

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 2016

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
WASHINGTON, DC.

The subcommittee met at 3:06 p.m., in room SD-192, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Shelley Moore Capito (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Capito, Schatz, and Murphy.

**UNITED STATES SENATE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND
DOORKEEPER**

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK J. LARKIN, SERGEANT AT ARMS

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO

Senator CAPITO. Good afternoon. I guess I will begin by saying the lights are a question, but we are going to proceed here, and hopefully have a good hearing.

I want to thank everybody and welcome them to the first of our fiscal year 2017 budget hearings for the Legislative Branch Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations.

Today, we are starting with two all-stars, the Honorable Frank Larkin, who is the Senate Sergeant at Arms, and Chief Kim Dine, who is the Chief of the U.S. Capitol Police. Welcome to both of you gentlemen.

I would like to begin by congratulating Frank as he marked his first anniversary as Senate Sergeant at Arms in January, and the subcommittee, of course, welcomes back Chief Dine for his final appearance testifying before this subcommittee. I understand you just testified before the House subcommittee.

I would really like to thank you, Chief Dine, for your great years of service to us here at the Capitol and the Capitol Police, but also your many years of service in law enforcement.

I think we know these are not easy jobs. They are done with a lot of resolve and strength, and also with a lot of goodwill in your heart. I think that is recognized all across the campus here, the Capitol complex, and I want to thank you so much for what you have done.

I know that being Chief of the Capitol Police has been a crowning achievement for you, having worked in and around DC for how many years?

Chief DINE. Forty years.

Senator CAPITO. Just 40 years. So, we are very sorry to see you go, but certainly understand your desire to move on and enjoy those two daughters, and we wish you the best in your future endeavors.

It is worth noting that the Capitol Police Board just announced recently a selection for Chief Dine's successor, who is seated right behind him, Assistant Chief Matthew Verderosa, so welcome to you. I understand your first day will be here in the next several weeks, and you have been with the Capitol Police for 31 years, so you are just a newcomer. I think the board has made a very wise decision.

So, again, thank you for being here. Once again this year we are faced with the very difficult and important discussion on how the agencies you represent will move forward in the coming fiscal year, given that we have a flat budget environment in which we must continue to operate.

Although a budget agreement was reached last year that provided a slight increase in total discretionary spending, I would like to remind those of you in the room and listening that the agreement contained for all non-defense discretionary funding, only an increase of \$40 million throughout the entire budget. So, this will be a challenge for everybody.

Needless to say, in this environment, we expect the funding for the Legislative Branch to remain consistent with fiscal year 2016, which was \$4.363 billion, and despite the fact that the 2-year budget deal was reached before agencies had to lock in their fiscal 2017 budget requests with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the agencies of the Legislative Branch have collectively requested an increase of \$294.2 million or 6.7 percent.

While I can always appreciate that you do not get what you do not ask for, I think in some ways it is kind of staggering in the environment I just painted that the increase of 6.7 has been requested, so we are going to dig down, obviously, on that. We just know that we all need to remain cognizant of the current agreement and realize that funding increases are not in our future, and work together to get the best path forward.

The Sergeant at Arms total request is \$201 million, approximately \$2 million or 1 percent above the fiscal year 2016 enacted level. I am sure you will go over this in your statement.

The request includes \$72.5 million for salaries and benefits, which would allow the Sergeant at Arms to fill four vacant positions for a total onboard strength of 846, within the current authorized full-time equivalent level of 892.

The request for expenses is \$128.5 million, a decrease of \$1.5 million or 1.1 percent below fiscal year 2016. The requested increases and offsets within that budget support the need for information technology improvements to support cybersecurity initiatives, upgrades to Senate recording studio equipment, and a constituent mail system upgrade.

Finally, the Capitol Police has requested \$409.6 million, an increase of \$34.6 million or 9 percent above fiscal year 2016. I will say as a reminder there was a 7.8 percent increase last year that was actually realized in the budget.

Of the funding request, \$333 million is for salaries and benefits to cover fixed cost expenses for pay and benefits of existing staff, and an additional 72 sworn officers and 51 civilians for a total force of 1,895 sworn officers, and 424 civilians.

The request for expenses is an increase of \$10.5 million or 15.8 percent above enacted 2016. This increase would support security systems outfitting at the Alternate Command Center, as well as life cycle replacement of information technology systems, equipment, and training.

I noticed a theme among each of your agency's requests: prioritization of increased personnel and funding for IT systems and equipment. I am looking forward to exploring those needs with you and other members of the subcommittee today and over the next several months.

Now, I would like to turn to the ranking member, Senator Schatz, for any opening remarks he would like to make.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR BRIAN SCHATZ

Senator SCHATZ. Thank you, Chair Capito, and welcome, Chief Dine and Sergeant at Arms Larkin. Your two organizations work 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to keep our campus safe and make sure that the Democratic process can operate. We deeply appreciate your expertise and your strong commitment to safety and security.

Chief Dine, I want to thank you for your 4 years with the Capitol Police, and 40 years in law enforcement. You have been at the helm for one inauguration, four State of the Union addresses, and most recently, a papal visit. That is quite an accomplishment. Thank you for your service, and congratulations on your retirement.

First, I want to quickly touch on the budget caps that are in place for fiscal year 2017. Those caps are a virtual freeze to current spending. That top line was approved several months before your budget requests were due.

Yet, the budget request for the Capitol Police, which the Police developed, and Sergeant at Arms Larkin takes a part in approving, is a 9 percent increase, and it comes on the heels of an 8 percent increase this year. Continued increases at this pace are not realistic unless we lift the caps.

I appreciate you flagging areas that may need more attention and do, but I am concerned that the fiscal planning may be aspirational rather than realistic. I think we need to focus on making the best of the resources that we have, and if it is not enough, then we need to address the reality of what the budget caps do to us.

I think the budget caps are shortsighted. I strongly believe that we should adjust all the caps to enable critical investments in our aging infrastructure, research and development, small business, defense, and intelligence.

I think we need to continue this conversation to make sure that we are investing wisely for the future. I look forward to hearing your views on how your budget requests would be prioritized as we face meeting these caps for 2017.

Finally, I need to let you know that I am troubled by some developments over the last few months. Chairman Capito and I and our colleagues on the House Appropriations Committee were able to

provide some additional funds for the Capitol Police in the 2016 Omnibus, in light of evolving threats from organizations like ISIL.

I was pleased that we were able to make some additional investments in security, but as appropriators, we want to know where exactly the money is going, so we required a detailed spend plan for that funding. We only just received that plan on Friday, two full months after we approved \$375 million for the Capitol Police for 2016, and here we are today examining your request for next year, and we are now just trying to get a handle on what you are spending this year.

It is not acceptable for us to receive your spending proposal 2 months after the funding was provided, and only 2 business days before a hearing.

I am not only frustrated that the plan was late, I am also frustrated by the overall lack of communication. Some of the information you deal with is sensitive and we understand that, but that does not mean that everything related to security ought to get a rubber stamp.

We are here to do our oversight responsibility, and we need to be fully informed and fully informed in time to exercise that responsibility.

We are absolutely prepared to protect sensitive information, and if there is a conversation that needs to happen in terms of moving some of this to a classified setting over time, I think the subcommittee would be willing to entertain that.

But as it is, we need to conduct our oversight responsibility. It does not change your obligation to be transparent and responsive to this subcommittee.

I look forward to continuing to discuss these and other issues with both of you. Thank you, Chair Capito.

Senator CAPITO. Thank you, Senator. With that, we will go to Mr. Larkin for his opening statement of approximately 5 minutes. The written testimony of each witness will be printed in full in the hearing record. Thank you.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK J. LARKIN

Mr. LARKIN. Thank you, Chairman, and thank you, Senator Schatz, for the opportunity to be here. First, I want to commend the Chief sitting to my right. I have been in law enforcement for 40 years myself, and I certainly recognize the exemplary performance that he has been able to provide in the challenging position of chief of this department. Every day, he is engaging in some issue, whether it is on the House or the Senate side, in order to ensure the safety and security of this campus and everyone that crosses it.

What folks do not know is that the Chief has probably spent more days during the week here on the campus than he has in his own home in Maryland, because of his priorities. Again, a consummate professional and certainly an example of leadership.

I also want to commend Assistant Chief Matt Verderosa for taking the baton pass in a couple of weeks. I think the department is lucky to get a leader like Matt to keep the momentum going so that this complex and this Congress, continue to have the best department possible to protect its interests, and as Senator Schatz al-

luded to, to ensure the legislative process goes on without distraction.

As you know, my goal as Senate Sergeant at Arms is truly to keep the communication transparency very vibrant and direct with the committees and your staffs. We are constantly challenged in this security environment with a dynamic threat that is morphing and changing every day, as we saw with recent incidents in Paris, San Bernardino, and a year ago the Charlie Hebdo incident.

These incidents raised concerns almost immediately with various populations within our congressional community. We are constantly looking at our security posture, the way we do business. This is imperative because, if we fall back and play goal line defense, then one day we are going to be regretting the comfort zone that we have artificially put ourselves in.

So, we are constantly leaning forward, hand in hand with the department, to look for opportunities to strengthen our defenses against vulnerabilities that we identify.

One of the challenges that we face is the full spectrum of opinion regarding the security procedures on this campus, and achieving a balance between convenience and security. Yet, we have to be able to match our security processes and procedures to the current threats and try to be proactive in preventing those threats from affecting us.

On the one hand, I have members and staff who are very concerned about maintaining the security of this campus, are we doing enough, protecting the legislative process at all cost.

On the other hand, I also deal with members and staff who, quite frankly feel a level of immunity to what goes on outside this campus and the threats that are plaguing the real world today.

The differing viewpoints are addressed through effective communication and collaboration and trying to entertain all the opinions and perspectives of our activities on this campus.

I look forward to working with the subcommittee on this, and Senator Schatz, duly noted. We are working to increase our communications with you and your staff. We all have the same goal: to assure the safety and security of this campus, allowing the legislative business to continue.

I thank the subcommittee.

[The statement follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK J. LARKIN

INTRODUCTION

Madam Chairwoman, Ranking Member Schatz, and Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for allowing me to testify today. I am pleased to report on the progress of the Office of the Senate Sergeant at Arms (SAA) and our plans to enhance our service to the Senate.

For fiscal year 2017, the Sergeant at Arms respectfully requests a total budget of \$201,035,000. This request represents a modest 1.0 percent increase from the current enacted budget, but is nearly identical to our budget level from fiscal year 2008. Since that time, we have realized significant cost savings from the staff buyouts completed in 2013 and from rigorous contract management and restructuring, while continuing to provide the critical, high-quality services that the Senate community has come to expect from us. Our customer satisfaction levels remain high and we remain good stewards of the funds entrusted to us.

Leading the efforts of the office of the Sergeant at Arms is an outstanding senior management team including Jim Morhard, who serves as my Deputy; Chief of Staff Mike Stenger; Assistant Sergeants at Arms Dick Attridge (Intelligence and Protec-

tive Services), Vicki Sinnett (Chief Information Officer), Bret Swanson (Operations), and David Bass (Capitol Operations); General Counsel Terence Liley; Legislative Liaison Mason Wiggins; Democratic Liaison Scott Rodman; and Chief Financial Officer Chris Dey. The many goals and accomplishments set forth in this testimony would not have been possible without this team's leadership and commitment, as well as the dedication of the women and men who work for the Senate Sergeant at Arms office.

PROTECTIVE SERVICES AND CONTINUITY

Emergency Preparedness

Our plans and procedures are designed to ensure the life safety of Senators, staff, and visitors within our facilities by equipping them with the necessary tools to respond to emergency situations. Our plans are also developed to make certain the Senate can continue its essential functions following an emergency event.

My office worked with Senate offices to update 102 Emergency Action Plans. The Emergency Action Plan lays out specific emergency procedures that each office will follow. New Senators and their staff received personalized training on emergency preparedness procedures, alert notifications, personnel accountability, and equipment use. Additionally, new Member and spouse emergency action cards were developed and delivered to each Member and Chief of Staff. We also distributed a new *Quick Reference Guide* that condenses critical information to help staff respond to threatening situations, protestors, suspicious mail, and other emergency events.

We conducted a robust training program to ensure the Senate community is prepared to respond to a variety of emergency events at work and home. More than 4,300 staff members were trained during 222 classes covering a variety of topics, including a new curriculum designed for staff working in the Postal Square building. The "Responding to an Active Shooter" class continues to be one of our most popular trainings. The course is taught in conjunction with the U.S. Capitol Police (USCP) and is valuable for educating staff on what to expect from law enforcement throughout an active shooter event.

We work with USCP to execute annual evacuation, shelter in place, and internal relocation drills so staff are familiar with appropriate life-safety responses to emergency events that may occur on Capitol Hill. We supported 25 drills that included the Capitol, Senate office buildings, the Senate Page School, Employee Child Care Center, and Postal Square. Many of these exercises were "no notice," which enables a more realistic response to emergency events. We upgraded our accountability equipment, database, and Web sites this year to improve our ability to gather data following an emergency and incorporate lessons learned.

We maintain the necessary equipment for staff to respond to emergency situations by supplying offices with escape hoods, victim rescue units, supply kits, and annunciators. We inventoried more than 270 offices and 28,000 pieces of emergency equipment this year to verify and correct functionality.

To improve our alert messaging capability, we initiated a project with USCP, the House of Representatives, and the Architect of the Capitol to acquire a joint emergency mass notification system. This project aims to improve and reduce the number of alert notification systems needed to transmit critical life safety messages throughout the Capitol complex. The goal is to reduce the time it takes to broadcast messages over numerous platforms, allowing individuals additional emergency response times. Once complete, the system will rapidly send alert notification messages to Senators and staff by email, phone call, text message, desktop computer pop-up, and smartphone applications. By collaborating with multiple legislative partners, this improved capability also provides significant cost savings to the Senate.

Communication between Senate staff responsible for executing plans during and following emergencies is critical to ensuring successful outcomes. My office set up deployable radio systems during exercises and is working on a more modern capability for expanded interactions. We are also evaluating new secure mobile communications options to replace legacy devices as technology evolves.

Contingency Programs

Throughout 2015, my staff developed and refined contingency plans as a collaborative effort with Joint Congressional Continuity Board planners and partners. To better support our Continuity of Government (COG) mission, we have transformed the way continuity equipment is procured, tracked, stored, and maintained for the Senate. We have developed a customized inventory tracking system, which includes the systematic logging and verification of materials and equipment. System effectiveness was demonstrated during several continuity-related exercises in which dozens of inventoried pallets were methodically located, loaded, transported, and un-

packed in a timeframe that far exceeded requirements. Staff have also made updates to SAA logistics and inventory plans, enhancing storage methods and expediting materials deployment.

We continue managing a comprehensive Senate exercise program structured to certify plans are practiced and validated regularly. Previously coordinated by a vendor, the Senate Test, Training, and Exercise Program has transitioned to full-time Senate staff including a supervisor and three planners. This shift has resulted in a more dynamic program that prepares the Senate for diverse emergencies and has resulted in annual cost savings of approximately \$634,000. In 2015, the Senate conducted over 20 exercises, tests, and guided discussions covering all aspects of emergency response, including Mobile Assets, Chamber Protective Actions, Alternate Chamber Operations, Leadership Coordination Centers, Emergency Operations Centers, Briefing Centers, communications, transportation, continuity staffing, evacuations, internal relocation, shelter in place, alert notifications, and COG operations.

Security Planning and Police Operations

My staff coordinates security and law enforcement support for the Senate community, including Member offices, State offices, committees, and other support offices on Capitol Hill. Our main function is to act as a liaison between USCP and the Senate community. Much of the work is done behind the scenes, but is vital nonetheless. This year's efforts included coordinating 1,040 Senate campus access requests; working with the Committee on Rules and Administration and USCP to identify and publish numerous Senate office building door and barricade openings during recess periods, special events, and holidays; and coordinating 18 office security sweeps and 9 proximity card reader installations throughout Senate office spaces. Additionally, we coordinated security coverage of 382 committee hearings, conducted 4 Member home assessments, and presented 6 security awareness briefings.

We provide staffing for the USCP Command Center support program during all hours the Senate is in session and throughout normal business hours during periods of recess to allow for real-time communications between my office, USCP, and the Senate community during special events, emergency incidents, and routine operations. This year, we monitored 352 incidents and events through this program.

Finally, my staff handles the State Office Readiness Program, which delivers security and preparedness resources to State offices, including rapidly deployed temporary duress alarm systems added this year. In addition to security and safety equipment, my staff provide Web-based security training for offsite personnel. Training programs include "Responding to Physically Threatening Individuals" and "Security and Emergency Preparedness for State Offices." We also rolled out the State Office Preparedness Pilot program to provide additional resources for State offices.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Cyber Security and Response

In 2015, we focused on a multi-dimensional, transformative approach to identify gaps in our security posture and implement cyber security strategies to be more proactive to the advanced cyber threat. This approach focused on the technology and on educating the user, training security staff, and respecting tax payers' dollars.

Partnerships were developed with Virginia Tech and the commercial sector to develop a mobile application to educate the Senate community about where and how they are vulnerable, and provide security tips for the end user. This, and other ongoing education efforts, will help to continuously educate the user throughout the year regarding the cyber threat.

Early in 2015, a holistic cyber security technology review was completed; an implementation strategy was developed; various procurements were completed; and implementation is underway to integrate new technologies, including transforming how network vulnerabilities are identified and improving our ability to determine cyber risk. Early results are positive for email traffic. In the previous year, 884,000 malicious messages were blocked. With the recent technology improvements, an additional 21,000 messages were analyzed for threat activity, blocked, and affected users notified to prevent a network breach.

Similar positive results have been seen with the Senate Secure Web Gateway. In 2015, 43 million connections to over 50,000 Web sites were blocked to prevent attacks on the internal network. These statistics demonstrate the agility and dynamic capability of the advanced cyber threat. As the newly procured technologies continue to be implemented, new cyber security processes and procedures will be improved as well.

Significant investments in cyber security have been made, and initial results have been positive and effective at reducing the cyber risk. Continuing to invest in cyber security will promote the SAA's ability to lower the cyber risk, promote an agile cyber defense strategy, and proactively defend the network against the advanced cyber threat.

Network Operations

In 2015, the Network Operations Center received and serviced 2,123 Service Center "incident" tickets, and processed over 2,800 change requests, including more than 1,300 LAN drop requests. Of the 240 survey responses from users, 90 percent received a customer satisfaction rating of Exceptional or Very Satisfied.

Our multi-year project using broadband Internet service to support Senate state office locations continues to do well. It significantly increases the amount of bandwidth at each of the 460-plus locations, increasing the performance at each site for both intranet and Internet services. The increased bandwidth also supports emerging technologies such as improved video conferencing capabilities between DC and a State office. We have completed the migration of over 330 offices, saving the Senate approximately \$85,000 a month as a result. Migration for the remainder of the offices will be completed by the end of the year.

Wireless Networking

Full implementation of the Discovery wireless network was completed in 2015 along with the expansion of a separate wireless network allowing offices to provide constituents guest access to Internet-only resources. The implementation of Discovery and termination of the Odyssey wireless network improved our cyber security posture by now allowing only wireless devices that are considered Senate assets access to the internal network via Discovery.

Senate Payroll System

We are collaborating with the Secretary of the Senate to support and enhance the PeopleSoft Senate Payroll System. In the last quarter, we began a successful self-service pilot that allows individuals online access to view their pay advices, W-2s, benefits summaries, Affordable Care Act forms, and other personal information. We expect to make self-service available to all Senate employees by the end of the year.

Data Center Management

We continue to modernize and improve our data centers. Energy efficiency improvements include upgrading airflow, and reorganization of space and rack placement in the Postal Square data center. Enhanced monitoring of the facility environment, along with new alerting, allows us to react to environmental issues more quickly and ensure systems availability. A 5-year data center modernization plan is being developed to include a best-practices approach for the configuration of our data centers in the future.

VMI—Expansion, Upgrade and Storage Reconfiguration

After several years of use, multiple upgrades, and multiple capacity increases, the NetApp storage environment supporting the Virtual Machine Infrastructure (VMI) was becoming overburdened, both in terms of capacity and performance. The CIO developed a migration plan to re-architect the NetApp storage environment, going from many smaller pools of storage to fewer, much larger pools of storage. The migration was accomplished without downtime or user impact and ultimately resulted in more available storage space and better overall performance of the storage system supporting the VMI. The improved performance gained prevented the SAA from having to procure additional storage to add performance to the system, ultimately saving at least \$100,000.

Significant Videoconferencing Enhancements (Lync Video and Join.Senate.Gov—Multiparty Videoconferencing)

To deliver on our strategic goal to provide a state-of-the-art infrastructure built on modern, proven technologies, we enabled Lync video and introduced *join.senate.gov* as a replacement for the Personal Video Hub multiparty videoconferencing service.

We also integrated with consumer Skype to enable video calls with external Skype users from Senate video clients and systems. There was no additional cost for enabling Lync video.

Join.senate.gov is a new, modern, feature-rich and robust service provided by the SAA to deliver client-free, multiparty videoconferencing with anyone who has an Internet connection and a Webcam, and connectivity between our legacy videoconferencing room systems and clients and our Microsoft Lync system.

These integration efforts significantly enhanced Senate unified communications capabilities, providing offices and users with more options and flexibility for communicating and collaborating internally and with external parties. As an added benefit, we will save approximately \$120,000 per year by retiring parts of our legacy videoconferencing system.

Document Compare Application

In response to office requests for a document comparison utility that would ease the tedium of identifying line-by-line differences between two or more documents, the SAA CIO evaluated various solutions in the marketplace. Based on feedback from key Member office stakeholders, we recommended support for two products, Workshare Compare and Beyond Compare. Both were added to the Technology Catalog.

Electronic Financial Disclosure (eFD)

Development of the Electronic Financial Disclosure Application (eFD) was initiated to satisfy statutory requirements as outlined in Public Law 112–105 Section 8(b). The SAA development team recently completed a substantial new release of the application that included more robust administrative, search, and reporting tools and other functional enhancements. In 2015, 87 Senators and 73 percent of all eligible filers utilized eFD to file electronically. The Senate Ethics Committee anticipates that this number will grow to 90 percent in 2016.

Otis—A Senate Personnel Management System

Otis is an encrypted, secure, and replicated Web-based personnel management system for Member and committee offices to manage administrative information about their staff. The current system includes support for staff and profiles, leave processing, timesheet processing, and basic payroll processing. Seventy offices currently use Otis to manage this information. Future releases will include support for the remainder of payroll processing. Otis replaced a system built on software that is no longer supported and helped reduce costs as the SAA is no longer paying the \$268,000 annual maintenance fee for the old system.

Gallery Credential Management

The Gallery Credential Management System helps Senate Press Gallery Staff process press credentials for members of the media covering the Senate. The SAA development team merged two existing systems into one using a more modern development language and framework. The four galleries have moved to the unified version of the application and, in two instances, replaced paper-based processes.

TranSAAct

We continue to add functionality to TranSAAct, our platform for doing business online, eliminating paper-based manual processes and addressing the requirements of offices and the Committee on Rules and Administration. Built on an extensible modern database framework, TranSAAct allows indefinite expansion as new requirements are identified.

Over the past year, we added the new shared chat service to communication services requests. Responding to customer feedback, we improved the process of returning wireless devices to stock and provided users with the ability to save their profiles to reduce repetitive data entry. We rebuilt the home page to provide a dashboard view of the various services and service requests and improve user navigation. We gave users the ability to manage their notification preferences as well, again in response to customer requests. To support the introduction of Otis, we also modified the ID request pages to include information needed and minimize manual data entry. We also upgraded several infrastructure components to remain current and supported.

Currently, we are improving the functionality of the Floor pass system and upgrading some of the technologies in TranSAAct. In the coming year, we plan to improve the process for requesting communications services while revisiting the features offered. We will update the ID request pages to reflect current business processes using newer technologies and will incorporate software subscription renewals into TranSAAct as well.

Upgrading Existing Mobility Technologies and Support

In 2015, all legacy BlackBerry devices were migrated from the BES 5 server to either iOS or BES 10 platforms. This lowered administrative and support burdens while enhancing the Senate's security posture by reducing complexity and moving all users to modern, supported mobile devices with the latest features and controls.

Many Senate offices opted to upgrade legacy devices with iPhones, requiring an increased Mobile Communications Systems (MCS) budget since Apple products, AppleCare+, and their accessories are more expensive, where previously, wireless carriers offered legacy BlackBerry devices at \$0.

The increased demand for iOS devices has necessitated a better support infrastructure. In 2016, the CIO organization will offer more robust support for these iOS devices by having certified staff and warranty stock onsite so that users no longer have to visit an Apple retail store to troubleshoot or exchange faulty devices.

We are currently evaluating Samsung's Galaxy Android series and BlackBerry PRIV as possible additions to Mobile Communications offerings, providing additional options in addition to BlackBerry and iOS devices. Prices will be higher than for BlackBerry devices. Testing of new smartphones is an ongoing process.

Telecommunications

Our voicemail system was upgraded to include twenty redundant servers helping support continuity of operations. Additional mobility and redundancy will be added in the future. This upgrade provides more capacity to support the new Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system in the Capitol Exchange and allows use of a new software package for reporting more robust statistics. The IVR provides an automated path for constituents to reach Members of Congress during times of high call volume without the need for operator intervention.

In 2014, we started a multiyear process to upgrade the telephone system (CS2100) in Washington, DC. We are in the final phase of this project, which is adding Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) trunks lines and removing our dependency on expensive Verizon trunking. This will generate cost savings over the next several years.

The long anticipated, multi-year effort to upgrade antiquated State office telephony for all 460-plus State offices is underway. It will modernize State office communications systems with new hardware, more features, and additional security at a lower cost. Anticipated benefits will begin in fiscal year 2016 and increase throughout the life of the migration process.

OPERATIONS

Central Operations

ID Office

The ID Office has successfully simplified the badge issuing process by consolidating two card management systems. Efforts to increase the use of secure Smart Cards continue and various customers are testing capabilities of the cards. In addition, the ID Office is planning to implement an Identity Management System in order to better manage Senate staff credentials across the myriad systems supported by the Sergeant at Arms. During each Congress, the Senate ID Office issues over 35,000 IDs to Senators, staff, liaison personnel, and designated members of the media.

Parking Operations

Parking Operations has successfully adopted social media and has increased outreach to the Senate community. This will be particularly useful during the renovations of the Russell Legislative Garage and the Thurgood Marshall Judiciary Office Building Garage.

Work on the Judiciary Office Building Garage is underway, resulting in some Senate permit holders being relocated to other levels of the garage. The Architect of the Capitol has designed the work in phases to limit disruption to permit holders. It is anticipated that all current permit holders will be accommodated in the garage throughout the project.

The Russell Legislative Garage renovation will displace the parking permit issuance booth and more than 100 spaces that are under the control of the Committee on Rules and Administration. Parking Operations will work closely with the Committee's staff and AOC personnel to ensure customer service can be maintained and displaced garage permit holders are accommodated in other Senate areas. The permit issuance booth issues over 9,000 permanent permits each Congress and maintaining a location to provide this service is extremely important. Ensuring all stakeholders are aware of the plans for the renovation will be a primary focus of Parking Operations.

Parking Operations will also be heavily involved in plans for the 58th Presidential Inauguration. Significant traffic impacts have been overcome in previous years and 2017 is not expected to be different.

Transportation and Fleet Operations

Transportation and Fleet Operations procures, manages, and maintains Senate vehicles; provides transportation information to offices; operates the Senate Daily Shuttle and Parking Shuttle services; and provides the Senate with emergency transportation and logistics support. The Senate SAA fleet includes trucks, vans, buses, SUVs, electric vehicles, handicapped-accessible vehicles, and Segways. In fiscal year 2015, Fleet Operations staff transported more than 25,000 passengers through the SAA Parking Shuttle service.

Photography Studio

The Photography Studio provides photography and photo imaging services for Senate offices and committees. The Studio manages and maintains the Photo Browser Application, which provides Senate offices a secure location to upload, organize, download, and place orders for their photos through a Web interface. All photos in a Senator's collection are archived in the Photo Browser system and are accessible during their time in office.

The Photo Browser system currently contains over 1.1 million photo image files. Upgrades to the user interface are currently underway in order to provide a more efficient and intuitive user interface and expand opportunities to introduce new features in the future.

In fiscal year 2015, Photo Studio staff photographed more than 76,000 images and produced more than 62,000 photo prints, and coordinated scanning for End of Term (EOT) archiving of more than 38,000 photo images for Senators.

Printing, Graphics, and Direct Mail

The Printing, Graphics, and Direct Mail (PGDM) department provides support to the Senate community through graphic design, printing, mailing, document preservation, photocopying, logistics and security—producing over 57.6 million items during fiscal year 2015.

As a good steward of fiscal resources, PGDM garnered notable savings for the Senate:

- In fiscal year 2015, PGDM produced more than 13,000 charts.
- More than \$1.1 million was saved in postage costs by pre-sorting and discounting 5.3 million pieces of outgoing Senate franked mail.
- More than \$24,000 in postage was saved by using software to identify over 49,000 undeliverable addresses before they were introduced into the U.S. Postal Service mail stream.

In fiscal year 2015, PGDM produced 1.6 million constituent letters through digital print/software solutions, making it easier to provide a quicker reply to constituents through traditional letters with the Constituent Services System. PGDM produced 4.2 million digital images by implementing high-speed digital scanners, imaging Members' mail, and using document file management systems and devices that convert obsolete media—VHS/Beta/cassette—to useable digital files.

PGDM's document file management system contributed to Member offices going paperless and provided them the ability to perform searches for specific dates, legislative issues, or individual constituent correspondence throughout their entire document collection. PGDM maintains several high-volume production printers that had a combined copy count of more than 11.8 million impressions during fiscal year 2015. In fiscal year 2016, PGDM will be acquiring a new high-volume digital press to replace two outdated printers. This acquisition will reduce annual maintenance cost, achieving \$40,000 in savings. We recently procured a new mail sorter and PGDM has trained employees to perform routine maintenance, which already generates an annual savings of \$41,000.

Senate Post Office

The Senate Post Office's workforce tests and delivers mail and packages to over 180 locations within the Capitol complex while providing a messenger service to multiple locations within the Washington metropolitan area.

An accountable mail tracking system was implemented that transitioned from paper manifesting to a real-time digital system. This system enables us to identify the location of accountable mail items from the moment we receive them through the moment of delivery to the customer.

A bipartisan pilot program has been implemented to address two recurring concerns that Senate State offices have regarding their existing mail screening units: size and noise. The Sentry Air System has been identified as a viable replacement for the existing Postal Sentry units utilized in Senate State offices. Offices participating in the pilot program will evaluate these new devices and compare them to the previous versions.

Capitol Facilities

Capitol Facilities supports the Senate community by providing a clean and professional work environment in the Capitol. Our Environmental Services division cleans Capitol spaces, moves Capitol furniture, and provides special event setups in the Capitol—including 10 event spaces in the Capitol Visitor Center. Capitol Facilities Furnishings division provides furnishings, including stock and custom furniture, carpeting, and window treatments to Capitol offices, and framing services for offices and committees throughout the Senate community.

Focus continues to be on realizing cost savings while not sacrificing service and improving efficiency. Capitol Facilities has combined job specialties and engaged in cross-training employees to ensure that services are maintained at the high level expected. In addition, we are planning an upgrade to the Capitol Facilities Online Request System (CapFOR) to give more information online to offices so that they can identify furniture that more readily meets their needs. We are also developing an online work order system to improve efficiency and ensure customer satisfaction.

Office Support Services

The State Office Liaison staff serve as the conduit between Senate offices and commercial landlords, or the General Services Administration for Senate offices in Federal facilities, overseeing 465 State offices. Managing this important program helps assure every Senator's ability to meet the growing needs of their local constituencies.

CAPITOL OPERATIONS

Ensuring that our customers—both internal and external—have access to the Senate and understand its work remains the focus of the SAA's Capitol Operations team. Over the past year, team members provided a range of services to Senators and their staffs, visitors to the Capitol, members of the news media who cover Congress, and the public. Capitol Operations continues to focus on providing timely, accurate, and useful information that promotes safety, increases transparency, and enhances the experience of those who work in and visit the Senate.

Senate Recording Studio

In a time of instant communication and demands for transparency, the Senate Recording Studio helps ensure that the work of the Senate remains accessible to the public. During 2015, the Recording Studio provided 1,073 hours of gavel-to-gavel coverage of Senate Floor proceedings and continues to provide technical support for live-streaming and archiving of the proceedings on the Senate's Web site, www.senate.gov. Last year, this online resource was viewed 2.46 million times by more than 198,000 unique visitors. To keep the quality of this production in line with current standards, the Studio will upgrade the Senate Floor audio system in 2016, with completion scheduled for 2017. The Recording Studio also broadcast 742 Senate committee hearings in 2015. Another priority of the Recording Studio is to enable Senators working in DC to communicate with their constituents back home. During 2015, the Studio produced 1,063 television and 1,101 radio productions for Senators. In September, the Studio assisted in coordination and provided audio and video feeds to the large video screens on the West Front during Pope Francis' visit to the Capitol. Additionally in 2015, the Recording Studio completed a digital upgrade to its emergency satellite truck using only in-house engineering resources and without requesting additional funding.

Senate Media Galleries

For members of the news media, the Senate remains one of the most open and accessible institutions of Government. On any given day, hundreds of reporters, producers, photographers, videographers, and technical support personnel can be found in hearing rooms, hallways, and in the Chamber, bringing the news of the Senate to people across the country and around the world.

Ensuring that the news media can conduct their business efficiently, safely, and in a manner consistent with Senate rules is the responsibility of the staff of the four Senate Media Galleries. The unique structure of the Media Galleries, dating back to the earliest days of the Senate, requires them to work closely and cooperatively with their respective Standing and Executive Correspondents' Committees, the U.S. Capitol Police, and press secretaries and communications staff of Senators' offices and Senate committees. Media Gallery staff facilitate media credentials and arrangements for the almost 7,000 members of the news media who can cover the Senate in a given year.

Daily Press Gallery

The Daily Press Gallery supports reporters working for publications that publish on a daily or more frequent basis. Last year, the Daily Press Gallery issued credentials to approximately 1,800 journalists. As custodians of the largest press complex on Capitol Hill, the Gallery staff serve more than 100 reporters who physically work in the Press Gallery on a regular basis. Gallery staff also help control access to the Press Gallery inside the Senate Chamber and ensure Gallery rules are followed. This year, Gallery staff focus on streamlining information to constituents via an updated website, an email list serving 600 reporters and Senate staff, and a Twitter account (@senatepress) with approximately 2,000 followers.

Periodical Press Gallery

The Periodical Press Gallery supports the news media working for non-daily periodicals and their online publications. This year, the Gallery will implement an online database system to credential over 1,200 members, a process that restructures the issuance of credentials and eliminates unnecessary paperwork. The Periodical Press Gallery is currently preparing credential distribution for the 2016 National Conventions, where staff will administer credentials to over 200 periodical publications and 700 journalists. Following the conventions, credentialing more than 900 periodical journalists for the 2017 Presidential Inauguration begins. Gallery staff remain focused on streamlining communication with Gallery members and Senate staff. For example, the number of followers on the Gallery's Twitter account (@SenatePPG) grew over 20 percent to 4,200. These efforts help drive traffic to the Gallery's Web site, where information on Floor proceedings, the credentialing process, and other areas of interest is consolidated. The Gallery's Web site averages approximately 50,000 hits a year.

Press Photographers Gallery

The Press Photographers Gallery supports photographers representing news organizations from across the United States and around the world. Last year, the Gallery credentialed approximately 300 news photographers. Unlike the other three Media Galleries, which have counterparts in the House of Representatives, Press Photographers Gallery staff support the media at news events and hearings in both Houses of Congress. During 2015, the number of followers on the Gallery's Twitter account (@USSenatePhoto) grew 184 percent to more than 1,700, allowing Gallery members to keep photographers and Senate staff apprised of congressional events.

Radio and Television Gallery

The Radio and Television Gallery serves as the Senate's primary contact to the broadcast news industry and ensures that the Senate's broadcast coverage rules are followed. Gallery staff function as liaisons between Senate offices and the broadcast media to assist in organizing coverage of news conferences, committee hearings, photo opportunities, and special events. The Gallery issued credentials to approximately 3,600 television and radio reporters, producers, and technical personnel. The Gallery also maintains the studio that Senators use for news conferences. While the studio space was updated to accommodate digital broadcasting and high definition distributions, a number of upgrades are planned to improve the audio quality in the studio, including ambient microphones and soundproofing. To further enhance communications, the Radio-TV Gallery maintains a Twitter account (@SenateRadioTV) with approximately 2,500 followers, a 265 percent increase from last year.

Senate Doorkeepers

Senate Doorkeepers play a critical role in supporting the legislative process of the Senate. Doorkeepers provide access to those with Senate Floor privileges; enforce the rules of the Senate Floor; and facilitate the needs of Senators, Senate Floor staff, and Senate Pages. Doorkeepers also provide support for a number of special events attended by Senators, their families, and special guests. In addition to directly supporting Senators, Doorkeepers also ensure that people from around the world can visit the Senate Gallery safely. During 2015, approximately 193,000 people visited the Senate in person with the help of Senate Doorkeepers. That corresponded to nearly 1,015 people a day, both when the Senate was in session and during scheduled recesses.

Senate Appointment Desks

The Senate Appointment Desks are responsible for processing thousands of guests who enter the Capitol each year for business meetings or other purposes in a safe and efficient manner. During 2015, approximately 215,000 visitors were processed through our network of Appointment Desks located on the first floor of the Capitol, in the basements of the Russell and Hart Senate office buildings, and in the Capitol

Visitor Center. Of these, 132,000 visitors were in the Capitol for official business or a direct meeting with a Member, a Member's office, or a committee. In addition, more than 25,000 international visitors relied on the CVC Appointment Desk for Senate Gallery Passes and information.

Office of Internal Communications

The Office of Internal Communications (OIC) streamlines communication within the SAA organization and to the rest of the Senate community through a combination of online, digital, and traditional print publications. Last year, the office sent 524 Notices and 101 Dear Colleague messages electronically, saving resources and speeding delivery of important information. In addition, OIC manages two Web sites—one internal to the SAA and the other accessible to the Senate community. During the past fiscal year, OIC staff edited and helped produce 175 publications, including safety bulletins, newsletters for both Senate and SAA staff, and procedural manuals. Finally, the OIC manages the SAA's use of social media to enhance communication with SAA employees, Senators, the Senate community, and the public. Substantial increases over the past year prove the information is well received and useful. Recently, the SAA Twitter account (@SenateSAA) exceeded 10,000 followers and our Facebook page has garnered nearly 9,500 "likes."

SAA HUMAN RESOURCES

The primary function of the SAA Office of Human Resources is to provide personnel services and advice to SAA managers and employees. SAA Human Resources also provides workers' compensation, ergonomic assessments, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accommodation requests, and recruitment services to the broader Senate community.

Senate Placement Office

During fiscal year 2015, Senate offices submitted 549 requests for recruitment assistance to the Senate Placement Office; 34,631 resumes were processed by the Placement Office in response to these requests. Overall in fiscal year 2015, the Senate Placement Office processed 37,437 resumes from applicants for vacancies in Senate offices and committees.

SENATE OFFICE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The Office of Education and Training provides training for all Senate staff in Washington, DC, and in State offices. We provide performance skills training, technical skills training, and coordinate and provide major training events for State and DC staff.

The Office of Education and Training partners with 15 other training providers to ensure Senate staff have the resources and skills they need to perform their jobs. In 2015, Education and Training staff taught more than 250 of the 735 instructor-led classes in which more than 2,000 enrolled. Education and Training provided customized training, facilitation services, and coaching to more than 150 Senate Member, committee, and support offices, benefitting more than 2,200 staff.

We held three training conferences for State staff. Over 250 State staff participated in these conferences.

Health Promotion

Our Health Promotion office has been legislatively mandated to provide Health Promotion activities and events. The Health Promotion office coordinates and runs the 2-day Health and Wellness Fair for Senate staff. In 2015, over 1,500 staff participated in health promotion activities, which included lung function and kidney screenings, blood drives, and seminars on health-related topics. We also coordinate Weight Watchers, Yoga, and Pilates sessions using a revolving fund.

We will continue to expand our online training options for Capitol Hill and State staff. This year we will start our transition to our new model where we provide more team training and less general classroom training. We will also find ways to engage Chiefs of Staff, Administrative Managers, and Chief Clerks in ongoing networking and professional development.

EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Our Employee Assistance Program (EAP) offers a variety of emotional, behavioral and work-related support resources and services to staff, their family members, Senate Pages, and interns. In 2015, nearly 1 in 20 Senate employees utilized the services of an EAP counselor; 208 employees took an online mental health screening; 70 managers requested a supervisory consultation; 2,816 employees attended an

EAP training activity; and 1,938 employees accessed resources for personalized information and referrals addressing childcare, parenting, adult care, aging, education, legal concerns, and/or financial issues.

CONCLUSION

The Sergeant at Arms is composed of a diverse array of organizations. All of them exist to serve the Senate so that it can function as part of the Legislative Branch of our Government. To provide the checks and balances on any administration, the Legislative Branch must be able to function efficiently in an effort to create and pass legislation. To do so, the Senate Sergeant at Arms must and will provide the needed services that allow it to function.

APPENDIX A

FISCAL YEAR 2017 BUDGET REQUEST

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS—UNITED STATES SENATE

FINANCIAL PLAN FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017

[Dollars in thousands]

	Fiscal year 2016 Enacted	Fiscal year 2017 Request
General Operations & Maintenance:		
Salaries	\$69,000	\$72,500
Expenses	64,653	66,858
Total General Operations & Maintenance	\$133,653	\$139,358
Mandated Allowances & Allotments	45,258	46,007
Capital Investment	14,286	8,360
Nondiscretionary Items	5,803	7,310
Total	\$199,000	\$201,035
Staffing	842	846

To ensure that we provide the highest levels and quality of security, support services, and equipment, we submit a fiscal year 2017 budget request of \$201,035,000, an increase of \$2,035,000 or 1.0 percent compared to fiscal year 2016. The salary budget request is \$72,500,000, an increase of \$3,500,000 or 5.1 percent, and the expense budget request is \$128,535,000, a decrease of \$1,465,000, or 1.1 percent. The staffing request is 846.

We present our budget in four categories: General Operations and Maintenance (Salaries and Expenses), Mandated Allowances and Allotments, Capital Investment, and Nondiscretionary Items.

The General Operations and Maintenance Salaries budget request is \$72,500,000, an increase of \$3,500,000, or 5.1 percent, compared with fiscal year 2016.

The General Operations and Maintenance Expenses budget request is \$66,858,000, an increase of \$2,205,000, or 3.4 percent, compared with fiscal year 2016. The increase is due to funding for security initiatives.

The Mandated Allowances and Allotments expense budget request for fiscal year 2017 is \$46,007,000. This budget supports State office rents at \$18,459,000; purchase of computer and office equipment at \$8,818,000; maintenance and procurement of Member office constituent mail services system at \$7,150,000; voice and data communications for Washington, DC and State offices at \$5,400,000; recording studios, \$2,600,000; State office security enhancements at \$1,918,000; wireless services and equipment, \$1,457,000.

The Capital Investments expense request for fiscal year 2017 is \$8,360,000. This budget includes funding for Recording Studio equipment upgrades at \$2,625,000; Storage Area Network upgrades at \$2,075,000; Network Management Equipment and Technology Upgrades, \$1,910,000; and DC Network Equipment Refresh at \$1,300,000.

The Nondiscretionary Items expense request for fiscal year 2017 is \$7,310,000. This budget includes support for the Payroll System at \$3,410,000, funding to support the Secretary of the Senate for contract maintenance of the Financial Management Information System (FMIS) at \$2,862,000, and maintenance and necessary enhancements to the Legislative Information System at \$1,038,000.

Senator CAPITO. Thank you. Chief Dine.

UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE

STATEMENT OF HON. CHIEF KIM C. DINE

ACCOMPANIED BY:

MATTHEW VERDEROSA, ASSISTANT CHIEF

RICHARD BRADDOCK, CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

FAY ROPELLA, INSPECTOR GENERAL

Chief DINE. Chairman Capito, Ranking Member Schatz, and members of the subcommittee, I am honored to be here today, and I appreciate the opportunity to present the United States Capitol Police budget request for fiscal year 2017.

Before I begin, I would like to note that my full testimony outlining the Department's request has been submitted for the record.

I am joined here today by Assistant Chief Matthew Verderosa, our Chief of Operations, and soon to be our new Chief, as well as Mr. Richard Braddock, our Chief Administrative Officer, as well as some members of my executive management team, and our Inspector General, Fay Ropella.

First, I would like to thank the subcommittee for its sustained and unwavering support of the United States Capitol Police. I would specifically like to express our appreciation to the subcommittee and the Congress for providing the necessary salaries and general expenses funding for fiscal year 2016 to support our personnel and operations.

The women and men of the Capitol Police work tirelessly to ensure that the legislative process of our government functions without disruption or lapses in security and safety 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, but none of this would be possible without your support and that of the Capitol Police Board.

The Department's fiscal year 2017 request totals nearly \$410 million and represents an overall increase of nearly \$35 million and 9 percent over the fiscal year 2016 enacted budget level of \$375 million.

The Department's fiscal year 2017 personnel request reflects our continuous efforts at all levels of management to effectively and prudently manage our existing resources to achieve the best possible balance of staff versus overtime to meet mission requirements.

We are constantly analyzing our workforce to align job functions, assignments, workload, risk management, and organizational readiness, along with the ever changing assessments of mandatory mission requirements within a dynamic environment.

Our fiscal year 2017 request includes base funding for 1,823 sworn and 373 civilian positions. These are the staffing levels funded during fiscal year 2016. In addition, the request also includes half year funding for an additional 72 officers and 51 civilians.

With the rise of ISIL and the continued efforts of al-Qaeda and other terrorist organizations to attack public venues as well as the increased occurrences of homegrown violent extremists, lone wolf episodes, we have seen a rise in the number of mass casualty events around the world and in the continental United States.

Based on this rise in terrorist events and the tactics displayed by these assailants, the United States Capitol Police once again reviewed its operational tactical posture to ensure that the Department is taking every measure possible to maintain the security of the Capitol complex, while allowing the legislative process to continue to function in an open environment.

In close coordination with the Capitol Police Board, the Department believes that the implementation of security measures to better secure screening within the House garages with full implementation of additional screening and pre-screening of various building access points, and the implementation of enhanced screening portals is necessary.

Before requesting additional sworn personnel, the Department looked at its current mission load and worked closely with the Capitol Police Board on areas to modify or eliminate mission requirements in order to offset new mission requirements.

Additionally, the Department has reviewed duties currently performed by officers that could be civilianized in order to repurpose current officers to better meet operational adjustments. Funding for 48 new civilian positions requested will be utilized for this civilianization process, and the funding for three new civilian positions will support the increasing physical security infrastructure.

The funding requests represent an overall increase of approximately 8 percent over the fiscal year 2016 Salaries enacted level, which includes funding for the 2017 Presidential Inauguration, natural salary increases, additional staffing requirements, and increased overtime, since the Department's current sworn staffing levels do not entirely provide necessary resources to meet all of our mission requirements.

The second area I want to cover in some detail is our requested General Expenses budget, which includes protective travel, hiring, outfitting and training of new sworn personnel, supplies and equipment, management systems, non-personnel Presidential Inauguration support, and other non-personnel needs.

We are requesting \$76 million for general expenses, which is an increase of \$10 million over the fiscal year 2016 enacted level. The increase results from normal increases in operating costs, Inauguration costs, costs to train, recruit, and outfit the new employees previously mentioned; the cost of life-cycle key items and routine equipment and systems, and the restoration of annual levels reduced in previous fiscal years to meet regular department needs.

The request also includes an additional requirement to equip a fully functional alternate command center.

In closing, I am very grateful for your time today. As you know and as you stated, this is the last time I will appear before you representing this great organization.

I have had the distinct pleasure of serving as Chief of Police for the United States Capitol Police through, as you know, one Inauguration, four State of the Union addresses, six joint meetings of Congress, the African Summit, which is a historical event involving our 50 heads of State at the Capitol, over 30 million screenings, over 600 demonstrations, the rollout of a new strategic plan, the achievement of receiving the gold standard accreditation from the Commission on Accreditation in Law Enforcement, the implemen-

tation of a new digital encrypted radio system, the creation of a field commander program, implementation of the new field training program for new officers, the completion of active shooter training for the entire department, a new hiring process for recruits that has resulted in over 20,000 applications for the last 3 years to join the USCP, the hiring of a labor relations specialist to maximize labor/management relations, the hiring of a new Chief Information Officer, a new Diversity Officer, and a new Communications Director, and lastly, the implementation of a new communications strategy to better communicate with you and the greater congressional community.

All of this has been a possibility because of your support and the excellent work by the women and men of the Capitol Police.

I would like to make a special note of the fact that all of this was done over these years while keeping the congressional community safe.

So, I would like to thank the women and men of the USCP for their commitment to our mission and their unwavering dedication every day to ensuring the safety and security of members, staff, and the many visitors who come to the Capitol to see our great democracy in action.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today, and I would be pleased to answer any questions you may have at this time.

[The statement follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HON. KIM C. DINE

Chairman Capito, Ranking Member Schatz and members of the subcommittee, I am honored to be here today, and I appreciate the opportunity to present the United States Capitol Police budget request for fiscal year 2017. I am joined here today by Assistant Chief Matthew Verderosa, our Chief of Operations, and Mr. Richard Braddock, our Chief Administrative Officer, as well as some of the members of my Executive Management Team and our Inspector General.

First, I would like to thank the subcommittee for its sustained and unwavering support of the United States Capitol Police. I would specifically like to express our appreciation to the subcommittee and the Congress for providing the necessary salaries and general expenses funding for fiscal year 2016 to support our personnel and operations. The women and men of the Capitol Police work tirelessly to ensure that the legislative process of our Government functions without disruption or lapses in security or safety 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. But none of this would be possible without your support and that of the Capitol Police Board.

My management team and I are very proud of the close partnership that has evolved between us to make this possible. Your confidence in us, and the support you have provided to the Capitol Police over the years, has undeniably been a remarkable contributor to our success in achieving our mission. You and your staff have taken great time and made significant efforts to work closely with the Department's leadership team and we are truly grateful for your keen understanding of the complexity of our mission and the challenges we face.

While our mission has not changed, the scope of the threats that we face is changing—and the ways in which we must continue to adapt to those threats has to change. We will continue to meet our mission by adapting and improving our capabilities while remaining true to our core values. Our ability to thwart attacks and safeguard the Capitol Complex hinges on our flexibility to efficiently adapt operational and administrative capabilities to the ever-changing environment.

Before I begin the specifics of the Department's fiscal year 2017 budget request, I would like to express again our appreciation to the subcommittee and the Congress for providing the essential salaries and general expenses funding for fiscal year 2016 to support our personnel and operations, which has ensured a high-level of capability and mission readiness. Since we last met, the USCP has been proud to support four Joint Meetings of Congress, which included addresses from the Prime Minister of Israel, Benjamin Netanyahu, the President of the Islamic Repub-

lic of Afghanistan, Ashraf Ghani, the Prime Minister of Japan, Shinzo Abe, and His Holiness Pope Francis of the Holy See.

During fiscal year 2015, we published and began the implementation of the USCP Strategic Plan—fiscal year 2015–2019. I, along with my management team worked to communicate the importance of this effort through a variety of efforts across various media, including videos, electronic messages, training for USCP employees (including new recruit officers) and face to face discussions at roll-calls, across all three shifts.

These efforts were meant to communicate the importance of our Strategic Plan as well as to answer any questions USCP employees might have relating to ongoing efforts to improve organizational effectiveness in the accomplishment of agency goals and our mission. We identified a vision for the future, articulated the USCP's Core Values, established transformational priorities and laid out a path for continuous improvement and adaptation. This effort identified strategic mission stances, lines of business, and led to the development of purpose statements for all USCP programs and functions. To support these efforts, Strategic Working Groups have been convened led by USCP executive managers and senior staff to assist with addressing key transformational priorities outlined in the Strategic Plan.

During fiscal year 2015, we began the process of identifying and establishing key performance indicators, measures, and a formal process for monitoring program performance. This provides the foundation for the Department to continue to improve our programs and functions to meet Congress' expectations and our mission both today and tomorrow.

I was proud to discuss last year that the Department was awarded the Gold Standard from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies. This is the highest rating that a law enforcement agency can receive, and is reserved for organizations that exhibit strong organizational health. Efforts continue to ensure that we are prepared for our next accreditation which will occur in fiscal year 2017. We continue to refine our programs and functions and participate in mock assessments and work within our region with peer law enforcement agencies to share best practices and lessons learned.

Our fiscal year 2017 mission-focused request is grounded in the framework of our Strategic Plan. To achieve our vision as a nationally recognized results-oriented law enforcement organization, the Department continues to reinforce a culture that supports effective planning, performance management, communication, accountability, and employee empowerment. We are currently developing the internal framework to employ smart policing by taking a results-oriented, data-driven approach that effectively meets current and future threats and challenges. Further, we will continue to deliver safety and security by deploying effective law enforcement services through collaboration, adaptability and innovation. It is the Department's position that we will achieve organizational excellence by promoting accountability through employee engagement and a positive work environment, as well as maximizing our effectiveness through the adoption and implementation of best practices.

At this time, I would like to offer the subcommittee an overarching summary of our fiscal year 2017 request. I will follow this summary with a discussion of specific budget items of particular significance to you and the Department.

The Department's fiscal year 2017 request totals nearly \$410 million and represents an overall increase of nearly \$35 million or 9 percent over the fiscal year 2016 enacted funding level of \$375 million.

As with other law enforcement agencies, personnel salaries and overtime represent the majority of our budget each year. As you know, we are a service organization, and we need dedicated and trained professionals to provide that service.

The Department's fiscal year 2017 personnel request reflects our continuous efforts at all levels of management to effectively and prudently manage our existing resources to achieve the best possible balance of staff versus overtime to meet mission requirements. We are constantly analyzing our workforce to align job functions, assignments, workload, risk management, and organizational readiness, along with the ever-changing threat assessments and mandatory mission requirements, within a dynamic environment.

Our fiscal year 2017 request includes base funding for 1,823 sworn and 373 civilian positions. These are the staffing levels funded during fiscal year 2016. In addition, the request also includes half year funding for an additional 72 sworn officers and 51 civilians.

With the rise of ISIL, the continued efforts of Al Qaida and other terrorist organizations to attack public venues, as well as increased occurrences of homegrown violent extremist "lone wolf" episodes, we have seen a rise in the number of mass casualty events around the world and in the continental United States. Based on this rise in terrorist events and the tactics displayed by the assailants, the United States

Capitol Police have once again reviewed its operational and tactical posture to insure that the Department is taking every measure possible to maintain the security of the Capitol Complex, while allowing the legislative process to continue to function in an open environment. In close coordination with the Capitol Police Board, the Department believes that additional screening of various means must be used. These include the implementation of security measures to better secure and screen within the House garages, the full implementation of additional screening and pre-screening at various building access points, and the implementation of enhanced screening portals. The additional sworn personnel are meant to enhance the Department's ability to detect, impede and address threats and risks that currently exist and that continue to evolve.

Before requesting additional sworn personnel, the Department looked at its current mission load and worked closely with the Capitol Police Board on areas to modify or eliminate mission requirements in order to offset new mission requirements. Additionally, the Department has reviewed duties currently performed by officers that could be civilianized in order to repurpose current officers to better meet operational requirements. Funding for 48 new civilian positions requested will be utilized for this civilianization process and funding for 3 new civilian positions will support the increasing physical security infrastructure. The funding request represents an overall increase of approximately 8 percent over the fiscal year 2016 Salaries enacted level. This increase is necessary to address the natural salary increases incurred by the Department, additional staffing requirements and increased overtime costs to meet our needs, especially for the 2017 presidential inauguration.

As you are aware, the Department's current sworn staffing levels do not entirely provide the necessary resources to meet all our mission requirements within the established sworn officer utility or the number of work-hours in a year that each officer is available to perform work. This utility number is used to determine overall staffing requirements, and balances the utility of available staff with annual salary and overtime funding along with known mission requirements such as post coverage, projected unscheduled events such as demonstrations, late sessions and holiday concerts, and unfunded requirements that occur after the budget is enacted, such as unforeseen critical emergency situations. Because of the need to fill the mission requirement gap through overtime, the Department has struggled to pull our sworn personnel offline to conduct training. In order to achieve mandatory training, we must utilize overtime to ensure that the officers may be offline for training, while meeting our daily mission requirements. There are flexibilities in other law enforcement agencies in offsetting or deferring daily requirements to allow for training that our unique mission does not afford.

Thus, mission requirements in excess of available personnel must be addressed through the identification of efficiencies such as post realignment and/or reductions, technology, and cutbacks within the utility. Where necessary, we meet this requirement through the use of overtime. The Department is currently in the process of implementing an automated scheduling system to improve efficiency through information-based management. Once fully implemented, this will result in enhancements to a number of policies and procedures that have a direct and indirect impact on our overtime needs. At the requested funded staffing levels, the Department's fiscal year 2017 overtime projection is approximately \$35 million. This amount will cover base mission requirements, the inauguration, our support of non-reimbursable events at the Library of Congress and the ability for sworn employees to be backfilled while they attend necessary and/or mandatory training.

The second area I want to cover in some detail is our requested general expenses budget, which includes protective travel; hiring, outfitting, and training new sworn personnel; supplies and equipment; management systems; non-personnel presidential inauguration support and other non-personnel needs. We are requesting \$76 million for general expenses, which is an increase of \$10 million over the fiscal year 2016 enacted level. The increase results from normal increases in operating costs, inauguration cost, cost to train, recruit and outfit the new employees previously mentioned, the cost to life cycle key items and routine equipment and systems, and the restoration of annual levels reduced in previous fiscal years to meet regular Department needs. The request also includes an additional requirement to equip a fully functional Alternate Command Center at a cost of \$1.6 million. If the current Command Center at USCP Headquarters cannot be utilized due to power or access issues, a room at another building, with very limited equipment is the only other solution at this time. The proposed Alternate Command Center would include back-up power, emergency notifications systems, connectivity to the House, Senate and USCP messaging systems, secure communications, campus and airspace monitoring ability and stations for the commanders to conduct command and control oversight

functions and to ensure stakeholders are continuously provided situational awareness.

With resources provided to the Department, our officers provide a safe environment for the facilities of Capitol Hill. For the U.S. Capitol Building alone, we provided a secure and open environment for well over 1.5 million square feet, over 600 rooms, approximately 850 doorways, and miles of corridors; which speaks to the vast magnitude of our mission and how our ability to remain agile and prepared to respond is key to the accomplishment of our mission. In fiscal year 2015, the Department performed over 8.9 million screenings of people entering congressional buildings (including over 1.5 million visitors to the Capitol Visitor Center). Outside the buildings we kept the Capitol grounds safe by conducting more than 132,000 K-9 vehicle sweeps and nearly 33,000 offsite vehicle inspections.

For the sixth year in a row, the Department has implemented uniform procedures to effectively measure and justify USCP planning, program, and resource requirements through a comprehensive, standardized, and repeatable management process, which we call the "Force Development Business Process." It provides for a transparent decisionmaking process, including reviews and approvals by an Investment Review Board made up of key agency management, and provides a structure that is results-driven and based on meeting operational needs. In addition, to ensure the accuracy of our budget request, our fiscal year 2017 budget went through multiple layers of review and validation, and is traceable to supporting documentation for each budget element.

Further, we continue our work to close audit recommendations and to address our material weaknesses from prior audits by working closely with our Inspector General and the Government Accountability Office to address identified issues and by providing the evidence necessary to close findings. In particular, I am pleased to report that the Department received a fifth consecutive unqualified "clean" opinion on our financial statements. Also in fiscal year 2015, we have worked closely with the Office of Inspector General to close 29 recommendations and have closed another 12 recommendations so far in fiscal year 2016. Additionally, we are working on the resolution of a number of other recommendations in order to achieve greater efficiency and effectiveness with our administrative programs. The long-term resolution of recommendations related to internal controls, business processes and material weaknesses remains of the highest importance to our management team.

In closing, I am grateful for your time today. The United States Capitol Police will continue to work closely with you to ensure that we meet the needs of the Congress and our mission in a reasonable and responsible manner. And lastly, I would like to thank the women and men of the USCP for their commitment to our mission and their unwavering dedication every day to ensuring the safety and security of Members, staff, and the many visitors who come to the Capitol to see our great democracy in action. It is truly inspiring.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today and I would be pleased to answer any questions that you may have at this time.

SPENDING PLAN FOR ENHANCED SECURITY

Senator CAPITO. Thank you both. Welcome to Senator Murphy for joining us. I am going to begin the questions, and I think since both Senator Schatz and I raised the same question about the strategic plan for the \$4 million that we requested and we just received this on Friday and today is Tuesday.

This deals with the extra \$4 million that was provided at your request into the budget. This is really for both of you. I guess the first question I would ask is I noticed in the caveat in the report language, it said "None of these funds will be made available until this plan was provided." I guess my question is I assume none of the \$4 million has been spent as yet? Do either one of you have an answer to that?

Chief DINE. No, it has not. Every year as part of our force development process we go through a whole threat analysis process. This is essentially part of the zero base budget process to analyze the budget, the functions, and the tasks that need to be performed. A big part of that process is the internal threat assessment.

As you well know by now, we are very connected and plugged in to the intelligence community. As Mr. Larkin mentioned, the level of threats internationally and nationally, have been on the rise. The concern that we all have is now in open source. There is less information now about threats, both nationally and internationally, than there have been in the past. Many organizations are operating more in the dark than they had been. But what we do know is there has been an increase both nationally and internationally. Just between March 2014 and August 2015, over 60 United States citizens have been arrested for providing material support or trying to join ISIL. That is just one example. Since 9/11, nationally, there have been 144 terrorist plots in the United States involving home-grown violent extremists, but 85 percent of those have occurred since 2009. Whether it is those kinds of threats, international threats from more formal groups, or lone offenders, our goal is to keep the United States Capitol and the legislative process safe.

We conduct an internal review process, and at the same time, we work very close with the Capitol Police Board and the members of the board and their individual stakeholders whom they serve as well.

We came up collectively with three priorities.

Senator CAPITO. In this plan?

Chief DINE. Yes, ma'am. One is to have pre-screeners at outside entrances in an optimal way. That would be the most optimal use of people. As you know, we have screeners at every exit and pretty much everywhere. Frankly, the key is to keep the fight outside the buildings and take people outside the buildings, and identify threats before they get inside a building. That is one of the priorities.

The other two priorities were screening House garages, which has been a long-term vulnerability over the years, and increased screening portals for the Chambers. Working with the Capitol Police Board, as well as in context with our own force development process, those three priorities were identified. The \$4 million then would be used to start to implement all of those processes over a multi-year plan.

Senator CAPITO. Okay. Let me ask a quick follow-up to that. If the \$4 million, which is to hire another 48 officers to take care of the pre-screening and additional screening in the garages, et cetera, you are obviously anticipating this is going to be an ongoing expense. I am going to assume you built this into your budget request for this coming year.

You are then asking for another 72, I think, additional officers and more civilians. Quickly, is that to perform the tasks that are outlined in the plan?

Chief DINE. Yes, ma'am, you are exactly right. This is sort of an iterative or step-by-step process that will not take place all at once, but once it does become implemented, it will theoretically be in perpetuity. You are right, there is a cost associated with that.

Senator CAPITO. Right.

Chief DINE. The initial 48, 22 of those would be detailed to the House Division to work on the garage security, and then 26 others that would be implemented to use as—

Senator CAPITO. Have any of those been hired as yet?

Chief DINE. We have three classes in process as we speak that are signed up.

Senator CAPITO. The classes are filled, so you have the candidates?

Chief DINE. Yes, ma'am. We need 18 right now to institute the Ford House Building and Longworth House Office Building garage security, and then next year, as you mentioned, for fiscal year 2017, we are asking for 72 sworn and 48 civilians.

That is part of what we view as an aggressive and creative effort to make best use of the resources we have. We have a couple of key areas within the police department where we currently have officers doing an outstanding job in those positions, but we believe they could be civilianized, and then we can use them in other capacities. Those new civilian hires would replace some of those officers.

Senator CAPITO. Let me just get to the core and then I will let Senator Schatz begin some questioning. So, the way I am seeing this, and I heard in your statement that you offset new missions by removing some older missions, you are asking for continued growth of the force.

I appreciate the difficulties of your job, and I am one of the beneficiaries of the great job that you do and all your officers do.

But we have to make this sustainable within the mission described by the Capitol Police Board, and with, of course, the Capitol Police being the lead agency here, trying to figure out are we going to complete the mission within the resources available.

I think some of this could become unsustainable in terms of the increased hiring if we are not doing what you said in your statement, which is to offset new missions by removing some of the missions that are no longer maybe as vital.

ROLE OF CANINE DIVISION IN THE ENHANCED SECURITY PLAN

I am going to go to one other question and ask you a real easy question here. I went out to the canine training center. I also saw the off-site screening center for trucks, et cetera. I think they do a terrific job, very fascinating work, I think, with the canines, and we really appreciate it as we go up to the Capitol Plaza and other places. It is an interesting phenomenon in law enforcement. I know it is not new. It is still kind of interesting to watch.

They were mentioning there that there is hope that the canine force would be expanded in the future for different missions possibly. Is that part of your budget here? I want to say that Deputy Chief Rogers was very detailed in his explanations of what goes on.

Chief DINE. They do a great job. They are an integral part of our security posture and a great tool that we use in our multi-layered approach to keep the campus safe.

We would hope to continue to build that program, and also replace attrition—

Senator CAPITO. Right, is that part of your budget for next year, growing it, or keeping it at static?

Chief DINE. We hope to grow it, and I would also mention—let me back up. I should state for the record the obvious fact that we appreciate the support that you give us and we will always make the best use of whatever resources you provide to us, what we all

obviously are trying to do is continue to raise the bar of the level of security that we provide to you. Regardless of what we get, we will make the best of that and provide the best security possible.

That being said, that is how we came up with these three priorities. I would also say that some of the efforts are not totally mutually exclusive. For instance, the person I identified as a pre-screener could theoretically also be a K-9 officer.

Senator CAPITO. I am going to let Senator Schatz go, and then we will go back and forth.

TIMELINESS OF THE ENHANCED SECURITY SPENDING PLAN

Senator SCHATZ. Thank you, Chairman Capito. Mr. Larkin, in as plain language as possible, tell me why was this information in terms of the spend plan so late.

Mr. LARKIN. I have to carry over on what the Chief was outlining. As we are assessing the threat environment and looking at vulnerabilities on this campus, we are looking at moving multiple chess pieces around in order to gain the greatest efficiencies for our limited manpower.

With that effort, we had some innovative ideas on how we could move some of those personnel around, not all of them made it through the pipe, just because some of the areas that we were looking to potentially utilize personnel, for instance, that may have been on a limited duty status, where we could have applied them, and then taken the officer who was at that post and move them to more of a proactive position that the Chief alluded to.

Analysis of potential restructuring of personnel indicated the ability to shift one or two officers to manage the costs associated with the Chief's plans.

Senator SCHATZ. So, it is not that you were done and not sharing it with the subcommittee. It was that you were actually going through a process as sort of a result of—I will not call it a “wind-fall,” but unexpected resources being made available, and you wanted to make wise choices with that. Is that what you are saying happened?

Mr. LARKIN. Absolutely, so that we could come to you with a solid business plan including justification on why we need these officers, and how they will be utilized. Again, I would ask to provide some of that justification in a closed door session.

Senator SCHATZ. Sure. On a going forward basis, however, knowing that we are going to be iterating this over not just months but years, can I have your commitment that we are going to iterate this together?

I understand your law enforcement choices should be law enforcement choices, but to the degree and extent that we are doing oversight, we cannot give our staff 48 hours over a weekend to really scrub your plan properly. We get one chance at this. This did not feel like sufficient time to vet your plan.

I get you had to go to the Police Board, and I get each chamber had to advocate for what they felt was important, and I would not want you to rush it in the interest of getting us something just to get us something. On the other hand, you know, had we known this was going to fall out of the sky a couple of days before the

hearing, you know, if we are going to do this year over year, this is just no way to run a railroad.

Mr. LARKIN. Senator, I completely agree with you, and we will concentrate on improving communications. Again, I think it was fully an attempt on the Capitol Police Board, which is made up of both the House and the Senate Sergeant at Arms, the Architect of the Capitol, and the chief of the department, to find the most efficient way to apply these resources, as they matched the costs of this appropriation.

In addition, I would like to say, for all these officer and civilian positions, there is a lead time. It takes about a year to complete the hiring process of advertising, recruitment, vetting, training that officer, getting them equipped, getting them out with the field training officers, before that officer is fully prepared to work, and the civilians possibly not as long, but they still have to learn the trade/craft for which they are responsible.

USCP CELL PHONE POLICY

Senator SCHATZ. Right. Chief Dine, new topic for you. Can you just tell us what the cell phone policy is as quickly as possible?

Chief DINE. Yes, sir. Officers are allowed to have their personal cell phones with them but they are not supposed to use them on post. This has been an ongoing issue and challenge for us, although I would like to say that I think with our new promotions and moving command personnel around and clear direction, we are seeing less of it. Hopefully, you are seeing less of it.

Senator SCHATZ. Are you keeping data on this? I am just wondering how we know whether we are making progress in terms of compliance with the policy.

Chief DINE. All the discipline is tracked, and it appears to me that we are getting more compliance. It is an interesting challenge because as you probably know, there are departments around the country that actually give their officers electronic devices so they can better share intelligence information and other information with them, but because of the uniqueness of our department and the fact that they have to be on task, they essentially would not be able to look at that kind of device or information unless they were on a break.

The challenge is controlling use of the phone, which I think we are doing a better job of, but we will—

Senator SCHATZ. I think you are doing a better job, too, but I will also say that we are still climbing that hill as a community, and I think it is human nature. We are all checking our cell phones inappropriately. They are people. You know, I do not think there is any reason to be overly harsh about this, but I do think this is a question of training and professionalism, and I am just hoping we can continue to make progress on that.

I will save my additional questions for the second round.

Chief DINE. Yes, sir. You have my commitment to that, and I will speak for Assistant Chief Verderosa, soon to be Chief Verderosa, that we will continue that effort. We also talk to the officers all the time about a sense of tactical readiness and appearance on the posts. The more confident they look and appear to everyone, the safer the whole campus will be.

Senator CAPITO. Thank you. Mr. Larkin, first of all, I really appreciate the fact that you have gone back through your budget and tried to make some reductions and offsets. I appreciate that, because I know you did that realizing the realities of the upcoming budget.

You did make some reductions, and I guess my question would be do you foresee these are one time reductions, permanent reductions, and how could they be sustained in the out years? Do you see that as a problem?

Mr. LARKIN. Chairman, I do not see it as a problem. I think that we can handle our reductions. We are constantly looking within our organization to increase efficiencies.

The subcommittee has been cooperative in working with us on how we can reinvest any savings so we can buy down some of our security costs, as we are challenged with them, especially in the no notice type situation.

We also have an evolution of technology. We do not look to bump people out of jobs, but as a result of that evolution, when people retire, or move on to other opportunities, we do not necessarily need to fill their positions.

So, each one of my leaders, on a weekly basis, are given the license and the direction to look within their organizations and not just replace somebody one for one if they should leave. We take a hard look at our business operations to ensure that we are using our resources efficiently.

I am comfortable that we can do this, reduce costs and maintain service levels over time.

Senator CAPITO. Thank you. Good. You also have an increase of \$1.65 million for member office constituent mail service. Is that the computer system that many of our offices use to track our constituents, like the IQ? Is that what this is an increase for?

Mr. LARKIN. The current funding level does not fully fund the Constituent Services System (CSS) Senators use to respond to their constituents. Member offices must use Economic Allocation Funding (EAF) and Official Office Funds to cover that deficit which can then lead to problems in other areas of their budgets. The increase of \$1.6 million will allow us to fully fund the CSS allocations set by the Rules Committee.

Senator CAPITO. So, this is basically for safety issues, for safety and security issues mostly?

Mr. LARKIN. Additionally, a new CSS contract will become effective in July 2016. It includes enhanced security requirements and additional functional requirements requested by the Senate community which will add to our costs, which are covered by the \$1.6 million increase.

Senator CAPITO. Right.

Senator CAPITO. Okay. I am just going to make a comment on your request for \$2.6 million, upgrades to the Senate recording studio equipment. I have been to the Senate recording studio. They do a wonderful job. I cannot imagine anything they might possibly need. It looks so well equipped to me. I am going to leave that as my editorial comment, unless you want to enlighten me as to what—unless they can take 40 years off the face.

Mr. LARKIN. It is all about going digital. These cameras are 15 years old. The parts for the cameras are no longer being made. The updates are necessary to maintain the quality of our product.

Senator CAPITO. Well, they do a great job there. As I said, I understand technology is moving quickly.

IMPACT OF A FLAT SALARIES BUDGET

Chief, I wanted to ask you a question. First of all, do you know how many officers you have today? I know you are supposed to be up to 1,823. Do you know how many you have today?

Chief DINE. We have 1,729.

Senator CAPITO. You are almost 100 down from where you would be from the request, the 48 you got last year would put you to 1,823. That is interesting. I know it takes lead time. I know you have people leaving and people moving in and out, and it takes a while to fill the positions. I understand you have four classes coming.

So, I guess my question is the cost of salaries and benefits for personnel increases every year, so much in order to maintain the salaries, a funding of \$309 million from last year, we are going to need \$325 million in 2017 due to obviously inflationary costs and benefits and all those kinds of things.

If we were to hold the salary funding for fiscal year 2017 flat, funding the salaries at the 2016 enacted level of \$309 million rather than increasing it, what do you anticipate that would do at the 1,729 you are at right now?

Chief DINE. Yes, ma'am. That would obviously be a challenge, and we would have to look at all of the things we do across the board to include reductions or elimination of mission support to minimum levels. It would impact our dignitary protection. It would significantly reduce post coverage and our threat validation. It may provide an inability for us to deal with some of the things that we do 24 hours a day 7 days a week in terms of certain capabilities and specialty response capabilities, such as our bomb unit and hazardous device staff. It would also impact our life-cycle replacement.

Those are just a list of things. We would literally look across the board to posts, staffing, garage security initiatives and the initiatives I just talked about, as well as the duties we perform every day.

Senator CAPITO. Do you anticipate that your budget even at these lower levels that you are holding right now is going to come in at the \$309 million actual spent on salaries?

Chief DINE. I anticipate that. The challenge that we face, as you know, is that we have more tasks than we have officers, which is also why overtime is a component of our budget.

Senator CAPITO. Right. Yes, there is an increase for overtime. I noticed that. I know we have the Inauguration coming up, which puts an additional strain on both of your budgets.

CROSS-TRAINING AND ROTATING OFFICERS TO IMPROVE POLICING

One of the things that we talked about last year was cross training and shifting officers from position to position, and maybe looking—I think actually Mr. Larkin mentioned or maybe you men-

tioned, Chief, where you could use civilians instead of officers to perform certain duties.

You know, is that something you have looked at, rotation of your officers, keep them fresh, obviously so you can move them around in terms of when you have greater or heightened security in a certain area, during special times?

Chief DINE. Yes, ma'am.

Senator CAPITO. Have you made an effort in that over the last year?

Chief DINE. We have. We made a great effort. I think you saw after some of these national and international events hopefully an increased nimbleness on our part, and the ability to increase areas to improve visibility around the campus after those events.

We are looking at rotational plans across the board to keep officers fresh and focused. That is, of course, a double-edged sword because you want any officer, whether it is a patrol officer in a traditional department or an assignment here, to be very familiar with their surroundings and familiar with members.

Senator CAPITO. Right.

Chief DINE. But you also want to keep them fresh and engaged, and lastly, as is built into our multi-year plan, we have identified several areas in the Department where we think civilianization would be an effective and cost beneficial way of doing business.

BUDGET CAPS AND THE NINE PERCENT INCREASE

Senator CAPITO. Thank you. Senator.

Senator SCHATZ. Chief Dine, this 9 percent increase approved by the Police Board, my question is very basic. When the Police Board is contemplating this increase and then approving it, is there a conversation about the budget caps?

Chief DINE. Well, we talk about the budget as a whole. We talk about the costs. We talk about what we are trying to implement and the priorities of the implementation of those plans.

Senator SCHATZ. I think I am taking that as a no, which is to say that I think—Mr. Larkin, if you want to weigh in—it just sounds like, appropriately so, operationally oriented and talking sort of from a resource standpoint, what is the need here, but it does not sound like you are talking about the budget environment in which we are currently operating.

Mr. LARKIN. We absolutely respect the budget environment that we are operating in. We develop our budget based on the current and potential threats, along with the vulnerabilities that we are being challenged with.

I do not think they would stand the test if we did not ask for something because we did not think we could get it.

Senator SCHATZ. Even the Department of Defense comes in and makes requests based on the actual budget.

Mr. LARKIN. That is exactly right.

Senator SCHATZ. You are making a 9 percent increase request under flat caps.

Mr. LARKIN. So, much of this is to get the discussion going, which you alluded to earlier.

Senator SCHATZ. Well, here we are.

Mr. LARKIN. Right. So, it is to be able to justify why we need these enhancements in order to better protect this campus, but we cannot come to you with that request unless we have effectively put the bar on our own processes, our own manpower, to see where we can yield, whether it is two officers or three officers, it reduces the pressure when asking for more officers.

The other thing that we are challenged with is that every year we get multiple requests to open up additional doors. Every time we open up a door, it adds another vulnerability to our security. That does not come without a cost. A cost of manpower, a cost of equipment.

The Department is very good at doing this. They look at the statistical throughput on the use of those doors, and you would be surprised what doors we have open at certain times that get very little throughput.

Senator SCHATZ. Yes, absolutely. Look, I think the Police Board is doing its job. It is just to the extent that we are doing our job, we have to understand what it means to approve a 9 percent increase, because really what you are doing is approving a recommendation to go to authorizers and appropriators, which is, as I said, everybody is playing their role here.

I would not expect you to ask for anything less than that which would keep the public, the members and the staff safe, but just for clarification, I wanted to understand—well, I wanted to understand that the board understands what they are doing and what they are not doing. They are not appropriating money. They are not really authorizing money. They are requesting to the Legislative Branch that we do our job.

I am going to end on hopefully a more encouraging note. I have read the report regarding the preparation for the potential threat that drones may pose. This is only going to grow, and this is not to say that we are safe from the delivery of something quite dangerous via drone, not just on this campus but across the country.

So, it is not time to relax, but I am satisfied that you are working on it in the interagency manner that will get us to the right place, and you have an unique security environment.

You have articulated this to me, both of you, about the need to keep the United States Capitol as an open campus for millions of people from across the country and the world to see the United States and to enjoy understanding our system of government.

Yet, we have this new potential threat, and one Gyrocopter thing—you know, it was almost too goofy because it did not seem serious. You know, it was a funny story. It was sort of interesting to drill down into, but it may have distracted us from the very real threat that these drones, both sort of professional grade drones and toys, could potentially cause.

So, I just wanted to encourage you to continue that good work, but do not let up.

Mr. LARKIN. Senator, point well taken. We did not take it as a source of entertainment. As you know, we have been very deep in this and we will continue to go deeper in order to stay ahead of this evolving technology.

Senator SCHATZ. Thank you.

ROBOTIC EQUIPMENT AND DRONES

Senator CAPITO. I have a couple more questions on that line. I think there was a robot that was deployed to make sure there was not a bomb and those kinds of things. What is the robotic equipment? I guess it has to be replaced. What is the normal life cycle of something like this? How long have we had it? Is this a scenario where we need an increase? Mr. Larkin, or whoever wants to answer that.

Chief DINE. I can start first to address the drones. Thank you very much. We are actually very proud of the leadership position that we have taken in the National Capital Region. Every day, we work with our partners in areas of operations, tactics, and the technology as it relates to combatting that threat.

We have taken a leadership approach in the region. We have attended multiple meetings, but we also held meetings ourselves to make sure that not only we were on the right track, but agencies around the National Capital Region were on the right track tactically as well.

Our Containment Emergency Response Team, which is our version of a SWAT team, works and meets with all the other teams as well in the area to aggressively look at technology. We actually trained our entire Department on drone type incidents because we constantly deal with the lessons learned.

We made that formal training available to other departments, such as the Park Police, who then utilized that training. The training that we created is now provided at FLETC, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Georgia. The training our folks created is being used nationally as it relates to that challenge. We appreciate you noting that, and we will definitely stay abreast of this issue.

We use our robots for things like suspicious packages. We have four different designs of different sizes. It just coincidentally turns out the life-cycle replacement is approaching on several of them now. We have different sizes and different capabilities based on the situation. We used one of them during the gyro incident, which, for the record, should be noted worked out well. No one was hurt. Our officers acted properly and heroically and made an arrest immediately, and the robot was effectively utilized.

Also, if you recall last summer, we used a robot during one of the concerts when a pressure cooker was found in a vehicle close to the Capitol.

They are very effective tools. What we do not want to do, if at all possible, is send an officer to handle a dangerous object when we can use technology, which is where these robots of different sizes come into play.

The life cycle is usually about 8 to 10 years, to answer the last part of your question.

Senator CAPITO. Okay. Do you have anything to add?

Mr. LARKIN. I think he did a perfect job.

SWORN TRAINING HOURS

Senator CAPITO. Good answer. Last thing for me, Chief, are the training hours that you have planned for fiscal year 2017, which

is 16 hours for 1,500 officers, are those equal to the training hours that you provided this year? Is that pretty standard, 16 hours? Is that more, less? How does that pan over the last year and then this upcoming budget request?

Chief DINE. Well, I will say there is never enough training. I do not think there is ever any Chief you will find that says there is enough training hours. We want to have at least core training for key issues. That has been consistent with what we have been working to provide.

It is very, very important. Training, as you know, is the last place that any Chief wants to make any cuts. Sadly, with many departments around the country, it is often the first place that is cut, which is not good for any police operation.

We are going to continue with that effort. We appreciate greatly your support for the ability to take officers offline, which is one of the challenges we face and is unique to our Department, more so than traditional local departments. The public might not even realize if officers were taken off the street and significantly reduced.

Because of our fixed posts, and the specific functions that we have to engage in, we have to use overtime to take officers offline to train, and that is a challenge that many departments do not face.

Senator CAPITO. Well, just for me and I will turn it back over to Senator Schatz if he has additional questions, just in my closing kind of thoughts, I think both of us were sort of taken aback that we did not receive the explanations that were asked for in the appropriations bill in December, in terms of the plan, until Friday, as Senator Schatz described, not enough time to really digest.

I think the last things that we want in lean times and certainly the last thing you want as well is to feel that any agency would say, oh, look what I found, I found \$4 million, I think I will figure out a plan for it, I think it is better to plan ahead, which is what I think you most generally do, but in this case, maybe it was a little bit different.

The other thing I would say without wading into something that I understand on this Legislative Branch Subcommittee we are only supposed to talk about Senate things, and as a former House member, I think the last thing the House wants is a Senate member weighing in on any of this, but I would be remiss if I did not note that my hope in some of the plans that you have—obviously some of them are House specific, House garages.

I know some of the pre-screening for special events has emanated from the House. I noticed the remaining 26 sworn officers will be assigned to the Senate and Capitol Divisions.

I guess what I am sort of reading between the lines there, and I hope I am not correct, is are we all on the same page here or are we sort of on the same page. In other words, do we have an umbrella plan that really is House and Senate working together?

I think that is the best way to use our resources, and I think the best way to do the great job that you do for the entire campus. It is free flow. Our constituents are moving back and forth. We are moving back and forth. You understand that. We understand that.

So, I do not need a comment there. I just wanted to make that myself. Thank you.

All right. Well, this concludes the Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee hearing regarding fiscal year 2017 funding for the Senate Sergeant at Arms and the U.S. Capitol Police.

I want to thank both of you. Again, Chief Dine, we wish you very well, and thank you for being here, and always being open to our requests.

Thanks for working out the sledding thing. I am glad we had a lot of snow so we could see how it worked, and I know we have made some revisions. Way to go.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

The hearing record will remain open for 7 days allowing members to submit statements and/or questions for the record, which should be sent to the subcommittee by close of business on Tuesday, March 8.

I would expect that maybe Senator Murphy may have a question that he would want a response to, since he was unable to return.

[The following questions were not asked at the hearing, but were submitted to the Agencies for response subsequent to the hearing:]

QUESTION SUBMITTED TO HON. FRANK J. LARKIN

QUESTION SUBMITTED BY SENATOR SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO

Question. I understand that the House Chief Administrative Officer, over the last 1 to 2 years, has been actively working on a data center consolidation effort due to significant space constraints on Capitol Hill. Does the Senate face similar space constraints? Have there been any discussions in your office about alternative options for the Senate's data center needs?

Answer. The Senate has vigorously managed our data center on Capitol Hill. Efforts over the past several years have allowed us to decrease our equipment footprint as well as our power requirements in the data center. We have applied the same principles to our alternate site as well and are under no space constraints. The Capitol Hill location, however, is located in an older building with potential power and airflow efficiency issues. Our alternate site is undergoing an upgrade by the Architect of the Capitol that is scheduled for completion in late 2017, thereby ensuring that those types of issues would not be of concern at that location. Our CIO data center working group is already researching the possibility of making the alternate site our primary site after upgrades are completed as well as looking into other potential locations for a new alternate site should the primary site need to be relocated.

QUESTION SUBMITTED TO HON KIM C. DINE

QUESTION SUBMITTED BY SENATOR CHRISTOPHER MURPHY

Question. In May 2015, a national news story revealed that a Capitol Police officer left his weapon unattended in a bathroom; underscoring the potential security threat should law enforcement firearms fall into the wrong hands. Training, oversight, and discipline are obviously critical in preventing such accidents, but technology could also play a role in ensuring that if the wrong person gains access to a firearm he or she would not be able to use it. In fiscal year 2016, the Capitol Police spent over \$256,000 on weapons, and has requested another \$170,000 for weapons and replacement parts in fiscal year 2017. Recently, the Obama administration directed the Department of Defense, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Homeland Security, to the extent practicable and permitted by law, to conduct or sponsor research into gun safety technology that would reduce the frequency of accidental discharge or unauthorized use of firearms, and improve the tracing of lost or stolen guns.

What additional resources and capabilities would the Capitol Police require in order to implement a pilot program for the use of smart gun technology by Capitol

Police officers, building on the research of the executive branch agencies listed above? What are the key challenges you foresee in implementing such a program?

Answer. A smart gun is a firearm that includes safety features that allows the weapon to fire when it is activated by an authorized user. The safety features can prevent misuse, accidental shootings, gun thefts, use of the weapon against the owner and self-harm.

Smart firearms use several different technologies to distinguish between authorized and unauthorized users. These weapons can be equipped with radio frequency identification chips or other proximity tokens, finger recognition technology (an automated method of verifying a match between two people), magnetic rings, or mechanical locks.

The Department fully agrees that training, oversight, and discipline are critical in preventing all firearms incidents. Accordingly, we have implemented additional firearm safety training to all sworn officers which addressed firearms safety procedures and policies. After a review of the smart firearms technology, the Department has determined that, at this time, it is not beneficial to create a pilot program to begin using these weapons. Smart firearms present many safety concerns and challenges for officers that must respond quickly to prevent loss of life. With that said, the technology is new to the industry and the Department will reevaluate once it is further evaluated and reviewed by the industry.

These weapons are more likely to fail for the following reasons:

- The technology relies on battery operated devices that can be unreliable;
- The technology is temperature or moisture-sensitive which can affect the electronics, causing malfunction;
- The technology requires the officer to wear a watch, bracelet, or other device for the smart features to operate properly;
- The weapon is not programmed for use by another officer which may be necessary when responding to an incident that may prevent loss of life;
- Officers will be unable to wear gloves in inclement weather because of the weapon's finger recognition technology.

Additionally, to implement this new technology, the Department would require a costly and extensive training program for all of the sworn. This involves researching and validating companies that specialize in using these weapons and providing extensive training to all officers. Training of this magnitude will require additional manpower to remove officers from assigned posts to be thoroughly trained on all aspects of the smart firearms technology.

The Department has determined that smart firearms may be an excellent choice for homeowners concerned about accidental discharge. However, due to the serious nature of law enforcement, it is imperative that officers carry a weapon that is reliable, safe, and malfunctions can be resolved immediately. Smart firearms do not provide reliable and safe mechanisms because of the complex technology, design and construction of the weapon.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator CAPITO. The next hearing of this subcommittee will be on Tuesday, March 8, at 3:00 p.m., in room SD-192, Dirksen Senate Office Building. At that time, we will hear testimony from the Government Accountability Office and the Congressional Budget Office regarding the fiscal year 2017 budget requests for those agencies.

Until then, the subcommittee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 4:04 p.m., Tuesday, March 1, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 3:00 p.m., Tuesday, March 8.]