appropriation.

National Security Cutter

The Committee recommends $603,553,000 for the NSC program to include long lead time material for NSC 8, $12,447,000 below the amount requested and $75,068,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The recommendation includes a decrease of $12,447,000 for contract savings associated with the contract for the sixth NSC. The recommendation also defers funding for post-delivery activities that are requested unnecessarily ahead of need.

Fast Response Cutter

The Committee recommends $205,000,000 for the acquisition of four FRCs, $130,000,000 above the amount requested and $129,665,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

The fiscal year 2014 budget request included funding for only two FRCs. This represents almost $30,000,000 in savings that will not be realized and delays the delivery of much needed capability. This is the same type of budget gimmickry the Department proposed and Congress rejected in fiscal year 2013. It is unclear as to how the Department plans to close the various gaps in needed capability if it continues to make such ineffective and unjustified budget requests.

Polar Ice Breaker Vessel

The Committee recommends $2,000,000 for the polar icebreaker program, the same as the amount requested, and $5,992,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

H–60 Helicopter

The Committee recommends $30,000,000 for the aircraft replacement of two H–60 helicopters, an increase of $30,000,000 above the amount requested and $16,041,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Coast Guard continues to successfully modify former Navy Seahawk helicopters—which provide greater capability a lower cost. This funding will allow for the conversion of two additional helicopters and assist in replacement of assets lost in the line of duty.

HC–130J Aircraft

The Committee recommends $107,710,000 for long range surveillance aircraft, an increase of $91,710,000 above the amount requested and $17,800,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year

2013. The Committee is concerned that while the Department has approved a program baseline for additional long range surveillance aircraft, they have decimated the total funding for recapitalization for the aircraft in the submitted CIP. The Department is urged to align the approved mission requirements with the appropriate level of funding needed to realize those requirements. Otherwise, it is unclear as to the value of either approved baselines, stated mission requirements, or out year planning.

Military Housing

The Committee recommends $18,000,000 for military housing, $18,000,000 above the amount requested and $8,010,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. These funds assist in closing the family housing gaps that exist at various Coast Guard locations.

The Coast Guard is directed to submit an expenditure plan for these funds to the Committee not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act. Further, none of the funds included above the request may be obligated until five days after the Coast Guard briefs the Committee on the expenditure plan for the funds.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$19,671,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	19,856,000
Recommended in the bill	9,928,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	−9,743,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	−9,928,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation allows the Coast Guard to maintain its non-homeland security research and development capability, while also partnering with DHS and the Department of Defense to leverage beneficial initiatives.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $9,928,000 for Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, $9,928,000 below the amount requested and $9,743,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Committee has consistently expressed dismay with the unacceptable lack of detailed information provided by the Coast Guard in the Congressional budget justification for this account. However, the Coast Guard continually defies this direction and provides the same insufficient justification year-after-year. Based on this lack of justification, the Committee recommends a reduction of $9,982,000 and directs the Coast Guard to work with the Committee to fully justify future funding requests. Additionally, due to the lack of justification for the need for multiyear funds, the Committee recommends only two years of availability for the account instead of five years, as has been provided in previous years.

Further, the Committee directs the Coast Guard to submit the budget for fiscal year 2015 with a new “Salaries and Expenses” PPA and a “Research” PPA to provide oversight of funding requests and execution. Within the new “Research” PPA, the Committee di-

rects the Coast Guard to include in the budget justification for fiscal year 2015 the following information for each project in excess of $100,000: project description, justification and scope; prior year key events, current year planned key events and budget year key events; funding history; available funding spend plan (projected obligations by year appropriated); contract information; project schedule; and type of research (basic; applied; advanced technology development; advanced component development and prototypes; or system development and demonstration), technical readiness level (as applicable) and transition plans.

MEDICARE ELIGIBLE RETIREE HEALTH CARE FUND CONTRIBUTION [1]

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$202,797,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	201,000,000
Recommended in the bill	201,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	−1,797,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	− − −

[1] This account is a permanent indefinite discretionary budgetary activity and is not carried in the bill.
* FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The Medicare-eligible retiree health care fund contribution provides funding for the Department of Defense Medicare-eligible health care fund for the health benefits of future Medicare-eligible retirees currently serving on active duty in the Coast Guard, retiree dependents, and their potential survivors. The authority for the Coast Guard to make this payment on an annual basis was provided in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2005.

Recommendation

While this account requires no annual action by Congress, the Committee provides $201,000,000 to fund the Medicare-eligible retiree health care fund contribution, the same as the request and $1,797,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

RETIRED PAY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$1,423,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	1,460,000,000
Recommended in the bill	1,460,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	+37,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	− − −

* FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

This appropriation provides for the retired pay of Coast Guard military personnel and Coast Guard Reserve personnel, as well as career status bonuses for active duty personnel. Additionally, it provides payments to members of the former Lighthouse Service and beneficiaries pursuant to the retired serviceman's family protection plan and survivor benefit plan, as well as payments for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents under the Dependents' Medical Care Act.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $1,460,000,000 for Retired Pay, the same as the amount requested and $37,000,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Committee includes bill language that allows funds to remain available until expended. The Coast Guard's Retired Pay appropriation is a mandatory budgetary activity.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$1,554,358,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	1,494,614,000
Recommended in the bill	1,534,589,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	−19,769,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	+39,975,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The United States Secret Service has statutory authority to carry out two primary missions: protection of the Nation's leaders and investigation of financial and electronic crimes. The Secret Service protects and investigates threats against the President and Vice President, their families, visiting heads of State, and other designated individuals; protects the White House, Vice President's Residence, foreign missions, and other buildings within Washington, D.C.; and manages the security at National Special Security Events (NSSEs). The Secret Service also investigates violations of laws relating to counterfeiting of obligations and securities of the United States; financial crimes that include, but are not limited to, access device fraud, financial institution fraud, identity theft, and computer fraud; and computer-based attacks on financial, banking, and telecommunications infrastructure. The agency also provides support for investigations related to missing and exploited children.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $1,534,589,000 for Salaries and Expenses, $39,975,000 above the amount requested and $19,769,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Within the total, $919,928,000 is for costs associated with the core protective missions, $6,568,000 above the amount requested and $64,908,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013, including a reduction of $57,902,000 associated with candidate nominee protection, reflecting the winding down of the Presidential campaign. The recommendation includes $369,560,000 for investigations, $22,169,000 above the request, to reflect sustaining forensic support and grant assistance for investigations on missing and exploited children, increasing support for electronic crimes investigations, and realigning support for operations of the National Computer Forensics Institute (NCFI) to the Secret Service, all described in more detail below.

The recommendation includes $4,500,000, as requested, for contingencies associated with NSSEs in fiscal year 2014.

A comparison of the budget estimate to the Committee recommended levels, by budget activity, is as follows under the current PPA structure:

	Budget estimate	Recommended
Protection:		
Protection of Persons and Facilities	$841,078,000	$848,263,000
Protective Intelligence Activities	67,782,000	67,165,000
National Special Security Event fund	4,500,000	4,500,000
Subtotal, Protection	913,360,000	919,928,000
Investigations:		
Domestic Field Operations	316,433,000	330,391,000
International Field Office Administration, Operations, and Training	30,958,000	30,811,000
Support for Missing and Exploited Children	– – –	8,358,000
Subtotal, Investigations	347,391,000	369,560,000
Headquarters, Management and Administration	177,282,000	188,964,000
Rowley Training Center	55,552,000	55,118,000
Information Integration and Technology Transformation	1,029,000	1,019,000
Total, Salaries and Expenses	$1,494,614,000	$1,534,589,000

The budget request proposed a reorganization of the Salaries and Expenses appropriation into an Operating Expenses appropriation, regrouping PPA categories to align with mission requirements, consolidating personnel costs and facilitating financial execution and reporting.

The Committee retains the current account structure for PPAs, with the following consolidations requested in the budget: White House mail screening is now funded within the "Protection of Persons and Facilities" PPA, and the Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program (ECSAP) and Electronic Crimes Task Forces (ECTF) are now funded within Domestic Field Operations.

The Committee does not agree with the proposal to reduce the number of PPAs to five, with single PPAs for pay and benefits, protection, and investigations. The Secret Service has stated that because the current PPA structure spreads pay and expenses across many programs, it is constantly challenged by having to balance shifting demands between protection and investigations, and as a result, must either submit formal reprogramming requests, or employ inefficient financial management to avoid them. The Committee understands this argument, particularly as it applies to the Secret Service field office organization, where the same agents may be involved in both protective operations and a variety of investigations efforts. While the Committees maintained the current PPA structure in fiscal year 2013, some flexibility is provided in statute to the Secret Service to reprogram $15,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is lower, between the "Protection of Persons and Facilities" PPA and the "Domestic Field Operations" PPA.

The Committee understands the Secret Service is developing a financial reporting system that it asserts will enable it to report enterprise-wide labor costs on a timelier basis. The Committee will continue to work with the Secret Service to analyze the benefits associated with utilizing this reporting system.

Domestic Field Operations and Electronic Crimes Investigations

In fiscal year 2013, Congress provided a partial account consolidation that included incorporation of the previously separate PPA for ECSAP and ECTF into the "Domestic Field Operations" PPA. This consolidation did not reflect any dissatisfaction with the ECSAP or ECTF programs; on the contrary, the Committee found that those activities have proven highly productive and deserve strong support. Because the investigation of these crimes requires highly technical training in computer forensics, and recognizing that the Secret Service is a "frontline" operational agency, the Committee's focus is on the integration of new technology into the agency's operations. The Committee supports the efforts of the Secret Service through its ECSAP, and its leadership of a network of ECTFs comprised of Federal, State, and local law enforcement partners, the financial and information technology industries, and academic and research communities.

The ECSAP was established to provide special agents with basic and advanced computer forensics training in order to conduct investigative examinations on evidence obtained from computers, personal data assistants, and other forms of electronic media. As a result, the Secret Service is continually recognized as one of the most effective U.S. Government agencies for combating cyber-crime and for providing training and education for State and local law enforcement. In order to continue and expand the Secret Service's efforts against electronic crimes, the Committee recommends a denial of the transfer of $4,000,000 to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), as requested in the President's budget, to support the NCFI. Therefore, the Committee supports the current alignment of funds for NFCI within the Secret Service's budget, and recommends $60,968,000, $4,000,000 above the amount requested and $4,000,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013, to continue and enhance current Secret Service initiatives, support ECSAP and the ECTF, and increase efforts for basic and advanced computer forensics training.

While ECSAP and ECTF no longer have separate reporting and reprogramming lines, the Committee expects: (1) to receive periodic briefings on the status of investigations; (2) to see the funding and programmatic efforts sustained; and (3) the associated funding and personnel resources to continue to be identified in future budgets. Further, the Committee directs the Secret Service to continue coordinating with NPPD as the subject matter experts to ensure the curriculum is sound and consistent with current risk and threat, and to avoid duplication and ensure efficiency.

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 the issues of missing and sexually exploited children. The organization provides information and resources to law enforcement, parents, and children, including child victims, as well as other professionals. Under the provisions of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994, Congress directed the Secret Service to provide forensic and technical assistance to NCMEC and other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies in matters involving missing and ex-

ploited children. NCMEC has been the historical recipient of grant funding related to missing and exploited children, and the Secret Service currently provides investigative assistance and liaison to NCMEC headquarters through the Secret Service Forensic Services Division. The Committee supports continuing this effort and therefore recommends sustaining the current funding level of $2,358,000 for forensic and investigative support related to missing and exploited children and $6,000,000 for grants related to investigations of missing and exploited children.

National Special Security Events

The Committee provides $4,500,000, as requested, to defray costs specific to Secret Service execution of its statutory responsibilities to direct the planning and coordination of NSSEs. The Committee continues a general provision in the Act that provides that none of the funds in this Act may be used to reimburse any Federal department or agency for its participation in an NSSE.

The Committee directs the Secret Service to provide periodic updates on NSSEs planned for fiscal year 2014 prior to and following each event.

International Field Investigations

The Secret Service continues to show significant results from its efforts to stop the counterfeiting of U.S. currency, in concert with its counterparts in the Government of Colombia, and is building on this effort in its field offices. The Committee directs the Secret Service, in conjunction with the DHS Office of Policy, to keep it informed of developments in international investigative missions.

Technology Activities

The Committee provides $1,019,000 for information integration and technology transformation activities of the Secret Service, and directs the agency to brief the Committee on all Secret Service information technology activities, including the multi-year investment plan.

Attrition

The Committee is concerned that the President's budget request creates a pay shortfall that results in the reduction of at least 376 FTE from the Secret Service in fiscal year 2014 and fundamentally alters the dual mission requirements of the Secret Service. At the current rate of attrition, by fiscal year 2018 the Secret Service workforce would be decimated by the loss of more than 1,500 FTE, far below the required workforce level to successfully protect our Nation's leaders and to investigate violations of laws relating to counterfeiting. This is simply unacceptable. The Committee is focused on funding the dual missions of the Secret Service and addressing the potential security gaps that this budget request creates. Therefore, to ensure the protection of our Nation's leaders and the investigation of financial and electronic crimes, the Committee recommends an additional $26,150,000 to halt the current rate of attrition within the Secret Service, including $13,600,000 to be applied to the Protection of Persons and Facilities PPA; $9,150,000

for the Domestic Field Operations PPA; and $3,400,000 for the Headquarters, Management and Administration PPA. Within this recommended funding level, the Secret Service shall align staffing resources with mission requirements and the Committee directs the Secret Service to provide a strategic human capital plan not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act for fiscal years 2014 through 2018, which addresses how mission requirements will be met with current resources and delineates between protective and investigative missions.

Permanent Change of Station Costs

The President's budget request proposes agency wide efficiencies totaling $21,775,000, including a reduction of $4,432,000 from Permanent Change of Station (PCS) moves that would result in extending temporary assignments for agents and their families. The Committee will not tolerate this reduction to PCS, which would impose a severe burden on agents and their families and harm agent morale. In order to more fully address the shortfall in PCS funding, the Committee recommends an additional $9,000,000 above the request for the Headquarters, Management and Administration PPA.

Professionalism Reinforcement Working Group

The Secret Service recently reviewed its professional standards of conduct and issued new guidance for procedures and conduct of employees when engaged in overseas operations and protective missions. The Committee directs the Secret Service to provide a briefing not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the status of the Professionalism Reinforcement Working Group review of Secret Service professional standards of conduct; and their relationship to training, policy and procedures, consistent with the agency's critical missions and unique position of public trust.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$56,694,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	51,775,000
Recommended in the bill	51,775,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	−4,919,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	− − −

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

This account supports the acquisition, construction, improvement, equipment, furnishing and related costs for maintenance and support of Secret Service facilities, including the Secret Service Memorial Headquarters Building and the James J. Rowley Training Center (JJRTC). It also provides for ongoing costs and investment for critical Information Integration and Technology Transformation, a program to sustain the information technology capabilities needed to support the Secret Service protective and investigative missions.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $51,775,000, the same amount as requested and $4,919,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Secret Service is directed to submit a multiyear investment and management plan for its Information Integration and Technology Transformation program for fiscal years 2015 through 2018.

TITLE III—PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$50,170,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	64,725,000
Recommended in the bill	50,522,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	+352,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	−14,203,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) includes programs focused on the security of the Nation's physical and cyber infrastructure and interoperable communications systems. The Management and Administration account funds the immediate office of the Under Secretary for National Protection and Programs; provides for administrative overhead costs such as IT support and shared services; and includes a national planning office for development of standard doctrine and policy for infrastructure protection and cybersecurity.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $50,522,000 for Management and Administration, $14,203,000 below the amount requested and $352,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

The Committee recognizes that over the last five years NPPD's Federal workforce has grown significantly to accommodate its increasing operational mission, but that NPPD's Management and Administration resources have not increased accordingly to manage and serve this growing workforce. While the Committee is aware that additional funding will need to be provided to support essential management functions, the recommendation reflects a reduction in funding needed in order to offset significant shortfalls in the President's budget request for DHS due to: (1) assumed increases in aviation passenger fee collections that have yet to be authorized and that are not under the jurisdiction of the Committee; (2) detrimental proposals to severely reduce the Department's vital operational components and frontline personnel; and (3) the repeated failure to comply with statutory requirements. Additionally, the Committee's is dissatisfied with NPPD for again failing to provide testimony in a timely manner with respect to its fiscal year 2014 budget hearing.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION AND INFORMATION SECURITY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$1,156,372,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	1,201,994,000
Recommended in the bill	1,176,629,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	+20,257,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	−25,365,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

Infrastructure Protection and Information Security (IPIS) works to reduce the vulnerability of the Nation's critical infrastructure, key resources, information technology networks, and telecommunications systems to terrorist attacks and natural disasters. IPIS is also responsible for maintaining effective telecommunications for government users in national emergencies, and for establishing policies and promoting solutions for interoperable communications at the Federal, State, and local level.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $1,176,629,000 for IPIS, $25,365,000 below the amount requested and $20,257,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

Within the total amount provided, the Committee recommends $260,133,000 for Infrastructure Protection, $817,000 below the amount requested and the same amount provided in fiscal year 2013. This decrease is due to the continued delays in the implementation of the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) program and the Committee's concern with the Infrastructure Security Compliance Division's (ISCD) inability to mitigate real risks.

The Committee supports efforts to strengthen our Nation's Cybersecurity and recommends $916,496,000 for Cybersecurity and Communications, $24,548,000 below the amount requested and $20,257,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. However, as budgets continue to tighten, the Committee cannot allow funds to sit idly for multiple fiscal years. Therefore, reductions to the Network Security Deployment PPA are attributable to carry over balances and the inability of the NCSD to fully obligate the funds provided by Congress.

A comparison of the budget estimate to the Committee recommended level is as follows:

	Budget Request	Recommendation
Infrastructure Protection:		
Infrastructure Analysis & Planning	$57,975,000	$66,144,000
Sector Management & Governance	60,477,000	60,335,000
Regional Field Operations	56,708,000	56,550,000
Infrastructure Security Compliance	85,790,000	77,104,000
Subtotal, Infrastructure Protection	260,950,000	260,133,000
Cybersecurity and Communications:		
Cybersecurity:		
Cybersecurity Coordination	4,338,000	4,320,000
US-Computer Emergency Readiness Team Operations	102,636,000	102,486,000
Federal Network Security	199,769,000	199,725,000
Network Security Deployment	406,441,000	382,367,000
Global Cybersecurity Management	19,057,000	19,037,000

	Budget Request	Recommendation
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness	73,043,000	73,013,000
Business Operations	5,125,000	5,089,000
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	810,409,000	786,037,000
Communications:		
Office of Emergency Communications	36,516,000	36,446,000
Priority Telecommunications Services	53,412,000	53,372,000
Next Generation Networks	21,160,000	21,158,000
Programs to Study and Enhance Telecommunications	10,102,000	10,074,000
Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs	9,445,000	9,409,000
Subtotal, Communications	130,635,000	130,459,000
Subtotal, Cybersecurity and Communications	941,044,000	916,496,000
Total, Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	$1,201,994,000	$1,176,629,000

Bombing Prevention

Within Infrastructure Protection, Bombing Prevention (BP) leads and coordinates DHS efforts to enhance the Nation's counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) capabilities and reduce the threat of explosive attacks against critical infrastructure. BP aligns DHS and national efforts by centralizing coordination of ongoing programs with national policy goals and by recommending strategic adjustments based on the understanding of global IED threats. BP systematically identifies and assesses the Nation's capabilities to counter IED threats and drives capability improvement through enhanced strategy, investment, and planning-based resource optimization. The Committee rejects the President's budget request to reduce funding to BP by 39 percent and, therefore, recommends $16,514,000 for Bombing Prevention, $8,257,000 above the amount requested and $2,963,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Committee directs NPPD to provide an expenditure plan not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act, detailing how BP will utilize these funds, including how it will more effectively apply lessons learned on improvised explosive devices from the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards

Section 550 of Public Law 109–295 authorized DHS to regulate security at high-risk chemical plants and other locations that maintain large quantities of potentially dangerous chemicals. Authority to also regulate the sale or transfer of ammonium nitrate fertilizer was granted to DHS in Public Law 109–329. Since that time and in spite of ample appropriations provided by Congress, the Department has made only marginal progress in carrying out its regulatory responsibilities for both the CFATS program and the Ammonium Nitrate Security Program.

Based on a recently issued report by GAO, the ISCD has improved its Security Plan Review Process. However, GAO has reported to the Committee, and the Department has confirmed, that its system for risk evaluation is not consistent with its own CFATS regulations, or with the Department's basic standards for risk evaluation which require that risk be evaluated by weighing threat, vulnerability, and the consequence of potential terrorist acts for each chemical facility. GAO found that for CFATS covered facili-

ties, consequence is only partially considered, while threat and vulnerability are not factored in at all. The risk-based process is the foundation of CFATS. These facility evaluation gaps mean that basic building blocks of the CFATS program are missing. Acknowledging these gaps the Department has undertaken an experts' review process to contemplate corrections in the risk evaluation process. Despite this process, GAO estimates it could take another seven to nine years to review the plans of thousands of facilities that have already been assigned a final tier. In an effort to comply with DHS's requirements, small and large businesses alike have invested time and resources into the development of their site security plans. Yet they are now asked to wait nearly a decade to have those plans approved. Within that time, technology changes, plans become outdated, and facilities remain vulnerable to attack. This is simply unacceptable. The Committee expects the Department to effectively manage programs to mitigate serious risks.

Because NPPD has been challenged to meet the statutory requirements of the CFATS program, the Committee directs NPPD to provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House and the relevant authorizing committees of jurisdiction, to include the House Committees on Homeland Security and on Energy and Commerce not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act explaining how ISCD will further accelerate the review process for these facilities, reduce the current backlog of approximately 3,120 facilities, and detail the actions DHS is taking to better manage its chemical security program, including its progress in addressing the recommendations in the GAO report (GAO–13–353) and in implementing the associated action plan.

According to a recent report by DHS OIG, the CFATS program has been slowed by inadequate tools and poorly executed processes and implementation efforts that have resulted in systematic noncompliance with sound Federal Government internal controls. Unfortunately, ISCD chose not to concur with four of the 24 recommendations the OIG made to correct these deficiencies. In Recommendation #19, for example, ISCD disagreed with an OIG finding that ISCD has made inappropriate use of Administratively Uncontrollable Overtime (AUO), a form of premium pay used to compensate employees who occupy positions that require substantial amounts of irregular, unscheduled overtime work. Chemical Security Inspectors have received the maximum AUO allowable by OPM regulations; however, the OIG was unable to determine a definitive rationale for why inspectors receive AUO. AUO usage reviews were not conducted by ISCD as required and, as a result, inspectors were inappropriately paid approximately $2,000,000 in AUO for fiscal year 2012. Consequently, the OIG recommended ISCD eliminate the authorization and payment of AOU overtime for all ISCD personnel.

The Committee will not tolerate anything less than sound program management and it is concerned that chemical security inspectors are continuing to be inappropriately paid AUO at the same time that DHS is proposing to cut funding for vital frontline security operations. The Committee expects NPPD to comply with these recommendations and heed the advice of its Inspector General. Accordingly, the Committee directs NPPD to report quarterly

on the status of its progress in complying with all of the recommendations in the DHS OIG report and to include an associated timeline for NPPD's compliance. Furthermore, the Committee directs the Under Secretary of NPPD to provide a detailed expenditure plan not later than September 30, 2014.

Personnel Surety Program

The Committee is determined to see NPPD establish a functional and efficient Personnel Surety Program (PSP) and it remains concerned with the proposal for personnel surety. First, industry continues to assert that DHS should not mandate how a covered chemical facility meets the personnel surety standard, if the facility has already adopted strong and identifiable personnel measures designed to verify and validate identity, check criminal history, verify and validate legal authorization to work, and identify individuals with terrorist ties by utilizing a Federal vetting program. Second, as the new screening program is currently designed, a facility still may not be notified if a person has been identified in the TSDB. While the Committee understands the need to protect ongoing investigations, the liability concerns of allowing a person in the TSDB into a chemical facility continues to concern the Committee and industry stakeholders. Third, the Committee remains concerned that DHS is not leveraging the existing infrastructure within DHS and industry, as it would still require facilities to provide identifying information even for employees or visitors who have a TWIC card or another credential that is issued only following screening against the TSDB.

Last year, the Committee directed the Under Secretary of NPPD to address these concerns prior to moving forward with a personnel surety program and the Committee is encouraged by the fact that, following input from stakeholders, NPPD recently published an Information Collection Request in the Federal Register that made numerous changes to the original proposal, including: (1) an option to comply with Risk Based Performance Standard–12(iv) electronically using TWIC readers or other authorized technology; (2) an opportunity for high-risk chemical facilities to propose alternative methods for meeting RBPS–12(iv) in their Site Security Plans or Alternative Security Programs; (3) the option for a CFATS covered chemical facility to identify third parties to enter information into the web portal for the PSP on its behalf; and (4) an acknowledgment that high-risk chemical facilities may be contacted by DHS or Federal law enforcement as a part of law enforcement investigative activity. However, the Committee believes DHS and NPPD should more consistently engage with stakeholders on the structure of the PSP and encourages NPPD to more effectively address stakeholder concerns, including concerns related to how a covered facility can meet the personnel surety standard.

Accordingly, the Under Secretary shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House and the relevant authorizing committees of jurisdiction, including the House Committees on Energy and Commerce and on Homeland Security, no later than April 1, 2014, on steps NPPD is taking to: (1) leverage the existing infrastructure within DHS and industry to avoid costly duplication of programs; and (2) ensure the safety of facilities is not compromised inadvertently due to the overzealous

protection of criminal investigations. The report shall also include a detailed explanation from NPPD describing why DHS intends to mandate how a covered facility meets the personnel surety standard, if the facility has already adopted strong and identifiable personnel measures designed to verify and validate identity, check criminal history, verify and validate legal authorization to work, and identify individuals with terrorist ties by utilizing a Federal vetting program.

Ammonium Nitrate

Section 563 of the Homeland Security Appropriations Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–161) provided DHS and NPPD with the authority to regulate the purchase and sale of ammonium nitrate to prevent its misappropriation or use in an act of terrorism. The Committee is dismayed that five years later, NPPD has failed to fully implement a comprehensive Ammonium Nitrate Security Program. Although the recent tragedy in West, Texas is assumed not to be connected to terrorism, it nevertheless highlights the importance of a functional and efficient CFATS program. Even more specifically, however, this event highlights the inability of NPPD to implement the Ammonium Nitrate Security Program, and it raises serious concerns that the Department's Chemical Security Inspectors were unaware that West Fertilizer Co. was handling 270 tons of potentially explosive ammonium nitrate.

The Committee is also aware that since the termination of its contract with a vendor, the ISCD may lack the ability to access risk or validation data of the 40,000 chemical facilities that are under the purview of the CFATS program, making it increasingly difficult to monitor these facilities to assess risk and ensure the continued compliance of these facilities. ISCD is directed to assign a unique business identifier to each chemical facility in the Top Screen Program to support ongoing tracking and data management, verify the business information submitted by current registrants, and help ensure the compliance of current Top Screen registrants through ongoing, proactive risk monitoring. Further, the Committee directs the Under Secretary for NPPD to undertake a critical review of the Department's implementation of the Ammonium Nitrate Security Program and to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House and the relevant authorizing committees of jurisdiction, to include the House Committees on Homeland Security and on Energy and Commerce not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act. In addition to providing the Committee with an assessment of the status of the proposed rule, the review is to focus on program implementation, and collaboration and communication within ISCD and between ISCD and the regulated community. Specifically, the review shall address the following questions:

1. How will the Infrastructure Security Compliance Division (ISCD) improve its facilities identification methodology to include the full universe of covered facilities in the United States? Is the ISCD sharing information with State authorities overseeing chemical facilities, such as State Emergency Management Directors? Is the ISCD organized to efficiently and effectively carry out the requirements detailed in Section 563 of Public Law 110–161? If not, what are the organizational gaps?

How should it be structured and staffed to ensure effective execution of Section 563 of Public Law 110–161?

2. Does the program include the appropriate level of outreach to address valid stakeholder concerns? What mechanisms are in place to ensure consistent outreach?

In addition to fulfilling these reporting requirements, the Committee expects NPPD to provide a comprehensive update on the status of the corrective measures being taken to ensure that facilities with chemicals of interest are notified by ISCD when they fall within the purview of the CFATS program, an estimate of the potential number of outlier facilities unaware of the CFATS requirement, and a detailed performance evaluation of the Chemical Security Inspectors within ISCD.

Cyber Diagnostics and Mitigation

The United States is the target of a massive cyber-espionage campaign that threatens the country's economic competitiveness and endangers its national security. The Committee has continually recognized this threat and provided additional funding to NPPD to protect our Nation from cyber-intrusions. To address the need for continuous monitoring and diagnostics on Federal ".gov" networks, the Committee recommends $199,725,000 for Federal Network Security to establish and sustain the new continuous monitoring and diagnostic system and to continue the procurement and operations of the system.

The Committee recommends $382,367,000 for Network Security Deployment to continue the planned procurement of the third generation of the National Cybersecurity Protection System (EINSTEIN 3), which is an integrated system of intrusion detection, analytics, intrusion prevention, and information sharing capabilities that are used to defend the IT infrastructure of Federal civilian departments and agencies. Specifically, the funds shall be used to provide risk-based, cost-effective cybersecurity to address escalating and rapidly evolving threats to information security, including the acquisition and operation of a continuous monitoring and diagnostic program. Diagnostic software procured by these funds, however, shall not collect or store personally identifiable information nor monitor the content of network traffic. This program shall also be installed, maintained, and operated in accordance with all applicable privacy laws and related agency restrictions regarding personally identifiable information and sensitive data or content. This diagnostic program must therefore ensure both the security and network integrity of Federal government systems, as neither can be compromised.

The Committee directs the Under Secretary for NPPD to submit a report detailing the obligation and expenditure of funds no later than January 1, 2014, and quarterly thereafter to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Cyber Workforce Initiative

The Committee continues to have serious concerns that the size, capability, and development of the current and future cybersecurity workforce are inadequate to address the public's cyber vulnerabilities. The Committee believes too little strategic planning and

funding has focused on the development of the current workforce and of a workforce development pipeline. This effort must be comprehensive from primary education to employment. The Committee supports the Department's leveraging of the existing capability of the Centers of Excellence and directs DHS to review how it can support these Centers' ability to provide not just cyber training but access to projects and programs that will allow individuals to gain critical security clearances while training.

Outreach to Veterans

The Committee is aware of the growing need for well-trained cybersecurity, computer forensics, and information assurance professionals at every level of government and throughout the private sector. The Committee is also aware of the alarming unemployment rate among post 9/11 era veterans, especially younger veterans. Attempts have been made to address these concerns, but challenges remain. By effectively training veterans in these critical areas of need, the government can enable employment and address the growing threat of cyber-attacks. The Committee directs the Secretary of Homeland Security, in conjunction with the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Defense, and Labor, to implement a plan for a veteran's cybersecurity workforce that will leverage training capabilities across government, academia, and the private sector to put veterans to work securing our Nation's cyber infrastructure.

Cybersecurity Partnerships

The Committee directs the Under Secretary for NPPD to review existing government cyber organizations to leverage the vast capability that already exists in organizations outside of NPPD. There are numerous organizations throughout the Nation that work every day in the cybersecurity environment. Their experience should be sought after and used. Further, the Committee directs the Under Secretary for NPPD to review the possible advantages in establishing a cooperative cybersecurity program with the DOD National Cyber Range and DOD software engineering centers to enhance the development of innovative software that improves the Nation's ability to counter threats to our cybersecurity, and to provide a report to the Committee not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act on its efforts in this area.

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013 *	$1,301,824,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	1,301,824,000
Recommended in the bill	1,301,824,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	– – –
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	– – –

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The Federal Protective Service (FPS) is responsible for the protection of federally owned and leased buildings and properties, particularly those under the charge and control of the General Services Administration (GSA). Funding for FPS is provided through a security fee charged to all GSA building tenants in FPS-protected

buildings. FPS has three major law enforcement initiatives: protection services to all Federal facilities throughout the United States and its territories; expanded intelligence and anti-terrorism capabilities; and Special Programs, including weapons of mass destruction detection, hazardous material detection and response, and canine programs.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $1,301,824,000 for FPS, the same as the amount requested and the same amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Within this recommended funding level, FPS shall align staffing resources with mission requirements. All of these expenditures will be paid by fees collected from FPS customer agencies.

OFFICE OF BIOMETRIC IDENTITY MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013 *	$232,190,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	– – –
Recommended in the bill [1]	232,190,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	– – –
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	+232,190,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.
[1]Reflects the realignment of $232,190,000 from US-VISIT, consistent with Public Law 113–6.

Mission

The mission of the Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM) is to collect, maintain and share biometric and selected biographic 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. Finally, OBIM is responsible for maintaining the Arrival and Departure Information System (ADIS), which supports CBP and ICE operations.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $232,190,000 for OBIM, the same as the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Committee's recommendation reflects the enactment of Public Law 113–6, realigning US–VISIT funding to this account, ICE and CBP. To ensure no ambiguity about core program responsibilities due to the realignment of funds, the Committee reiterates that ICE is responsible for conducting over-stay analysis and CBP is responsible for carrying out entry and exit program policy and operations.

Language is included in the bill requiring a multi-year investment and management plan be submitted with the President's budget request that justifies current and future requirements.

International Activities

The Department shall update the Committee on whether international conferences and activities result or advance data sharing

arrangements, including the Five Country Conference and Visa Waiver Program.

Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT)

The Committee is disappointed in the lack of progress toward enrolling TSA's special vetted populations and departmental employees and contractors into the biometrics system. Consequently, OBIM is directed to provide a briefing on its progress and strategy for these enrollments not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The Committee continues to encourage OBIM efforts to reduce IDENT infrastructure operating costs while ensuring that current levels of services are maintained.

Unique Identity

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 provide semi-annual briefings on progress toward integrating the various systems, including Unique Identity, to describe existing capability gaps and a methodology by which to close them.

OFFICE OF HEALTH AFFAIRS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$132,367,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	131,797,000
Recommended in the bill	123,425,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	−8,942,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	−8,372,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The Office of Health Affairs (OHA) serves as the Department of Homeland Security's principal agent for all medical and public health matters. Working across Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial governments and with the private sector, OHA has the lead DHS role in the establishment of a scientifically rigorous, intelligence-based, medical and biodefense architecture that ensures the health and medical security of our Nation.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $123,425,000 for OHA, $8,372,000 below the amount requested and $8,942,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. A comparison of the budget estimate to the Committee recommended level by budget activity is as follows:

	Budget Estimate	Recommended
BioWatch	$90,609,000	$79,534,000
National Biosurveillence Integration System	8,000,000	13,000,000
Chemical Defense Program	824,000	824,000
Planning and Coordination	4,995,000	4,995,000
Salaries and Expenses	27,369,000	25,072,000
Total, Office of Health Affairs	$131,797,000	$123,425,000

Biosurveillance Activities

The Committee recommends $79,534,000 for the BioWatch program, $11,075,000 below the amount requested and $5,771 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. This funding sustains Generations 1/2 at the current services level.

The Committee is dismayed by the lack of progress on the Biowatch Generation 3 program. In September 2012, the Department briefed the Committees on the new approved path forward for the program based on the new Acquisition Decision Memorandum (ADM) to include the plans for a release of a Request for Proposals and Source Selection. However, none of those activities have occurred. Further, the Committee was briefed on the development of a new Analysis of Alternatives (AoA), but the schedule for completion of that product has also slipped. The Department now states that the current funding will be allowed to lapse with no movement forward planned until the AoA is completed in the fall.

The Committee finds this delay unacceptable. The Department is directed to immediately proceed with an effective use of the current funding or issue a new ADM. The Department shall fund either continued development of autonomous biodectection or other similar technology that would further the Nation's biodetection capability with the available unobligated funds. The Department should ensure that the plan ahead motivates industry to continue cost-sharing in future biodetection development and to continue pursuing development efforts so as not to lose valuable experience in the field. Restarting the effort at a later date to create autonomous biodetection would require extra funding and time to re-establish a critical mass of national capability.

National Biosurveillance Integration System

The Committee recommends $13,000,000 for the National Bio-Surveillance Integration System (NBIS), $5,000,000 above the amount requested and $13,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Funds provided for this function shall be used to sustain existing biosurveillance capabilities and activities. Beginning in 2012, NBIS planned to develop several pilot projects with other Federal, State, private sector, and non-governmental entities in the following areas: food; agriculture; emerging diseases and human health; social media; and State and local biosurveillance data sharing. The increase of $5,000,000 above the request is to sustain existing biosurveillance activities and to expand the diversification of biosurveillance capabilities through new pilots that shall be awarded on a competitive basis. The Committee directs the Department to brief the Committee on the expenditure plan for use of the increase above the request prior to obligation of the funds.

Salaries and Expenses

The Committee recommends $25,072,000 for Salaries and Expenses, $2,297,000 below the amount requested and $1,603,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$972,145,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	1,042,382,000
Recommended in the bill	914,795,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	−57,350,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	−127,587,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) manages and coordinates the Federal response to major domestic disasters and emergencies of all types in accordance with the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. It supports the effectiveness of emergency response providers at all levels of government in responding to terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. FEMA also administers public assistance and hazard mitigation programs to prevent or reduce the risk to life and property from floods and other hazards. Finally, FEMA leads all Federal incident management preparedness and response planning through a comprehensive National Incident Management System that involves Federal, State, tribal, and local government personnel, agencies, and regional authorities.

FEMA 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 of all types in partnership with other Federal agencies, State, local and tribal governments, volunteer organizations, and the private sector. Salaries and Expenses support all of FEMA's programs by coordinating all policy, managerial, resource, and administrative actions between headquarters and regional offices.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $914,795,000 for Salaries and Expenses, $127,587,000 below the amount requested and $57,350,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. FEMA shall provide an expenditure plan not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The plan shall be detailed by the PPA structure as detailed in this report and by office. It shall include actual funding from the prior year, the current fiscal year, and deviations between the two years. Each year shall include the number of positions, the number of FTE, the amount for salaries and benefits, and the amount for the program, showing all sources of funding. Specific information regarding the transfer of funding from other appropriations should be included, with the same level of detail currently provided to the Committee.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation:

	Budget Request	Recommended
Administrative and regional offices	$240,736,000	$229,213,000
Preparedness and protection	293,684,000	174,766,000
Response	171,665,000	170,837,000

	Budget Request	Recommended
Urban search and rescue response system	[27,513,000]	[27,513,000]
Recovery	55,530,000	55,121,000
Mitigation	25,882,000	25,808,000
Mission Support	144,579,000	148,744,000
Centrally managed accounts	110,306,000	110,306,000
Total, Salaries and Expenses	$1,042,382,000	$914,795,000

Office of External Affairs

The Committee provides $7,309,000 for the Office of External Affairs, a reduction of $7,309,000 below the amount requested and $7,518,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Committee recommends this reduction due to the failure of this office to provide timely and accurate information. The continued failures are unacceptable and must be addressed at the highest leadership level within FEMA. Senior leaders need to ensure that the office is prepared to maintain a level of effort commensurate with other DHS component offices, to include responding expeditiously to requests for information. Limited taxpayer funds cannot be allowed to be squandered on this office while at the same time the Department is proposing to cut funding for vital frontline security operations.

Facilities Management

The Committee recommends an additional $5,000,000 for repairs and capital improvement to address unfunded projects at national training centers. None of these funds may be obligated until five days after the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of FEMA briefs the Committee on an execution plan for these funds.

National Capital Region Coordination

The Committee provides no funds for activities authorized by Section 882 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, a reduction of $2,602,000 below the amount requested. The functions and personnel shall be transferred to the Office of the Administrator to allow for a more efficient and effective use of taxpayer funds. The Committee directs the Administrator of FEMA to provide a report not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on how FEMA will fulfill the requirement of Section 882 utilizing a new organizational process.

Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center

The Committee recommends $22,000,000 for the Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center facility, $10,000,000 below the amount requested and the same amount as provided in fiscal year 2013. Due to the inadequacy of the budget request and the inability of FEMA to provide the requested spend plans, this bill reprioritizes scarce funding towards operations and frontline staffing. The Committee notes that funds requested must be fully justified in the official budget justification and if needed, in the classified annex.

Urban Search and Rescue

The Committee recommends $27,513,000 for Urban Search and Rescue from within the amount provided for Salaries and Expenses, the same as the amount requested and $7,667,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

The Committee notes that once a search and rescue team is activated to respond to a disaster, the individual team's expenses are funded from within the funds provided for the Disaster Relief Fund.

Social Media

The Committee directs the Administrator of FEMA to brief the Committee not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the status of the agency's efforts to use social media in disaster response activities. This briefing shall serve as an update to the related report directed by House Report 112–492.

STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013 *	$1,464,617,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 2014 [1]	2,123,200,000
Recommended in the bill	1,500,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	+35,383,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 2014	−623,200,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

[1]The Administration proposed moving Emergency Management Performance Grants and Firefighter Assistance Grants under State and Local Programs.

Mission

State and Local Programs help build and sustain the preparedness and response capabilities of the first responder community. These programs include support for various grant programs and training programs.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $1,500,000,000 for State and Local Programs, $623,200,000 below the amount requested and $35,383,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

As part of the budget request, the Administration proposed including Firefighter Assistance Grants and Emergency Management Performance Grants under this account. The Committee again denies this proposal and provides funding for both of these grant programs as separate appropriations, consistent with prior years.

In fiscal year 2013 and again in fiscal year 2014, FEMA proposed a new grant program called the National Preparedness Grant Program under State and Local Programs. This proposal is denied due to the lack of Congressional authorization and the lack of the necessary details that are required for the initiation of a new program, to include grant guidance and implementation plans. The Department should work with the appropriate committees of jurisdiction to obtain the necessary authorizing legislation and to clearly define the Federal role and reassess the most effective delivery of support and resources to sustain and improve homeland security capabilities prior to submitting a budget request for such a program.

Due to these concerns, the Committee continues the grant structure as enacted in Public Law 112–74. The funds provided for State and Local Program grants are to be allocated by the Secretary according to threat, vulnerability, and consequence to assist high-risk urban areas, States, local and Tribal governments, and other homeland security partners in preventing, preparing for, protecting against, and responding to acts of terrorism.

Within the funds available, the Committee recommends $50,000,000 for Operation Stonegarden. All awards under Operation Stonegarden shall be made on a competitive basis to tribal governments and units of local government, including towns, cities, and counties along borders of the United States, to enhance the coordination between local and Federal law enforcement agencies in furtherance of the Nation's border security. Operation Stonegarden's eligible costs include, but shall not necessarily be limited to: overtime; vehicle maintenance; vehicle and equipment rental costs; reimbursement for mileage; fuel costs; equipment replacement costs; and travel costs for law enforcement entities assisting other local jurisdictions in law enforcement activities. The Committee directs that only CBP and FEMA make award decisions. No administrative costs shall be deducted from Operation Stonegarden award totals by States.

The Committee recommends $235,174,000 for National Programs, $235,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013, to sustain these programs at the same funding levels and for the same purposes as provided in fiscal year 2013. The Committee is aware of the unique capabilities of regional training centers, which provide initial training to first responders and additional training related to new techniques and technologies. The Committee encourages the Department to continue to work with regional training centers in future funding requests. Within the funds recommended for National Programs, the Committee includes $27,000,000 for continuing training and directs FEMA to prioritize funding to be competitively awarded for FEMA-certified rural training in crisis management for school-based incidents, mass fatality planning and response, the development of emergency operations plans, bioterrorism awareness, media engagement strategies for first responders, and hazardous materials.

The Committee continues bill language mandating timeframes for the application process for certain grants to ensure that funds do not languish at DHS and limits to not more than five percent the amount a grantee may allocate for expenses directly related to administration of the grant. The Committee continues bill language allowing for the construction of communication towers and requiring grantees to provide reports on their use of funds.

In accordance with the 9/11 Act, at least 25 percent of funds allocated to the State Homeland Security Grant Program and Urban Area Security Initiative shall be used for Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention activities. In addition, each State and Puerto Rico shall pass on no less than 80 percent of their grant funding to local units of government within 45 days of receiving the funds.

The Committee is pleased that in fiscal year 2012, the Department began restoring the original intent of the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) program by limiting funding to 31 regions. The Committee continues to believe the UASI program should be

further focused on the areas under the greatest threat and at the greatest risk, providing funding to a maximum of 25 regions. This will ensure that only those regions at highest-risk of terrorist attack receive funding under UASI in the current fiscal environment.

The Committee is aware that previous grant guidance conflicts with the 9/11 Act by further limiting the amount of funds that can be used to pay the salaries and expenses of intelligence analysts. The Committee directs FEMA to fully comply with the 9/11 Act.

For the purposes of determining eligibility for funds, any county, city, village, town, district, borough, parish, port authority, transit authority, intercity rail provider, commuter rail system, freight rail provider, water district, regional planning commission, council of government, Indian tribe with jurisdiction over Indian country, authorized tribal organization, Alaskan Native village, independent authority, special district, or other political subdivision of any State shall constitute a "local unit of government."

The Committee notes that the purpose of FEMA's grants, as authorized, are not to serve as operating subsidies for States and local governments; rather, grant funds are intended to improve preparedness capabilities. The Committee directs FEMA to be cognizant of the extended timelines associated with necessary, well-justified capital improvements and ensure the guidance for the various grants allow for capital improvements, as appropriate. Further, FEMA should review the use of one-year extensions, if needed. The Committee encourages grant guidance allow for the funding of reverse 911 for weather emergencies.

The Committee includes a general provision requiring FEMA to brief the Committee five days prior to any announcement of State and local grant awards. Such briefings shall include detailed information on the risk analysis employed, the process for determining effectiveness, the process or formula used for selecting grantees, and any changes to methodologies used in the previous fiscal year.

The Committee directs that future grant guidance for all homeland security grant programs shall inform recipients that expenditures on any training, programs, presentations, and speakers regarding counterterrorism that include information about violent extremism, homegrown violent extremism, or domestic violent extremism, which are acquired from an entity other than the Department must be consistent with applicable laws with respect to racial, ethnic, and religious profiling.

The Committee remains concerned with the lack of measurement by FEMA of State and Local Grants. While FEMA continues to move forward with the implementation of the National Preparedness Goal, the lack of quantifiable metrics to measure the return on investment needs to be addressed expeditiously.

FIREFIGHTER ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013 *	$674,326,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014 [1]	– – –
Recommended in the bill	675,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	+674,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	+675,000,000

* FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

[1] The budget request includes $675,000,000 for Firefighter Assistance Grants within State and Local Programs.

Mission

Firefighter Assistance Grants are provided to local fire departments for the purpose of protecting the health and safety of the public and protecting firefighting personnel, including volunteers and emergency medical service personnel, against fire and fire-related hazards.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $675,000,000 for Firefighter Assistance Grants, $675,000,000 above the amount requested and $674,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The budget request did not include a separate appropriation for Firefighter Assistance Grants, but instead proposed $675,000,000 for this activity within State and Local Programs. Within this level, the Committee recommends $337,500,000 for the Assistance to Firefighters Grant program (AFG), which provides firefighter equipment, training, vehicles, and other resources. The Committee also recommends $337,500,000 for firefighter jobs under the Staffing for Adequate Emergency Response (SAFER) program.

FEMA is directed to continue granting funds directly to local fire departments and to include the United States Fire Administration during the grant decision process. FEMA is also directed to maintain an all-hazards focus and is prohibited from limiting beyond current law the list of eligible activities, including those related to wellness. Funds are available until September 30, 2015.

The Committee continues the requirement for FEMA to peer review AFG and SAFER grant applications that meet criteria established by FEMA and the Fire Service to clearly define the criteria for peer review in the grant application package; to rank order applications according to peer-review; and to fund applications according to their rank order. For those applicants whose grant applications are not reviewed, FEMA must provide an official notification detailing why the application did not meet the criteria for review.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013 *	$349,650,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014 [1]	– – –
Recommended in the bill	350,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	+350,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	+350,000,000

* FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

[1] The budget request includes $350,000,000 for Emergency Management Performance Grants within State and Local Programs.

Mission

Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) funds are used to support comprehensive emergency management at the State and local levels and to encourage the improvement of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities for all hazards.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $350,000,000 for EMPG, $350,000,000 above the amount requested and $350,000 above the

amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The request did not include a separate appropriation for EMPG but instead proposed $350,000,000 for this activity within State and Local Programs. Consistent with past years, the Committee again does not agree to transfer EMPG to State and Local Programs, continuing instead to fund the EMPG program as a separate appropriation.

The Committee directs FEMA to continue EMPG grant practices used in fiscal year 2007, including a continued emphasis on all-hazards activities and the inclusion of personnel expenses and Emergency Operations Centers as eligible uses of funding.

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	−$1,443,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	−1,272,000
Recommended in the bill	−1,272,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	+171,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	− − −

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REPP) ensures that the public health and safety of citizens living near commercial nuclear power plants will be adequately protected in the event of a nuclear power station incident. In addition, the program informs and educates the public about radiological emergency preparedness. REPP provides funding only for emergency preparedness activities of State and local governments that take place beyond nuclear power plant boundaries.

Recommendation

The Committee provides for the receipt and expenditure of REPP fees, which are collected as authorized by Public Law 105–276. The request estimates that fee collections will exceed expenditures by $1,272,000 in fiscal year 2014. The Committee urges FEMA to work with the Department of Defense Chemical Biological Medical Systems Directorate and the Department of Health and Human Services to develop protection capabilities that could increase protection for the civilian population in the event of a nuclear or radiological incident.

UNITED STATES FIRE ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$43,956,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	41,306,000
Recommended in the bill	42,162,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	−1,794,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	+856,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The mission of the United States Fire Administration (USFA) is to reduce economic losses and loss of life due to fire and related emergencies through leadership, coordination, and support. USFA trains the Nation's first responder and health care leaders to evaluate and minimize community risk, enhance the security of critical

infrastructure, and better prepare communities to react to emergencies of all kinds.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $42,162,000 for USFA, $856,000 above the amount requested and $1,794,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Committee denies the proposal to transfer grant authority from USFA to AFG and provides an increase of $1,000,000 for the USFA to continue the grant program, as authorized. The Committee requests that future budget justifications identify funding levels for the National Fire Incident Reporting System and National Fire Academy, as well as any other initiatives. Further, the Committee understands that the USFA has been in the process of making upgrades to the National Fire Incident Reporting System. These changes include allowing fire chiefs to obtain real-time data about their communities and compare their fire data to data from similar-sized departments to identify trends and efficiencies. The Committee urges the Administrator of FEMA to work with the USFA to ensure that USFA has the technical and financial resources to finish these upgrades.

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*[1]	$6,983,342,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014[2]	6,220,908,000
Recommended in the bill[2]	6,220,908,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	−786,434,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	− − −

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

[1] Includes $6,400,000,000 that was provided in Public Law 112–77 and is designated for major disasters pursuant to 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

[2] Includes $5,262,386,000 designated for major disasters pursuant to 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Mission

FEMA is responsible for administering disaster assistance programs and coordinating the Federal response following presidential disaster declarations. Major activities under the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) include: providing aid to families and individuals; supporting the efforts of State and local governments to take emergency protective measures, clear debris, and repair infrastructure; mitigate the effects of future disasters; and help States and local communities manage disaster response, including through the assistance of disaster field office staff and automated data processing support.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends a total of $6,220,908,000 for the Disaster Relief Fund. Of the funds provided, $5,626,386,000 is designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. Of the funding not designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, $24,000,000 shall be transferred to the DHS OIG for audits and investigations related to disasters. The Committee directs FEMA to brief the Committee not later than July 15, 2013, on the implemen-

tation of the numerous DHS OIG recommendations that direct FEMA to recover funds from various public assistance grants.

A provision is continued in the bill stating the timeframes and information which FEMA must report to the Committees on the DRF. A report on the expenditure of funds for disaster readiness and support, including quarterly updates, is required, as in previous years.

The Committee continues statutory requirements for annual and monthly DRF reporting as originally directed in Public Law 112–74 and Public Law 113–2. The request deletes these requirements even though the reports are used extensively within the Administration and within Congress. The Committee is perplexed that an Administration that prides itself on transparency would propose to delete such vital oversight tools.

The Committee directs FEMA, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to submit a report to the Committee and to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure describing options for making housing cooperative and condominium associations eligible for Federal disaster assistance. The report shall include the following: (1) a description of the current eligibility of housing cooperative and condominium association owners and residents for disaster relief under the Individual Assistance Program (IA); (2) a description of the availability of IA for owners or residents to help cover the costs of repairing disaster-related damage to common areas, including any details of instances in the past 10 years where cooperative and condominium owners or residences received IA to help cover costs and assessments for repairs to common areas; and (3) a discussion of options, including any proposed changes to statute, for making housing cooperative and condominium associations directly eligible for Federal disaster assistance based on disaster-related damage to common areas, through either an existing program or through a new program.

In a report issued in September 2012 (GAO–12–838), GAO noted that FEMA needed improved criteria to assess a jurisdiction's capability to respond and recover on its own following a disaster. Specifically, FEMA primarily relies on a population-based criterion to determine whether to recommend to the President that a locality receive funding. To address the concerns raised by GAO, the Committee directs FEMA to provide a report to the Committee not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the status of FEMA's implementation of the recommendations included in GA0–12–838, to include actions already taken and a timeline for full implementation.

FLOOD HAZARD MAPPING AND RISK ANALYSIS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$95,234,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	84,361,000
Recommended in the bill	95,202,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	−32,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	+10,841,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The mission of the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis fund is to modernize, maintain, and digitize the inventory of maps

and develop a more integrated process of identifying, assessing, communicating, and mitigating flood related risks. This information is used to determine appropriate risk-based premium rates for the National Flood Insurance Program, complete hazard determinations required for the Nation's lending institutions, and develop appropriate mitigation and disaster response plans for Federal, State, and local emergency management personnel.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $95,202,000 for Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis, $10,841,000 above the amount requested and $32,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Committee notes that an additional $154,300,000 is available for flood plain management and mapping activities within the National Flood Insurance Fund. The Committee encourages FEMA to prioritize as criteria the number of streams, rivers and coastal miles within a State and the participation of the State in leveraging non-Federal contributions. The Committee notes that there are still thousands of miles of streams, rivers, and coastal lines that still need detailed studies and remapping.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$170,829,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	176,300,000
Recommended in the bill	176,300,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	+5,471,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	– – –

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF), which was established in the Treasury by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, is a fee-generated fund that supports the National Flood Insurance Program. The Act, as amended, authorizes the Federal government to provide flood insurance on a national basis.

Recommendation

The Committee includes bill language providing up to $22,000,000 for salaries and expenses to administer the NFIF, the same as the amount requested and the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Consistent with the budget request, the Committee provides $120,000,000 for flood-related grants. No less than $154,300,000 is available for flood plain management and flood mapping. Flood mitigation funds are available until September 30, 2015 and funding is offset by premium collections.

The Committee is concerned about persistent reports of steep flood insurance rate increases that numerous NFIP policyholders are experiencing as a result of the implementation of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Act of 2012. While the Committee shares the very important objective of making the NFIP an actuarially sound program, it is concerning that homeowners who have been in compliance with relevant building codes and whose properties have not experienced repetitive flood events are being subjected to sudden, unanticipated and exorbitant NFIP rate increases. The

Committee directs FEMA to provide a report within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act setting forth steps that are being taken to address this problem and what changes in the law, regulations or administrative procedures may be necessary to eliminate or reduce the rate increases for homeowners described above.

NATIONAL PREDISASTER MITIGATION FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$24,975,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	– – –
Recommended in the bill	22,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	−2,475,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	+22,500,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The National Predisaster Mitigation Fund (PDM) provides technical assistance and grants to State, local, and tribal governments, and to universities to reduce the risks associated with disasters. Resources support the development and enhancement of hazard mitigation plans, as well as the implementation of disaster mitigation projects.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $22,500,000 for the PDM, $22,500,000 above the amount requested and $2,475,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Committee rejects the proposed termination of this program. PDM grants are one of the only programs that provide funding to communities prior to a disaster. It has been repeatedly demonstrated during disasters that these types of investments lead to significant savings by significantly mitigating risks and damage.

EMERGENCY FOOD AND SHELTER

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$119,880,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	100,000,000
Recommended in the bill	120,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	+120,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	+20,000,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The Emergency Food and Shelter National Board Program was created in 1983 to supplement the work of local social service organizations within the United States, both private and governmental, to help people in need of emergency assistance. The program provides funds to local communities for homeless programs, including soup kitchens, food banks, shelters, and homeless prevention services.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $120,000,000 for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program, $20,000,000 above the amount requested and $120,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

TITLE IV—RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013 *	$111,812,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	124,213,000
Recommended in the bill	114,213,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	+2,401,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	−10,000,000

* FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The mission of the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) is to process all immigrant and non-immigrant benefits provided to visitors to the United States; adjudicate naturalization requests; promote national security as it relates to immigration issues; eliminate immigration adjudication backlogs; and implement solutions to improve immigration customer services. USCIS also maintains substantial records and data related to the individuals who have applied for immigration benefits.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $114,213,000 for USCIS, $10,000,000 below the amount requested and $2,401,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The recommendation does not include amounts for requested cost of living adjustment, thereby increasing E-Verify by $324,000 for program enhancements. Though the recommendation for this account does not include appropriated funds for immigrant integration grants, bill language is included in Title V permitting USCIS to expend no more than $10,000,000 in user fees to support these grants.

E-Verify

While the accuracy of E-Verify is much improved, the Committee supports USCIS's intent to ensure individuals are not incorrectly identified as ineligible to work. The Committee again directs USCIS to continue to develop a review process for E-Verify final non-confirmations and provide quarterly briefings to the Committee about the progress of this development.

Appropriate controls and analytical systems are critical for identifying improper use of E-Verify by employers. The Committee directs USCIS to continue regular briefings on its progress to implement a robust compliance review program for E-Verify, including any instances of misuse of the system and actions taken to address those instances. Likewise, the Committee strongly urges USCIS to update and publish regular E-Verify accuracy and performance audits.

User Fee Funded Programs

Virtually all USCIS's activities are funded through user fees generated by persons applying for immigration benefits. In fiscal year 2014, USCIS estimates it will expend $3,095,253,000, which is sufficient to support operations and authorized activities. USCIS is di-

rected to continue quarterly briefings on fee revenues and obligations.

USCIS is finalizing a study which will inform an updated fee schedule. The Committee directs USCIS to provide a briefing on the conclusions and projected date of release of the fee study at least 30 days before the new schedule is made public. Included within this briefing, USCIS shall provide the current and projected costs of operations, like asylum and refugee processing. USCIS is urged to remain sensitive to maintaining affordable naturalization application fees.

Immigrant Integration Programs

The Department requested funds to support the Office of Citizenship and award grants to organizations that provide citizenship preparation services. While the Committee supports the efforts of the Office of Citizenship to promote civic education through the naturalization process, the Committee recommends the use of fee funds for this purpose. Active civic participation is critical to the American way of life, which is why individuals seeking citizenship must take the naturalization test to assess their civic knowledge. Legal permanent residents who are seeking citizenship preparation services are the direct beneficiaries of this funding. USCIS has sufficient cash balances in its fee accounts to support these limited grants, if it chooses to prioritize its use of fee funds for such a purpose. The bill continues a general provision clarifying the availability of fee funds for these grants. At the same time, the Committee notes that private, non-profit organizations across the country also provide funding and services for immigrant integration.

Deferred Action

Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs USCIS to provide detailed data regarding applications for Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, to include the number of applications received, approved and denied, and cost incurred since program inception and anticipated for the program in fiscal years 2013 and 2014. Additionally, the Committee directs USCIS to provide processing times for all application types not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Fraud Detection and National Security

The Committee acknowledges the important work and efforts of the Fraud Detection and National Security workforce but remains concerned about the limited resources dedicated to this function. The Committee urges USCIS to build the Fraud Detection and National Security workforce in accordance with recommendations derived from USCIS's resource allocation model.

Military Naturalizations

The Committee notes that the costs of military naturalizations are reimbursed by the DOD through the execution of an annual Inter-Agency Agreement (IAA). Therefore, no funds are appropriated in this account for that purpose. The Committee directs USCIS to ensure that IAAs are executed in a timely manner.

USCIS Transformation

The Committee recognizes the importance of transformation to USCIS operations and directs USCIS to continue quarterly updates on this program.

Electronic Access to Immigration Information

The Committee recognizes the headway USCIS has made converting immigration records to a digital format and encourages the agency to continue its efforts. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, USCIS is directed to update the Committee on the progress and to include information about improvements to the Enterprise Document Management System. In addition, USCIS is directed to coordinate with ICE on the use of digital records in legal proceedings.

Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE)

Last year, the Committee requested the DHS OIG review the SAVE program to determine whether systems and processes are adequate to ensure accurate information for validating an individual's immigration status. Without precise information on immigration status, agencies risk granting benefits to unentitled individuals. The report, "Improvements Needed for SAVE To Accurately Determine Immigration Status of Individuals Ordered Deported," was released in December 2012. Multiple recommendations were suggested in order to update USCIS systems and improve accuracy of information. USCIS is directed to provide a briefing to the Committee on the OIG recommendations and the extent to which they have been adopted or rejected by October 31, 2013.

Naturalization Ceremonies

The Committee is concerned that USCIS failed to comply with the direction in House Report 112–492 to identify funds allocated to naturalization and oath of allegiance ceremonies. The Committee directs USCIS to provide this information not later than July 31, 2013.

Again, the Committee directs USCIS to work with local public and private groups to hold naturalization and oath of allegiance ceremonies as part of community Independence Day celebrations. The Committee also encourages USCIS to review internal policies that limit its ability to use fee revenues to make small grants and to provide agency employee support to local community groups that would otherwise be financially unable to host such ceremonies.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013 *	$228,239,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	240,544,000
Recommended in the bill	227,845,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	−394,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	−12,699,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) provides the necessary facilities, equipment and support services to conduct advanced, specialized and refresher training for Federal law enforcement personnel. FLETC serves as an interagency law enforcement training organization for 90 Federal agencies having law enforcement responsibilities. FLETC also provides services to State, local and international law enforcement agencies, and on a space available basis, to other Federal agencies with related law enforcement missions.

FLETC is headquartered in Glynco, GA, and has facilities in Artesia, NM, and Charleston, SC. Each of these facilities is designed primarily for residential training operations. A fourth training facility is located in Cheltenham, MD, and provides in-service and re-qualification training for officers and agents in the Washington, D.C., area. In cooperation with the State Department, FLETC also manages an International Law Enforcement Academy in Gaborone, Botswana, and a FLETC staff member serves as Deputy Director at the International Enforcement Academy in Bangkok, Thailand.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $227,845,000 for FLETC, $12,699,000 below the amount requested and $394,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The requested amount includes a reduction of $23,380,000 in identified efficiencies, an increase of $4,500,000 to expand active shooter threat training programs and funds sufficient to phase-in 1,600 new CBP officers. The Committee denies the proposed transfer of the National Computer Forensics Institute from the U.S. Secret Service to FLETC.

FLETC Utilization

The Committee directs FLETC to provide data on the number of training classes, customers and trainees and the utilization of training capacity with the fiscal year 2015 budget request.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND RELATED EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$28,357,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	30,885,000
Recommended in the bill	30,885,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	+2,528,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	– – –

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

This account provides for the acquisition, construction, improvements, equipment, furnishings and related costs for expanding and maintaining of facilities of FLETC.

Recommendation

As requested, the Committee recommends $30,885,000 for Acquisition, Construction, Improvements and Related Expenses,

$2,528,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Of this amount, $1,500,000 supports debt service payments on the Energy Savings Performance Contract.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$131,868,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	129,608,000
Recommended in the bill	129,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	−2,868,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	−608,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The Management and Administration appropriation provides for the salaries and expenses of the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T).

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $129,000,000 for S&T Management and Administration, $608,000 below the amount requested and $2,868,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, ACQUISITION, AND OPERATIONS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$702,767,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	1,397,488,000
Recommended in the bill	1,096,488,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	+393,721,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	−301,000,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The mission of the Science and Technology Directorate is to develop and deploy technologies and capabilities to secure the US homeland. The Directorate conducts, stimulates, and enables research, development, testing, evaluation, and the timely transition of homeland security capabilities to Federal, State, and local operational end users. This activity includes investments in both evolutionary and revolutionary capabilities with high-payoff potential; early deployment of off-the-shelf, proven technologies to provide for initial defense capability; near-term utilization of emerging technologies to counter current terrorist threats; and development of new capabilities to thwart future and emerging threats.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $1,096,488,000 for Research, Development, Acquisition and Operations (RDA&O), $301,000,000 below the amount requested and $393,721,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

A comparison of the budget estimate to the Committee recommended level by budget activity is as follows:

	Budget Estimate	Recommended
Research, Development and Innovation (RD&I):		
RD&I: Apex	[$15,013,000]	$15,013,000
RD&I: Border Security	[31,580,000]	31,580,000
RD&I: Chem/Bio/Radiological/Nuclear/Explosives Defense	[194,294,000]	194,294,000
RD&I: Disaster Resilience	[130,723,000]	130,723,000
RD&I: Cyber Security	[70,829,000]	70,829,000
RD&I: Counter Terrorist	[24,561,000]	24,561,000
Subtotal, Research, Development and Innovation	467,000,000	467,000,000
Acquisition and Operations Support	41,703,000	41,703,000
Laboratory Facilities	857,785,000	547,785,00
University Programs	31,000,000	40,000,000
Total RDA&O	$1,397,488,000	$1,096,488,000

Research, Development, and Innovation

For fiscal year 2014, the Committee recommends $467,000,000 for RD&I. This is the same as the amount requested and $16,896,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Of the funds provided, no less than $5,000,000 shall be competitively awarded to university-based entities with demonstrated success in rapidly developing and delivering models, prototypes and products and facilitating the commercial adoption of S&T-sponsored technologies.

S&T Reforms

During the past several years, funding for the S&T portfolio has fluctuated significantly—due in part to concerns with the Directorate's inability to measure the return on investment of its various research and development (R&D) programs and the lack of a comprehensive strategy for aligning R&D with DHS mission requirements. Unfortunately, there is currently no formal process or guidance within the Department for setting R&D priorities, defining R&D requirements, establishing R&D goals and milestones, and coordinating R&D activities across components and with the S&T Directorate. To the extent that collaborative efforts do take place, they appear to be largely based on personal relationships between component and S&T personnel, as opposed to more structured interactions that transcend personnel changes and changes in leadership or administrations.

Regrettably, these are not new concerns—many have been highlighted by the GAO or the National Association for Public Administration (NAPA). In a 2009 report, NAPA included a number of related recommendations for reforms but, regretfully, many were never addressed. In September 2012, GAO highlighted the failure of the Department to develop policies and guidance for defining and overseeing R&D. Such policies are needed to ensure that limited funds are spent on the highest priorities and that duplication of effort among components is avoided.

The Department must do more than set high-level priorities for terrorism prevention, immigration enforcement, border security, first responders, cybersecurity and disaster resilience; it must establish a formal, comprehensive process for identifying capability gaps related to those priorities with a far greater degree of specificity. Such a process must include permanent mechanisms for S&T

to regularly solicit input and receive constructive feedback from each component on capability gaps and research and technology requirements, and must ensure that component-level R&D activities complement but do not overlap with S&T activities.

The process should also be informed by and contribute to the development of the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review and other departmental guidance documents.

Lastly, the Department's R&D process must be able to measure the return on investment within the R&D portfolio, such as how often projects transition to an acquisition program or into the operational environment. This lack of measurement makes it difficult to defend or fully fund projects under the current fiscal constraints.

To address these issues, the Committee includes bill language that requires the Department to provide a report with the submission of the fiscal year 2015 budget that details the following: a formalized process for establishing R&D priorities, to include how the priorities are developed and the degree of input from the various components and how they are reflected in the budget; how the Department is implementing the recommendations in GAO–12–837, to include timelines for full compliance; a formalized process for interactions among components and between components and S&T that includes senior departmental leadership involvement in the decision making process and ongoing portfolio reviews; and measurable metrics to quantify program status and return on investment.

PPA Structure

The Committee recommendation reinstitutes a breakout of RD&I by PPA to provide additional oversight of programs. The new PPAs include the following: Apex, border security, chem/bio/radiological/nuclear/explosives defense, cybersecurity and counter terrorist. The Committee directs the Department to submit all future budgets in this structure.

Budget Justification

The Committee directs the Department to include in the budget justification for fiscal year 2015, and hereafter, the following information for each project in excess of $100,000: project description, justification and scope; prior year key events, current year planned key events and budget year key events; funding history; available funding spend plan (projected obligations by year appropriated); contract information; project schedule to include milestones; explanation for delayed milestones; type of research (basic; applied; advanced technology development; advanced component development and prototypes; or system development and demonstration), technical readiness level (as applicable) and transition plans.

Portfolio Reviews

The Committee directs S&T to brief the Committee on the results of any portfolio reviews conducted in fiscal year 2014 not later than 30 days after completion of the review and assessment of its results. The briefing shall include an assessment of the most promising projects; an appraisal of those that scored poorly; any plans to modify or reallocate funding from underperforming initiatives;

and a detailed overview of how S&T measures and scrutinizes the cost and schedule of its research projects.

Apex Projects

The Committee continues the direction that S&T and its partner components brief the Committees not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act and periodically thereafter on funding, schedule, and progress of the Apex projects. The Committee further directs S&T to brief the Committee not later than 14 days before signing any agreement to initiate a new Apex project, to include, but not be limited to, information on the goals and full cost of the proposed effort.

Laboratory Facilities

The Committee recommends $547,785,000 for laboratory facilities, $310,000,000 below the amount requested and $383,018,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. This includes $404,000,000 to incrementally fund construction efforts of the National Bio- and Agro-defense Facility (NBAF) which was competitively awarded and identified in the January 16, 2009 Federal Register (Volume 74, Number 11). While this amount is lower than the amount requested in the President's budget proposal, it is a sufficient amount to ensure that construction of the facility proceeds on schedule and that fully leverages funding contributions by the State of Kansas.

The Committee directs the Department to use the provided funding for the acquisition, design, and construction of the facility and to use funds provided under previous Acts, as needed. Further, the Committee directs the Department to use incremental funding for the construction of the facility and to award a single contract or related contracts for the development and construction of the facility which collectively include the full scope of the project.

The Committee directs S&T to submit a detailed update of its NBAF construction plan and schedule, to include an updated plan for the expenditure of funds, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

The Committee understands that, until NBAF is operational, the Nation will continue to rely on the Plum Island Animal Disease Center in New York to provide research on biological threats that may impact America's food and livestock industries. The Committee recommends $29,300,000 for high priority projects at the Plum Island Animal Disease Center.

University Programs and Centers of Excellence

The Committee recommends $40,000,000 for University Programs and Centers of Excellence, $9,000,000 above the request and $40,000 above fiscal year 2013. The Centers of Excellence at U.S. colleges and universities provide critical homeland security-related research and education to address high-priority domestic security related issues and to enhance homeland security capabilities over the long term. The Committee directs the Department to brief the Committee on the method used to measure performance of the Centers not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Bioassays

The Committee recognizes the recent efforts in the use of detection technology under development within S&T that work with near term bioassays within the Chemical and Biological Defense Division. With the ongoing delays in existing bio programs, the Committee encourages continued development of assays for remaining high priority threat agents.

Cyber Security Research and Development

The Committee directs that not less than $10,000,000 of the funds provided for cybersecurity research and development be allocated, on a competitive basis, to research and development projects that leverage the expertise of existing governmental organizations to improve the intrusion detection, cyber forensic, and software assurance capabilities of DHS.

Canine Standards

The Committee recognizes the critical role played by detection canines in homeland security efforts across a number of agencies in the Department. However, the Committee is concerned that no widely accepted standards or protocols exist on the breeding, training, conditioning and deployment of detection canine teams. Without these standards and protocols, the Committee is concerned that inconsistencies in the quality of the canine, handler, or their training and deployment can significantly reduce their effectiveness. The Committee directs the Department to work with the National Institute for Standards and Technology in conjunction with subject matter experts in academia, the private sector, and other governmental stakeholders to develop breeding, training, conditioning and deployment standards and protocols for detection canine teams.

Explosive Detection

As shown recently in Boston, explosives defense is a critical National security research priority. The Committee encourages S&T to support developing mechanical and canine detection and defense assets.

Social Media

The Committee strongly supports efforts to use social media applications for situational awareness in order to provide first responders with the ability to search on specified terms within a defined geographic area. The Committee is aware that DHS Science and Technology, Research and Development is currently examining this capability and urges the Directorate to pursue it in a timely manner.

First Responder Networks

The Committee supports the efforts of the Science and Technology Directorate's First Responders Group to develop a national network where agencies and organizations can access and share information across disciplines, jurisdictions, and information types in a timely fashion. A number of Virtual USA pilot programs are well

underway based on a voluntary information sharing model that links all levels of government within an effective technology framework established by the Federal government. The Committee concurs with DHS efforts to work collaboratively with the National Information Sharing Consortium and others dedicated to information sharing and interoperability, as well as the DHS strategy to build a network using commercial off-the-shelf information technology products to the maximum extent. The Committee directs the Secretary to provide a briefing to the Committee not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act regarding the process to date, future plans and schedules, and funding by fiscal year to establish a national network for first responders.

European Cargo Pilot

While the Committee supports the Department's participation in the European Union Cargo Security Pilot, which is evaluating government-developed technologies that can secure and/or track intermodal cargo containers, it is concerned that the Pilot is not also evaluating commercially-developed technologies. To ensure the evaluation is comprehensive, the Committee strongly encourages the Department to include select commercial securing and/or tracking solutions in the evaluation.

DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$39,610,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	37,510,000
Recommended in the bill	37,353,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	−2,257,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	−157,000

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The Management and Administration appropriation provides for the salaries and expenses of Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) employees. This is a jointly-staffed office that consists of both Federal employees and interagency detailees.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $37,353,000 for Management and Administration, $157,000 below the amount requested due to the need to offset shortfalls created by the budget request's reliance on unauthorized fees.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND OPERATIONS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$226,603,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	211,210,000
Recommended in the bill	211,210,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	−15,393,000
Budget request, fiscalyear 2014	− − −

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The Research, Development, and Operations appropriation funds all DHS nuclear detection research, development, test, evaluation, and operational support activities. DNDO is responsible for overseeing the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture, a worldwide network of systems used to detect and report attempts to import or transport a nuclear device or fissile or radiological material intended for illicit use. DNDO is continuing to improve the domestic portion of this architecture through an integrated research, development, test, and evaluation program, while providing support to current operations.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $211,210,000 for Research, Development, and Operations, the same as the amount requested, and $15,393,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. A comparison of the budget estimate to the Committee recommended level by budget activity is as follows:

	Budget Estimate	Recommended
Systems Engineering and Architecture	$21,222,000	$21,222,000
Systems Development	21,243,000	21,243,000
Transformational Research and Development	75,291,000	75,291,000
Assessments	39,918,000	39,918,000
Operations Support	30,835,000	30,835,000
National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center	22,701,000	22,701,000
Total	$211,210,000	$211,210,000

SYSTEMS ACQUISITION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013*	$51,404,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	42,600,000
Recommended in the bill	42,600,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	−8,804,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	– – –

*FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

Mission

The Systems Acquisition appropriation provides for acquisition and deployment of radiation detection technologies for other components of the Department, in particular the Coast Guard, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and the Transportation Security Administration. It also supports DNDO provision of systems engineering and test and evaluation programs, both in support of fielded systems and prior to acquisition, and includes funding for the development of appropriate training, exercise, and alarm response protocols. To carry out this mission, DNDO acquires a range of radiation detection technologies, including fixed, mobile, and relocatable radiation portal monitors and a range of human portable radiation detection systems.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends $42,600,000 for Systems Acquisition, as requested, and $8,804,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

	Budget Estimate	Recommended
Radiation Portal Monitor Program	$7,000,000	$7,000,000
Securing the Cities	22,000,000	22,000,000
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems	13,600,000	13,600,000
Total	$42,600,000	$42,600,000

Securing the Cities

The Committee recommends $22,000,000 for the Securing the Cities (STC) Program, as requested, to fund efforts in New York City, Los Angeles/Long Beach area and a third urban location. The Committee directs the Department to continue periodic updates on the program, including the development of plans to deploy the program to new cities, as well as a plan to transition regions off of Federal funds.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

Section 501. The Committee continues a provision providing that no part of any appropriation shall remain available for obligation beyond the current year unless expressly provided.

Section 502. The Committee continues a provision providing that unexpended balances of prior appropriations may be merged with new appropriation accounts and used for the same purpose, subject to reprogramming guidelines.

Section 503. The Committee continues a provision providing reprogramming authority for funds within an account and not to exceed five percent transfer authority between appropriations accounts with the requirement for a 15-day advance Congressional notification. A detailed funding table identifying each Congressional control level for reprogramming purposes is included at the end of this Report. These reprogramming guidelines shall be complied with by all agencies funded by the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014.

The Department shall submit reprogramming requests on a timely basis and 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 on Appropriations 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 position) levels for the current fiscal year and to the levels requested in the President's budget for the following fiscal year.

The Department shall manage its programs and activities within the levels appropriated. The Department should only submit reprogramming or transfer requests 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 not approved.

The Department is not to submit a reprogramming or transfer of funds after June 30 except in extraordinary circumstances, which imminently threaten the safety of human life or the protection of property. If a reprogramming or transfer is needed after June 30, the notice should contain sufficient documentation as to why it meets this statutory exception.

Deobligated funds are also subject to the reprogramming and transfer guidelines and requirements set forth in this section.

Section 504. The Committee continues and modifies a provision that prohibits funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department to make payment to the Department's Working Capital Fund, except for activities and amounts identified in the President's fiscal year 2014 request. Funds provided to the WCF are available until expended. The Department can only charge components for direct usage of the WCF and these funds may be used only for the purposes consistent with the contributing component. Any funds paid in advance or reimbursed must reflect the full cost of each service. The WCF shall be subject to the requirements of section 503 of this Act.

As noted in Title I of this report, the Committee is extremely concerned with the massive increase requested for the Department's Working Capital Fund (WCF) and adjusts the cash balance and rates downward by a total of $250,000,000. The Committee believes a nearly 72.2 percent increase from current service levels to the amount requested for fiscal year 2014 is insufficiently justified and excessive.

Section 505. The Committee continues a provision providing that not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining at the end of fiscal year 2014 from appropriations made for salaries and expenses shall remain available through fiscal year 2015 subject to section 503 reprogramming guidelines.

Section 506. The Committee continues a provision providing that funds for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized during fiscal year 2014 until the enactment of an Act authorizing intelligence activities for fiscal year 2014.

Section 507. The Committee continues a provision requiring notification of the Committees on Appropriations three days before grant allocations, grant awards, contract awards, other transactional agreements, letters of intent, or task or delivery orders on a multiple contract award totaling $1,000,000 or more, or a task order greater than $25,000,000 from multi-year funds, are announced by the Department, including contracts covered by the Federal Acquisition Regulation. This provision is modified from previous fiscal years to also include all sole source grant awards. The Department is required to brief the Committees on Appropriations five full business days prior to announcing the intention to make a grant under State and Local Programs. Notification shall include a description of the project or projects to be funded, including city, county and state.

Section 508. The Committee continues a provision providing that no agency shall purchase, construct, or lease additional facilities for Federal law enforcement training without advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

Section 509. The Committee continues a provision providing that none of the funds may be used for any construction, repair, alteration, and acquisition project for which a prospectus, if required under chapter 33 of title 40, United States Code, has not been approved.

Section 510. The Committee continues a provision that consolidates by reference prior year statutory bill language into one provision. These provisions relate to a contracting officer's technical representative training; sensitive security information, as modified; and the use of funds in conformance with section 303 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

Section 511. The Committee continues a provision that none of the funds may be used in contravention of the Buy American Act.

Section 512. The Committee continues a provision on reporting requirements of the DHS Privacy Officer.

Section 513. The Committee continues a provision regarding the oath of allegiance required by section 337 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Section 514. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Chief Financial Officer to submit monthly budget execution and staffing reports within 45 days after the close of each month.

Section 515. The Committee continues and modifies 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 and installation of explosive detection systems for air cargo, baggage, and checkpoint screening systems, subject to notification. The Committee also requires quarterly reports on recovered or deobligated funds.

Section 516. The Committee continues a provision requiring any funds appropriated to the Coast Guard's 110–123-foot patrol boat conversion 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 Committee continues a provision relating to undercover investigative operations authority of the United States Secret Service for fiscal year 2014.

Section 518. The Committee continues a provision classifying the functions of the instructor staff at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center as inherently governmental for purposes of the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act.

Section 519. The Committee modifies a provision regarding grants or contracts awarded by any means other than full and open competition. The Inspector General is required to review Departmental contracts awarded noncompetitively and report on the results to the Committees.

Section 520. The Committee continues a provision that prohibits funding for any position designated as a Principal Federal Official during a Stafford Act declared disaster or emergency.

Section 521. The Committee continues a provision that precludes DHS from using funds in this Act to carry out reorganization authority. This prohibition is not intended to prevent the Department from carrying out routine or small reallocations of personnel or functions within components, subject to Section 503 of this Act. This language prevents large scale reorganization of the Department, which the Committee believes should be acted on statutorily by the relevant Congressional committees of jurisdiction.

Section 522. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funding to grant an immigration benefit to any individual unless the results of background checks required in statute, to be completed prior to the grant of the benefit, have been received by DHS.

Section 523. The Committee continues and modifies a provision relating to other transactional authority of DHS through fiscal year 2014.

Section 524. The Committee continues a provision that requires the Secretary to link all contracts that provide award fees to successful acquisition outcomes.

Section 525. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the obligation of funds for the Office of Secretary and Executive Management for any new hires at DHS if they are not verified through the E-Verify program.

Section 526. The Committee continues a provision related to prescription drugs.

Section 527. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Secretary of Homeland Security, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, to notify the Committees of any proposed transfers from the Department of Treasury Forfeiture Fund to any agency within the Department of Homeland Security. No funds may be obligated until the Committees approve the proposed transfers.

Section 528. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds for planning, testing, piloting or developing a national identification card.

Section 529. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security (Transportation Security Administration) to certify that no security risks will result if an airport does not participate in the E-Verify program.

Section 530. The Committee continues a provision regarding FEMA's public notice of damage assessment information used to determine disaster declarations.

Section 531. The Committee continues a provision directing that any official required by this Act to report or certify to the Committees on Appropriations may not delegate any authority unless expressly authorized to do so in this Act.

Section 532. The Committee continues and modifies a provision that extends the date of the chemical facilities security program.

Section 533. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds for the transfer or release of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Section 534. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds in this Act to be used for first-class travel.

Section 535. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds in this Act to be used for adverse personnel actions for employees who use protective equipment or measures, including sur-

gical masks, N95 respirators, gloves, or hand-sanitizers in the conduct of their official duties.

Section 536. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds to be used to employ illegal workers as described in Section 274A(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Section 537. The Committee continues and modifies a provision on the proper disposal of personal information collected through the Registered Traveler program. A report on procedures and status is required to be submitted not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Section 538. The Committee continues 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 539. The Committee continues a provision that requires the Assistant Secretary of TSA to report on how the agency will meet the requirement to screen 100 percent of air cargo transported on passenger aircraft arriving in the United States.

Section 540. The Committee continues a provision that requires any new processes developed to screen aviation passengers and crews for transportation or national security to consider privacy and civil liberties, consistent with applicable laws, regulations, and guidance.

Section 541. The Committee continues and modifies a provision that makes deposits into the Immigration Examinations Fee Account available to USCIS for the purposes of immigrant integration grants, not to exceed $10,000,000, in fiscal year 2014. Grants may not be used to provide services to aliens who have not been lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

Section 542. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act from being used to enter into Federal contracts unless in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act or the Federal Acquisition Regulation, unless otherwise authorized by statute.

Section 543. The Committee continues and modifies a provision appropriating $34,200,000 for data center migration.

Section 544. The Committee continues a provision regarding disposal of Service Processing Centers or other ICE owned detention facilities.

Section 545. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds made available under this Act or any prior appropriations Act from being provided to the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now.

Section 546. The Committee continues and modifies a provision regarding multi-year investment and management plans for CBP and ICE.

Section 547. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Secretary to enforce existing immigration laws.

Section 548. The Committee continues and modifies a provision requiring the Secretary to submit with the fiscal year 2015 budget request a report detailing Coast Guard budgetary policies, procedures, and technical direction pertaining to acquisitions.

Section 549. The Committee continues and modifies a provision regarding Federal network security.

Section 550. The Committee continues a provision regarding restrictions on electronic access to pornography, except for necessary law enforcement purposes.

Section 551. The Committee continues a provision regarding the transfer of firearms by Federal law enforcement personnel.

Section 552. The Committee continues and modifies a provision withholding fifty percent of the appropriations provided for OSEM, USM, and CFO until specified reports required by law are submitted to the Committees on or before March 14, 2014.

Section 553. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds from being obligated to implement the National Preparedness Grant Program or any other successor grant program unless specifically authorized by Congress.

Section 554. The Committee continues and modifies a provision prohibiting funds for the position of Public Advocate or a successor position within ICE.

Section 555. The Committee continues a provision regarding funding restrictions and reporting requirements regarding conferences occurring outside of the United States.

Section 556. The Committee continues a provision limiting the use of funds to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, corporations convicted of a felony criminal violation of Federal law within the preceding 24 months. The Department shall provide an annual report to the Committee, due within 30 days of the end of each fiscal year, detailing its implementation of this provision, including a list of affected corporations and a justification for any cases in which the Department has determined that the limitation should not apply.

Section 557. The Committee continues a provision limiting the use of funds to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, corporations with certain unpaid Federal tax liabilities. The Department shall provide an annual report to the Committee, due within 30 days of the end of each fiscal year, detailing its implementation of this provision, including a list of affected corporations and a justification for any cases in which the Department has determined that the limitation should not apply.

Section 558. The Committee includes a provision providing oversight and reporting requirements on conferences and ceremonies costing more than $20,000.

Section 559. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting new pre-clearance locations unless conditions specified in the report are met. These conditions are specified under CBP in this report.

Section 560. The Committee continues and modifies a provision that requires the Secretary to grant waivers from specified requirements of section 34 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974.

Section 561. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting an increase in the land border crossing fee or to conduct a study relating to the imposition of such a fee.

Section 562. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the elimination or reduction of funding for a PPA as proposed by the President's budget until such a proposal is enacted into law or unless such change is made pursuant to section 503 of this Act.

Section 563. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds from being used to approve a classification petition filed for or by a citizen or national of Brazil.

Section 564. The Committee includes a new provision that prohibits the use of funds by ICE to pay for an abortion, except in the case of rape, incest, or to preserve the life of the mother.

Section 565. The Committee includes a new provision that prohibits the use of funds by ICE to require any person to perform or facilitate the performance of an abortion.

Section 566. The Committee includes a new provision that establishes the obligation of the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to provide escort services to an inmate receiving an abortion outside of a Federal facility, as consistent with the preceding section.

Section 567. The Committee includes a new provision requiring the Secretary to report on the Department's requirements for and usage of ammunition.

Section 568. The Committee includes a new provision rescinding unobligated balances from Coast Guard—Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements.

Section 569. The Committee continues and modifies a provision permanently rescinding specified funds from the Treasury Forfeiture Fund.

Section 570. The Committee continues a provision that prohibits new budget authority from exceeding budget allocation in Fiscal Year 2014.

APPROPRIATIONS CAN BE USED ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH MADE

Title 31 of the United States Code makes clear that appropriations can be used only for the purposes for which they were appropriated as follows:

Section 1301. Application.

(a) Appropriations shall be applied only to the objects for which the appropriations were made except as otherwise provided by law.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPORT REQUIREMENTS

The following items are included in accordance with various requirements of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 1

Date: May 22, 2013
Measure: Homeland Security Appropriations Bill, FY 2014
Motion by: Mr. Carter
Description of Motion: An amendment that (1) prohibits federal funding for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to pay for abortions, except for cases in which the life of the mother would be endangered, or in the case of rape or incest; (2) prohibits the use of federal funding for ICE to require a person to perform or facilitate the performance of an abortion; and (3) clarifies that the amendment does not remove ICE's obligation to provide escort services for a female detainee to receive abortion services outside the detention facility, as consistent with (2).
Results: Adopted 25 yeas to 21 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aderholt	Mr. Bishop
Mr. Alexander	Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Bonner	Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Calvert	Mr. Farr
Mr. Carter	Mr. Fattah
Mr. Crenshaw	Mr. Honda
Mr. Culberson	Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Dent	Ms. Lee
Mr. Fleischmann	Mrs. Lowey
Mr. Fortenberry	Ms. McCollum
Mr. Frelinghuysen	Mr. Moran
Ms. Granger	Mr. Owens
Mr. Graves	Mr. Pastor
Mr. Harris	Ms. Pingree
Mr. Joyce	Mr. Price
Mr. Kingston	Mr. Quigley
Mr. Latham	Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Nunnelee	Mr. Ryan
Mr. Rogers	Mr. Serrano
Mr. Rooney	Mr. Visclosky
Mr. Simpson	Ms. Wasserman Schultz
Mr. Valadao	
Mr. Wolf	
Mr. Womack	
Mr. Yoder	

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 2

Date: May 22, 2013
Measure: Homeland Security Appropriations Bill, FY 2014
Motion by: Ms. Kaptur
Description of Motion: An amendment to replace 2013/2014 sequester with revenue increases and spending reductions.
Results: Defeated 20 yeas to 25 nays.

Members Voting Yea
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Farr
Mr. Honda
Ms. Kaptur
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Mr. Moran
Mr. Owens
Mr. Pastor
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay
Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Alexander
Mr. Bonner
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Crenshaw
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Dent
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Mr. Harris
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Kingston
Mr. Latham
Mr. Nunnelee
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Wolf
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 3

Date: May 22, 2013
Measure: Homeland Security Appropriations Bill, FY 2014
Motion by: Mr. Carter
Description of Motion: Offered as a substitute to an amendment by Ms. DeLauro. The Carter substitute inserts report language requiring the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to ensure that all contracts and subcontracts comply with existing law with respect to discrimination and retaliation against all employees, and includes language inserted by a Womack amendment to the Carter substitute also relating to discrimination and retaliation against any employee under any contract or subcontract.
Results: Adopted 25 yeas to 21 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aderholt	Mr. Bishop
Mr. Alexander	Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Bonner	Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Calvert	Mr. Farr
Mr. Carter	Mr. Fattah
Mr. Crenshaw	Mr. Honda
Mr. Culberson	Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Dent	Ms. Lee
Mr. Fleischmann	Mrs. Lowey
Mr. Fortenberry	Ms. McCollum
Mr. Frelinghuysen	Mr. Moran
Ms. Granger	Mr. Owens
Mr. Graves	Mr. Pastor
Mr. Harris	Ms. Pingree
Mr. Joyce	Mr. Price
Mr. Kingston	Mr. Quigley
Mr. Latham	Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Nunnelee	Mr. Ryan
Mr. Rogers	Mr. Serrano
Mr. Rooney	Mr. Visclosky
Mr. Simpson	Ms. Wasserman Schultz
Mr. Valadao	
Mr. Wolf	
Mr. Womack	
Mr. Yoder	

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 4

Date: May 22, 2013
Measure: Homeland Security Appropriations Bill, FY 2014
Motion by: Ms. DeLauro, as amended by the Carter Substitute, as amended.
Description of Motion: Inserts report language requiring the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to ensure that all contracts and subcontracts comply with existing law with respect to discrimination and retaliation against all employees.
Results: Adopted 26 yeas to 20 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aderholt	Mr. Bishop
Mr. Alexander	Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Bonner	Mr. Farr
Mr. Calvert	Mr. Fattah
Mr. Carter	Mr. Honda
Mr. Crenshaw	Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Cuellar	Ms. Lee
Mr. Culberson	Mrs. Lowey
Mr. Dent	Ms. McCollum
Mr. Fleischmann	Mr. Moran
Mr. Fortenberry	Mr. Owens
Mr. Frelinghuysen	Mr. Pastor
Ms. Granger	Ms. Pingree
Mr. Graves	Mr. Price
Mr. Harris	Mr. Quigley
Mr. Joyce	Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Kingston	Mr. Ryan
Mr. Latham	Mr. Serrano
Mr. Nunnelee	Mr. Visclosky
Mr. Rogers	Ms. Wasserman Schultz
Mr. Rooney	
Mr. Simpson	
Mr. Valadao	
Mr. Wolf	
Mr. Womack	
Mr. Yoder	

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII off the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is a statement of general performance goals and objectives for which this measure authorizes funding:

The Committee on Appropriations considers program performance, including a program's success in developing and attaining outcome-related goals and objectives, in developing funding recommendations.

RESCISSION OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the rescissions recommended in the accompanying bill:

Account / Activity	*Rescissions*
Public Law 111–83, Coast Guard, AC&I—Reduction of Unobligated Balances	
Integrated Deepwater Systems (surface)	$9,000,000
Integrated Deepwater Systems (other	4,000,000
High Endurance Cutter	1,500,000
Public Law 112–10, Coast Guard, AC&I—Reduction of Unobligated Balances	
Integrated Deepwater Systems (surface)	7,000,000
Integrated Deepwater Systems (other)	2,000,000
FRC Economic Price Adjustment (EPA)	8,000,000
FRC Antecedent Liabilities (AL)	4,612,000
Public Law 112–74, Coast Guard, AC&I—Reduction of Unobligated Balances	
Shore and ATON (Major Shore, MASI)	8,500,000
Aircraft (HH–60 Sustainment)	2,000,000
Other Systems Engineering and Integration	1,000,000
FRC	7,000,000
FRC EPA	13,500,000
FRC AL	9,000,000
Public Law 113–6, Coast Guard, AC&I—Reduction of Unobligated Balances	
Post Shakedown Availability for NSC 4	5,000,000
NSC 6 Gantry Crane and Davit	1,882,000
NSC 6 Waterfront Change Program	3,598,000
FRC EPA	14,000,000
FRC AL	8,000,000
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	100,000,000

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2), rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is submitted describing the transfer of funds provided in the accompanying bill.

The table shows, by title, department and agency, the appropriations affected by such transfers:

Appropriation Transfers Recommended in the Bill

Account to which transfer is to be made	Account	Account from which transfer is to be made	Account
Office of Inspector General	$24,000,000	FEMA—Disaster Relief Fund	$24,000,000

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

Neither the bill nor the report contains any Congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CL. 3(e) (RAMSEYER RULE)

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

2002 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FURTHER RECOVERY FROM AND RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES

(Public Law 107–206)

AN ACT Making supplemental appropriations for further recovery from and response to terrorist attacks on the United States for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

TITLE I—SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

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CHAPTER 12—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

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GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

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SEC. 1202. (a) The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center may, for a period ending not later than [December 31, 2015] *December 31, 2016*, 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.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2007

(Public Law 109–295)

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TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

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SEC. 532. (a) UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE USE OF PROCEEDS DERIVED FROM CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS.—During fiscal year [2013] *2014*, with respect to any undercover investigative operation of the United States Secret Service (hereafter referred to in this section as the "Secret Service") that is necessary for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States—

(1) sums appropriated for the Secret Service, including unobligated balances available from prior fiscal years, may be used for purchasing property, buildings, and other facilities, and for leasing space, within the United States, the District of Columbia, and the territories and possessions of the United States, without regard to sections 1341 and 3324 of title 31, United States Code, section 8141 of title 40, United States Code, sections 3732(a) and 3741 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 11(a) and 22), and sections 304(a) and 305 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C 254(a) and 255);

(2) sums appropriated for the Secret Service, including unobligated balances available from prior fiscal years, may be used to establish or to acquire proprietary corporations or business entities as part of such undercover operation, and to operate such corporations or business entities on a commercial basis, without regard to sections 9102 and 9103 of title 31, United States Code;

(3) sums appropriated for the Secret Service, including unobligated balances available from prior fiscal years and the proceeds from such undercover operation, may be deposited in banks or other financial institutions, without regard to section 648 of title 18, and section 3302 of title 31, United States Code; and

(4) proceeds from such undercover operation may be used to offset necessary and reasonable expenses incurred in such operation, without regard to section 3302 of title 31, United States Code.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 550. (a) * * *

(b) Interim regulations issued under this section shall apply until the effective date of interim or final regulations promulgated under other laws that establish requirements and standards referred to in subsection (a) and expressly supersede this section: *Provided,* That the authority provided by this section shall terminate [on October 4, 2013] *on October 4, 2014.*

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TITLE VIII—COORDINATION WITH NON-FEDERAL ENTITIES; INSPECTOR GENERAL; UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE; COAST GUARD; GENERAL PROVISIONS

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Subtitle D—Acquisitions

SEC. 831. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.

(a) AUTHORITY.—Until [September 30, 2013,] *September 30, 2014,* and subject to subsection (d), the Secretary may carry out a pilot program under which the Secretary may exercise the following authorities:

(1) IN GENERAL.—When the Secretary carries out basic, applied, and advanced research and development projects, including the expenditure of funds for such projects, the Secretary may exercise the same authority (subject to the same limitations and conditions) with respect to such research and projects as the Secretary of Defense may exercise under section 2371 of title 10, United States Code (except for subsections (b) and (f)), after making a determination that the use of a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement for such project is not feasible or appropriate. The annual report required under subsection (b) of this section, as applied to the Secretary by this paragraph, shall be submitted to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(2) PROTOTYPE PROJECTS.—The Secretary may, under the authority of paragraph (1), carry out prototype projects in accordance with the requirements and conditions provided for carrying out prototype projects under section 845 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (Public Law 103–160). In applying the authorities of that section 845, subsection (c) of that section shall apply with respect to prototype projects under this paragraph, and the Secretary shall perform the functions of the Secretary of Defense under subsection (d) thereof.

* * * * * * *

(c) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The authority of the Secretary under this section shall terminate [September 30, 2013,] *September 30, 2014,* unless before that date the Secretary—

(A) issues policy guidance detailing the appropriate use of that authority; and

(B) provides training to each employee that is authorized to exercise that authority.

(2) REPORT.—The Secretary shall provide an annual report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives detailing the projects for which the authority granted by subsection (a) was used, the rationale for its use, the funds spent using that authority, the outcome of each project for which that authority was used, and the results of any audits of such projects.

* * * * * * *

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CLAUSE 3(F)(1)(A)

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee has inserted at the appropriate place in the report a description of the effects of provisions proposed in the accompanying bill which may be considered, under certain circumstances, to change the application of existing law, either directly or indirectly.

The bill provides, in some instances, funding of agencies and activities where legislation has not yet been finalized. In addition, the bill carries language, in some instances, permitting activities not authorized by law. Additionally, the Committee includes a number of general provisions.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

The Committee includes language providing funds for the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM) offices, including funds for official reception and representation expenses. The Committee requires spend plans for specified offices within OSEM. The Committee also limits the funds available until certain reporting actions have been taken.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT

The Committee includes language providing funds for reception and representation expenses; for costs necessary to consolidate headquarters operations, including tenant improvements and relocation costs; and for the human resources information technology program. The Committee also limits the funds available until certain reporting actions have been taken.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

The Committee includes language providing funds for the Chief Financial Officer. The Committee also limits the funds available until certain reporting actions have been taken.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

The Committee includes language providing funds for the Chief Information Officer and for the development and acquisition of information technology equipment, software, services, and related activities.

ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONS

The Committee includes language providing funds for information analysis and operations coordination activities, including funding for official representation expenses.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee includes language providing funds for the Office of Inspector General as well as certain confidential operational expenses, including the payment of informants.

TITLE II—SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee includes language making funds available for border security, immigration, customs, and agricultural inspections and regulatory activities; purchase or lease of vehicles; contracting with individuals for personal services; Harbor Maintenance Fee collections; official reception and representation expenses; Customs User Fee collections; payment of rental space in connection with pre-clearance operations; and compensation of informants. The Committee includes language regarding overtime compensation. The Committee also requires submission of a multi-year investment and management plan.

AUTOMATION MODERNIZATION

The Committee includes language making funds available for automated systems.

BORDER SECURITY FENCING, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TECHNOLOGY

The Committee includes language making funds available for border security fencing, infrastructure, and technology.

AIR AND MARINE INTERDICTION, OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND PROCUREMENT

The Committee includes language making funds available for the operations, maintenance and procurement of marine vessels, aircraft, unmanned aircraft systems, and other equipment; travel; and assistance to other law enforcement agencies and humanitarian efforts. The Committee includes language prohibiting the transfer of aircraft and related equipment out of Customs and Border Protection unless certain conditions are met. In addition, the Committee requires submission of an updated five-year strategic plan for air and marine operations.

CONSTRUCTION AND FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

The Committee includes language making funds available for the planning, acquisition, construction, renovating, equipping, and maintaining of buildings and facilities. In addition, language is included requiring an expenditure plan, as well as a real property inventory and construction plan.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee includes language making funds available to conduct investigations of criminal violations of federal law relating to border security, customs and trade, immigration and naturalization, and travel and transportation; and for the civil enforcement of the immigration and customs laws, including the detention and removal of immigration status violators; special operations; official reception and representation expenses; compensation to informants; and reimbursement of other Federal agencies for certain costs. The Committee includes language regarding overtime compensation and forced child labor laws, as well as a minimum number of detention bed spaces that must be maintained. The Committee also includes language that requires the Secretary to identify illegal aliens who have been convicted of a crime or who pose a serious risk to public safety or national security who are eligible for removal. The Committee prohibits the delegation of law enforcement authority for the 287(g) program if terms of the agreement have been violated. The Committee prohibits funds to continue any contract for detention services if two recent evaluations are less than adequate.

AUTOMATION MODERNIZATION

The Committee includes language making funds available for automated systems.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee includes language making funds available to plan, construct, renovate, equip and maintain buildings and facilities.

Transportation Security Administration

AVIATION SECURITY

The Committee includes language making funds available for civil aviation security, including the availability of funds for one year for Screener Compensation and Benefits; and establishing conditions under which security fees are collected and credited. The Committee also includes language providing funds for reception and representation expenses. The Committee limits staffing to 46,000 full-time equivalent screeners, not including part-time hires, and requires a report on advanced technology and staffing deployment. Finally, the bill includes language clarifying a variety of people are not exempt from screening.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

The Committee includes language providing funds for surface transportation security programs of the Transportation Security Administration, including additional surface canine teams for the mass transit and maritime domain.

TRANSPORTATION THREAT ASSESSMENT AND CREDENTIALING

The Committee includes language providing funds for screening programs.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for TSA's transportation security support and intelligence programs. The Committee includes language requiring the submission of detailed expenditure plans for air cargo, checkpoint support systems, and explosive detection systems refurbishment, procurement and installation.

FEDERAL AIR MARSHALS

The Committee includes language providing funds for the Federal Air Marshals, and requires an expenditure and staffing plan.

COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

The Committee includes a provision regarding passenger motor vehicles, small boats, repairs and service life-replacements, minor shore construction projects, recreation and welfare, and the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund. The Committee also includes language on reception and representation expenses. The Committee withholds funding for the Headquarters Directorate until certain conditions have been met.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

The Committee includes language providing funds for environmental compliance and restoration of the Coast Guard and directs the inclusion of costs associated with backlogged projects be included in the annual budget submission.

RESERVE TRAINING

The Committee includes language providing funds for the Coast Guard reserve, including maintenance and operation of the reserve program, personnel and training costs, equipment and services.

ACQUISITIONS, CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing for funds for the Coast Guard acquisition, construction, renovation, and improvement of aids to navigation, shore facilities, housing, vessels, and aircraft as well as for maintenance, rehabilitation, lease and operations of facilities and equipment. The Committee includes provisions clarifying contracting for long lead time materials, availability of funds for production and post-production costs, and requiring a capital investment plan for future appropriations years with certain conditions.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

The Committee includes language providing funds for applied scientific research, development, test, and evaluation; and for maintenance, rehabilitation, lease and operation of facilities and equip-

ment. The Committee includes language allowing funds to remain available until September 30, 2015; authorizing funds to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund; and authorizing funds received from State and local governments, other public authorities, private sources, and foreign countries to be credited to this account and used for certain purposes.

RETIRED PAY

The Committee includes language providing funds for retired pay and medical care for the Coast Guard's retired personnel and their dependents and makes these funds available until expended.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

OPERATING EXPENSES

The Committee includes language that provides funds for the purchase and replacement of vehicles; the hire of aircraft; purchase of motorcycles; services of expert witnesses as may be necessary; rental of certain buildings; improvements to buildings as may be necessary for protective missions; per diem and subsistence allowances; firearms matches; presentation of awards; protective travel; research and development; grants for behavioral research; official reception and representation expenses; technical assistance and equipment to foreign law enforcement organizations; advance payment for commercial accommodations; and uniforms. The Committee provides for two-year availability of funds for protective travel. The Committee authorizes the obligation of funds in anticipation of reimbursements for training, under certain conditions. The Committee also restricts the obligation of funds to compensate employees for overtime in an annual amount in excess of $35,000 except under certain conditions. Finally the Committee prohibits funds to be available for the protection of the head of a Federal agency other than the Secretary of Homeland Security unless the Secret Service has entered into a reimbursable agreement.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for the acquisition, construction, improvement, and related expenses of Secret Service facilities.

TITLE III—PREPAREDNESS AND RECOVERY

NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The Committee includes language providing funds for the Office of the Under Secretary for National Protection and Programs Directorate as well as to support business operations and information technology. The Committee also includes language providing funds for official reception and representation expenses.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION AND INFORMATION SECURITY

The Committee includes language making funds available for cyber security activities and infrastructure protection, of which certain funds are available until September 30, 2015.

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

The Committee includes language making funds available until expended for the operations of the Federal Protective Service.

OFFICE OF BIOMETRIC IDENTITY MANAGEMENT

The Committee includes language making funds available for the Office of Biometric Identity Management.

OFFICE OF HEALTH AFFAIRS

The Committee includes language making funds available for health affairs, biosurveillance, BioWatch, medical readiness planning, and chemical response. The Committee also includes language providing funds for official reception and representation expenses.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee includes language that provides funds for salaries and expenses. The Committee also includes a provision providing funds for reception and representation expenses, Urban Search and Rescue Response System, Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center, and a provision limiting administrative costs for Urban Search and Rescue Teams.

STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS

The Committee includes language that provides funds for grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, other activities, including grants to State and local governments for terrorism prevention. The Committee also includes a provision identifying the amount of funds available for Operation Stonegarden and for National Programs. The Committee includes language specifying the conditions under which both applications and grants are made to certain grants made in the Act. The Committee also includes language specifying the conditions for distribution of certain grants.

FIREFIGHTER ASSISTANCE GRANTS

The Committee includes language that provides funds for grants.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANTS

The Committee includes language that provides funds for grants.

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM

The Committee includes a provision regarding charges assessed for the radiological emergency preparedness program, including conditions and methodology for the assessment and collection of fees.

UNITED STATES FIRE ADMINISTRATION

The Committee includes language that provides funds for expenses of the U.S. Fire Administration.

DISASTER RELIEF

The Committee includes language making funds available until expended and requires a variety of reporting requirements.

FLOOD HAZARD MAPPING AND RISK ANALYSIS

The Committee includes language making funds available for flood hazard mapping, including administrative costs.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

The Committee includes language limiting funds available for salaries and expenses and language making funds available for flood hazard mitigation floodplain management available until September 30, 2015. The Committee includes provisions limiting operating expenses; for interest on Treasury borrowings; for agents' commissions and taxes; for fees collected and available for floodplain management; and for flood mitigation activities associated with sections of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968. The Committee includes language permitting additional fees collected be credited as an offsetting collection and available for floodplain management. The Committee includes language providing that not to exceed four percent of the total appropriation is available for administrative costs.

NATIONAL PREDISASTER MITIGATION FUND

The Committee includes language authorizing grant awards to be available until expended.

EMERGENCY FOOD AND SHELTER

The Committee includes language making funds available until expended and limiting total administrative costs to 3.5 percent of the total appropriation.

TITLE IV—RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

The Committee includes language making funds available for the E-Verify program, as well as permitting replacement of vehicles.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee includes language making funds available for official representation expenses; purchase of police type pursuit vehicles; student athletic and related recreational activities; conducting and participating in firearms matches; public awareness and community support; room and board; services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; law enforcement accreditation; reimbursements for certain mobile phone expenses. The Committee includes language authorizing the training of certain law enforcement personnel; authorizes the use of appropriations and reimbursements for such training and establishes a cap on total obligations. The Committee also includes language authorizing funds for the compensation of accredi-

tation costs for participating agencies; and on the scheduling of basic or advanced law enforcement training.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS AND RELATED EXPENSES

The Committee includes language making funds available for real property and facilities and authorizes reimbursement from government agencies request construction of special use facilities.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The Committee includes language providing funds for management and administration as well as official reception and representation expenses. The Committee also includes a provision requiring the submission of a reporting detailing reforms within the S&T Directorate.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, ACQUISITION AND OPERATIONS

The Committee includes language making funds available for research, development, test and evaluation; acquisition; and operations. The Committee also includes a provision providing funds for the National Bio- and Agro-defense Facility.

DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The Committee includes language that provides funds for management and administration. The Committee also includes a provision providing funds for reception and representation expenses, and requires a strategic investment plan for implementation of Department of Homeland Security responsibilities under the domestic component of the global nuclear detection architecture.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, ACQUISITION, AND OPERATIONS

The Committee includes language making funds available for nuclear detection research, development, testing and evaluation.

SYSTEMS ACQUISITION

The Committee includes language making funds available for the purchase and deployment of radiation detection equipment.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Language limiting the availability of any appropriation for obligation beyond the current year unless expressly provided.

Language permitting unexpended balances of prior appropriations to be merged with new appropriation accounts and used for the same purpose, subject to reprogramming guidelines.

Language providing reprogramming authority for funds within an account and limiting the percent that can be transferred between appropriations accounts with the requirement for a 15-day advance Congressional notification. A detailed funding table identifying each Congressional control level for reprogramming purposes is included at the end of this Report. These reprogramming guide-

lines shall be complied with by all agencies funded by the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014, for obligation and deobligation of funds.

Language prohibiting funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department to make payment to the Working Capital Fund (WCF), except for activities and amounts allowed in the President's fiscal year 2014 request. Funds provided to the WCF are available until expended. The Department can only charge components for direct usage of the WCF and these funds may be used only for the purposes consistent with the contributing component. Any funds paid in advance or reimbursed must reflect the full cost of each service. The WCF shall be subject to the requirements of section 503 of this Act.

Language providing that not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining at the end of fiscal year 2014 from appropriations made for salaries and expenses remain available through fiscal year 2015 subject to reprogramming guidelines.

Language providing that funds for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized during fiscal year 2014 until the enactment of an Act authorizing intelligence activities for fiscal year 2014.

Language requiring notification of the Committees on Appropriations three days before grant allocations, grant awards, contract awards, other transactional agreements, letter of intents, or task or delivery order on a multiple contract award totaling $1,000,000 or more, or a task order greater than $25,000,000 from multi-year funds, is announced by the Department, including contracts covered by the Federal Acquisition Regulation or sole source grant award. The Department is required to brief the Committees on Appropriations five full day business days prior to announcing the intention to make a grant under State and Local Programs.

Language prohibiting any agency from purchasing, constructing, or leasing additional facilities for Federal law enforcement training without advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

Language prohibiting funds to be used for any construction, repair, alteration, and acquisition project for which a prospectus, if required under chapter 33 of title 40, United States Code, has not been approved.

Language consolidating, by reference, prior year statutory bill language into one provision. These provisions relate to contracting officer's technical representative training; sensitive security information; and the use of funds in conformance with Section 303 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992. The language eliminates statutory reporting requirements for SSI.

Language prohibiting funds being used in contravention of the Buy American Act.

Language on reporting requirements for the DHS Privacy Officer.

Language maintaining the use of the oath of allegiance required by Section 337 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Language requiring the Chief Financial Officer to submit monthly budget execution and staffing reports within 45 days after the close of each month.

Language directing 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 and installation of explosive detection systems for air cargo, baggage, and checkpoint screening systems. The Committee also requires quarterly reports on recovered or deobligated funds.

Language requiring any funds appropriated to the Coast Guard's 110–123 foot patrol boat conversion that are recovered, collected, or otherwise received as a result of negotiation, mediation, or litigation, be available until expended for the Fast Response Cutter program.

Language relating to undercover investigative operations authority of the Secret Service for fiscal year 2014.

Language classifying the functions of the instructor staff at FLETC as inherently governmental for purposes of the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act.

Language prohibiting the obligation of funds to the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management, the Office of the Under Secretary for Management, and the Office of the Chief Financial Officer for grants or contracts awarded by any means other than full and open competition. Certain exceptions apply, and this provision does not require new competitions of existing contracts during their current terms. The bill also requires the Inspector General to review Departmental contracts awarded noncompetitively and report on the results to the Committees.

Language prohibiting funding for any position designated as a Principal Federal Official during a Stafford Act declared disaster or emergency.

Language precluding DHS from using funds in this Act to carry out reorganization authority.

Language prohibiting funding to grant an immigration benefit to any individual unless the results of background checks required in statute be completed prior to the grant of the benefit have been received by DHS.

Language relating to the use of transactional authority by DHS through fiscal year 2014.

Language requiring the Secretary to link all contracts that provide award fees to successful acquisition outcomes.

Language prohibiting the obligation of funds for the Office of Secretary and Executive Management for any new hires at DHS if they are not verified through E-Verify.

Language regarding prescription drugs.

Language requiring the Secretary, in conjunction with the Secretary of Treasury, to notify the Committees of any proposed transfers from the Department of Treasury Forfeiture Fund to any agency within DHS. No funds may be obligated until the Subcommittees approve the proposed transfers.

Language prohibiting funds for the planning, testing, piloting or developing a national identification card.

Language requiring the Administrator of TSA to certify that no security risks will result if an airport does not participate in the E-Verify program.

Language requiring FEMA to publish on its website a report summarizing damage assessment information used to determine disaster declarations.

Language directing that any official required by this Act to report or certify to the Committees on Appropriations may not delegate any authority unless expressly authorized to do so in this Act.

Language extending the date of the chemical security program.

Language prohibiting the use of funds for the transfer or release of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Language prohibiting funds in this Act to be used for first-class travel.

Language prohibiting funds in this Act to be used for adverse personnel actions for employees who use protective equipment or measures, including surgical masks, N95 respirators, gloves, or hand-sanitizers in the conduct of their official duties.

Language prohibiting funds to be used to employ illegal workers as described in Section 274A(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Language on the proper disposal of personal information collected through the Registered Traveler program. A report on procedures and status is required to be submitted 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Language 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.

Language requiring the Assistant Secretary of TSA to submit quarterly reports on how the agency will meet the requirement to screen 100 percent of air cargo transportation on passenger aircraft arriving in the United States.

Language requiring any new processes developed to screen aviation passengers and crews for transportation or national security to consider privacy and civil liberties, consistent with applicable laws, regulations, and guidance.

Language making immigration examination fee collections explicitly available for immigrant integration grants, not to exceed $10,000,000, in fiscal year 2014.

Language prohibiting funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act from being used to enter into federal contracts unless in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act or the Federal Acquisition Regulation, unless otherwise authorized by statute.

Language appropriating $34,200,000 for data center migration.

Language permitting the Secretary to dispose of Service Processing Centers or other ICE owned detention facilities by directing GSA to sell all real and related property subject to such terms and conditions as necessary to protect Government interests and meet program requirements, provided that the proceeds of the sale shall be deposited as offsetting collections and shall be available and subject to appropriation.

Language prohibiting funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act from being provided to the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN).

Language directing CBP and ICE to submit to the Committees at the time of the budget proposal for fiscal year 2015, the information required in the multi-year investment and management plans required in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012.

Language requiring the Secretary to enforce existing immigration laws.

Language requiring the Secretary to submit with the fiscal year 2015 budget request a report detailing Coast Guard budgetary policies, procedures, and technical direction pertaining to acquisitions.

Language appropriating funds for Federal network security.

Language prohibiting funds made available in this Act from being used to establish or maintain computer networks unless such networks block pornography.

Language regarding the transfer of firearms by Federal law enforcement personnel.

Language withholding fifty percent of the appropriations provided for OSEM, USM and CFO until specified reports required by law are submitted.

Language prohibiting funds for the implementation of the National Preparedness Grant Program or any successor grant program.

Language prohibiting funds for the position of Public Advocate or successor position within ICE.

Language including a new provision regarding funding restrictions and reporting requirements regarding conferences occurring outside of the United States

Language prohibiting funds made available by this act from being used to enter into a contract or agreement with, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation within the last 24 months.

Language prohibiting funds made from being used to enter into a contract or agreement with any corporation that has any unpaid Federal tax liabilities.

Language regarding funding restrictions and reporting requirements for conferences, ceremonies, cornmissionings, and decommissionings for which the cost to the Government was more than $20,000.

Language prohibiting pre-clearance locations unless CBP meets certain conditions and conducts the necessary analysis and reporting.

Language requiring DHS to grant waivers to section 34 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 when making grants for Firefighter Assistance Grants.

Language prohibiting DHS from imposing border crossing fees at land ports of entry along the Southern or Northern borders, or to conduct any fee study.

Language prohibiting DHS from carrying out activities in the manner proposed by the President's budget request until enacted into law by a subsequent Appropriation Act.

Language prohibiting CIS from approving classification petitions filed for or by a citizen or national of Brazil to receive immigrant visas.

Language prohibiting ICE from paying for abortions except in certain circumstances.

Language prohibiting ICE from requiring any person to perform an abortion.

Language authorizing ICE to escort female detainees outside the detention facilities.

Language requiring the Secretary to report on the Department's requirements, inventories, and usage of ammunition.

Language rescinding unobligated balances from Coast Guard—Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements.

Language permanently rescinding unobligated balances from the Treasury Forfeiture Fund.

Language prohibiting new budget authority from exceeding the budget allocation in fiscal year 2014.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill that are not authorized by law:

FY 2014 SCHEDULE OF UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS

[Gross Discretionary—Dollars in thousands]

Agency/program	Last year of authorization	Authorized level	Appropriation in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	2002	N/A	N/A	$126,554
Office of the Under Secretary for Management	2002	N/A	N/A	$202,686
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	2002	N/A	N/A	$48,779
Office of the Chief Information Officer	2002	N/A	N/A	$327,254
Analysis & Operations[1]	2002	N/A	N/A	$309,228
Office of the Inspector General	1978	$129,614	$129,614	$143,309
Customs and Border Protection, Salaries and Expenses	2004	[2]$3,083,259	[3]$4,396,350	$8,275,983
Customs and Border Protection, Automation Modernization	N/A	N/A	N/A	$797,897
Customs and Border Protection, Border Security, Fencing, Infrastructure and Technology, Tactical Communications[4]	N/A	N/A	N/A	$351,454
Customs and Border Protection, Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement	N/A	N/A	N/A	$802,741
Customs and Border Protection, Construction and Facilities Management	N/A	N/A	N/A	$471,278
Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Salaries and Expenses	[5]2003/[6]2004	N/A[5]$1,399,592	[7]$3,032,094; N/A[8]	$5,344,461
Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Automation Modernization	[5]2003	N/A	$380,000	$34,900
Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Construction	[5]2003	N/A	[5]$258,637	$5,000
Transportation Security Administration, Aviation Security	2011	N/A	$5,219,546	$4,872,739
Transportation Security Administration, Surface Transportation Security	2011	N/A	$105,961	$108,618
Transportation Security Administration, Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing[5]	2005	Such sums	$54,919	$248,617
Transportation Security Administration, Transportation Security Support	N/A	N/A	N/A	$901,666
Transportation Security Administration, Federal Air Marshal Service	2011	Such sums	$929,802	$821,107
United States Coast Guard, Operating Expenses	[10]2013	[11]$7,077,783	[1]$6,813,961	$6,839,416
United States Coast Guard, Environmental Compliance and Restoration	2013	$16,699	$13,138	$13,164
United States Coast Guard, Reserve Training	2013	$136,778	$132,395	$112,991
United States Coast Guard, Acquisition Construction, and Improvements	2013	$1,421,924	$1,543,354	$951,116
United States Coast Guard, Research Development Test and Evaluation	2013	$19,779	$19,664	$19,856
United States Coast Guard, Retired Pay	2013	$1,440,157	$1,423,000	$1,460,000
United States Secret Service, Acquisition, Construction, Improvements and Related Expenses	N/A	N/A	N/A	$51,775
United States Secret Service, Salaries and Expense[12]	2010	N/A	N/A	$1,534,589
NPPD—Federal Protective Service	[13]2002	N/A	N/A	$1,301,824
Office of Health Affairs[14]	N/A	N/A	N/A	$123,425
FEMA, Salaries and Expenses	N/A	N/A	N/A	$914,795
FEMA, State and Local Programs	Various Years	Various Amounts	Various Amounts	$1,500,000
FEMA, State and Local Programs: State Homeland Security Grant Program	2008	$950,000	$950,000	N/A

FEMA, State and Local Programs: Emergency Management Performance Grants	2008	$400,000	$300,000	$350,000
FEMA, State and Local Programs: Urban Area Security Initiative	2008	$850,000	$820,000	N/A
FEMA, State and Local Programs: Urban Search and Rescue Response System	2008	$45,000	$36,700	N/A
FEMA, State and Local Programs: Interoperable Emergency Communications Grants	2008	N/A	$50,000	N/A
FEMA, State and Local Programs: Operation Stonegarden	N/A	$54,890	$54,890	$55,000
FEMA, State and Local Programs: Citizen Corps Program	2002	$10,000	$10,000	N/A
FEMA, State and Local Programs: Metropolitan Medical Response System	2007	N/A	N/A	N/A
FEMA, State and Local Programs: Drivers License Security Program	2009	Such sums	N/A	N/A
FEMA, State and Local Programs: Buffer Zone Protection Program Grants	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
FEMA, Assistance for Firefighters grants	2013	$750,000	$675,000	$675,000
FEMA, Emergency Management Performance Grants	2008	$400,000	$300,000	$350,000
FEMA, Flood Map Modernization Fund	2011	N/A	N/A	$95,202
FEMA, Disaster Relief Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	$6,220,908
FEMA, U.S. Fire Administration	2009	$45,588	$45,588	$42,162
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services	2002	$631,745	$707,392	$114,213
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Salaries & Expenses	N/A	N/A	N/A	$227,845
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Acquisition Construction and Improvements Related Expenses	N/A	N/A	N/A	$30,885

[1] Analysis & Operations Appropriation partially authorized under the FY 2013 Intelligence Authorization Act.

[2] For FY 2004, P.L. 107–210, section 311(b)(1) authorized $1,683,667,050 for Commercial Activities and section 311(a)(2) authorized $1,399,592,400 for non-Commercial Activities; in FY 2002 "Such Sums" were authorized for Agriculture, Plant and Health Inspection Service, which received $730,710,000 in appropriations; and in FY 2003 $2,739,695,000 was authorized for Immigration and Naturalization Service—inspection, investigations, Border Patrol, detention and deportation only, and $3,195,094 was appropriated as follows: $2,862,094,000 for FY 2003 INS Salaries and Expenses appropriation, and $333,000,000 for FY 2003 Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, P.L. 108–11. P.L. 109–347, for FY 2010: section 203(g)(3) $37,485,000 for "Automated Targeting System", and section 205(m) (3) $153,300,000 for the Container Security Initiative. P.L. 109–347, for FY 2010, section 223(a)(3) authorized $75,600,000 for Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C–TPAT) and for FY 2012, section 223(b)(5) authorized $21,000,000 for C–TPAT additional personnel; and 19 U.S.C. 2075, as amended, section 301(h)(3)(E) authorized up to 1000 additional Customs and Border Protection Officers, $217,000,000.

[3] Total for Salaries and Expenses, including for unauthorized activities such as immigration inspection and enforcement, Border Patrol, air and marine enforcement operations, and agriculture inspections.

[4] CBP/BSFIT only authorized for "improvement of barriers at the border."

[5] Immigration and Naturalization Service—inspection, investigations, Border Patrol, detention and deportation only (8 U.S.C. 1101, note; Immigration and Nationality Act, section 404(a)).

[6] Customs Service, including the investigations function (19 U.S.C. 2075(b)(1)).

[7] Includes $2,862,094,000 from the FY 2003 INS Salaries and Expenses appropriations, and $170,000,000 included in the FY 2003 Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, PL 108–11.

[8] No 2004 appropriation for the U.S. Customs Service.

[9] The Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing Appropriation has not been authorized. The Indirect Air cargo Fee and Certified Cargo Screening Program Fee are included under the Air Cargo Fee in FY 2013. Large Aircraft Security Program Fee and Sensitive Security Information Fee included in Other Security Threat Assessment Fee in FY 2013.

[10] Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2012, P.L. 112–213, was signed December 20, 2012 (FY 2013).

[11] Amounts for Coast Guard Operating Expenses excludes amount appropriated for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terror.

[12] The Secret Service is established in 18 U.S.C. 3056 and 18 U.S.C. 3056A. 18 U.S.C. 1029 and 1030 specifically authorized the Service to investigate offenses under those sections.

[13] Section 1706 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002.

[14] The Chief Medical Officer is authorized in P.L. 109–295 and the National Biosurveillance Integration Center is authorized in P.L. 110–053, Section 1101.

COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

Section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act requires the report accompanying a bill providing new budget authority to contain a statement comparing the levels in the bill to the suballocations submitted under section 302(b) of the Act for the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for the applicable fiscal year. That information is provided in the table headed "Comparison of Reported Bill to Section 302(b) Suballocation."

[In millions of dollars]

	302 (b) allocation		This bill	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee allocations to its subcommittees: Subcommittee on Homeland Security				
General Purpose Discretionary	44,619	45,983	44,619	[1] 45,983
Mandatory	1,460	1,478	1,460	1,478

[1] Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

FIVE YEAR OUTLAY PROJECTIONS

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill:

[In millions of dollars]

	Outlays
Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:	
2014	25,845
2015	9,282
2016	5,604
2017	2,844
2018 and future years	2,183

[1] Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the financial assistance to state and local governments is as follows:

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2014	5,436	[1] 359

[1] Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

PROGRAM DUPLICATION

The bill extends the expiration date for the Chemical Facilities Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) program for the duration of fiscal year 2014 to assure no lapse in this program pending the reauthorization of the program by the authorization committee. To the Committee's knowledge, this program has not been included in a report from the Government Accountability Office pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111–319, the Catalog of Federal Domestic As-

sistance has not identified other programs related to the program, and this program does not duplicate another Federal program.

DIRECTED RULE MAKING

The bill does not contain any provision that specifically directs the promulgation or completion of a rule.

DETAILED EXPLANATIONS IN REPORT

The following table contains detailed funding recommendations at the program, project, and activity (PPA) level. Public Law 112–10 (signed into law on April 15, 2011) required the Department to submit a detailed fiscal year 2011 expenditure plan by program, project, and activity no later than May 9, 2011. Because the Department and the Committee continued to reconcile discrepancies on this expenditure plan days before both the Subcommittee and Full Committee markups of this fiscal year 2012 bill, the following table does not include fiscal year 2011 enacted funding per PPA. Subsequent technical adjustments to funding comparisons between the recommended and enacted funding levels may be required. Furthermore, it should be emphasized again that a more detailed statement describing the effect of the above provisions inserted by the Committee that directly or indirectly change the application of existing law may be found at the appropriate place in this report.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY					
TITLE I - DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS					
Departmental Operations					
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management:					
Immediate Office of the Secretary	4,282	4,128	3,492	-790	-636
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	2,092	1,822	1,536	-556	-286
Office of the Chief of Staff	2,173	2,200	1,084	-1,089	-1,116
Executive Secretary	7,584	7,603	3,740	-3,844	-3,863
Office of Policy	43,706	27,815	29,998	-13,708	+2,183
Office of Public Affairs	5,470	8,661	9,326	+3,856	+665
Office of Legislative Affairs	5,794	5,498	4,625	-1,169	-873
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs	2,378	2,518	2,120	-258	-398
Office of General Counsel	21,137	21,000	17,691	-3,446	-3,309
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	21,618	21,678	18,272	-3,346	-3,406
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	5,644	5,344	4,501	-1,143	-843
Privacy Officer	7,992	8,143	6,861	-1,131	-1,282
Office of International Affairs	---	7,626	---	---	-7,626
Office of State and Local Law Enforcement	---	852	---	---	-852
Private Sector Office	---	1,666	---	---	-1,666
Subtotal	129,870	126,554	103,246	-26,624	-23,308

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of the Under Secretary for Management:					
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	3,097	2,735	2,305	-792	-430
Office of the Chief Security Officer	68,931	66,025	55,799	-13,132	-10,226
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	71,928	66,915	56,459	-15,469	-10,456
Subtotal	143,956	135,675	114,563	-29,393	-21,112
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer:					
Salaries and Expenses	24,946	22,276	18,771	-6,175	-3,505
Human Resources Information Technology	9,670	9,213	7,815	-1,855	-1,398
Subtotal	34,616	31,489	26,586	-8,030	-4,903
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer:					
Salaries and Expenses	34,278	30,793	26,004	-8,274	-4,789
Nebraska Avenue Complex (NAC)	5,443	4,729	4,020	-1,423	-709
Subtotal	39,721	35,522	30,024	-9,697	-5,498
Subtotal, Office of the Under Secretary for Management	218,293	202,686	171,173	-47,120	-31,513
DHS Consolidated Headquarters Project	---	105,500	---	---	-105,500
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	51,449	48,779	41,242	-10,207	-7,537

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of the Chief Information Officer:					
Salaries and Expenses	117,882	117,347	99,397	-18,485	-17,950
Information Technology Services	27,572	32,712	25,612	-1,960	-7,100
Infrastructure and Security Activities	55,944	100,063	45,863	-10,081	-54,200
Homeland Secure Data Network	42,090	77,132	39,863	-2,227	-37,269
Subtotal	243,488	327,254	210,735	-32,753	-116,519
Analysis and Operations	321,958	309,228	291,623	-30,335	-17,605
Total, Departmental Operations	965,058	1,120,001	818,019	-147,039	-301,982
Office of Inspector General:					
Operating Expenses	121,043	119,309	113,903	-7,140	-5,406
(by transfer from Disaster Relief)	(23,976)	(24,000)	(24,000)	(+24)	---
Total, Office of Inspector General	145,019	143,309	137,903	-7,116	-5,406
Total, title I, Departmental Management and Operations	1,086,101	1,239,310	931,922	-154,179	-307,388
(by transfer)	(23,976)	(24,000)	(24,000)	(+24)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE II - SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS					
U.S. Customs and Border Protection					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Headquarters, Management, and Administration:					
Commissioner	17,398	---	25,288	+7,890	+25,288
Chief Counsel	43,035	---	45,022	+1,987	+45,022
Congressional Affairs	2,565	---	2,482	-83	+2,482
Internal Affairs	153,954	---	162,568	+8,614	+162,568
Public Affairs	12,550	---	12,920	+370	+12,920
Training and Development	77,643	---	76,512	-1,131	+76,512
Tech, Innovation, Acquisition	25,978	---	22,972	-3,006	+22,972
Intelligence/Investigative Liaison	68,088	---	61,105	-6,983	+61,105
Administration	414,259	---	293,091	-121,168	+293,091
Rent	564,306	407,898	407,898	-156,408	---
Management and Administration, Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation	---	620,656	---	---	-620,656
Management and Administration, Border Security and Control Between Ports of Entry	---	592,330	---	---	-592,330
Subtotal	1,379,776	1,620,884	1,109,858	-269,918	-511,026
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation:					
Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation at Ports of Entry	2,715,935	2,837,294	2,887,718	+171,783	+50,424
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (trust fund)	3,271	3,274	3,274	+3	---
International Cargo Screening	71,416	72,260	71,961	+545	-299

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Other International Programs	24,774	24,740	24,596	-178	-144
Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT)	43,026	40,183	41,960	-1,066	+1,777
Trusted Traveler Programs	10,800	6,311	6,311	-4,489	---
Inspection and Detection Technology Investments	117,447	112,526	112,504	-4,943	-22
Automated Targeting Systems	113,712	109,944	132,932	+19,220	+22,988
National Targeting Center	68,059	65,474	65,106	-2,953	-368
Training	34,811	47,651	40,703	+5,892	-6,948
Subtotal	3,203,251	3,319,657	3,387,065	+183,814	+67,408
Border Security and Control Between Ports of Entry:					
Border Security and Control	3,628,164	3,700,317	3,723,502	+95,338	+23,185
Training	73,865	55,928	55,558	-18,307	-370
Subtotal	3,702,029	3,756,245	3,779,060	+77,031	+22,815
Air and Marine Operations	---	286,769	---	---	-286,769
US-VISIT	---	253,533	---	---	-253,533
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses	8,285,056	9,237,088	8,275,983	-9,073	-961,105
Appropriations	(8,281,785)	(9,123,814)	(8,272,709)	(-9,076)	(-851,105)
Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund	(3,271)	(3,274)	(3,274)	(+3)	---
COBRA FTA spending authority (Sec. 541a3)	---	(110,000)	---	---	(-110,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Small Airport User Fee (permanent indefinite discretionary appropriation)	---	5,000	5,000	+5,000	---
Automation Modernization:					
Information Technology	393,946	---	367,860	-26,086	+367,860
Automated Commercial Environment/International Trade Data System (ITDS)	138,655	140,830	140,762	+2,107	-68
Current Operations Protection and Processing Support (COPPS)	186,545	199,275	199,275	+12,730	---
Subtotal	719,146	340,105	707,897	-11,249	+367,792
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology (BSFIT):					
Development and Deployment	188,627	160,435	160,435	-28,192	---
Operations and Maintenance	135,148	191,019	191,019	+55,871	---
Subtotal	323,775	351,454	351,454	+27,679	---
Air and Marine Operations:					
Salaries and Expenses	283,286	---	292,791	+9,505	+292,791
Operations and Maintenance	397,002	353,751	392,000	-5,002	+38,249
Procurement	117,919	73,950	117,950	+31	+44,000
Subtotal	798,207	427,701	802,741	+4,534	+375,040

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Construction and Facilities Management:					
Facilities Construction and Sustainment	176,038	385,398	385,398	+209,360	---
Program Oversight and Management	57,292	86,101	85,880	+28,588	-221
Subtotal	233,330	471,499	471,278	+237,948	-221
Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection Direct Appropriations	10,359,514	10,832,847	10,614,353	+254,839	-218,494
Fee Accounts:					
Immigration Inspection User Fee	(568,790)	(764,267)	(764,267)	(+195,477)	---
Immigration Enforcement Fines	(1,093)	(773)	(773)	(-320)	---
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee	(46,318)	(55,168)	(55,168)	(+8,850)	---
Land Border Inspection Fee	(35,935)	(42,941)	(42,941)	(+7,006)	---
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee	(419,352)	(694,627)	(694,627)	(+275,275)	---
APHIS Inspection Fee	(329,000)	(355,216)	(355,216)	(+26,216)	---
Global Entry User Fee	(13,743)	(34,835)	(34,835)	(+21,092)	---
Puerto Rico Collections	(96,367)	(98,602)	(98,602)	(+2,235)	---
Small Airport User Fee	(8,318)	---	---	(-8,318)	---
Virgin Island Fee	---	(11,302)	(11,302)	(+11,302)	---
Customs Unclaimed Goods	---	(5,992)	(5,992)	(+5,992)	---
Subtotal, Fee Accounts	(1,518,916)	(2,063,723)	(2,063,723)	(+544,807)	---
Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection	11,878,430	12,896,570	12,678,076	+799,646	-218,494
Appropriations	(10,359,514)	(10,832,847)	(10,614,353)	(+254,839)	(-218,494)
Fee Accounts	(1,518,916)	(2,063,723)	(2,063,723)	(+544,807)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Headquarters Management and Administration:					
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Services and Other Costs	219,824	192,236	209,755	-10,069	+17,519
Headquarters Managed IT Investment	160,304	141,294	151,132	-9,172	+9,838
Subtotal	380,128	333,530	360,887	-19,241	+27,357
Legal Proceedings	206,834	204,651	205,921	-913	+1,270
Investigations:					
Domestic Investigations	1,685,172	1,599,972	1,710,172	+25,000	+110,200
International Investigations:					
International Operations	115,007	100,544	100,187	-14,820	-357
Visa Security Program	34,526	31,630	31,541	-2,985	-89
Subtotal	149,533	132,174	131,728	-17,805	-446
Subtotal, Investigations	1,834,705	1,732,146	1,841,900	+7,195	+109,754
Intelligence	78,374	75,448	74,908	-3,466	-540

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
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	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Detention and Removal Operations:					
Custody Operations	2,022,991	1,844,802	2,038,239	+15,248	+193,437
Fugitive Operations	145,180	125,771	134,802	-10,378	+9,031
Criminal Alien Program	216,293	291,721	289,155	+72,862	-2,566
Alternatives to Detention	96,460	72,435	96,460	---	+24,025
(transfer out to Department of Justice)	---	---	---	---	---
Transportation and Removal Program	269,932	255,984	276,925	+6,993	+20,941
Subtotal	2,750,856	2,590,713	2,835,581	+84,725	+244,868
Secure Communities	138,111	20,334	25,264	-112,847	+4,930
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses	5,389,008	4,956,822	5,344,461	-44,547	+387,639
Automation Modernization:					
IT Investment	---	---	8,400	+8,400	+8,400
TECS Modernization	22,977	34,900	23,000	+23	-11,900
Detention and Removals Modernization	6,993	---	---	-6,993	---
Electronic Health Records	3,497	---	3,500	+3	+3,500
Subtotal	33,467	34,900	34,900	+1,433	---
Construction	4,995	5,000	5,000	+5	---
Total, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Direct Appropriations	5,427,470	4,996,722	5,384,361	-43,109	+387,639

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Fee Accounts:					
Immigration Inspection User Fee	(116,869)	(135,000)	(135,000)	(+18,131)	---
Breached Bond/Detention Fund	(75,000)	(65,000)	(65,000)	(-10,000)	---
Student Exchange and Visitor Fee	(120,000)	(145,000)	(145,000)	(+25,000)	---
Subtotal	311,869	345,000	345,000	+33,131	---
Total, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.	5,739,339	5,341,722	5,729,361	-9,978	+387,639
Appropriations	(5,427,470)	(4,996,722)	(5,384,361)	(-43,109)	(+387,639)
Fee Accounts	(311,869)	(345,000)	(345,000)	(+33,131)	---
Transportation Security Administration					
Aviation Security:					
Screening Operations:					
Screener Workforce:					
Privatized Screening	147,542	153,190	163,190	+15,648	+10,000
Screener Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits	3,075,630	3,033,526	2,972,715	-102,915	-60,811
Subtotal	3,223,172	3,186,716	3,135,905	-87,267	-50,811
Screener Training and Other	224,759	226,936	203,057	-21,702	-23,879
Checkpoint Support	115,089	103,377	103,309	-11,780	-68

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
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	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
EDS/ETD Systems:					
EDS Procurement and Installation	99,830	83,987	83,845	-15,985	-142
Screening Technology Maintenance, Utilities	308,691	298,509	298,509	-10,182	---
Subtotal	408,521	382,496	382,354	-26,167	-142
Subtotal, Screening Operations	3,971,541	3,899,525	3,824,625	-146,916	-74,900
Aviation Security Direction and Enforcement:					
Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement	367,887	354,650	358,187	-9,700	+3,537
Airport Management and Support	561,787	590,871	555,242	-6,545	-35,629
Federal Flight Deck Officer and Flight Crew Training	24,705	---	12,353	-12,352	+12,353
Air Cargo	121,647	122,990	122,332	+685	-658
Subtotal	1,076,026	1,068,511	1,048,114	-27,912	-20,397
Aviation Security Capital Fund (mandatory)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	---	---
Total, Aviation Security (gross)	5,047,567	4,968,036	4,872,739	-174,828	-95,297
Aviation Security Fees (offsetting collections)	-2,070,000	-2,120,000	-2,120,000	-50,000	---
Additional Offsetting Collections (leg. proposal)	---	-105,000	---	---	+105,000
Total, Aviation Security (net, discretionary)	2,977,567	2,743,036	2,752,739	-224,828	+9,703

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
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	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Surface Transportation Security:					
Staffing and Operations	36,317	35,433	35,262	-1,055	-171
Surface Transportation Security Inspectors and Canines	87,977	73,898	73,356	-14,621	-542
Subtotal	124,294	109,331	108,618	-15,676	-713
Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing:					
Secure Flight	106,828	106,198	108,198	+1,370	+2,000
Crew and Other Vetting Programs	85,404	74,419	74,419	-10,985	---
TWIC Fees	(47,300)	(36,700)	(36,700)	(-10,600)	---
Hazardous Materials Fees	(12,000)	(12,000)	(12,000)	---	---
Alien Flight School Fees (by transfer from DOJ)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	---	---
Air Cargo/Certified Cargo Screening Program	(7,200)	(5,400)	(5,400)	(-1,800)	---
Commercial Aviation and Airports/Secure Identification Display Area Checks	(8,000)	(6,500)	(6,500)	(-1,500)	---
Other Security Threat Assessments	(120)	(50)	(50)	(-70)	---
General Aviation at DCA	(100)	(350)	(350)	(+250)	---
Subtotal	271,952	246,617	248,617	-23,335	+2,000
Direct Appropriations	(192,232)	(180,617)	(182,617)	(-9,615)	(+2,000)
Fee Funded Programs	(79,720)	(66,000)	(66,000)	(-13,720)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
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	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Transportation Security Support:					
Headquarters Administration	275,846	284,942	265,712	-10,134	-19,230
Information Technology	416,779	455,484	389,750	-27,029	-65,734
Human Capital Services	215,613	212,554	201,643	-13,970	-10,911
Intelligence	45,085	44,809	44,561	-524	-248
Subtotal	953,323	997,789	901,666	-51,657	-96,123
Federal Air Marshals:					
Management and Administration	792,992	714,669	709,254	-83,738	-5,415
Travel and Training	113,857	111,853	111,853	-2,004	---
Subtotal	906,849	826,522	821,107	-85,742	-5,415
Total, Transportation Security Administration	7,553,985	7,398,295	7,202,747	-351,238	-195,548
Offsetting Collections	(-2,070,000)	(-2,225,000)	(-2,120,000)	(-50,000)	(+105,000)
Aviation Security Capital Fund (mandatory)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	---	---
Fee Funded Programs	(79,720)	(66,000)	(66,000)	(-13,720)	---
Total, Transportation Security Administration (net)	5,154,265	4,857,295	4,766,747	-387,518	-90,548

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
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	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Coast Guard					
Operating Expenses:					
Military Pay and Allowances	3,411,766	3,425,306	3,440,053	+28,287	+14,747
Civilian Pay and Benefits	785,793	784,097	779,011	-6,782	-5,086
Training and Recruiting	213,969	181,617	216,588	+2,619	+34,971
Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance	1,092,799	1,061,567	1,065,083	-27,716	+3,516
Centrally Managed Accounts	350,721	318,856	319,307	-31,414	+451
Intermediate and Depot Level Maintenance	958,913	983,940	1,019,374	+60,461	+35,434
Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism	254,000	---	---	-254,000	---
Subtotal	7,067,961	6,755,383	6,839,416	-228,545	+84,033
(Defense)	(593,660)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(-253,660)	---
(Nondefense)	(6,474,301)	(6,415,383)	(6,499,416)	(+25,115)	(+84,033)
Environmental Compliance and Restoration	13,138	13,187	13,164	+26	-23
Reserve Training	132,395	109,543	112,991	-19,404	+3,448
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements:					
Vessels:					
Survey and Design-vessel and Boats	2,498	1,000	1,000	-1,498	---
Response Boat-medium	7,992	---	---	-7,992	---
In-service Vessel Sustainment	---	21,000	21,000	+21,000	---
National Security Cutter	678,621	616,000	603,553	-75,068	-12,447
Offshore Patrol Cutter	29,970	25,000	25,000	-4,970	---
Fast Response Cutter	334,665	75,000	205,000	-129,665	+130,000
Cutter Small Boats	3,996	3,000	3,000	-996	---
Medium Endurance Cutter Sustainment	15,984	---	---	-15,984	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
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	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Polar Ice Breaking Vessel	7,992	2,000	2,000	-5,992	---
Subtotal	1,081,718	743,000	860,553	-221,165	+117,553
Aircraft:					
Airframe Replacement (CGNR 6017)	13,986	---	30,000	+16,014	+30,000
Maritime Patrol Aircraft	54,945	---	---	-54,945	---
Long Range Surveillance Aircraft	89,910	16,000	107,710	+17,800	+91,710
HH-65 Conversion/Sustainment Projects	31,469	12,000	12,000	-19,469	---
Subtotal	190,310	28,000	149,710	-40,600	+121,710
Other Acquisition Programs:					
Program Oversight and Management	14,985	10,000	10,000	-4,985	---
Systems Engineering and Integration	---	204	204	+204	---
C4ISR	40,460	35,226	50,226	+9,766	+15,000
CG-Logistics Information Management System	2,498	1,500	1,500	-998	---
Nationwide Automatic Identification System	5,994	13,000	13,000	+7,006	---
Subtotal	63,937	59,930	74,930	+10,993	+15,000
Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation:					
Major Construction; Housing; ATON; and Survey and Design	29,970	2,000	2,000	-27,970	---
Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure	49,362	---	---	-49,362	---
Minor Shore	4,995	3,000	3,000	-1,995	---
Subtotal	84,327	5,000	5,000	-79,327	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
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	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Military Housing	9,990	---	18,000	+8,010	+18,000
Personnel and Related Support:					
Direct Personnel Costs	112,969	114,747	114,080	+1,111	-667
Core Acquisition Costs	599	439	439	-160	---
Subtotal	113,568	115,186	114,519	+951	-667
Subtotal, Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	1,543,850	951,116	1,222,712	-321,138	+271,596
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation	19,671	19,856	9,928	-9,743	-9,928
Health Care Fund Contribution (permanent indefinite discretionary appropriation)	202,797	201,000	201,000	-1,797	---
Retired Pay (mandatory)	1,423,000	1,460,000	1,460,000	+37,000	---
Total, Coast Guard	10,402,812	9,510,085	9,859,211	-543,601	+349,126
Appropriations	(10,148,812)	(9,510,085)	(9,859,211)	(-289,601)	(+349,126)
Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism	(254,000)	---	---	(-254,000)	---
(mandatory)	(1,423,000)	(1,460,000)	(1,460,000)	(+37,000)	---
(discretionary)	(8,979,812)	(8,050,085)	(8,399,211)	(-580,601)	(+349,126)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
United States Secret Service					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Protection:					
Protection of Persons and Facilities	854,381	841,078	848,263	-6,118	+7,185
Protective Intelligence Activities	68,057	67,782	67,165	-892	-617
National Special Security Event Fund	4,496	4,500	4,500	+4	---
Presidential Candidate Nominee Protection	57,902	---	---	-57,902	---
Subtotal	984,836	913,360	919,928	-64,908	+6,568
Investigations:					
Domestic Field Operations	299,390	316,433	330,391	+31,001	+13,958
International Field Office Administration, Operations and Training	30,940	30,958	30,811	-129	-147
Support for Missing and Exploited Children	8,358	---	8,358	---	+8,358
Subtotal	338,688	347,391	369,560	+30,872	+22,169
Headquarters, Management and Administration	174,160	177,282	188,964	+14,804	+11,682
Rowley Training Center	55,542	55,552	55,118	-424	-434
Information Integration and Technology Transformation	1,132	1,029	1,019	-113	-10
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses	1,554,358	1,494,614	1,534,589	-19,769	+39,975

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses:					
Facilities	4,426	5,380	5,380	+954	---
Information Integration and Technology Transformation	52,268	46,395	46,395	-5,873	---
Subtotal	56,694	51,775	51,775	-4,919	---
Total, United States Secret Service	1,611,052	1,546,389	1,586,364	-24,688	+39,975
Total, title II, Security, Enforcement, and Investigations	32,955,113	31,743,338	32,211,036	-744,077	+467,698
Appropriations	(32,701,113)	(31,743,338)	(32,211,036)	(-490,077)	(+467,698)
Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism	(254,000)	---	---	(-254,000)	---
(Fee Accounts)	(1,910,505)	(2,474,723)	(2,474,723)	(+564,218)	---
TITLE III - PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY					
National Protection and Programs Directorate					
Management and Administration:					
Administrative Activities	50,170	64,725	50,522	+352	-14,203

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security:					
Infrastructure Protection:					
Infrastructure Analysis and Planning	58,910	57,975	66,144	+7,234	+8,169
Sector Management and Governance	66,994	60,477	60,335	-6,659	-142
Regional Field Operations	56,362	56,708	56,550	+188	-158
Infrastructure Security Compliance	77,867	85,790	77,104	-763	-8,686
Subtotal, Infrastructure Protection	260,133	260,950	260,133	---	-817
Cybersecurity and Communications:					
Cybersecurity:					
Cybersecurity Coordination	3,982	4,338	4,320	+338	-18
US Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) Operations	92,834	102,636	102,486	+9,652	-150
Federal Network Security	235,756	199,769	199,725	-36,031	-44
Network Security Deployment	328,680	406,441	382,367	+53,687	-24,074
Global Cybersecurity Management	25,929	19,057	19,037	-6,892	-20
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness	62,685	73,043	73,013	+10,328	-30
Business Operations	6,205	5,125	5,089	-1,116	-36
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	756,071	810,409	786,037	+29,966	-24,372
Communications:					
Office of Emergency Communications	38,615	36,516	36,446	-2,169	-70
Priority Telecommunications Services	53,212	53,412	53,372	+160	-40
Next Generation Networks	24,475	21,160	21,158	-3,317	-2
Programs to Study and Enhance Telecommunications	12,917	10,102	10,074	-2,843	-28

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs...	10,949	9,445	9,409	-1,540	-36
Subtotal, Communications.....	140,168	130,635	130,459	-9,709	-176
Subtotal, Cybersecurity and Communications....	896,239	941,044	916,496	+20,257	-24,548
Subtotal, Infrastructure Protection and Information Security.....	1,156,372	1,201,994	1,176,629	+20,257	-25,365
Federal Protective Service:					
Basic Security.....	271,540	271,540	271,540	---	---
Building-specific Security.....	509,056	509,056	509,056	---	---
Reimbursable Security Fees (Contract Guard Services).....	521,228	521,228	521,228	---	---
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service.....	1,301,824	1,301,824	1,301,824	---	---
Offsetting Collections.....	-1,301,824	-1,301,824	-1,301,824	---	---
Office of Biometric Identity Management.....	232,190	---	232,190	---	+232,190
Total, National Protection and Programs Directorate (gross).....	2,740,556	2,568,543	2,761,165	+20,609	+192,622
Offsetting Collections.....	(-1,301,824)	(-1,301,824)	(-1,301,824)	---	---
Total, National Protection and Programs Directorate (net).....	1,438,732	1,266,719	1,459,341	+20,609	+192,622

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Health Affairs					
BioWatch	85,305	90,609	79,534	-5,771	-11,075
National Biosurveillance Integration Center	12,987	8,000	13,000	+13	+5,000
Chemical Defense Program	1,998	824	824	-1,174	---
Planning and Coordination	5,402	4,995	4,995	-407	---
Salaries and Expenses	26,675	27,369	25,072	-1,603	-2,297
Total, Office of Health Affairs	132,367	131,797	123,425	-8,942	-8,372
Federal Emergency Management Agency					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Administrative and Regional Offices	257,152	240,735	229,213	-27,939	-11,522
Office of National Capital Region Coordination	(4,289)	---	---	(-4,289)	---
Preparedness and Protection	178,868	293,684	174,766	-4,102	-118,918
Response	179,249	171,665	170,837	-8,412	-828
Urban Search and Rescue Response System	(35,145)	---	---	(-35,145)	---
Recovery	55,244	55,530	55,121	-123	-409
Mitigation	29,784	25,882	25,808	-3,976	-74
Mission Support	157,376	144,580	148,744	-8,632	+4,164
Centrally Managed Accounts	114,472	110,306	110,306	-4,166	---
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses	972,145	1,042,382	914,795	-57,350	-127,587
(Defense)	(57,942)	(77,000)	(67,000)	(+9,058)	(-10,000)
(Nondefense)	(914,203)	(965,382)	(847,795)	(-66,408)	(-117,587)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Grants and Training:					
State and Local Programs:					
Discretionary State and Local Grants	188,743	---	1,264,826	+1,076,083	+1,264,826
State Homeland Security Grant Program	346,253	---	---	-346,253	---
Operation Stonegarden	(46,553)	---	---	(-46,553)	---
Urban Area Security Initiative	499,876	---	---	-499,876	---
Nonprofit Security Grants	(9,990)	---	---	(-9,990)	---
Public Transportation Security Assistance and Railroad Security Assistance	97,403	---	---	-97,403	---
Amtrak Security	(9,990)	---	---	(-9,990)	---
Port Security Grants	97,403	---	---	-97,403	---
Subtotal, Discretionary Grants	1,229,678	---	1,264,826	+35,148	+1,264,826
Education, Training, and Exercises:					
Emergency Management Institute	17,787	---	17,805	+18	+17,805
Center for Domestic Preparedness	64,926	---	64,991	+65	+64,991
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	92,907	---	93,000	+93	+93,000
National Exercise Program	32,346	---	32,378	+32	+32,378
Continuing Training	26,973	---	27,000	+27	+27,000
Subtotal	234,939	---	235,174	+235	+235,174
National Preparedness Grant Program	---	1,043,200	---	---	-1,043,200

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
First Responder Assistance Program:					
Emergency Management Performance Grants	---	350,000	---	---	-350,000
Fire Grants	---	335,000	---	---	-335,000
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Act Grants	---	335,000	---	---	-335,000
Training Partnership Grants	---	60,000	---	---	-60,000
Subtotal, First Responder Assistance Program	---	1,080,000	---	---	-1,080,000
Subtotal, State and Local Programs	1,464,617	2,123,200	1,500,000	+35,383	-623,200
(Defense)	(46,553)	---	---	(-46,553)	---
(Nondefense)	(1,418,064)	(2,123,200)	(1,500,000)	(+81,936)	(-623,200)
Subtotal, State and Local Programs (net)	1,464,617	2,123,200	1,500,000	+35,383	-623,200
Firefighter Assistance Grants:					
Fire Grants	337,163	---	337,500	+337	+337,500
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Act Grants	337,163	---	337,500	+337	+337,500
Subtotal	674,326	---	675,000	+674	+675,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants	349,650	---	350,000	+350	+350,000
Subtotal, Grants and Training	2,488,593	2,123,200	2,525,000	+36,407	+401,800

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program	-1,443	-1,272	-1,272	+171	---
United States Fire Administration	43,956	41,306	42,162	-1,794	+856
Disaster Relief Fund:					
Base Disaster Relief	607,318	594,522	594,522	-12,796	---
Disaster Relief Category	6,400,000	5,626,386	5,626,386	-773,614	---
Subtotal, Disaster Relief Fund	7,007,318	6,220,908	6,220,908	-786,410	---
(transfer out to Inspector General)	(-23,976)	(-24,000)	(-24,000)	(-24)	---
Subtotal, Disaster Relief Fund (net)	6,983,342	6,196,908	6,196,908	-786,434	---
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program	95,234	84,361	95,202	-32	+10,841
National Flood Insurance Fund:					
Salaries and Expenses	21,978	22,000	22,000	+22	---
Flood Plain Management and Mapping	148,851	154,300	154,300	+5,449	---
Subtotal	170,829	176,300	176,300	+5,471	---
Offsetting Fee Collections	-170,829	-176,300	-176,300	-5,471	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Predisaster Mitigation Fund	24,975	---	22,500	-2,475	+22,500
Emergency Food and Shelter	119,880	100,000	120,000	+120	+20,000
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency	10,750,658	9,610,885	9,939,295	-811,363	+328,410
(Appropriations)	(4,350,658)	(3,984,499)	(4,312,909)	(-37,749)	(+328,410)
(Disaster Relief Category)	(6,400,000)	(5,626,386)	(5,626,386)	(-773,614)	---
Total, title III, Protection, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Directorate	12,321,757	11,009,401	11,522,061	-799,696	+512,660
Appropriations	(5,921,757)	(5,383,015)	(5,895,675)	(-26,082)	(+512,660)
Disaster Relief Category	(6,400,000)	(5,626,386)	(5,626,386)	(-773,614)	---
(Transfer out)	(-23,976)	(-24,000)	(-24,000)	(-24)	---
TITLE IV - RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES					
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services					
Appropriations:					
E-Verify Program	111,812	114,213	114,213	+2,401	---
Immigrant Integration Programs	---	10,000	---	---	-10,000
Subtotal	111,812	124,213	114,213	+2,401	-10,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Fee Accounts:					
Adjudication Services:					
District Operations	(1,313,702)	(1,510,836)	(1,536,880)	(+223,178)	(+26,044)
(Immigrant Integration Grants)	(7,500)	---	---	(-7,500)	---
Service Center Operations	(524,788)	(550,653)	(578,393)	(+53,605)	(+27,740)
Asylum, Refugee and International Operations	(196,584)	(236,494)	(236,710)	(+40,126)	(+216)
Records Operations	(86,774)	(94,039)	(94,039)	(+7,265)	---
Business Transformation	(269,216)	(183,464)	(183,464)	(-85,752)	---
(Digitization Program)	(29,000)	---	---	(-29,000)	---
Subtotal	2,391,064	2,575,486	2,629,486	+238,422	+54,000
Information and Customer Services:					
Operating Expenses	(89,011)	(96,409)	(96,409)	(+7,398)	---
Administration:					
Operating Expenses	(382,334)	(339,421)	(339,421)	(-42,913)	---
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE)	(20,048)	(29,937)	(29,937)	(+9,889)	---
Subtotal, Fee Accounts	2,882,457	3,041,253	3,095,253	+212,796	+54,000
H1-B Visa Fee Account:					
Adjudication Services:					
Service Center Operations	---	(13,000)	---	---	(-13,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
H1-B and L Fraud Prevention Fee Account:					
Adjudication Services:					
District Operations	---	(26,044)	---	---	(-26,044)
Asylum and Refugee Operating Expenses	---	(216)	---	---	(-216)
Service Center Operations	---	(14,740)	---	---	(-14,740)
Subtotal	---	41,000	---	---	-41,000
Total, Fee Accounts	2,882,457	3,095,253	3,095,253	+212,796	---
Total, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services	(2,994,269)	(3,219,466)	(3,209,466)	(+215,197)	(-10,000)
Appropriations	(111,812)	(124,213)	(114,213)	(+2,401)	(-10,000)
Fee Accounts	(2,882,457)	(3,095,253)	(3,095,253)	(+212,796)	---
(Immigration Examination Fee Account)	(2,834,907)	(3,041,253)	(3,041,253)	(+206,346)	---
(H1-B Visa Fee Account)	(12,550)	(13,000)	(13,000)	(+450)	---
(H1-B and L Fraud Prevention Fee Account)	(35,000)	(41,000)	(41,000)	(+6,000)	---
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Law Enforcement Training	197,806	210,818	198,317	+511	-12,501
Management and Administration	29,134	28,420	28,228	-906	-192
Accreditation	1,299	1,306	1,300	+1	-6
Subtotal	228,239	240,544	227,845	-394	-12,699

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
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	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Acquisitions, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses	28,357	30,885	30,885	+2,528	---
Total, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	256,596	271,429	258,730	+2,134	-12,699
Science and Technology					
Management and Administration	131,868	129,608	129,000	-2,868	-608
Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations:					
Research, Development, and Innovation	450,104	467,000	---	-450,104	-467,000
Apex R&D	---	---	15,013	+15,013	+15,013
Border Security	---	---	31,580	+31,580	+31,580
Chem/Bio/Radiological/Nuclear/Explosives Defense	---	---	194,294	+194,294	+194,294
Counterterrorist R&D	---	---	24,561	+24,561	+24,561
Cyber Security	---	---	70,829	+70,829	+70,829
Disaster Resilience	---	---	130,723	+130,723	+130,723
Subtotal, Research, Development and Innovation	450,104	467,000	467,000	+16,896	---
Laboratory Facilities	164,767	857,785	547,785	+383,018	-310,000
Acquisition and Operations Support	47,936	41,703	41,703	-6,233	---
University Programs	39,960	31,000	40,000	+40	+9,000
Subtotal	702,767	1,397,488	1,096,488	+393,721	-301,000
Total, Science and Technology	834,635	1,527,096	1,225,488	+390,853	-301,608

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
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	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office					
Management and Administration	39,610	37,510	37,353	-2,257	-157
Research, Development, and Operations:					
Systems Engineering and Architecture	29,970	21,222	21,222	-8,748	---
Systems Development	27,972	21,243	21,243	-6,729	---
Transformational Research and Development	74,691	75,291	75,291	+600	---
Assessments	32,967	39,918	39,918	+6,951	---
Operations Support	35,465	30,835	30,835	-4,630	---
National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center	25,538	22,701	22,701	-2,837	---
Subtotal	226,603	211,210	211,210	-15,393	---
Systems Acquisition:					
Radiation Portal Monitor Program	1,354	7,000	7,000	+5,646	---
Securing the Cities	21,978	22,000	22,000	+22	---
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems	28,072	13,600	13,600	-14,472	---
Subtotal	51,404	42,600	42,600	-8,804	---
Total, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	317,617	291,320	291,163	-26,454	-157
Total, title IV, Research and Development, Training, and Services	1,520,660	2,214,058	1,889,594	+368,934	-324,464
(Fee Accounts)	(2,882,457)	(3,095,253)	(3,095,253)	(+212,796)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
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	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE V - GENERAL PROVISIONS					
USCIS Immigrant Integration Grants	2,498	---	---	-2,498	---
NSSE Reimbursement Fund	4,995	---	---	-4,995	---
Data Center Migration	54,945	---	34,200	-20,745	+34,200
DHS Consolidated Headquarters Project	28,971	---	---	-28,971	---
Community Disaster Loans	12,987	---	---	-12,987	---
Rescission of NPPD IPIS Unobligated Balances	-1,683	---	---	+1,683	---
Working Capital Fund (rescission)(defense)	---	---	-9,000	-9,000	-9,000
Working Capital Fund (rescission)(defense)	---	---	-241,000	-241,000	-241,000
Visa Lottery Fee	---	-50,000	-50,000	-50,000	---
Analysis and Operations (rescission)	-1,800	---	---	+1,800	---
CBP BSFIT (rescission)	-73,232	---	---	+73,232	---
ICE Construction (rescission)	-9,516	---	---	+9,516	---
TSA Surface Transportation (rescission)	-21,667	---	---	+21,667	---
U.S. Coast Guard AC&I (rescission)(P.L. 111-83)	---	-14,500	-14,500	-14,500	---
U.S. Coast Guard AC&I (rescission)(P.L. 112-10)	---	-9,000	-21,612	-21,612	-12,612
U.S. Coast Guard AC&I (rescission)(P.L. 112-74)	---	-18,500	-41,000	-41,000	-22,500
U.S. Coast Guard AC&I (rescission)(P.L. 113-6)	---	---	-32,479	-32,479	-32,479
U.S. Coast Guard AC&I (rescission)	-154,500	---	---	+154,500	---
Treasury Asset Forfeiture Fund (rescission)	---	---	-100,000	-100,000	-100,000
Predisaster Mitigation Fund (rescission)	-12,000	---	---	+12,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
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	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Rescission of Legacy Funds	-7,680	---	---	+7,680	---
Rescission of Unobligated Balances	-24,922	---	---	+24,922	---
Total, title V, General Provisions	-202,604	-92,000	-475,391	-272,787	-383,391
Appropriations	(104,396)	(-50,000)	(-15,800)	(-120,196)	(+34,200)
Rescissions	(-307,000)	(-42,000)	(-459,591)	(-152,591)	(-417,591)
TITLE __ - OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (P.L. 113-2).					
Customs and Border Protection					
Salaries and Expenses (emergency)	1,667	---	---	-1,667	---
Immigration and Customs Enforcement					
Salaries and Expenses (emergency)	855	---	---	-855	---
United States Coast Guard					
Acquisitions, Construction and Improvements (emerg.)	274,233	---	---	-274,233	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
United States Secret Service					
Salaries and Expenses (emergency)	300	---	---	-300	---
Federal Emergency Management Agency					
Disaster Relief Fund (disaster relief category)	5,379,000	---	---	-5,379,000	---
Disaster Relief Fund (emergency)	6,108,735	---	---	-6,108,735	---
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program Account:					
Direct Loan Subsidy (emergency)	296,000	---	---	-296,000	---
Administrative Expenses (emergency)	4,000	---	---	-4,000	---
Science and Technology					
Research, Development, Acquisition and Operations (emergency)	3,249	---	---	-3,249	---
Domestic Nuclear Detention Office					
Systems Acquisition (emergency)	3,869	---	---	-3,869	---
Total, title __ - Other Appropriations	12,071,908	---	---	-12,071,908	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Grand Total	59,752,935	46,114,107	46,079,222	-13,673,713	-34,885
Appropriations	(41,334,027)	(40,529,721)	(40,912,427)	(-421,600)	(+382,706)
Rescissions	(-307,000)	(-42,000)	(-459,591)	(-152,591)	(-417,591)
Emergency appropriations	(6,692,908)	---	---	(-6,692,908)	---
Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism	(254,000)	---	---	(-254,000)	---
Disaster Relief Category	(11,779,000)	(5,626,386)	(5,626,386)	(-6,152,614)	---
(Fee Funded Programs)	(4,792,962)	(5,569,976)	(5,569,976)	(+777,014)	---
(Limitation on Direct Loans)	---	---	---	---	---
(by transfer)	(23,976)	(24,000)	(24,000)	(+24)	---
(transfer out)	(-23,976)	(-24,000)	(-24,000)	(-24)	---

MINORITY VIEWS OF NITA LOWEY AND DAVID PRICE

We want to begin by commending Chairman Carter for the open, collaborative and bipartisan process he led in the development of his Subcommittee mark. We are supportive of the funding levels provided in the bill, with certain exceptions, although we object to a number of unnecessary and, in some cases, harmful policy provisions.

The bill provides adequate funding for the front line employees of the Department of Homeland Security, so that they can continue to conduct critical operations along our borders, protect our nation's airports and seaports, and respond to natural disasters. The bill maintains or increases funding for critical grant programs while rejecting the Administration's proposed reformulation of the grant structure, which is lacking in detail and has not been authorized. Specifically, we are pleased that funding for FEMA State and Local grants was increased by $35 million over the fiscal year 2013 enacted level, and that both fire grants and emergency management performance grants are funded at the requested levels. Equally important, the bill provides an increase of $17 million for research and development efforts through the Science and Technology Directorate, allowing work on high priority research efforts to continue as well as new projects to begin, and provides $404 million for the construction of the National Bio and Agro Defense Facility. The bill also increases funding for operations and for critical acquisitions for the Coast Guard and the Customs and Border Protection Office of Air and Marine to recapitalize aging assets and procure new assets in support of front-line activities. It funds the additional 1,600 Customs and Border Protection Officers requested by the Administration, and substantially strengthens cyber security protection efforts. In addition, the bill funds disaster relief at the requested level, including $5.6 billion through the Budget Control Act cap adjustment.

Overall Funding Level

We are dismayed by the House Majority's refusal to go to conference to forge a bipartisan agreement on the budget resolution that addresses sequestration and provides workable 302(b) allocations for Appropriations bills. This failure of the House Leadership imperils this year's appropriations process, making it nearly impossible to move all 12 bills. Sequestration was intended to be a mechanism to force the parties to come together to address our long-term fiscal challenges. It was never meant to be, in itself, a tool for deficit reduction, and it was certainly never meant to be the basis for a discretionary spending cap in a budget resolution.

The allocation for the fiscal year 2014 Department of Homeland Security appropriations bill is generous compared to the allocations for most other subcommittees, although it is still lower than need-

ed to allow the Department to fulfill its important security and enforcement missions. If the current 302(a) allocation stays in effect, however, we will likely advance only a few bills with reasonable allocations, including the Homeland Security appropriations bill, while most of the remaining bills are left below sequestration levels, totally inadequate and impossible to pass. Using the Ryan budget allocation for discretionary spending, the only thing this Committee will produce is a long summer and early fall with no real progress on most of the FY 2014 Appropriations bills, making inevitable the need for a continuing resolution, or a series of them, well into the coming fiscal year in order to keep the government open and running.

Burdensome Immigration Provisions

While we appreciate the willingness of the Chairman to continue statutory language on the deportation of criminal aliens, continued oversight of 287(g) agreements, and funding above the request for the Alternatives to Detention program, we strongly oppose the inclusion of statutory language mandating that Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) maintain a level of not less than 34,000 detention beds, which is 2,200 more than the budget request. Setting an arbitrary minimum for detention beds, especially in this fiscal climate, denies ICE the flexibility it needs to manage its enforcement and removal resources in response to changing circumstances and to use cheaper, alternative forms of supervision when appropriate.

The bill also unnecessarily maintains the 287(g) program, which, in addition to being seriously flawed, is in fact obsolete with the full implementation of the Secure Communities program

Reductions to Facilities Construction and Information Technology

Recognizing that the majority had to make cuts to meet the Ryan budget cap, it is nonetheless unfortunate that the bill provides no funding for construction activities at the new DHS headquarters and provides less funding for the consolidation of data center activities. As we continue through the appropriations process, we will need additional resources to invest in these important priorities, both of which will reduce future costs and improve efficiency.

Departmental Management

The bill makes significant cuts to DHS headquarters accounts, in part as a consequence for inadequately responding to Committee deadlines and directives, but also to prioritize funding for the Department's front-line operations. For example, the bill reduces the appropriation for the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM) by 18.4 percent compared to the request, including a 50 percent cut to both the Office of the Executive Secretary and the Office of the Chief of Staff. The Office of the Undersecretary for Management (USM) and the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) are both cut by approximately 15 percent compared to the request, and many management accounts for the component offices are also substantially reduced below the requested level, the fiscal year 2013 enacted level, or both.

In addition, the bill withholds 50 percent of the already limited funding provided to OSEM, USM, and CFO until these offices submit certain required reports and plans to the Committee.

We support the general commitment to oversight evinced in the bill—a consistent theme for this Subcommittee since the Department was formed in 2003—but we are concerned that these steps go beyond what is needed to improve compliance with the Committee's directives and reporting deadlines. We agree that the Department has been unacceptably delinquent in providing statutorily required reports that are critical to Committee decision making, but hope we can temper some of the withholdings and restore OSEM, USM, CFO and other management accounts to more realistic funding levels as we continue to move through the process.

Women's Health Amendment Adopted in Full Committee

Over strong Democratic objections, the Full Committee adopted an amendment containing three general provisions related to the availability of reproductive health services for women detained by ICE. The amendment: (1) prohibits ICE from paying for abortions, except for cases in which the life of the mother would be endangered, or in the case of rape or incest; (2) prohibits ICE from requiring a person to perform or facilitate the performance of an abortion; and (3) clarifies that the amendment does not remove ICE's obligation to provide escort services for a female detainee to obtain abortion services outside the detention facility, as consistent with (2).

These restrictions on the use of federal funds for abortion procedures are already applicable to ICE and the Department of Homeland Security by President Obama's Executive Order 13535, issued on March 24th, 2010, and are specifically formalized in Part 4.4 of ICE's Detention Standards. While many of us believe that those restrictions are excessive, they are a settled matter, and so we fail to see the point of interjecting this issue on a Homeland Security funding bill. The effect of this amendment is to pick an unnecessary political fight—as if we did not already have enough controversies to divide the Committee.

Before a similar amendment was offered last year, this bill had never touched on the topic of abortion because it is not relevant to the Department of Homeland Security and falls far outside the lines of jurisdiction of the Subcommittee. We will continue to work to remove these unnecessary provisions from the bill.

Regular Order in Committee Markup

We were disappointed that the majority chose to violate the spirit of comity that normally characterizes Committee consideration of appropriations bills by offering both a substitute amendment and a second degree perfecting amendment with no advance notice to the minority. According to the majority's own requirements for markups, "each Member wishing to offer an amendment must . . . distribute a copy of such amendment to each Member prior to the start of Full Committee." Beyond any rule that may apply, advance notice of amendments is a basic courtesy, demonstrating mutual re-

spect between the minority and the majority, as well as respect for the Committee as an institution.

Conclusion

We want to reiterate our appreciation for the efforts by Chairman Carter and his staff to work with the minority throughout the drafting of this bill, and for his efforts to sustain our frontline homeland security operations. In many respects, the bill represents an improvement over the budget request, although it is still a far cry from the bill we would craft were we operating under a more appropriate allocation. As we continue moving through the appropriations process, we hope to work with the Chairman to rectify the bill's shortfalls.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF THE HONORABLE ROSA L. DELAURO

I acknowledge Chairmen Rogers and Carter for producing a bipartisan homeland security appropriations bill. It is a shame, however, that the two Chairmen did not allow a straight up or down vote on the amendment I offered that would have barred contractors and subcontractors doing business with the Department of Homeland Security from retaliating against employees (other than those employees whose essential job function involves wage information) who discuss their wages.

Instead of allowing an up or down vote on my straightforward, common-sense amendment, the Chairmen changed my amendment and turned it into a toothless recitation of existing law. Women will not be fooled by this slight of hand and need the real solution that would have been achieved by a vote in favor of my amendment, a vote no member of the Committee was allowed to take.

Pay secrecy is one of the main reasons that, even now, fifty years after the Equal Pay Act, women are still only paid 77 cents on the dollar for the same job as men. It is especially difficult to uncover pay discrimination when employees are prohibited from discussing their salaries. Right now, nearly half of all workers in the private sector are either expressly prohibited or actively discouraged from discussing their pay with their co-workers. For simply discussing their pay, these workers fear punishment—they can be demoted, passed over for raises and promotions, or even fired.

We know that unequal pay is a persistent problem in the workplace, and that pay secrecy and retaliation helps to perpetuate discrimination in the workplace. What happened to Lilly Ledbetter is but one example. Lilly found out about decades of pay discrimination only because she got an anonymous note, long after she began work at Goodyear. Goodyear did and still does have a pay secrecy policy.

Terri Kelly, from Nashville, Tennessee, also worked for a company with a pay secrecy policy. She uncovered her unequal pay because she worked in the same job as her husband, with the same experience, education, and performance—and he made more!

Six states already ban retaliation for wage disclosure—California, Illinois, Michigan, Maine, Colorado and Vermont. This should be our federal policy too, and should apply to all private employers who do business with the federal government.

The Homeland Security Department does $6 billion a year or more in contracts with the private sector. The bill that passed the Committee includes provisions establishing policies regarding contractor performance—policies that ban DHS from doing business with private contractors with unpaid tax liabilities, or felony convictions. My amendment would have added one more such policy provision—so that private contractors doing business with DHS cannot discipline or fire employees who talk about their pay. In

fact, we know from the National Association of Working Women that a uniform company that does business with DHS had such a pay secrecy policy until last year. We are certain that other companies doing business with DHS still have pay secrecy policies.

Unequal pay is not just a problem for women—When women take home less pay than they deserve, that affects the income of the entire family, at a time when millions of families are already struggling to get by. At the moment, fear of pay secrecy retaliation only exacerbates the many hurdles that employees face in gathering information that would suggest they have experienced wage discrimination.

Simply put, my amendment would have given workers at private companies who do business with DHS the freedom to discuss their pay with one another, without fear of being demoted or fired. The Majority on the Committee just did not believe workers who are discriminated against, primarily women, are important enough to provide this safeguard.

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