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REPORT
113–77

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2014

JULY 18, 2013.—Ordered to be printed

Ms. LANDRIEU, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 2217]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 2217) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill, as amended, do pass.

81–924 PDF

Total obligational authority, fiscal year 2014

Total of bill as reported to the Senate [1 2 3 7]	$46,413,386,000
Amount of 2013 appropriations [4 6 8]	59,742,509,000
Amount of 2014 budget estimate [1 2 5 7]	46,114,108,000
Amount of House allowance	46,077,222,000
Bill as recommended to Senate compared to—	
2013 appropriations	−13,329,123,000
2014 budget estimate	+299,278,000
House allowance	+336,164,000

[1] Committee recommendation includes $240,978,000 in rescissions, compared to $42,000,000 of proposed cancellations.

[2] Includes a permanent indefinite appropriation of $201,000,000 for the Coast Guard healthcare fund contribution.

[3] Includes $227,000,000 for the Coast Guard for the costs of overseas contingency operations.

[4] Includes rescissions totaling $306,999,999 pursuant to Public Law 113–6. Includes permanent indefinite appropriation of $203,000,000 for the Coast Guard healthcare fund contribution. Includes $254,000,000 for the Coast Guard for the costs of overseas contingency operations.

[5] Excludes up to $227,033,000 for Coast Guard overseas contingency operations requested in Department of Defense "Operation and Maintenance, Navy".

[6] Includes $11,779,000,000 as disaster relief pursuant to Public Law 112–25, and $6,692,908,000 as emergency funding pursuant to Public Law 113–2, of which $6,108,735,000 is for the FEMA Disaster Relief Fund.

[7] Includes $5,626,386 for the FEMA Disaster Relief Fund designated by Congress as disaster relief pursuant to Public Law 112–25.

[8] Does not reflect March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

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	Fiscal year 2014 request [1 2 3 5]	Fiscal year 2014 Committee recommendation [1 2 4 5]
Title I—Departmental Management and Operations	$1,239,310,000	$1,053,879,000
Title II—Security, Enforcement, and Investigations	31,633,338,000	31,975,885,000
Title III—Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	11,009,402,000	11,581,840,000
Title IV—Research and Development, Training, and Services	2,214,058,000	1,885,260,000
Title V—General Provisions	18,000,000	−83,478,000
Total, new budget (obligational authority)	46,114,108,000	46,413,386,000

[1] Committee recommendation includes $240,978,000 in rescissions, compared to $42,000,000 of proposed cancellations.
[2] Includes a permanent indefinite appropriation of $201,000,000 for the Coast Guard healthcare fund contribution.
[3] Excludes up to $227,033,000 for Coast Guard overseas contingency operations requested in Department of Defense ''Operation and Maintenance, Navy''.
[4] Includes $227,000,000 for the Coast Guard for the costs of overseas contingency operations.
[5] Includes $5,626,386,000 for the FEMA Disaster Relief Fund designated by Congress as disaster relief pursuant to Public Law 112–25.

The Committee recommends a total appropriation of $46,413,386,000 for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2014, $299,278,000 more than the budget request. Of this amount, $44,953,386,000 is discretionary programs, including $227,000,000 for Coast Guard overseas contingency operations and $5,626,386,000 for the FEMA Disaster Relief Fund designated by Congress as disaster relief pursuant to Public Law 112–25.

The Committee recommends discretionary appropriations, excluding Coast Guard overseas contingency operations and the FEMA Disaster Relief Fund adjustment of $39,100,000,000, $72,278,000 above the request. Even with this modest increase, this is the fourth year in a row that discretionary appropriations for the DHS have decreased.

OVERVIEW

Within the past year, our Nation has witnessed a substantial rise in attempts and attacks on our country from home-grown terrorists. We face real threats from radicalized individuals here in the United States, as shown most recently by the Boston Marathon bombers and the arrest in Boise, Idaho, of an Uzbekistan national accused of conspiring with a designated terrorist organization in his home country, scheming to use a weapon of mass destruction, and distributing information about explosives and bombs. These events remind us that deranged or alienated individuals—often U.S. citizens or legal residents—can do enormous damage, particularly when inspired by larger notions of violent jihad.

At the same time, individuals and terrorist groups abroad continue to focus on doing us harm. Even though Osama bin Laden and most of his top lieutenants are dead, our Nation is still threatened by al Qaeda affiliates and other international terrorists. From Yemen to Iraq, from Somalia to North Africa, from the Pakistani Taliban to Syria, the threat today is more diffuse, with al Qaeda's affiliate in the Arabian Peninsula—AQAP—being the most active

in plotting against our homeland. While there have been no successful large-scale attacks on the United States, plots have been thwarted. For example, in April, there was a plot to blow up a rail line between United States and Canada. And the aviation system continues to face repeated threats from international operatives. In addition, cybersecurity threats continue to evolve at an alarming rate with 250,000 probes/attacks on U.S. Government networks an hour and global costs of over $1,000,000,000 in direct financial loss, the cost of remediating cyber attacks, and loss of intellectual property. In an age where ideas and images can travel the globe in a minute, we must continue to be vigilant and strengthen our law enforcement defenses to make American targets harder to strike. This bill does just that. For example:

—At U.S. Customs and Border Protection [CBP], the bill recommends hiring more than 1,850 new CBP officers at our ports of entry to facilitate the processing of legitimate trade and travelers while preventing entry of those would do us harm.

—At U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement [ICE], special agents have already seized more than $1,000,000,000 in currency seizure and made more than 6,000 criminal arrests. The bill provides nearly $25,000,000 for human trafficking and smuggling investigations as well as investigations in commercial trade fraud.

—At the Transportation Security Administration, the bill includes $189,154,000 for explosives detection technologies to screen passengers and their belongings at airports and $105,919,000 for Secure Flight, which matches passenger data against portions of the Terrorist Screening Database.

—For cybersecurity, the bill recommends a total of $803,827,000 for cybersecurity protection of Federal networks and incident response, $47,997,000 above fiscal year 2013. This amount includes $15,824,000 for cybersecurity education to train future cyber warriors.

—A total of $404,000,000 is included for construction of the National Bio and Agro Defense Facility, which is being built to prevent the accidental or intentional introduction of deadly animal diseases into the United States.

—A total of $98,000,000, $5,000,000 above fiscal year 2013, for first responder weapons of mass destruction training.

—A total of $29,868,000 above the fiscal year 2013 level is provided to strengthen the Department's ability to safeguard and share classified information with its Federal, State, and local partners, and to help deter the unauthorized release of such information. In the wake of past and recent public disclosures of critical national security information, such safeguards are vital to ensuring effective controls are in place to prevent the illicit removal and dissemination of classified information.

—A total of $10,504,000 for the Office of Bombing Prevention to advance training, analysis, and awareness.

—A total of $35,180,000 for Urban Search and Rescue Teams for location, rescue, and initial medical care of people in large scale disasters.

—An additional $3,000,000 is included for the "If You See Something, Say Something" campaign to raise public awareness on indicators of terrorism.
—A total of $1,962,000 for efforts to counter domestic violent extremism, $135,000 above fiscal year 2013. Given the terrorist attacks in Boston, the Department should be strengthening and expanding its activities to counter violent extremism in the coming months and year.

While threats continue to be a serious concern, we also face unpredictable and sometimes dire natural disasters that have a significant impact on our cities and rural communities. Within the last year, for example, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut were devastated by Hurricane Sandy, which was the second most costly hurricane in history. Similarly, the State of Oklahoma was recently hit by severe tornados that wiped out the town of Moore, Oklahoma. In 2011, there were a total of 242 declared disasters including Federal disasters, emergency declarations and fire management declarations, almost 100 more than seen in any other year. For 2012, there were 112, with fire topping the number of Federal declarations. DHS must be prepared for and nimbly able to support such natural disaster response. This bill provides the resources for DHS to do so in fiscal year 2014, including $6,220,908,000 through the Disaster Relief Fund to recover from previous events and respond to future disasters.

At the same time, DHS must also ensure that its other legacy and statutory missions, such as enforcing our immigration laws, facilitating legitimate travel and trade, protecting our currency, interdicting drugs and migrants, responding to oil spills, and rescuing those in need are sufficiently provided for. The bill does so by ensuring that these missions have adequate resources in part by refocusing resources on those areas that the Committee believes were underfunded in the fiscal year 2014 request or by supplementing request levels for enhancements to fill technological limitations. For example:

—The recommendation for the Coast Guard includes several increases above the request, including $16,000,000 and 242 positions to enhance drug and migrant interdiction efforts, $278,568,000 to acquire new vessels desperately needed to replace an aging fleet, $1,000,000 and six positions to enhance the Coast Guard's sexual assault response and prevention program, and $13,000,000 above the request to restore 600 reservists to active status, which will enable the Coast Guard to retain the majority of the first responders proposed for reduction.
—The bill recommends a total of $1,502,000,000 for first responder grants, $37,853,000 above the fiscal year 2013 to provide for the protection of infrastructure and the readiness of police, firefighters, public health officials and emergency managers in States, urban areas, ports, and transit systems.
—At CBP, the bill increases traveler targeting and processing systems by more than $10,000,000 above the request, for a total of more than $28,000,000.
—The bill funds detention beds at ICE beds at $41,000,000 above the request and increases funds for alternatives to detention by nearly $24,000,000 above the request.

—The bill restores damaging proposed cuts to Secret Service agents who protect the First Family and other individuals while also conducting investigations into counterfeiting the currency and securing financial networks.

—And to assist people lawfully present in this country who wish to become U.S. citizens, a total of $10,000,000 is provided for immigrant integration grants.

All of this must be done with fiscal restraint in mind. The answers to our homeland security challenges do not always involve spending more money. DHS can also improve its programs by refocusing its priorities to root out fraud, waste, and abuse, and alter what does not work well in the Department for those actions that truly make a difference. In addition, DHS must make a concerted effort to work with other key Federal, State, local and international partners to ensure our broader national strategy to maintain a secure and resilient country is achieved as DHS-related programs cannot do this in a vacuum. For fiscal year 2014, the Committee recommends continuing major reforms as well as puts new ones in place to strengthen and streamline the Department.

—The bill approves over $1,300,000,000 in requested administrative cost savings.

—The bill allows for the decommissioning of two Coast Guard patrol boats that have become too expensive to maintain, saving nearly $3,000,000.

—The bill includes funding for six critically needed Coast Guard Fast Response Cutters (instead of two requested). Procuring six maximizes the production line and generates cost savings of at least $5,000,000 per hull for a total savings to the taxpayers of $30,000,000.

—The bill calls for the Department to reduce the number of expensive offline travel bookings when online bookings are much cheaper. The report requires the Inspector General to examine travel costs to identify excessive expenditures and identify areas of savings.

—A series of energy conservation efforts are included for fiscal year 2014, which will allow the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to save approximately $2,000,000 and, with the installation of photovoltaic equipment, avoid paying energy costs totaling $2,500,000 at its Cheltenham facility.

—The bill rejects the unauthorized National Preparedness Grant proposal, waiting for the appropriate authorizing Committees to act.

—The bill includes 16 statutorily mandated expenditure plans for robust congressional oversight. In addition, there are another 11 expenditure plans in the report. The Committee encourages DHS to issue these reports in an unclassified format so that they can be available to the public, to the maximum extent practicable.

—The bill continues annual and monthly reporting requirements for expenditures from the Disaster Relief Fund and directs FEMA to make these reports available to the public no later than 10 days after the close of each month.

—The bill continues a monthly obligation, expenditure, and staffing reporting requirement. Delivery of these reports is now re-

quired within 30 days after the end of the month, to better oversee expenditures.

—The bill includes 7 multiyear investment reports so that the Committee can better track when acquisitions and procurements are required for large capital programs.

—The bill rejects the Department's request to realign the Office of Policy, making three of its offices direct reports to the Secretary. This is inconsistent with consolidation elsewhere in the Department.

In conclusion, the recommendations contained in this bill sustain the Department of Homeland Security's vital front line security operations, while providing resources for the Department to nimbly react to the latest threat, either man-made or natural, and assuring sufficient management and administrative oversight to ensure fiscal responsibility and wise investments of taxpayer money.

REFERENCES

This report refers to several Public Laws by short title as follows: the Budget Control Act of 2011, Public Law 112–25, is referenced as the BCA; American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Public Law 111–5, is referenced as ARRA; Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007, Public Law 110–53, is referenced as the 9/11 Act; Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93–288, is referenced as the Stafford Act; and Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, Public Law 108–458, is referenced as the Intelligence Reform Act.

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

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

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

Any reference to FTE shall mean full-time equivalents.

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

Any reference to HSPD shall mean Homeland Security Presidential Directive.

Any reference to GAO shall mean Government Accountability Office.

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

TITLE I

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2013[1]	$129,827,000
Budget Estimate, 2014	126,554,000
House allowance	100,408,000
Committee recommendation	123,600,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $123,600,000 for the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management. This is $2,954,000 below the amount requested and $6,227,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Of this amount, the Committee recommends not to exceed $45,000 for official reception and representation expenses.

The Committee includes the requested programmatic increases for the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties [OCRCL], including $1,327,000 for OCRCL to ensure that the Department's immigration efforts comply with all applicable civil rights statutes and constitutional requirements. The Committee directs that a briefing on the program be provided no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act. The briefing is to be conducted jointly by OCRCL and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement [ICE] officials.

In the President's counterterrorism speech on May 23, 2013, he said the Nation "faces a real threat from radicalized individuals here in the United States". The Committee includes the requested program increase of $135,000 and a total of $1,962,000 for OCRCL efforts to counter domestic violent extremism. Given the terrorist attacks in Boston, the Department should be strengthening and expanding its activities to counter violent extremism in the coming months and year. The Department shall provide a briefing to the

Committee no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, on how the DHS Counter Violent Extremism [CVE] efforts are being expanded, including community engagement, CVE training for communities and law enforcement, and increased analytical intelligence support to State and Local law enforcement.

The recommendation includes the requested increase of $3,000,000 to expand the "If You See Something, Say Something" public awareness campaign. This campaign has proven to be effective in engaging the public in identifying and reporting on indicators of terrorism and terrorism-related crime. The increase will enable the Department to expand the campaign to focus on prevention, mitigation, and response to violent incidents like mass shooting and mass casualty events.

The Committee again denies the budget proposal to create separate budget line items for the Office of International Affairs, the Office of State and Local Law Enforcement, and the Private Sector Office, which are all currently funded within the Office of Policy. The Department has not supplied the Committee with a compelling rationale for why these offices need to be stand alone entities within the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management, given that these functions have been performed adequately within the Office of Policy.

The specific levels recommended by the Committee as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels are as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Immediate Office of the Secretary	4,280	4,128	4,100
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	2,091	1,822	1,800
Office of the Chief of Staff	2,172	2,200	2,100
Executive Secretary	7,582	7,603	7,500
Office of Policy	43,692	27,815	[2] 37,000
Office of Public Affairs	5,468	8,661	8,600
Office of Legislative Affairs	5,792	5,498	5,400
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs	2,377	2,518	2,300
Office of General Counsel	21,130	21,000	20,000
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	21,611	21,678	21,500
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	5,643	5,344	5,300
Privacy Officer	7,989	8,143	8,000
Office of International Affairs	([3])	7,626	([3])
Office of State and Local Law Enforcement	([3])	852	([3])
Private Sector Office	([3])	1,666	([3])
Total, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	129,827	126,554	123,600

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.
[2] Includes funds for the Office of International Affairs, Office of State and Local Law Enforcement, and the Private Sector Office.
[3] Funded under the Office of Policy.

EXPENDITURE PLANS

The bill includes language directing the Secretary to submit expenditure plans to the Committee no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act for the Offices of Policy, Intergovernmental Affairs, Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman, and Privacy. Each plan shall include details on: staffing by programmatic function area, ex-

penses, contracts, obligations, funds by sub-offices (if appropriate), and how resources are aligned to specific activities and initiatives in fiscal year 2014.

EVOLVING THREATS

The demands on the Department of Homeland Security continue to grow as the threats from terrorism persistently evolve. Whether it is homegrown terrorism; cyber intrusions; biological, chemical, or nuclear attacks; food tampering; surgically implanted explosives; animal diseases; or varying locations and means for crossing our borders (such as tunnels), the Department must be able to respond and adapt swiftly to interdict these threats at the earliest point possible. Further, naturally occurring events put our Nation at risk. Severe storms and wildfires are growing more frequent and larger and earthquakes threaten major population areas, posing a risk to critical infrastructure. DHS is to continue quarterly briefings to the Committee on how it is addressing these evolving threats.

TRAVEL BOOKINGS

The Committee is concerned with the excessive costs being incurred by Departmental entities with regard to travel reservations. While the Department's policy requires the use of online booking systems in all cases, with few exceptions, cost data received by the Committee indicates that travel reservations are heavily skewed towards offline reservations. In fiscal year 2012, the Department spent $5,306,524 on travel reservations, of which $4,446,329 were from reservations made offline. Making reservations through online booking can save millions of dollars as compared to offline booking, specifically 73 percent less for a domestic airline ticket and 75 percent for an international airline ticket. The Department must continue to emphasize frugality by cutting costs and streamlining processes wherever possible. Therefore, the Department is expected to significantly reduce the number of offline reservations in fiscal year 2014. Further, the Committee directs the Inspector General to examine these travel costs to identify excessive expenditures and identify areas of savings.

EFFICIENCY REVIEW PROGRAM

In March of 2009, the Department began an efficiency review process aimed at cutting overhead and administrative costs, streamlining operations, and creating a culture of efficiency throughout the Department. According to the Department's fiscal year 2014 budget, more than $4,000,000,000 in cost avoidances and reductions has occurred, with the redeployment of those funds to the Department's most mission-critical programs. In November of 2012, the Department had an independent third party conduct an assessment of the status and effectiveness of the efficiency review program. The review concluded that the program has been initially successful in creating cost avoidances, but found that the program "is limited by the scope of its mission, its organizational model, resource allocation from Headquarters/Components, and its linkages to various management structures with the Department." The re-

view made recommendations for common sense improvements to conduct operations more efficiently as a Department, such as linking the efficiency program to existing departmental governance structures, emphasizing consistency in efficiency review investments across all components, expanding metrics reporting, and expanding the efficiency review to areas beyond the mission support enterprise. DHS is to brief the Committee on the implementation of these recommendations no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act.

COORDINATION OF FEDERAL CHEMICAL SECURITY EFFORTS

Since fiscal year 2010, the Committee has required the Department to report on the coordination of chemical security efforts, both within the Department and across departments and agencies. Specifically, this report comes from the Deputy Secretary semiannually and the Committee continues the requirement. While NPPD and Coast Guard have made substantial progress formalizing and beginning to align their respective programs, these same efforts need to be completed with TSA. Additionally, beyond DHS, the tragic chemical facility incident in West, Texas revealed gaps among Federal and State agencies. The Committee notes that while the President assigned DHS the overarching coordination responsibility related to chemical security through Homeland Security Presidential Directive–7, DHS should work in conjunction with the Office of Management and Budget to review and synchronize Federal entities involved in chemical security activities. Under the heading National Protection and Programs Directorate, the Committee includes a requirement for the Chemical Sector Coordination Council to develop recommendations to improve coordination among Federal agencies, streamline reporting requirements, and improve the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program in an effort to garner stakeholder input.

USER FEES

The Committee directs the Secretary to continue quarterly updates on user fees as originally directed in the conference report accompanying Public Law 111–83.

DEPARTMENTAL INTEGRITY EFFORTS

The Committee is pleased with the work that has been done to solidify the investigative relationship between the OIG and CBP regarding corruption investigations. The Committee directs the Deputy Secretary, jointly with the OIG, CBP, and ICE, to submit a status update report, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, outlining the specific steps being taken to further address the process for investigating cases of corruption of DHS employees, and outline the plan to address, as a unified DHS, the engagement of DHS with the Department of Justice's Border Corruption Task Forces. The Senate-passed immigration reform legislation envisions the hiring of approximately 25,000 additional Border Patrol agents, Customs and Border Protection officers, and immigration enforcement and processing personnel. Such a massive level of hiring would place significant burdens on human resource

personnel and the affected agencies. The Committee directs the Department to develop a hiring strategy detailing the steps which need to be taken to rigorously perform background investigations on potential new hires, the number of polygraphers to be hired, and other necessary steps to be prepared to begin the hiring process the day after any legislation is signed into law. The DHS Inspector General shall also review the integrity aspect of this hiring strategy and provide input and suggestions as appropriate.

RECEPTION AND REPRESENTATION EXPENSES

Within the total amount recommended for the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management, up to $45,000 is included for reception and representation expenses. The Department is directed to submit quarterly reports to the Committee listing obligations for all DHS reception and representation expenses by purpose and dollar amount, at a level of detail provided in fiscal year 2013 and 2014, or in greater detail if that is required to explain how funds were used. In recognition of a more constrained budget environment and to limit opportunities for waste and abuse, the Committee maintains the 12 percent reduction implemented over the past two fiscal years for reception and representation expenses.

OVERHEAD COSTS

The President issued Executive Order 13589 on November 9, 2011, directing Federal agencies to plan for reducing the combined costs of certain activities by not less than 20 percent below fiscal year 2010 levels in fiscal year 2013. The Department should continue to seek to reduce operating expenses by placing greater scrutiny on overhead costs and looking at creative ways to achieve efficiencies. For example, field personnel could take advantage of mobile technology and automation to reduce labor-intensive and paper-based incident reporting. This would also have benefits to operations, such as facilitating a near real-time picture of operations for field and headquarters leadership. The Committee directs the Department to provide a briefing on the cost reductions achieved by the Department in fiscal year 2013 and its plan to reduce overhead costs within 60 days after the date of enactment of this act to include the areas identified in Executive Order 13589 as well as consolidating and reducing administrative and mission support personnel, as appropriate; consolidating and reducing contractor support, as appropriate; taking advantage of mobile technology and automation to reduce certain support personnel needs; and better managing and reducing overtime costs.

FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

The Department is directed to report semi-annually to the Committee on the current projects tasked to Federally Funded Research and Development Centers [FFRDCs], the funding obligated by component, including the purposes for the funds, and any projects completed in the prior 6-month period, with the first report due February 14, 2014. The Committee has yet to receive a report in fiscal year 2013 and reports for prior years were submitted well after the required due dates and failed to fully describe individual projects

and the purpose they served. The Committee expects more robust project descriptions of individual projects and a more timely submission.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND RESCUE LOCATION INFORMATION

The United States National Grid [USNG] was developed in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey and National Geospatial Intelligence Agency, and it has since been adopted by a number of States. The Committee encourages the Department to continue to support awareness, adoption, implementation, and tactical use of the USNG for emergency response and rescue scenarios in cooperation with appropriate outside partners, including those in academia. Further, the Committee directs the Department to submit a report no later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act on what training is currently available, what challenges there are in disseminating the USNG, and what partners have collaborated in training.

PUBLIC ACCESS TO FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH

In February of 2013, the Office of Science and Technology Policy, Executive Office of the President issued guidelines on increasing public access to the results of federally funded scientific research. Given the importance of the research funded by the Office of Health Affairs, the Science and Technology Directorate, and the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, the Committee encourages the Department to expeditiously comply.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$218,223,000
Budget estimate, 2014	202,686,000
House allowance	132,830,000
Committee recommendation	198,200,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $198,200,000 for the Under Secretary for Management. This is $4,486,000 below the amount requested and $20,023,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Of this amount, the Committee recommends not to exceed $2,250 for official reception and representation expenses. The Committee's recommendation includes funding for oversight of major acquisitions, recruitment and development of a skilled workforce, and security measures to safeguard DHS personnel, property, facilities, and information. The Committee supports the one-DHS concept, which can only be executed when such missions are appro-

priately funded. Effective government is not accomplished through excessive funding cuts for these essential capabilities. Unless specifically addressed in this report, the small reductions taken to individual offices below the request are due to a constrained budget environment and to focus limited resources on the Department's critical operational missions.

The specific levels recommended by the Committee, as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels, are as follows:

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	3,096	2,735	2,700
Office of the Chief Security Officer	68,909	66,025	65,000
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	71,905	66,915	66,000
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer:			
Salaries and Expenses	24,938	22,276	22,000
Human Resources Information Technology Program	9,667	9,213	8,000
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer:			
Salaries and expenses	34,267	30,793	30,000
Nebraska Avenue Complex	5,441	4,729	4,500
Total, Office of the Under Secretary for Management	218,223	202,686	198,200

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

COMPREHENSIVE AND QUARTERLY ACQUISITION STATUS REPORTS

In order to obtain the information necessary for in-depth congressional oversight, statutory language is included in this act that requires a Comprehensive Acquisition Status Report to be included as part of the submission of the President's fiscal year 2015 budget, with quarterly updates to be submitted 45 days after the completion of each quarter. The requirements for the reports are addressed below.

The Comprehensive Acquisition Status Report shall include programs identified for Major Acquisition Oversight as defined in the Department memorandum titled "Department of Homeland Security Major Acquisition Oversight List" dated January 25, 2011, and programs that have been classified for major acquisition oversight subsequent to the referenced memorandum. The Comprehensive Acquisition Status Report shall include for each major acquisition:

—A narrative description to include current gaps and shortfalls, the capabilities to be fielded, and the number of planned increments and/or units;

—Acquisition Review Board (or other board designated to review the acquisition) status of each acquisition, including the current acquisition phase, the date of the last review and a listing of the required documents that have been reviewed with the dates reviewed and/or approved;

—The most current approved Acquisition Program Baseline (to include project schedules and events);

—A comparison of the original Acquisition Program Baseline, the current Acquisition Program Baseline, and the current estimate;

—Whether or not an Independent Verification and Validation has been implemented, with an explanation for the decision and a summary of any findings;
—A rating of cost risk, schedule risk, and technical risk associated with the program (including narrative descriptions and mitigation actions);
—Contract status (to include earned value management data as applicable);
—A life-cycle cost of the acquisition and time basis for the estimate;
—A planned procurement schedule, including the best estimate of the annual cost and increments/units to be procured annually until procurement is complete;
—A table delineated by appropriation that provides (for prior years; past year; current year; budget year; budget year plus one; budget year plus two; budget year plus three; budget year plus four and beyond; and total cost) the actual or estimated appropriations, obligations, unobligated authority, and planned expenditures;
—The reason for any significant changes (from the previous comprehensive report) in acquisition quantity, cost, or schedule;
—Key Events/Milestones from the prior fiscal year; and
—Key Events/Milestones for the current fiscal year.

Quarterly reports shall include:

—An updated status report on any major acquisition for which there has been an approved or a new acquisition program baseline, a new acquisition decision memorandum, or where there has been significant deviation from the prior report with respect to acquisition cost, quantity, or schedule (a significant change is any deviation in cost or quantity that exceeds 8 percent or any change in schedule that exceeds 6 months).
—A table depicting the title of the program, quantity and cost based on the original Acquisition Program Baseline, quantity and cost based on the most current acquisition program baseline, the quantity and cost of the most current estimate, and the explanation for any change in quantity and cost from prior reports.
—If applicable, a copy of the acquisition decision memorandum, together with a copy of the Letter of Assessment signed by the Director of Testing and Evaluation.

LESSONS LEARNED REVIEWS

A recent GAO report (GAO–13–256) found that "conducting lessons learned reviews when programs are canceled benefits organizations by identifying things that worked well and did not work well in order to improve future acquisitions programs." According to GAO's review, there is no firm requirement within the Department's acquisition guidance to conduct reviews if an acquisition program is cancelled. GAO recommended that DHS should require the publication of a lessons learned reports to increase the likelihood that future acquisitions will succeed. Therefore, consistent with GAO's recommendation, the Department is to revise its acquisition instruction manual to require a process and mechanism for collecting and distributing lessons learned.

BALANCED WORKFORCE STRATEGY

The Committee supports the Department's efforts to determine the proper balance of Federal and contractor employees for programs and functions of the Department. The Committee recognizes that this is an evolving and continuous process, but progress and milestones are necessary to judge the success of these efforts. Based on the Department's latest report on the Balanced Workforce Strategy, recent attempts to collect updated information on the effects of insourcing have been insufficient. As a result, the Department is planning to release more robust reporting guidance in August 2013 to components to provide a more comprehensive summary of the Balanced Workforce Strategy. The Department is directed to submit the results of this effort to the Committee by April 1, 2014.

HEADQUARTERS CONSOLIDATION

A general provision is included providing $43,300,000 for the "Office of the Under Secretary for Management" for costs associated with headquarters consolidation and mission support consolidation. In addition, $12,800,000 is recommended in Coast Guard "Operating Expenses" to support the Coast Guard at St. Elizabeths. The Under Secretary shall submit an expenditure plan no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act detailing how these funds will be allocated, including a revised schedule and cost estimates for headquarters consolidation. Quarterly briefings are required on headquarters and mission support consolidation activities, including any deviation from the expenditure plan.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$51,432,000
Budget estimate, 2014	48,779,000
House allowance	31,242,000
Committee recommendation	48,000,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $48,000,000 for the Office of the Chief Financial Office [OCFO]. This is $779,000 below the amount requested and $3,432,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENT

The Committee assumes the cost of living adjustment for civilian employees across the Department will be absorbed within amounts appropriated in this act.

FINANCIAL SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION

The Committee recognizes the Department's need to improve the reliability and transparency of its financial data, and directs DHS to maintain frequent communications with the Committee on financial management improvement plans necessary to support the Department's missions, including total resource requirements by fiscal year and a timeline for implementation with discrete milestones. The Committee includes $4,000,000 for the OCFO to provide governance and oversight of the Component's migration to a financial systems solution. The bill includes $29,500,000 in the Coast Guard's "Operating Expenses" appropriation for the migration of its financial management system in fiscal year 2014 that will also support TSA and the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office.

BUDGET EXECUTION AND STAFFING REPORT

The Committee continues and modifies a general provision requiring the Department to continue to submit to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations a monthly budget execution report showing the status of obligations and costs for all components of the Department and on-board staffing levels (Federal employees and contractors). The report shall include the total obligational authority appropriated (new budget authority plus unobligated carryover), undistributed obligational authority, amount allotted, current year obligations, unobligated authority (the difference between total obligational authority and current year obligations), beginning unexpended obligations, year-to-date costs, and ending unexpended obligations. This budget execution information is to be provided at the level of detail shown in the tables displayed at the end of this report for each departmental component and the Working Capital Fund. The Committee commends the OCFO for its progress in automating the data extraction for this report. In the past, this process has been manual, creating a long lag time for reporting the budget data to the Committee. With an automated process, the Department will be able to submit these reports to the Committee in a more timely manner. Therefore, the requirement in the bill has been modified requiring this report to be submitted no later than 30 days after the close of each month instead of the previous requirement of 45 days.

EXPENDITURE PLANS

The Committee continues requiring expenditure plans for specific DHS programs. These plans are intended to provide Congress with information to effectively oversee a particular program and hold the Department accountable for program results. Expenditure plans required by the Committee shall include, at a minimum: a description of how the plan satisfies any relevant legislative conditions for the expenditure plan; planned capabilities and benefits; cost and schedule commitments; measures of progress against com-

mitments made in previous plans; how the program is being managed to provide reasonable assurance that the promised program capabilities, benefits, and cost and schedule commitments will be achieved; historical funding for the program, if applicable; and an obligation and outlay schedule.

CONFERENCES

The Committee includes a general provision directing the Secretary to submit an annual report to the Inspector General regarding the purpose, participation, cost, and contracting procedures for each conference held in fiscal year 2014 that exceeds $100,000. A recent audit by the OIG (OIG–13–96) found that while the Department has made improvements to better oversee conference spending, it needs to institute stronger oversight from the Chief Financial Officer to ensure that components are submitting all conferences for review and approval, there is better tracking of conference attendance, that components update guidance on conference policy requirements, and that an Annual Quality Control Review is conducted for fiscal year 2013 and future fiscal years. The Committee directs DHS to comply with the OIG recommendations not later than January 31, 2014.

ANNUAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

The Chief Financial Officer is directed to ensure that fiscal year 2015 budget justifications for classified and unclassified budgets of all Department components are submitted on February 3, 2014, concurrent with the President's budget submission to Congress. The justifications shall include:

—Detailed data and explanatory descriptions for each appropriations request, and for each PPA reflected in the table accompanying this statement, including offices that have been identified as PPAs. Information regarding actual and planned accomplishments should be in quantifiable terms and demonstrate a direct relationship to funding;

—Tables that reflect actual and estimated funding by PPA for fiscal years 2014 and 2015; identify each increase, decrease, transfer, and staffing change proposed in fiscal year 2015; and explain such year-to-year changes in terms that are clear and unambiguous, and exclude nonspecific terms such as "technical adjustment" or "administrative savings" unless accompanied by a detailed explanation. To establish a common baseline reference, the fiscal year 2014 discretionary data shall tie to the fiscal year 2014 discretionary total in the table accompanying this statement or have a table identifying each change. Explanations of adjustments to base funding, whether increases or decreases, should be specific, and programmatic changes and initiatives should be clearly identified and justified;

—For each PPA that is comprised of acquisition and procurement activity, the justification should address all proposed spending using a zero-based budget description;

—Information by appropriations account and PPA on all reimbursable agreements and significant uses of the Economy Act for each fiscal year;

—An accurate detailed table identifying the last year that authorizing legislation was enacted into law for each PPA, including the amount of the authorization and the appropriation in the last year of authorization;
—The text and citation of all Department appropriations provisions enacted to date that are permanent law;
—Explanations and justifications for all proposed legislative language changes, whether they are new or amend existing law, whether they are substantive or technical in nature, with an annotated comparison of proposed versus existing language; and
—A report on the status of overdue Committee reports, plans, and briefings for each of fiscal years 2013 and 2014.

FUTURE YEARS HOMELAND SECURITY PROGRAM

Consistent with section 874 of Public Law 107–296, the Department shall submit a Future Years Homeland Security Program budget as part of the fiscal year 2015 budget justification. The report is to display funding by appropriation account and subordinate program, project, or activity. Further the report is to provide a 5-year capital investment plan for all major acquisitions. The report shall be in unclassified form so as to be accessible to the general public. Having a forward-looking budget forecast provides a reasonable understanding of future program and acquisition needs and the proportionate resources needed to execute the Department's mission of protection and defense of the homeland, as well as emergency planning and response.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$243,410,000
Budget estimate, 2014	327,254,000
House allowance	210,735,000
Committee recommendation	263,000,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $263,000,000, of which $115,000,000 is for salaries and expenses, and $148,000,000 is to be available through fiscal year 2016 for Department-wide technology investments overseen by the Office of the Chief Information Officer [OCIO]. The recommendation is $64,254,000 below the amount requested and $19,590,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. In addition, the Committee includes $54,200,000 to complete data center migration in a general provision, consistent with prior Appropriations Acts.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Salaries and expenses	117,844	117,347	115,000
Information technology services	27,564	32,712	31,000
Infrastructure and security activities	55,926	100,063	[2] 45,000
Homeland security data network	42,076	77,132	72,000
Total, Office of the Chief Information Officer	243,410	327,254	[2] 263,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.
[2] $54,200,000 is included in a general provision for data center migration.

MULTIYEAR INVESTMENT PLAN

The Committee includes bill language requiring a multiyear investment plan be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations with the fiscal year 2015 budget submission to Congress. As the OCIO develops the fiscal year 2014 plan, it shall take proper stock of all IT investments and identify and adopt best practices, such as those identified by GAO in an October 2011 report, GAO–12–7, to encourage proper management of these investments.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND SECURITY ACTIVITIES

The Committee recommendation includes $45,000,000, for development and acquisition of IT equipment, software, services, and related activities. The Committee believes the OCIO leads and manages efforts vital to the continued modernization of the Department's IT infrastructure. Additionally, $54,200,000 is provided for data center consolidation in a general provision.

The Committee is pleased with the Department's leadership in data center consolidation. The Committee agrees with the Department's position that these efforts will lead to operational efficiencies, reduced geographic footprint, data sharing synergies, reduced energy consumption, and clarity of mission throughout the Department. The Department reports that investment in data center consolidation of the first 10 data centers is already resulting in annual savings of $17,000,000 and could result in savings of $3,000,000,000 by 2030.

TRUSTED INTERNET CONNECTIONS/HUMAN RESOURCES INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The Department is directed to provide semiannual briefings to the Committee on its progress in developing trusted Internet connections and development of Human Resources Information Technology.

SHARING AND SAFEGUARDING CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

The recommendation includes a $29,868,000 increase to implement information sharing and safeguarding measures to protect classified national security information. This is necessary in order to be compliant with measures resulting from Executive Order 13587—Structural Reforms to Improve the Security of Classified Networks and the Responsible Sharing and Safeguarding of Classified Information. The OCIO is to brief the Committee by April 15,

2014, on the implementation strategy, development schedule, and milestones for improving the protection of national security information held by the Department. The Committee also expects any structural reforms to be consistent with appropriate protections for privacy and civil liberties.

ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2013[1]	$321,855,000
Budget Estimate, 2014	309,228,000
House allowance	291,623,000
Committee recommendation	303,708,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $303,708,000 for Analysis and Operations. This is $5,520,000 below the amount requested and $18,147,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The details of these recommendations are included in a classified annex accompanying this report.

DHS INTELLIGENCE EXPENDITURE PLAN

The Committee requires the Department's Chief Intelligence Officer to submit an expenditure plan for fiscal year 2014 no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act. The plan shall include the following:

—fiscal year 2014 expenditures and staffing allotted for each program as compared to fiscal years 2012 and 2013;
—all funded versus on-board positions, including Federal FTE, contractors, and reimbursable and nonreimbursable detailees;
—a plan, including dates or timeframes for achieving key milestones;
—allocation of funding within each PPA for individual programs;
—funding, by object classification, including a comparison to fiscal years 2013 and 2012; and
—the number of I&A-funded employees supporting organizations outside I&A including those within and outside DHS.

The expenditure plan shall focus the activities of the Office on areas where the Department can provide unique expertise or serve intelligence customers who are not supported by other components of the Intelligence Community, consistent with current statute and Executive orders, and in a way that does not impair intelligence support to the senior leadership of the Department of Homeland Security.

STATE AND LOCAL FUSION CENTERS

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

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2013[1][2]	$121,004,000
Budget Estimate, 2014[2]	119,309,000
House allowance[2]	113,903,000
Committee recommendation[2]	117,371,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.
[2] Excludes $24,000,000 made available by transfer from the FEMA Disaster Relief Fund.

This account finances the Office of Inspector General's activities, including audits, inspections, investigations, and other reviews of programs and operations of the Department of Homeland Security to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness and to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $117,371,000 for the Office of Inspector General [OIG], $1,938,000 below the comparable amount requested and $3,633,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. In addition, the Committee includes bill language transferring $24,000,000 needed by the OIG for audits and investigations related to natural disasters from the Disaster Relief Fund [DRF]. The total funding level provided maintains OIG at a current services level including the resources requested to complete all 56 mandated 9/11 Act audits of DHS' State Homeland Security Program and Urban Area Security Initiative grants by the August 20, 2014, deadline. The Committee directs the Inspector General to submit a plan for expenditure for all funds no later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act. For fiscal year 2015 and thereafter, OIG shall submit a detailed expenditure plan within its annual budget justification documents. This spend plan shall include all DRF transfers (which shall satisfy the requirements for notification of DRF transfers under section 503 of this act).

DISASTER RECOVERY EXPENDITURES

The Committee supports the critical role OIG has in eliminating waste, fraud, and abuse in disaster assistance programs. Further, the Committee notes that it is imperative for FEMA to make decisions on recovery assistance in a timely fashion, often with limited information in a chaotic post-disaster environment. However, the Committee is concerned that the OIG execution of their role and a lack of clarity and consistency in FEMA policy and program execution are adversely affecting some Public Assistance applicants. In June 2012, OIG recommended that a grantee repay a Federal grant already awarded and obligated when it determined that FEMA incorrectly applied its regulations and policies for a disaster that occurred in June 2008. FEMA argued that deobligation of the project was not warranted since the evidence of substantial damage as a result of the disaster supported Federal assistance for the community's recovery. The unresolved matter was sent to the DHS Under Secretary for Management for final adjudication. The determination was the grantee did not have to repay the Federal grant since disaster damage warranted assistance. The Committee is concerned that the OIG Office of Emergency Management Oversight focus on "after the fact" reviews is not efficiently placed to prevent obliga-

tion of misused Federal funds and therefore causes unnecessary disruption for recovering communities by recommending deobligation several years afterwards.

The Committee is mindful that the OIG review of disaster obligations is often several years after a disaster and the impact of the findings can have a severe effect on a community that has already obligated funding to specific projects with FEMA's approval in an effort to recover. While it is imperative for FEMA policies and rules be transparent; reasonably flexible to accommodate various recovery scenarios; and consistently applied, where appropriate; the sheer volume of OIG recommendations may challenge FEMA's capacity to execute meaningful and responsive policy changes. FEMA has concurred with a separate OIG finding that the Agency needs a significant review and revision of certain policies and methods of implementing rules and is currently undergoing a process to do so. The Committee expects this process to continue without delay. Further, the Committee expects FEMA and the OIG to partner fully in this process.

The Administrator and the Inspector General are directed to provide a report to the Committee, no later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act, outlining improvements that will be made by both OIG and FEMA to better implement disaster recovery programs and guard against waste, fraud, and abuse.

INTEGRITY OVERSIGHT

The Committee remains concerned about the potential for increased corruption due to the rapid hiring in CBP and ICE since fiscal year 2005. Incidents continue to highlight the need for integrity oversight. To avoid corruption and misconduct, it is imperative that all officers and agents, especially new hires, receive comprehensive training in ethics and public integrity. This will be of particular importance should any final comprehensive immigration reform legislation authorize significant increases in hiring border and immigration personnel. The OIG provides ethics training to all agencies and is in charge of investigating all allegations of criminal misconduct throughout the Department. It is essential that the OIG, CBP, and ICE work jointly and cooperatively to combat corruption. The Committee has made a deliberate effort in the past several appropriations acts to provide additional funding specifically for integrity investigations. The Committee directs OIG to submit an expenditure plan of integrity oversight funds in coordination with CBP and ICE, which shall be submitted along with its annual expenditure plan. As discussed under the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management, the OIG shall work with the Department on the integrity aspect of the hiring strategy for implementing immigration reform legislation.

CONFERENCES AND SPECIAL EVENTS

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

with events. It shall include the number of conferences held, the amount of funds obligated, and expenses by appropriation or other source of funding, including budget accounts and subaccounts used to pay for events.

OIG REVIEWS

The Committee recognizes the importance of a competent and active Office of Inspector General to support strong congressional oversight and assist departmental leadership. Given this imperative, the Committee is concerned about recent charges of improper conduct by individuals within the Office of Inspector General. In addition, the most recent "External Quality Control Review" of the DHS OIG Audit Organization, issued on June 28, 2012, notes issues with DHS OIG policies, procedures, and practices—issues regarding the objectivity, credibility, and reliability of auditors' evaluation of testimonial evidence; the interference of auditors in investigations; and auditors' failure to obtain management review and sign-off prior to issuing final reports.

In the report accompanying the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2013, GAO was directed to review the OIG's functions and operations. The Committee looks forward to GAO's review and expects the Inspector General, the Secretary, and the Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget, as the executive chair of the Council of Inspectors General, to address, as appropriate, these issues expeditiously and refocus the DHS OIG on its important work.

287(g)

The Department of Homeland Security OIG has conducted an annual review of the 287(g) program since fiscal year 2009. Since then, the number of OIG recommendations has been reduced from 33 in 2009 to two in 2012. Additionally, the nature of the 287(g) program has changed with the elimination of the Task Force model. Therefore, the OIG is directed to complete its final report on the 287(g) program and submit it to Congress. The Committee encourages the OIG to continue to review the implementation of the program as necessary through its annual oversight review process and keep the Committee informed of any significant changes.

TITLE II

SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

SUMMARY

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends total resources of $12,423,734,000, including direct appropriations of $10,360,011,000 and estimated fee collections of $2,063,723,000.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION—FUNDING SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1 2]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request [3]	Committee recommendations [3]
Appropriations:			
Salaries and expenses	8,284,074	9,127,088	7,976,142
Small airport user fee [4]	.....	5,000	5,000
Automation modernization	718,917	340,105	800,318
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology [BSFIT]	323,671	351,454	351,454
Air and Marine operations	797,952	427,701	755,819
Construction and facilities management	233,254	471,499	471,278
Total, Appropriations	10,357,868	10,722,847	10,360,011
Estimated fee collections:			
Immigration inspection user fee	568,790	764,267	764,267
Immigration enforcement fines	1,093	773	773
ESTA	46,318	55,168	55,168
Land border inspection fee	35,935	42,941	42,941
COBRA fee	419,352	694,627	694,627
APHIS inspection fee	329,000	355,216	355,216
Global entry user fee	13,743	34,835	34,835
Virgin Island fee	.....	11,302	11,302
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	96,367	98,602	98,602
Small airport user fee [4]	8,318	.....	.....

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION—FUNDING SUMMARY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1 2]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request [3]	Committee recommendations [3]
Customs Unclaimed Goods	.....	5,992	5,992
Total, Estimated fee collections	1,518,916	2,063,723	2,063,723
Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, available funding	11,876,784	12,786,570	12,423,734

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25 and includes $3,270,000 for the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.
[2] Includes emergency funding of $1,667,000 in the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (division A of Public Law 113–2).
[3] Includes $3,274,000 for the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.
[4] Small airport user fee display reflects changes in Congressional Budget Office scoring.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2013 [1 2]	$8,284,074,000
Budget estimate, 2014	9,127,088,000
House allowance	8,275,983,000
Committee recommendation	7,976,142,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.
[2] Includes emergency funding of $1,667,000 in the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (division A of Public Law 113–2).

The U.S. Customs and Border Protection [CBP] Salaries and Expenses appropriation provides funds for border security, immigration, customs, agricultural inspections, regulating and facilitating international trade, collecting import duties, and enforcing U.S. trade laws. In addition to directly appropriated resources, fee collections are available for the operations of CBP from the following sources:

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

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

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

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

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

specifies the types of expenses to be reimbursed and the order for the reimbursement of these types of expenses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $7,976,142,000 for Salaries and Expenses of U.S. Customs and Border Protection for fiscal year 2014, including $3,274,000 from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund and, of which $2,237,000,000 is derived from the merchandise processing fee. This is $1,150,942,000 below the request and

$302,932,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. More than two-thirds of the reductions in "Salaries and Expenses" have been moved to other accounts within CBP or other DHS agencies.

The Committee includes bill language making available up to $150,000 for payment for rental space for preclearance operations and $1,000,000 for payments to informants. The Committee also includes bill language placing a $35,000 annual limit on overtime paid to any employee and capping official reception and representation expenses at $34,425. A new general provision is included to allow CBP to access collections associated with the U.S.-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act, Public Law 112–42.

The Committee does not include the proposed reduction of Border Patrol horse patrols, but includes the other proposed reductions including the closing of unnecessary inland Border Patrol stations. These resources are more urgently required on the border. Due to the need for flexibility in contracting and budgeting for information technology and other systems, the Committee has moved all funds for information technology as well as for Automated Targeting Systems from "Salaries and Expenses" to "Automation Modernization" so that CBP may take contracting advantage of the longer availability of these funds in the new account. Additionally, air and marine staffing funds have been moved from this account to "Air and Marine Operations", consistent with fiscal year 2013.

The Committee denies the proposed transfer of US–VISIT to CBP for a total of $253,533,000. Instead, the Committee recommends continuation of the functional distribution outlined in Public Law 113–6. For that reason, the Committee recommendation reflects $12,284,000 from US–VISIT funds within the Office of Field Operation's Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation at Ports of Entry PPA. This amount represents US–VISIT program management and planning efforts associated with entry-exit policy and operations. Further, the Committee recommendation reflects an additional $16,741,600 to transfer the responsibility for the Arrival Departure Information System [ADIS] to CBP. CBP is responsible for policy and operations associated with processing legitimate travelers into and out of the country. The Committee directs the Department to submit its requests for these functions in the format established in Public Law 113–6 in its fiscal year 2015 and future requests.

Increases above the request for travel facilitation are discussed later in this report.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

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

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Salaries and expenses:			
Headquarters, management, and administration:			
Commissioner	17,392		25,171
Chief Counsel	43,021		44,726
Congressional Affairs	2,595		2,466
Internal Affairs	153,905		149,061

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

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Public Affairs	12,546	.....	12,830
Training and Development	77,618	.....	76,082
Technology Innovation, Acquisition	25,970	.....	22,788
Intelligence/Investigative Liaison	68,066	.....	60,747
Administration	414,127	.....	413,473
Management and administration, border security inspections and trade facilitation	.....	620,656	.....
Management and administration, border security, and control between ports of entry	.....	592,330	.....
Rent	564,126	407,898	396,398
Subtotal, Headquarters, management, and administration	1,379,336	1,620,884	1,203,742
Border security inspections and trade facilitation:			
Inspections, trade, and travel facilitation at ports of entry	2,715,066	2,727,294	2,687,853
Harbor maintenance fee collection (Trust Fund)	3,270	3,274	3,274
International cargo screening	71,393	72,260	67,461
Other international programs	24,766	24,740	24,596
Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism [C–TPAT]	43,012	40,183	38,460
Trusted Traveler Programs	10,797	6,311	5,311
Inspection and detection technology investments	117,410	112,526	111,504
Automated targeting systems	113,676	109,944	.....
National Targeting Center	68,037	65,474	65,106
Training	34,800	47,651	39,441
Subtotal, Border security inspections and trade facilitation	3,202,227	3,209,657	3,043,006
Border security and control between ports of entry:			
Border security and control	3,627,003	3,700,317	3,673,836
Training	73,841	55,928	55,558
Subtotal, Border security and control between ports of entry	3,700,844	3,756,245	3,729,394
Air and Marine operations	.....	286,769	.....
US–VISIT	.....	253,533	.....
Emergency Appropriations (Public Law 113–2)	1,667	.....	.....
Total, Salaries and expenses	8,284,074	9,127,088	7,976,142

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

FUNDING PRIORITIES

As CBP is a "personnel heavy" agency, it is understandable that difficult choices have to be made when developing the budget request in an era of declining resources. However, as these choices are made in the short term, we must take into account their long-term consequences. Funding limitations under the Budget Control Act require this Committee to make difficult choices to maintain critical, targeted staffing decisions to secure the border while facilitating efficient processing of an increasing level of trade and travelers to this country. The Committee urges the Department and the Office of Management and Budget [OMB] to request sufficient re-

sources in the fiscal year 2015 budget to sustain critical operations to avoid long-term negative impacts.

COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRATION REFORM

Using the President's budget as a guide, the Committee recommends in this bill many border security related items which will have an impact on activities in fiscal year 2014 and in the years to come. This bill was drafted as a regular appropriations bill. It specifically is not attempting to predict what activities and programs would be authorized and appropriated as part of any final immigration reform legislation. This Committee received requests for hiring of additional CBP officers in specific locations, deployments of specific technology, and new construction at ports of entry, among many other items. Many of these are envisioned as part of an overall reform bill and were included in S. 744 passed by the Senate on June 27, 2013, but are inappropriate to be added to this bill at this time. Additionally, total funding available to the Committee places certain constraints on the Committee. Where feasible, the Committee has included recommendations from the President's budget which may begin to address some of these requirements until final legislation is enacted.

FINANCIAL PLAN

To help facilitate congressional oversight, CBP is directed to submit to the Committee within 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, a financial plan reflecting a detailed breakout of funding by office for each PPA in the "Salaries and Expenses" appropriation. This financial plan shall include a comparison by office to the prior year plan amount and actual expenditures for fiscal year 2013 and planned expenditures for fiscal year 2014.

PORT OF ENTRY STAFFING AND RELIANCE ON FEES

CBP's Office of Field Operations [OFO] operates 329 ports of entry [POEs] 24 hours a day and seven days a week, welcoming to the U.S. almost 1 million people daily by air, land, and sea. In addition to CBP's primary security mission, CBP is the second-largest government revenue generator for the U.S., after the Internal Revenue Service. On average, OFO collects $105,000,000 a day in fees, duties, and tariffs. In fiscal year 2012, OFO processed $2,300,000,000,000 worth of trade through U.S. POEs.

Travel volume is up 12 percent since fiscal year 2009 and is projected to increase 4–5 percent each year for the next 5 years. In 2012, international travelers from the 10 largest countries visiting the U.S. spent more than $107,000,000,000.

While trade and travel volumes are increasing at dramatic rates, OFO funding and staffing have been relatively flat—contributing to challenges in providing adequate CBP officers [CBPO] to meet the demands of increasing workload, expanding requirements, and new facilities.

After having directed CBP for more than 3 years to submit a revised workload staffing model, to justify any increased staffing requirements, CBP finally submitted to Congress its fiscal year 2013 Resource Optimization at Ports of Entry with President's budget

request. This independently validated report identifies the staffing requirement and alternative funding strategies to increase revenue sources supporting additional staff. The model shows a current need for 1,543 additional CBPOs based on fiscal year 2012 volume levels. Also, in joint testimony before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security on April 17, 2013, CBP officials stated that a recent study by the National Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events at the University of Southern California "found that an increase or decrease in staffing at ports has an impact on wait times and, therefore, on the U.S. economy". Initial estimates indicate that for every 1,000 additional CBPOs, the United States can anticipate a $2,000,000,000 increase in Gross Domestic Product. Based on the continued growth in trade and travel volume, the CBPO need is considerably higher.

OFO's two main user fees—the Immigration User Fee [IUF] and the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 [COBRA] user fees—are also the two main user fees associated with CBP inspectional services. These fees do not represent full cost recovery for CBP, meaning the cost to perform the services for which the fees are charged is more than CBP receives in user fee collections. This gap in cost recovery has a significant impact since one-third of OFO's budget is dependent on user fees. This gap must be filled by increasingly scarce directly appropriated dollars.

Due to the Budget Control Act, direct appropriations for most Federal activities are trending downwards. This includes appropriations for maintaining existing CBP officers as well as hiring additional CBPOs. Therefore, this bill funds a total increase of 1,850 CBPOs through a combination of $96,000,000 in direct appropriations for a total of 876 CBP officers and an additional 974 CBP officers funded through the IUF proposal included in the budget request. The Committee expects that the positions funded by the Immigration User Fee shall be deployed to airports experiencing the greatest level of wait times consistent with the congressional justification submitted with the President's fiscal year 2015 budget request.

ANIMAL PLANT AND HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICES

The Committee notes CBP has been engaged with the Department of Agriculture [USDA] Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [APHIS] to ensure that the APHIS User Fees cover the full cost of inspection of agricultural products at our ports of entry [POEs]. The Committee strongly encourages the Secretary to develop and implement procedures to ensure revenue from these fees, transferred to the Department pursuant to section 421 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, primarily funds the salaries, benefits, overtime, and associated costs of CBP Agriculture Specialists. According to a recent briefing by CBP, both the House and Senate Agriculture and Appropriations Committees, as well as OMB, support the recommendations to adjust these fees to more accurately reflect the level of work conducted by USDA and CBP personnel. The Committee directs CBP to keep it regularly informed as these recommendations are implemented.

The Committee urges CBP to continue to work with APHIS in order to facilitate the release of cargo at commercial import facili-

ties by ensuring that CBP officials earn Cargo Release Authority certification for those species and groups of organisms listed in the Cargo Release Authority Plan. Such coordination will allow CBP officials to release cargo authorized by the Cargo Release Authority Plan while allowing APHIS entomologists, plant pathologists, and botanists to make release decisions upon discovery of those reportable organisms that may pose a threat to the Nation's agricultural security.

IMPACT OF FEES ON AIRPORT ACTIVITIES

To ensure the maximum level of transparency is provided to justify these increases, the Committee directs CBP to provide an annual electronic report to the general public and interested stakeholders, and posted on its Web site, on the amount of fee funded activity that occurred over the preceding fiscal year at airports. This report shall include all fees, such as APHIS, IUF, COBRA, and the Small Airport User Fee. The report will also provide annual average wait time data for high volume port locations receiving additional IUF fee resources, demonstrating a direct connection between service levels and resources. It is important for CBP to deploy CBPOs at critical international arrivals airports which experience the greatest delays and longest processing times.

INFORMATION SHARING WITH PORT AUTHORITIES

The Committee notes that it has yet to receive the report required in Senate Report 112–169 on the specific steps CBP can take to advance its relationship, and specifically its information sharing on things such as staffing models and constraints, with port authorities. This report should include descriptions of high-level stakeholder coordination in the form of working groups, conference calls, operations, and other interactions. The report shall also address any legal impediment CBP has determined prohibits it from providing this information to airport authorities and other appropriate officials. If there are legal prohibitions, the report shall delineate them and provide alternative language and proposals, as applicable, to amend the relevant laws. The Committee directs CBP to immediately submit this report.

LAND BORDER FEE STUDY

The President's budget request included a new general provision authorizing CBP to conduct a study assessing the feasibility and cost relating to establishing and collecting a new land border crossing fee for both land border pedestrians and passenger vehicles along the northern and southern borders. This proposal is ill-advised and would have an immediate negative impact on border communities and frequent border crossers. The Committee has heard strong bipartisan objections to its inclusion. CBP officers at our ports of entry are trained to provide security of our borders while facilitating legitimate travel and trade. They are not toll collectors. A general provision has been included in the bill prohibiting CBP from conducting any studies for establishing and collecting any new land border fee. This provision does not affect any

existing trusted traveler program such as FAST, NEXUS, SENTRI, and the like.

FACILITATING TRAVEL AND ENHANCING THE ENTRY PROCESS

CBP and the Vancouver Airport Authority recently launched a new program, Automated Passport Control, an expedited customs entry process that will allow eligible passengers traveling from Vancouver International Airport to the United States to clear customs more efficiently, while still ensuring the same high standard of safety and security. The Committee notes this partnership is the first of its kind and is intended to help travelers move more quickly through the CBP preclearance inspection process by allowing entry of passport information at a self-service kiosk.

Acting CBP Commissioner, Thomas S. Winkowski, said, "Increasing efficiency and streamlining processes are critical components of CBP's modernization efforts at ports of entry. This will allow for faster processing and increased focus on the traveler." It is innovative thinking about how CBP can improve the traveler experience with this and other programs such as Global Entry, that this Committee has strongly supported. In order to implement the vision of the President's January 19, 2012, Executive order to increase the number of international travelers to the United States, programs such as this must be expanded.

The Committee fully funds the $10,800,000 request for the CBP mobile program and the $8,000,000 request for integrated traveler processing. Additionally, the Committee recommends $10,000,000 above the request for targeted traveler enhancement programs including, but not limited to, additional mobile devices such as Enforcement Link Mobile devices, handheld license plate and document readers, additional Global Entry kiosks, expanding the integrated traveler process, and expanding activities at existing preclearance locations. CBP shall focus its efforts to expedite traveler processing at the air and land ports of entry with the highest volume of passenger traffic. CBP shall brief the Committee no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on its plan to deploy this additional equipment and activity and the potential impact it will have on reducing wait times. Additionally, the Committee reminds CBP of its April 25, 2012, report to Congress entitled "Improving Entry Process for Visitors to the United States" which stated that CBPOs are the "first face of the U.S. Government that travelers see at POEs. As a visible symbol of our Nation, CBP officers have an important responsibility. Training provides new CBP officers an understanding of the expectations and standards, in terms of conduct, workplace environment, demeanor, etiquette, respect for cultural diversity, and interpersonal communications." The Committee directs CBP to maintain these standards as part of its training regime and to regularly provide refresher training to all CBPOs.

CROSS-BORDER TUNNELS

Tunnels along the United States-Mexico border remain an attractive alternative to overland drug smuggling because of increased security measures and aggressive enforcement activity on traditional cross-border routes. The Committee supports the ongoing ef-

forts of the DHS Tunnel Task Force to detect and respond to new tunnels, directs continued submission of the required tunnel report, and encourages CBP to dedicate sufficient resources to continue detecting, responding to, and remediating tunnels as they are encountered.

CONDUCT AND INTEGRITY OVERSIGHT

Since Congress initiated the rapid increase in CBP staffing in 2005, the Committee has been concerned about the potential for increased corruption by CBP personnel. The Committee remains committed to addressing this problem. The Committee fully funds the request for CBP to continue to expand integrity training for its officers, conduct investigations, reduce the backlog of reviews and polygraphs, and meet the requirements of the Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2011 (Public Law 111–338).

The Committee directs the Deputy Secretary to continue to oversee the coordination of the Office of the Inspector General and CBP on program integrity issues.

BORDER PATROL AGENTS

As Secretary Napolitano noted in April 2013, between fiscal years 2009 and 2012, DHS seized 39 percent more drugs, 71 percent more currency, and 189 percent more weapons along the Southwest border as compared to fiscal years 2005 through 2008. The number of Border Patrol agents has grown from 9,800 in 2001 to 21,370 today; ICE has deployed a quarter of its personnel to the Southwest border since 2009; and CBP has completed 651 miles of fencing in key areas identified by the Border Patrol. CBP has also installed 159 large-scale nonintrusive inspection devices and deployed 360 canine teams, increasing those numbers from 137 and 341 respectively since 2011.

While Border Patrol apprehensions slightly increased in fiscal year 2012 to 364,678, apprehensions remain at the lowest levels since 1974. Funds in this bill maintain an appropriate balance of border security which is imperative to maintain as the Congress continues to debate immigration reform and its component parts regarding border security and interior enforcement.

Included in the amount recommended by the Committee for Border Security and Control is a total of $3,729,394,000 for hiring, paying, equipping, and training Border Patrol agents. Bill language is included mandating a floor of not less than 21,370 Border Patrol agents on-board throughout fiscal year 2014. With the funds in this act, there will continue to be 21,370 Border Patrol agents on duty, more than double the 9,951 agents on board at the end of fiscal year 2002.

NORTHERN BORDER PORT STAFFING

The Committee remains concerned about CBP officer staffing levels for Northern Border ports of entry. The Committee believes that many of the concerns about Northern Border staffing could be allayed by more complete reporting to Congress about CBP's Northern Border staffing plans. The Committee directs CBP to submit an updated resource allocation model with the fiscal year 2015 budget

detailing specific staffing and funding for, and implementation of, planned Northern Border enforcement initiatives by port of entry. The Committee also directs CBP to provide a briefing to the Committee not later than December 1, 2013, on the CBP officer staffing requirements on the Northern Border based on increased trade flows and the current threat environment.

COORDINATION OF EFFORTS ON INDIAN LANDS

The Committee notes that the recent GAO report titled "Partnership Agreements and Enhanced Oversight Could Strengthen Coordination of Efforts on Indian Reservations" suggests that CBP personnel can greatly improve efforts to notify tribes of law enforcement activities occurring on reservation lands and cultivate a productive partnership with border-tribal law enforcement officials. The Committee requests a joint briefing from DHS and CBP on the implementation of the GAO recommendations.

ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS IN THE FIELD

The Committee encourages CBP and ICE to ensure that any jurisdictional disputes with regard to the apprehension of undocumented individuals in the field do not hamper the Department's overall mission to secure our borders and enforce our immigration laws.

TRADE ENFORCEMENT

The Committee fully funds the $3,000,000 budget request to further consolidate single transaction bonds [STBs] in order to improve duty collection, as recommended by GAO. These funds would improve the collection of revenue owed to the Federal Government by enabling CBP to develop an automated system for STBs. Currently, STBs are submitted and maintained on paper at all of the CBP port locations. Automation would allow a centralized office to oversee and administer the STB program and to develop the necessary expertise to verify the adequacy of the STBs.

CBP analysis has found strong evidence to conclude that trade fraud and evasion is widespread in many commodity sectors—particularly for goods from China, which account for 46 percent of the anti-dumping and countervailing duties collected. The Committee remains focused on the need for all Federal Government agencies involved in international trade to aggressively enforce existing trade laws. It has become clear that there are specific actions that CBP and ICE, together with the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State and the United States Trade Representative, can take without the need for additional legislation. According to CBP's own statistics, more than $1,000,000,000 in duties related to antidumping from 2001 to 2010 have yet to be collected. To help combat this problem, CBP has created a multi-disciplinary Reengineering Dumping [RED] Team to review the antidumping and countervailing duty [AD/CVD] process and to develop enforcement solutions. To the extent these duties are unable to be collected CBP shall issue a statement as to the reasons why.

Additionally, for CBP's AD/CVD enforcement, the Centers of Excellence and Expertise [CEEs] also centralize AD/CVD functions for

the industries and importers covered by the respective CEE. The CEEs help increase uniformity and expertise across CBP for administration of AD/CVD entries and AD/CVD enforcement. The Committee commends CBP for taking these actions and directs it to brief the Committees not less than twice a year on its efforts to improve the enforcement and collection process.

ANTIDUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTY ENFORCEMENT REPORTS

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

The Committee directs CBP to continue to work with the Departments of Justice and the Treasury (and all other relevant agencies) to increase collections, and provide a public report on an annual basis within 30 days of each year's distributions under the law. The report should summarize CBP's efforts to collect past due amounts and increase current collections, particularly with respect to cases involving unfairly traded United States imports from China. The report shall provide the same level of detail as required under this section in Senate Report 112–169.

The Committee further directs the Secretary to work with the Secretary of Commerce to identify opportunities for the Department of Commerce to improve the timeliness, accuracy, and clarity of liquidation instructions sent to CBP. Increased attention and interagency coordination in these areas could help ensure that steps in the collection of duties are completed in a more expeditious manner. The Secretary is directed to report within 180 days after the date of enactment of this act on the steps it has taken in conjunction with the Department of Commerce to address these issues. Consistent with section 691a of Public Law 103–182, the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementing Act of 1993, the Committee directs the Commissioner of Customs to submit to Congress before the 60th day of each fiscal year a report regarding the collection of duties imposed under the AD/CVD laws during the preceding fiscal year.

Separately, CBP is directed to report to the Committee on collection of the outstanding $1,000,000,000 in AD/CVD duties, including the number of claims, the value of each claim, the stage of collection for each claim and the date on which the claim was referred for further action to either the CBP Chief Counsel or Department of Justice. This report shall be submitted to the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act. This report will include the steps that have been taken to recover funds and will also include the challenges that prevent collection. CBP shall publish on its Web site a version of this report that provides appropriate privacy and trade sensitivity protections.

The Committee further directs CBP to provide the Committee with a separate report that includes information concerning each AD/CVD order for which more than $25,000,000 in assessed AD/CVD duties secured by single entry bonds accepted by CBP pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1675(a)(2)(B)(iii) remains uncollected more than 2 years after the dates of liquidation of the secured entries. This

report shall be submitted to the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act. For each relevant AD/CVD order, the report shall include the bond's identification number, the date of the entry secured by the bond, and the bond's face value. It shall also include the liquidation status of each entry, and if applicable, the date of liquidation, the amount of bond principal received by CBP, the amount of interest received by CBP, and the amount of any offer in compromise accepted by CBP. Further, the report shall include information about whether CBP has demanded performance on the bond or has withdrawn or abandoned its demand due to one or more defects in the bond, CBP's inability to locate the bond, or expiration of the applicable statute of limitations. For each relevant AD/CVD order for which CBP has demanded performance on the bond, the report shall detail whether CBP's demand for bond performance was protested, and if applicable, the date on which the protest was filed, whether CBP has issued a decision on the protest, whether a subsequent appeal has been filed by the protesting party, and if applicable, the status of the appeal including whether a court summons has been issued, the date on which the summons was issued, and the amount of funds being held by CBP pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2637(a). The report shall also include a detailed strategy, including a specific series of actions and corresponding deadlines for completing those actions, to collect under the bond the antidumping or countervailing duties that remain uncollected.

The Committee directs CBP, in consultation with the Department of Commerce and the Department of Treasury, to report to the Committee on how requiring cash deposits of estimated AD/CVD during new shipper reviews (in statute) would strengthen the administration of the Nation's AD and CVD laws. Under current law, the Department of Commerce is required to allow importers to bond for cash deposits of estimated AD/CVD during new shipper reviews. The Committee urges the United States Trade Representative to include in the principal negotiating objectives of the United States the objectives of preventing evasion of the trade remedy laws of the United States through information exchanges and site visits for any trade agreements under negotiation as of the date of this report or future trade agreement negotiations.

TRADE COMPLIANCE—INFORMATION SHARING

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

JONES ACT

CBP is charged with enforcement of U.S. cabotage laws. The Jones Act provides for the national and economic security of the

United States by supporting a strong U.S. merchant marine. By virtue of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, as amended by Public Law 106–580, the coastwise laws apply to marine transportation between points and places in the United States, including the Outer Continental Shelf. U.S. vessels, mariners, and shipyards have been negatively impacted and underutilized as a result of lax enforcement and prior rulings inconsistent with congressional intent. The Committee urges the Department to levy penalties for previously documented violations, continue working with the Offshore Marine Service Association in order to investigate future potential violations, and dedicate adequate resources to vigorously enforce the Jones Act on the Outer Continental Shelf. The Committee is very concerned that 53 waivers of the Jones Act were issued in fiscal year 2011, enabling foreign-flagged vessels to transport oil released from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in response to extreme fluctuations in the price of gas.

The Committee is also concerned about the lack of transparency in issuing these waivers. A general provision is included prohibiting funds from being used to issue future waivers related to a release from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve until the Secretary has consulted with the Departments of Energy and Transportation and representatives of the United States flag maritime industry and taken adequate steps to ensure the use of United States flag vessels. The Secretary shall notify the Congress within 2 business days of any request for a waiver, not solely waivers requested to transport oil released from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

The Committee directs CBP to develop a system to track the status of all Jones Act violations, from the time they are reported until assessed penalties have been collected or there is a finding of no violation and the charges are dismissed. The Committee also directs CBP to make information available to the public and the Committees, on a quarterly basis, about specific Jones Act violations, findings of fact, parties determined to be at fault, amount of penalty assessments, and status of collections.

NORTHERN BORDER COOPERATION

The Committee recognizes the economic importance of facilitating the flow of cross border goods and people between the United States and Canada. To this end, the Joint United States-Canada "Beyond the Border" Action Plan, issued April 4, 2011, included several recommendations to enhance the economic relationship while increasing cross border security. On June 17, 2013, a cargo truck pre-inspection pilot began at the Pacific Highway crossing adjacent to Surrey, British Colombia across the border from Blaine, Washington. This project is a collaborative effort by CBP, Canada Border Services Agency [CBSA], and Public Safety Canada under the "Beyond the Border" plan. Phase I of this pilot is designed as a "proof of concept" to determine the viability of assigning CBP officers to Canadian border crossings to pre-inspect southbound trucks, drivers, and cargo prior to arrival into the United States. It will also test the viability of developed technologies and joint U.S.-Canada procedures to conduct CBP primary truck processing in Canada. CBP will monitor wait times and provide traffic mitigation as needed. This pilot may prove that other innovative

initiatives can be undertaken on our northern and southern borders to enhance security and facilitate legitimate trade.

Only July 2, 2013, CBP announced it was beginning Phase II of the pilot—implementation of the Entry/Exit information system. Under Phase II, DHS and the CBSA will expand the exchange of biographic entry data collected on third-country nationals (those who are neither citizens of Canada nor of the United States), permanent residents of Canada who are not U.S. citizens, and lawful permanent residents of the United States who are not Canadian citizens, to all automated land ports of entry at the common border, including all major land border crossings. It is expected that a coordinated Entry/Exit information system will facilitate exchanges of entry information such that an entry into country becomes an exit from the other. If the pilot operates as planned it will help the United States and Canada identify persons who potentially overstay their lawful period of admission; better monitor the departure of persons subject to removal orders; and verify that residency requirements are being met by applicants for continued eligibility in immigration programs.

Additionally, on June 26, 2013, a joint United States-Canadian progress report was released entitled "Facilitating the Conduct of Cross-Border Business." This report, which is a deliverable of the Beyond the Border Action Plan, describes bilateral efforts to ensure business travelers benefit from more efficient and predictable border clearance processes. The Committee directs CBP to provide a briefing on both of the pilots and the cross-border business plan not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act.

ADVANCED TRAINING CENTER

CBP has one of the Nation's largest cadres of armed Federal law enforcement personnel and having a full-scale advanced training facility focused on the agency's specialized missions is critical. Included in the amount recommended by the Committee is $40,000,000, as proposed in the budget, for programmatic expenses (including salaries and benefits) and the National Training Plan at the Advanced Training Center [ATC]. The ATC is providing advanced firearms, tactical, and leadership training to CBP officers and agents across the country, as well as other Federal and law enforcement agencies. With the establishment of the Advanced Training Center Revolving Fund [ATCRF], pursuant to the fiscal year 2012 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, the Committee directs CBP to continue to utilize ATCRF funds in addition to any funds appropriated annually by the Congress.

Pursuant to Public Law 106–246, the training to be conducted at the Center shall be configured in a manner so as to not duplicate or displace any Federal law enforcement program of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center [FLETC]. Training currently being conducted at a FLETC facility shall not be moved to the Center.

TRAINING REGARDING HUMAN TRAFFICKING

CBP plays a critical role in identifying potential human trafficking victims as they enter the United States. The Committee encourages CBP to continue to work with appropriate nonprofit orga-

nizations and victim service providers to improve the training of CBP officers in the field to assist in the identification of human trafficking victims, especially children, and provide appropriate referrals to victim service organizations. Further, the Committee encourages the Commissioner to post the National Human Trafficking Resource Center hotline, email address, and Web site information in all U.S. ports of entry.

FOREIGN MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

The Committee recognizes that trucks carrying foreign municipal solid waste entering the United States from Canada represent potential homeland security and environmental threats to our Nation. The Committee is also aware of successful efforts to address this threat, which have resulted in a significant reduction in municipally managed waste shipments to the United States. However, nearly 350 trash trucks still cross U.S. borders every day. The Committee urges DHS, in conjunction with CBP, to work with the Finance Committee—the appropriate authorizing committee—to consider proposing to raise the current Customs User Fee for trucks carrying foreign municipal solid waste into the United States and include any such proposal in the fiscal year 2015 budget through the appropriate authorizing mechanism.

AUTOMATION MODERNIZATION

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$718,917,000
Budget estimate, 2014	340,105,000
House allowance	700,242,000
Committee recommendation	800,318,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $800,318,000, to be available until September 30, 2016, for automation modernization. This is $460,213,000 above the amount requested and $81,401,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Included in the amount recommended by the Committee is $899,300 for 5 technical FTE in support of the movement of ADIS from US–VISIT/OBIM to CBP.

The Committee also has transferred the Automated Targeting Systems funding from "Salaries and Expenses" to "Automation Modernization" in a separate PPA.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

AUTOMATION MODERNIZATION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Information technology	393,820		349,450

AUTOMATION MODERNIZATION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Automated Targeting Systems	.....	.....	109,932
Automated Commercial Environment/International Trade Data System [ITDS]	138,611	140,830	140,762
Current operations protection and processing support [COPPS] ..	186,486	199,275	200,174
Total, Automation modernization	718,917	340,105	800,318

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

REPORTS AND BRIEFINGS

The Committee expects to continue receiving the ACE quarterly reports. CBP is directed to brief the Committees immediately on the plan to decommission the Automated Commercial System [ACS], the updated program plan for ACE, how the ACS decommission plan is integrated into the program plan, and the updated master schedule for ACE development.

TECS MODERNIZATION

The Committee directs CBP and ICE to continue to conduct the semiannual joint briefings for the Committee.

BORDER SECURITY FENCING, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$323,671,000
Budget estimate, 2014	351,454,000
House allowance	361,454,000
Committee recommendation	351,454,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Border Security, Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology account funds the capital procurement and total operations and maintenance costs associated with fencing, infrastructure, sensors, surveillance, and other border security technology.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $351,454,000 for Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology, the same as the request, and $27,783,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

BORDER SECURITY FENCING, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TECHNOLOGY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Development and deployment	188,567	160,435	160,435
Operations and maintenance	135,104	191,019	191,019
Total, Border security fencing, infrastructure, and technology	323,671	351,454	351,454

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

TECHNOLOGY DEPLOYMENT DELAYS

According to the Department, Border Patrol apprehensions have decreased 50 percent since fiscal year 2008. In the Tucson sector apprehensions dropped 44 percent between fiscal years 2010–2012. This is the lowest level of apprehensions in Tucson in 18 years. Since fiscal year 2005, the Committee has been a strong and active supporter of the efforts to secure our Southwest border through a strategic combination of fencing, tactical infrastructure, and technology, combined with a doubling of the size of the Border Patrol. In fact, at the initiation of this Committee, Congress has appropriated more than $2,400,000,000 in regular, supplemental, and emergency funding above the amounts requested by this and the previous President for this account. These funds have been used to construct the 651 miles of fencing and border infrastructure mandated by the Secure Fence Act, as amended, and they have been used to bring more technology and security to Border Patrol agents than has ever been available.

On April 6, 2012, the Department issued a request for proposals to build and deploy the next set of integrated fixed towers [IFTs] for cameras and radars within Arizona. CBP initially estimated that the contract would be awarded in the first quarter of 2013 and it still intends to initiate the deployments in Douglas and Casa Grande, Arizona. Operational field testing on the numerous bids CBP received is ongoing as of June 2013, but the contract award has slipped yet again—to the first quarter of fiscal year 2014 and deliveries of the IFTs are now anticipated to start by fiscal year 2015. While the Committee is encouraged that there appears to be proper oversight of contracts and that contractors are being held to fulfilling their obligations for use of taxpayer dollars, this program has now been delayed for over 2 years. Additionally, the Committee is concerned about concurrent deployment of these systems before it has been proven that they actually work in real-life situations and has included language prohibiting concurrent deployment of IFTs. The Department has indicated that approximately $580,000,000 remains available in unobligated prior year balances for border technology as of June 1, 2013. Given these strong concerns, the Committee rescinds $61,783,000 in unobligated balances from this account that are not required for fiscal year 2014.

NORTHERN BORDER

Included in the Committee's recommendation is $10,000,000, as requested, for enhancing low-flying aircraft surveillance and maritime detection technology along the Northern Border.

The Committee recognizes that incidents of drug smuggling along our Northern Border are increasing, and that more efforts need to be undertaken to address this growing problem. In previous years, DHS and the Department of Defense cooperated on Operation Outlook, a program that used sophisticated military radar technology along the Northern Border to identify low-flying aircraft that would otherwise not have been caught with the current technology used by DHS. Though that operation was highly successful, it was only temporary in nature and covered only one sector of the Northern Border. To better uncover and combat the smuggling of drugs by

low-flying aircraft in the future, and to assist in developing a comprehensive plan to combat narcotics smuggling along the Northern Border, the Committee urges the Department, through partnerships between CBP and the Department of Defense, to use military radar technologies to the fullest extent possible along the Northern Border.

TETHERED AREOSTATS

The budget proposes to transfer operation and ownership of 8 existing tethered aerostat systems [TARS] from the Department of Defense to DHS and the Committee approved their transfer effective on July 1, 2013. These blimp-mounted radars allow DHS to identify low-flying aircraft in the border region, and have proven to be a cost-effective and worthwhile way to monitor the border. The Committee recommends $37,400,000 for this activity, as requested. The Committee understands CBP is studying whether it needs to restore the Puerto Rico TARS and, if so, at what cost. CBP has also indicated that it is evaluating how to utilize TARS best, which could be a different configuration than is currently deployed. CBP is to brief the Committee on its plans no later than September 13, 2013.

BORDER ROADS

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

INVASIVE SPECIES

The Committee is pleased with the continued progress CBP has made, in partnership with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, on controlling carrizo cane, an invasive species along the lower Rio Grande. As the carrizo cane program progresses towards eventual sustainment, the Committee directs CBP, with its partners, to provide an updated briefing on the efforts, including using biological control projects, on salt cedar.

AIR AND MARINE OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$797,952,000
Budget estimate, 2014	427,701,000
House allowance	802,741,000
Committee recommendation	755,819,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The U.S. Customs and Border Protection [CBP] Air and Marine Operations [AMO] account funds the capital procurement and total operations and maintenance costs of the CBP air and marine pro-

gram and provides support to other Federal, State, and local agencies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $755,819,000 for Air and Marine Operations, of which $472,501,000 is to remain available until September 30, 2015. This is an increase of $328,118,000 above the request and $42,133,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

AIR AND MARINE OPERATIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Salaries and expenses	283,196	.....	283,318
Operations and maintenance	396,875	353,751	381,251
Procurement	117,881	73,950	91,250
Total, Air and Marine interdiction, operations, maintenance, and procurement	797,952	427,701	755,819

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee strongly supports CBP's continued efforts to recapitalize its air and marine assets. Working with the Office of Air and Marine, the Committee has provided resources to meet the Department's border security requirements in the air, coastal, and riverine environments as delineated by the CBP Air and Marine Recapitalization Plan. Resources to address some of these requirements are provided in this bill. The Committee notes the lengthy period of time it takes to procure certain types of aircraft and other air systems because the bulk of the systems are being acquired by the Department of Defense [DOD] and CBP is fitting into DOD's production lines. At the same time, these are mobile border security assets, able to be transferred rapidly to respond to actual and emerging threats.

AGING AVIATION ASSETS AND STRATEGIC RECAPITALIZATION REQUIREMENTS

The President's budget proposes an unacceptably steep, 37 percent cut to the aviation procurement budget and an 11 percent reduction to operations and maintenance compared to the fiscal year 2013 enacted level. CBP's fleet of aircraft is increasingly aged. More planes are being retired than are being replaced at a time when there is an increased demand for their use in the counterdrug, alien smuggling, and disaster response missions. More than 50 percent of the aircraft are 35 years old on average. The proposed reduction would result in fewer replacement aircraft being purchased and combined aircraft flight hours being cut to only an estimated 62,386 flight hours for this vital mission—a cut of more than 40 percent from the peak level of 106,600 hours in fiscal year 2010, and a reduction of over 20 percent from flight hour allocations for fiscal year 2012.

The Committee recognizes that since the merger of the legacy U.S. Border Patrol and U.S. Customs Service aviation programs under CBP in 2005, the CBP's Office of Air and Marine has dramatically increased the efficiency and effectiveness of CBP air operations in support of the Department and its international, Federal, State, local, and tribal partners. Many of these efficiencies were captured through the acquisition of technologies that then drove or facilitated changes in CBP air operations including decreased operations cycle time, effective asset procurement/modernization, and innovative sensor system integration. These operational developments have then resulted in expanded mission functionality, vastly improved detection capability, real-time customer support, decreased mishaps and system downtime, which have consequently provided a significant increase in overall CBP aviation mission effectiveness. The Committee understands that the aircraft recapitalization plan is nearly complete, with more than $1,000,000,000 appropriated by Congress from fiscal year 2006 through fiscal year 2013 to accomplish the objectives laid out in the long-range plan to replace/upgrade CBP's aging fleet of aircraft and marine vessels.

The budget request includes funding to continue the P–3 aircraft service life extension effort, to purchase two additional multirole enforcement aircraft [MEAs], a number of marine vessels, and additional sensor upgrades. But at this reduced level of procurement funding, it will take over 13 years to fully recapitalize CBP's fleet. For instance, the MEA provides border protection, law enforcement, and rapid response contingency deployment capabilities. Since 2009, DHS has budgeted for eight MEA systems, which does not support the most efficient production line. The Committee encourages the Department to work with industry to develop a procurement strategy to obtain a more robust production rate and to explore the cost savings of replacing its aging legacy fleet. As these air assets are fully mobile, they are capable of rapidly responding to an emerging threat anywhere in the country.

To address the requirement to replace aging aircraft and enhance the capabilities of existing systems, the Committee fully funds the request and recommends the following increases above the request:

—$17,300,000 to procure two additional VADER radar systems, and

—$27,500,000 above the request to restore total AMO flight hours for all aircraft to approximately 84,000 hours.

These increases will provide crucial aerial support and slow the steady decline in flight hours in support of the Border Patrol mission over the past 5 years.

CONSTRUCTION AND FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$233,254,000
Budget estimate, 2014	471,499,000
House allowance	471,278,000
Committee recommendation	471,278,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $471,278,000, for construction and facilities management activities of U.S. Customs and Border Protection [CBP], to remain available until September 30, 2018. This is $221,000 below the amount requested and $238,024,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

CONSTRUCTION AND FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Facility construction and sustainment	175,981	385,398	385,398
Program oversight and management	57,273	86,101	85,880
Total, Construction and facilities management	233,254	471,499	471,278

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

ADDITIONAL LAND BORDER PORT REQUIREMENTS

The Committee notes that the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, (Public Law 111–5) provided $420,000,000 for construction, repairs, maintenance, and security upgrades to CBP-owned ports of entry [POEs]. Of the 167 land border ports of entry, CBP owns 41. The rest are owned and administered by the General Services Administration [GSA] or are privately owned and leased, and one is owned by the National Park Service. The Committee is pleased that through good stewardship and creative contract management, CBP was able to reconstruct or renovate 31 CBP-owned ports of entry, 28 of which were on the Northern Border.

Previously, the Committee directed DHS, GSA, and the Office of Management and Budget to develop a multiyear strategy to address the growth of trade and passenger processing at our land POEs with maintaining security. In response, the President's budget proposes to transfer from GSA to CBP—via a delegation of authority—the operation, maintenance, and repair of LPOEs. GSA retains the authority over major construction (including funding, contracting, and oversight). The Committee supports this recommendation and fully funds the request. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, CBP and GSA jointly shall brief the Committee on implementation of the delegation of authority.

Additionally, the Committee notes its continued interest in CBP exploring alternate options for funding POE construction and improvements, including expanded use of public-private partnerships, and was pleased to see such a proposal included in the President's budget request. The Committee includes a modified version of this proposal as a general provision in Title V.

FIVE-YEAR CONSTRUCTION PLAN

The Committee reminds CBP that the fiscal year 2012 Department of Homeland Security Act made permanent the requirement that a 5-year plan for all Federal land border ports of entry shall

be submitted annually with the President's budget request. The Committee directs the Department to continue to work with the GSA on its nationwide strategy to prioritize and address the infrastructure needs at land border POEs and to comply with the requirements of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (40 U.S.C. 3301) and seek necessary funding.

The Committee further directs the Department to encourage the use of small businesses in all phases of the contracting process for construction and renovation of POEs.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

SUMMARY

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends total resources of $5,398,845,000, including direct appropriations of $5,053,845,000, and estimated fee collections of $345,000,000.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT—FUNDING SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Appropriations:			
Salaries and expenses [1] [2]	5,388,138	4,956,822	5,013,945
Automation modernization	33,456	34,900	34,900
Construction	4,993	5,000	5,000
Total, Appropriations	5,426,587	4,996,722	5,053,845
Estimated Fee Collections:			
Immigration inspection user fee	116,869	135,000	135,000
Breached bond/detention fund	75,000	65,000	65,000
Student exchange and visitor fee	120,000	145,000	145,000
Total, Estimated fee collections	311,869	345,000	345,000
Total, Available funding	5,738,456	5,341,722	5,398,845

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.
[2] Includes emergency funding of $855,000 in the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (division A of Public Law 113–2).

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2013 [1] [2]	$5,388,138,000
Budget estimate, 2014	4,956,822,000
House allowance	5,344,461,000
Committee recommendation	5,013,945,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.
[2] Includes emergency funding of $855,000 in the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (division A of Public Law 113–2).

The ICE Salaries and Expenses account provides funds for the enforcement of immigration and customs laws, intelligence, and de-

tention and removals. In addition to directly appropriated resources, funding is derived from the following offsetting collections:

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

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

Immigration Breached Bond/Detention Fund.—ICE derives funds from the recovery of breached cash and surety bonds in excess of $8,000,000 as authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356); and from a portion of fees charged under section 245(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to support the cost of the detention of aliens.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $5,013,945,000, for Salaries and Expenses of ICE for fiscal year 2014. This is $57,123,000 above the request and $374,193,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Committee includes bill language placing a $35,000 limit on overtime paid to any employee; making up to $10,000,000 available for special operations; making up to $2,000,000 available for the payment of informants; making up to $11,216,000 available to reimburse other Federal agencies for the costs associated with the care, maintenance, and repatriation of smuggled illegal aliens; making not less than $305,000 available for promotion of public awareness of the child pornography tipline and anti-child exploitation activities; making not less than $5,400,000 available to facilitate agreements consistent with section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; limiting the use of funds for facilitating agreements consistent with section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to the same activities funded in fiscal year 2005; making $15,770,000 available for activities to enforce laws against forced child labor, of which $6,000,000 shall remain available until expended; making up to $11,475 available for official reception and representation expenses; and making $10,300,000 available until September 30, 2015, for the Visa Security Program.

The Committee recognizes that ICE has had to make difficult budget savings and downward adjustments to its base funding. While certain targeted increases supported by this legislation are proposed, ICE is on the verge of being forced to cut into the bone of critical operations, especially investigations and technology. This path is not sustainable and the Office of Management and Budget must ensure that sufficient resources are proposed in the President's fiscal year 2015 budget address these national security requirements.

As discussed in greater detail below, the Committee recommends increases for domestic investigations, detention beds, alternatives to detention, and the criminal alien program.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

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

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Headquarters, management, and administration:			
Personnel compensation and benefits, services, and other costs	219,754	192,236	189,909
Headquarters-managed IT investment	160,252	141,294	140,808
Subtotal, Headquarters, management, and administration	380,006	333,530	330,717
Legal proceedings	206,768	204,651	202,584
Investigations:			
Domestic investigations	1,684,633	1,599,972	1,603,888
International operations	114,970	100,544	99,741
Visa Security Program	34,515	31,630	31,541
Subtotal, Investigations	1,834,118	1,732,146	1,735,170
Intelligence	78,348	75,448	74,908
Detention and removal operations:			
Custody operations	2,022,344	1,844,802	1,879,239
Fugitive operations	145,133	125,771	124,802
Criminal Alien Program	216,224	291,721	294,155
Alternatives to detention	96,430	72,435	96,181
Transportation and Removal Program	269,845	255,984	255,925
Subtotal, Detention and removal operations	2,749,976	2,590,713	2,650,302
Secure Communities	138,067	20,334	20,264
Emergency Appropriation (Public Law 113–2)	855	.....	.....
Total, Salaries and expenses	5,388,138	4,956,822	5,013,945

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

TRADE COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

The Committee notes that Intellectual Property Rights [IPR] violations is a significant revenue source for transnational criminal organizations including Mexican drug cartels. According to officials at the IPR Coordination Center, these violations are a low-risk/high-profit type of crime. The Center sees more organized crime groups engaging in these types of illegal activities because of the high-dollar value to them.

The Committee fully funds the request for trade enforcement activities, including the $5,600,000 increase proposed in the budget to support intellectual property rights and commercial trade fraud investigations, including undercover equipment, translation and transcription of court-ordered wiretaps, commercial fraud training, and outreach at the IPR Center. The Committee urges ICE to prioritize investigations involving illicit trade of dangerous goods that could be harmful to the public, including counterfeit pharmaceuticals and tainted good.

INVESTIGATIONS

The Committee supports the proposed $8,800,000 increase for human smuggling investigations conducted by ICE through a vari-

ety of strike forces and teams both domestically and abroad and recommends an additional $10,000,000 for priority investigations into human smuggling and trafficking, counterproliferation, antigang, and drug smuggling investigations. ICE shall submit an expenditure plan breaking out how it proposes to allocate all resources provided in this act for domestic investigations not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act. This plan shall detail both financial resources as well as the personnel dedicated to each mission area and shall be at the same level of detail as the quarterly investigations activities report.

ICE also is directed to maintain its relationship with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children in regards to its ongoing support for investigations and other child exploitation activities.

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

LAW ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT CENTER

The Committee provides funding of $34,400,000, $5,000,000 above the request and $5,000,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Law Enforcement Support Center [LESC] is DHS' national center which provides information about criminal aliens and absconders to the law enforcement community, responding to over 1.3 million Immigration Alien Queries annually, and provides critical support to ICE field offices in connection with single or large scale enforcement efforts. The LESC is also an important component of Secure Communities, which was fully deployed to 3,181 jurisdictions across the United States in fiscal year 2013, with the LESC serving as the single point of contact for Secure Communities-related queries.

The Committee notes that the LESC and the Fugitive Operations Support Center [FOSC] play critical roles supporting local law enforcement officials while performing law enforcement actions in the field, as well as conducting analyses about the status and location of fugitive aliens. The Committee understands that both the LESC and the FOSC are playing important and growing roles in analysis of visa overstays. ICE's Compliance Enforcement Unit is responsible for the initial review of all overstay records segregating them based on enforcement priorities and those in priority 10 are referred to the FOSC for analysis. FOSC analysis includes running the referred individuals against a variety of public and law enforcement databases. The FOSC is responsible for analyzing the backlog of visa overstays about which little is known, in part through matching biographic information, and if available, biometric. Given the importance of resolving visa overstays, the Committee strongly encourages FOSC to coordinate its activities regarding biometrics with the Office of Biometric Identity Management [OBIM] and the FBI, especially ensuring that records that are passed to FOSC for analysis include either the biometric or the fingerprint identification number from OBIM in order to speed information sharing with

the FBI. The Committee directs ICE to brief the Committee within 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on the support the LESC and FOSC provide to ICE in regard to visa overstay analysis, including its coordination with other agencies and the resources and staffing supporting this effort.

The Committee recommends $34,400,000, $5,000,000 above the request, so that LESC can adequately support the full deployment of Secure Communities with the necessary full-time law enforcement personnel and related resources. Within the increased funds provided, ICE is encouraged to evaluate the need for additional resources such as improved data transfer capabilities for FOSC's role in visa overstay analysis. Further, in order to promote efficiency, the Committee recommends that ICE take steps to ensure that current operations being carried out at the LESC remain centralized at the LESC facility and are not unnecessarily duplicated in other parts of the country.

ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS IN THE FIELD

The Committee encourages ICE and CBP to ensure that any jurisdictional disputes with regard to the apprehension of undocumented individuals in the field do not hamper the Department's overall mission to secure our borders and enforce our immigration laws.

VISA SECURITY PROGRAM

The Committee recommends $31,541,000, as requested, to fully fund visa security programs and activities. Of the total amount provided for the Visa Security Program, bill language is included making $10,300,000 available for obligation through September 30, 2015.

IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT

The role of the Appropriations Committee is to provide the resources necessary to enforce enacted laws and Administration policy. The Committee takes seriously its role with regard to providing sufficient resources within constrained budgets to effectively and efficiently enforce immigration laws.

Maintaining an adequate number of detention beds is critical to ensuring the integrity of our entire immigration enforcement system, including border enforcement, while at the same time preventing a return to the ill-advised "catch and release" policy. In fiscal year 2012, ICE removed a total of 409,849 aliens, including 225,390 convicted criminal aliens, compared with 240,665 removed in fiscal year 2004. At the end of the first quarter of the current fiscal year, ICE had removed 86,861 aliens, including 46,989 convicted criminals. It is imperative that sufficient detention bed space be maintained so that aliens who pose the greatest threat to the community or who are required by current law to be detained can be. The Committee notes that the number of aliens in detention has spiked at certain periods during the fiscal year. Current law requires mandatory detention of individuals entering this country claiming credible fear of persecution in their home countries and the numbers of apprehended aliens making these claims in loca-

tions such as the Rio Grande Valley sector have skyrocketed. For instance, during the week ending May 24, 2013, there were 39,088 aliens in detention beds nationwide, but this figure has dropped to 32,657 as of June 28, 2013. It is incumbent on ICE to manage its detention bed resources to ensure there are sufficient detention beds. The Committee directs ICE to take appropriate measures to reduce the daily bed rate charged to the Federal Government through a competitive process in contracting for or otherwise obtaining detention beds while ensuring that the most recent applicable detention standards, including health standards, are met.

Recognizing the funds requested in the budget are insufficient to support the requested bed level, the Committee recommends $1,879,239,000, $41,000,000 above the amount requested, for a minimum of 31,800 detention beds, as requested. Bill language is also included permitting the Secretary to propose to reprogram funds necessary to ensure the detention of aliens prioritized for removal, subject to the reprogramming guidelines contained in section 503.

DETENTION OF PREGNANT WOMEN

The Performance-Based National Detention Standards 2011 Section 2.15 Use of Force, issued by ICE, specifically prohibits the use of restraints on pregnant women or women in post-delivery recuperation when they do not present a flight risk or a danger to their own life or the lives of others absent "extraordinary circumstances" as specified in subsection "F". The Committee expects ICE to make certain that all detention or other contracts and agreements ensure that the Use of Force exception for pregnant women is fully implemented for all women held under an ICE detainer.

ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION

The Committee recommends $96,181,000 for the Alternatives to Detention [ATD] program. This is $23,746,000 above the request and $249,000 below the enacted level. In the past few years, ICE has not effectively maximized the use of the ATD program. The Committee directs ICE to provide greater transparency on its use of the program—including providing quarterly briefings on the results of any evaluations of the program by field offices. ICE should post on its Web site any contractor evaluations and OIG reports related to the ATD program.

SECURE COMMUNITIES

The Committee continues its support of the Secure Communities program and notes it has been implemented nationwide. As recommended in the budget, the Committee realigns $74,300,000 from Secure Communities to the Criminal Alien Program and $36,369,000 to Custody Operations.

The Committee directs ICE to immediately resolve the open items listed in OIG–12–66, publish its response on its Web site, and brief the Committees on the specific steps it has taken to resolve/implement the recommendations.

The Committee has included a provision, as requested, ensuring that all illegal aliens encountered when enforcing our immigration laws are apprehended.

287(g)

The Committee recommends $24,300,000, as requested, for the 287(g) program.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF IMMIGRATION REVIEW

The Assistant Secretary of ICE is directed to brief the Committee not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act on how the funds provided in Public Law 113–6 for system improvements, including permissive authority to transfer from ICE to the Department of Justice's Executive Office of Immigration Review [EOIR], for reducing the non-detained docket were applied nationwide, and the specific projects which have been undertaken with EOIR to make improvements and expedite action on the non-detained docket.

IMPACTS OF IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT ON U.S. CITIZEN CHILDREN OF REMOVED ALIENS

As noted in Senate Report 112–169, it is important for ICE to institute appropriate policies and measures to ensure that U.S. citizen children of illegal aliens receive all necessary and appropriate treatment throughout the immigration enforcement process. The Committee is aware that the Urban Institute and others are conducting a study, funded by the Department of Health and Human Services, focused on all aspects of this issue including the number of children affected by the detention and removal of a parent, the impact of family separation and loss of income on the well-being of children, and the short, intermediate, and long-term economic, health, and social service needs of these children. The final report is due to be released in early 2014. The Committee directs ICE to provide all appropriate assistance to those conducting the study and to implement any recommendations from the report. ICE shall keep the Committee regularly updated on activities affecting U.S. citizen children.

The Committee directs ICE to continue to submit the semiannual report on "Deportation of Parents of U.S.-Born Citizens".

DETENTION AND REMOVAL REPORTING

ICE is directed to continue to provide semiannual detention and removal reports at the same level of detail as directed in Senate Report 112–74.

TRAINING REGARDING HUMAN TRAFFICKING

ICE plays a critical role in investigating criminal organizations which traffic individuals into the United States. The Committee encourages ICE to work with appropriate nonprofit organizations and victim service providers to improve the training of ICE officers in the field to assist in the identification of human trafficking victims, especially children, and provide appropriate referrals to victim service organizations.

AUTOMATION MODERNIZATION

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$33,456,000
Budget estimate, 2014	34,900,000
House allowance	34,900,000
Committee recommendation	34,900,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Automation Modernization account provides funds for major information technology [IT] projects for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement [ICE], including modernization of TECS (formerly known as the Traveler Enforcement and Compliance System), modernization of Detention and Removal Operations' IT systems for tracking detainees (DRO Modernization), electronic health records, and other systems.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a total of $34,900,000, the same as the request and $1,444,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. These funds are to remain available until September 30, 2016.

The Committee directs that, of the funds made available to this account, priority shall be given to TECS modernization. ICE shall also brief the Committee on its progress in electronic health records not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act.

The Committee also continues the requirement for semiannual briefings on this activity.

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Automation modernization:			
IT investment	.....	.....	8,400
TECS modernization	22,970	34,900	23,000
Detention and removals modernization	6,991	.....	.....
Electronic health records	3,495	.....	3,500
Subtotal	33,456	34,900	34,900

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$4,993,000
Budget estimate, 2014	5,000,000
House allowance	5,000,000
Committee recommendation	5,000,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $5,000,000, as requested, to remain available until September 30, 2014. This is $7,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The carryover funds within

the Construction account will be used for emergency repairs and alterations, especially those focused on life and safety.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a total program level of $7,343,885,000 and a net of $4,907,885,000 for the activities of TSA for fiscal year 2014.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Aviation Security	5,048,684	4,968,036	4,939,393
Aviation Security Capital Fund (mandatory)	250,000	250,000	250,000
Surface Transportation Security	124,254	109,331	108,618
Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing (direct appropriations)	192,170	180,617	180,206
Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing (fee-funded programs)	79,720	66,000	66,000
Transportation Security Support	953,017	997,789	978,561
Federal Air Marshals	906,559	826,522	821,107
Total, Transportation Security Administration (gross)	7,554,404	7,398,295	7,343,885
Offsetting Fee Collections—current law	−2,070,000	−2,120,000	−2,120,000
Offsetting Fee Collections—proposed increase		−105,000	
Aviation Security Capital Fund (mandatory)	−250,000	−250,000	−250,000
Fee Accounts [TTAC]	−79,720	−66,000	−66,000
Total, Transportation Security Administration (net)	5,154,684	4,857,295	4,907,885

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

AVIATION SECURITY

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$5,048,684,000
Budget estimate, 2014	4,968,036,000
House allowance	4,875,739,000
Committee recommendation	4,939,393,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Transportation Security Administration Aviation Security account provides for Federal aviation security, including screening of all passengers and baggage, deployment of on-site law enforcement, continuation of a uniform set of background requirements for

airport and airline personnel, and deployment of explosives detection technology.

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $4,939,393,000 for aviation security activities. This is $28,643,000 below the amount requested and $109,291,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Of this amount, the Committee recommends not to exceed $15,300 for official reception and representation expenses.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

AVIATION SECURITY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Screening Operations	3,972,420	3,899,525	3,850,557
Aviation Security Direction and Enforcement	1,076,264	1,068,511	1,088,836
Aviation Security Capital Fund (mandatory)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)
Total, Aviation Security	5,048,684	4,968,036	4,939,393

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

AVIATION SECURITY FEES

The Congressional Budget Office, in its analysis of the President's budget, has re-estimated discretionary collections from aviation security fees to be $2,120,000,000 under existing law. According to estimates by the Congressional Budget Office, this amount is made up of $1,700,000,000 from passengers and $420,000,000 from air carriers. CBO also estimates that an additional $305,000,000 in passenger fees would be collected from the Administration's proposal to modify aviation passenger fees in fiscal year 2014 by applying a flat fee of $5 per one-way trip. The Aviation and Transportation Security Act (Public Law 107–71) mandated that TSA impose a flat fee of $2.50 fee for a one-way trip with no stops and a $5 fee for a trip with one or more stops. Under the Administration's proposal, $105,000,000 of the additional collections is to be dedicated to aviation security costs and $200,000,000 to debt reduction.

The recommendation assumes collection of the security fees estimated under existing law and does not include the Administration's legislative proposal to increase the fee. While the reasoning behind the proposed increase has merit and is recommended in both the House and Senate budget resolutions, the Committee believes this proposal should be channeled through the appropriate legislative committees.

SCREENING OPERATIONS

The Committee recommends $3,850,557,000 for TSA Screening Operations. This is $48,968,000 below the amount requested and $121,863,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

SCREENING OPERATIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Screener Workforce:			
Privatized Screening Airports	147,575	153,190	153,190
Screener personnel, compensation, and benefits	3,076,311	3,033,526	2,982,847
Subtotal, Screener Workforce	3,223,886	3,186,716	3,136,037
Screener Training and Other	224,809	226,936	226,857
Checkpoint Support	115,114	103,377	105,309
Explosives Detection Systems/Explosives Trace Detection [EDS/ETD]:			
EDS procurement and installation	99,852	83,987	83,845
Screening technology maintenance and utilities	308,759	298,509	298,509
Subtotal, EDS/ETD Systems	408,611	382,496	382,354
Total, Screening Operations	3,972,420	3,899,525	3,850,557

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

PRIVATIZED SCREENING AIRPORTS

The Committee recommends $153,190,000 for privatized screening airports. This is the same amount as requested and $5,615,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

TSA shall adjust its PPA line items, and notify the Committee within 10 days, to account for any changes in private screening contracts, including new awards under the Screener Partnership Program [SPP], or the movement from privatized screening into Federal screening. TSA shall also notify the Committee if the agency expects to spend less than the appropriated amount due to situations where no additional airports express interest in converting to privatized screening, or where airports currently using privatized screening convert to using Federal screeners. The Committee also expects to be briefed on any proposed changes being considered for the SPP program. While the TSA contracted independent study directed below is undertaken and further reviewed by GAO, the Committee directs TSA to include indirect costs, as recommended by GAO (GAO–09–27), in its cost comparisons.

PRIVATIZED VERSUS FEDERALIZED SCREENING

The Committee believes that the role of TSA is to make air travel as efficient and convenient as possible, without sacrificing security. Every passenger should receive the highest level of security, be treated with dignity and respect, and expect minimal wait times of 10 minutes or less. TSA has struggled to maintain these standards since its creation in 2001. The question of whether a qualified

private screening company could perform this security service better and at the same or lower cost as TSA has not been fully answered since the agency has been in existence. A recent GAO report (GAO–13–208) recommended mechanisms to monitor private screening performance separately from Federal screeners which could benefit TSA in identifying positive or negative trends and ensure that all airports operate at their optimal level. The Committee believes that such a comparison would benefit TSA, airports considering privatization, and the traveling public. Therefore, within the funding provided in the "Aviation Security" appropriation, the Committee instructs the TSA Administrator to allocate resources for an independent study of the performance of federalized airports compared to privatized airports. The study shall include, but not be limited to, security effectiveness, cost, throughput, wait times, management efficiencies, and customer satisfaction. At a minimum, the study should compare a privatized airport to a Federalized airport in each of the five airport categories (CAT X, I, II, III, and IV) and be completed within 1 year from the date of enactment of this act. With respect to TSA cost estimates, the study shall include indirect costs as recommended by GAO in report (GAO–09–27R). A copy of this study shall also be provided to GAO for review. GAO shall brief the Committee within 90 days of receipt of the study on its assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the report.

SCREENER PERSONNEL, COMPENSATION, AND BENEFITS

The Committee recommends $2,982,847,000 for Screener Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits. This is $50,679,000 below the amount requested and $93,464,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Because TSA has removed 250 backscatter AIT machines from the field, staffing for those machines is no longer necessary. Therefore, the recommended amount for AIT staffing is reduced by $28,000,000 below the request.

The Committee does not include a statutory cap on TSA screening personnel. Consistent with the 9/11 Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall recruit and hire screeners as may be necessary to provide appropriate levels of aviation security and to ensure that average passenger wait times do not exceed 10 minutes.

Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act, TSA shall brief the Committee on the Aviation Screening Assessment Program's performance testing results and how the agency is adapting to address vulnerabilities.

SCREENER TRAINING AND OTHER

The Committee recommends $226,857,000 for Screener Training and Other. This is $79,000 below the amount requested and $2,048,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Funds are provided to support training of TSOs and other direct costs associated with TSO operations, such as: consumable supplies, checkpoint janitorial services, travel for the National Deployment Force, uniform allowances, hazardous materials disposal, and a model workforce program. The recommendation reflects the requested realignment of funding from other accounts to better align programmatic activities.

CUSTOMER SERVICE

TSA has recently initiated a program to train volunteer Transportation Security Officers to become Passenger Support Specialists [PSS]. The job of the TSOs in this program is to aid passengers who need extra assistance at the checkpoint. Additional training is provided to the TSOs to help resolve traveler-related screening concerns and assist travelers with disabilities and medical conditions. The Committee believes this initiative could drastically improve customer service if implemented agency-wide and directs TSA to include PSS training in basic TSO training.

BEHAVIOR DETECTION OFFICERS

On Thursday, June 6, 2013, the DHS OIG released a report (OIG–13–91) on TSA's Screening of Passengers by Observation Techniques program, where behavior detection officers screen passengers by observing their behavior in order to detect characteristics of a high-risk passenger. The report found the following: "TSA did not (1) assess the effectiveness of the Screening of Passengers by Observation Techniques program, (2) have a comprehensive training program, (3) ensure outreach to its partners, or (4) have a financial plan". According to the OIG, TSA concurred with the recommendations and is in the process of implementing them. TSA is directed to brief the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on the progress being made to implement the OIG recommendations.

CHECKPOINT SUPPORT

The Committee recommends $105,309,000 for Checkpoint Support. This is $1,932,000 above the amount requested and $9,805,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Funds are provided to field test and deploy equipment for passenger screening, carry-on baggage screening, checkpoint reconfiguration, electronic surveillance of checkpoints, and operational integration of systems. As stated in the budget request, currently deployed technologies include walk-through metal detectors, explosives trace detection, bottled liquid scanners, chemical analysis devices, advanced technology systems, and Advanced Imaging Technology [AIT]. The budget also indicates that two new technologies will begin deployment in fiscal year 2014, credential authentication technology and portable explosives detection trace detectors, and development of automated wait time systems will continue. The recommendation includes an additional $2,000,000 to establish technology pilots to evaluate the effectiveness of exit lane screening solutions. This increase is discussed later in this report.

The Committee encourages TSA to pursue the development and deployment of systems that will increase security at the checkpoint while offering passengers the benefit of reduced divestment. This should include the development of improved explosives detection and AIT systems with lower false alarm rates, more effective resolution, improved protection of privacy and civil rights, and the ability to simultaneously scan shoes for threats.

ADVANCED INTEGRATED SCREENING TECHNOLOGIES

Pursuant to a statutory requirement in the bill, TSA is to continue providing a report on advanced integrated passenger screening technologies for the most effective security of passengers and baggage not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act. The report provides a useful description of existing and emerging equipment capable of detecting threats concealed on passengers and in baggage. The Committee has added a new element to the report, which is a requirement to include projected funding levels for the next five fiscal years for each technology discussed in the report. The information contained in this report should be shared with TSA's industry partners, to the maximum extent practicable, to allow for necessary research, planning, and development of passenger and baggage screening technologies. By adding a multi-year requirement to this report, a separate 5-year strategic plan of investments is no longer required.

ADVANCED IMAGING TECHNOLOGY

TSA is to continue its frequent briefings on AIT, which is used to screen passengers for metallic and non-metallic threats, including weapons, explosives, and other objects concealed under layers of clothing. The briefings are to include: procurement details; cost; schedule; associated staffing requirements; utilization rates; deployments; throughput rates; progress on the development of AIT–2 and next-generation units; and any changes to requirements for full operating capability.

RISK-BASED SCREENING INITIATIVES

TSA should be commended for streamlining screening procedures for Pre-Check travelers, children under 12, senior citizens, flight attendants, and active duty military personnel. But today, the vast majority of Americans who fly are still being processed through an ineffective one-size-fits-all approach. Closing that gap will yield security, budgetary, and economic benefits to both the agency and the flying public.

For Pre-Check, TSA must offer enrollment opportunities that can reach beyond the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Global Entry program and elite frequent fliers if a truly risk-based aviation security system is to be put in place. The Committee understands that TSA is considering the launch of a TSA Pre-Check Trusted Traveler program that will enable travelers who do not have a passport, or those who do not want to travel internationally (or those not interested in Global Entry participation), to directly apply for TSA Pre-Check eligibility. TSA is also considering the use of third-party vendors to prescreen passengers for expedited screening using commercial information. These are commonsense modifications to the program that will help TSA meet its goal of one in four members of the traveling public being eligible for expedited screening by the end of 2013 and 50 percent eligibility by the end of calendar year 2014.

To encourage implementation of pre-check expansion initiatives, the Committee includes bill language directing the Administrator to certify that one in four members of the traveling public is eligi-

ble for expedited screening by the end of calendar year 2013 and requires a strategy to expand the eligibility of the traveling public to 50 percent by the end of calendar year 2014. TSA shall also continue to encourage TSA Pre-Check participating airlines to provide reciprocal recognition of eligible frequent flyers.

EXIT LANE SECURITY

The budget request includes a reduction of $88,100,000 and over 2,000 positions as a result of transitioning access control at exit lanes from TSA to commercial airports. According to the agency, the current fiscal environment has caused the prioritization of resources on the physical screening of passengers and their belongings. Exit lanes are locations where the public, generally passengers departing the airport, may exit the sterile area into the public area. Currently, TSA controls access to approximately 355 of the 956 exit lanes at the Nation's commercial airports. This security posture has been in place primarily at exit lanes that are collocated with a screening checkpoint. TSA has proposed an amendment to the Airport Security Program that would require airport operators to assume access control responsibility at exit lanes controlled by TSA. Before implementing the proposed amendment, the TSA Administrator is to certify to the Committee that security standards will remain at or above current levels and airports affected by this policy will have a variety of low cost technology solutions available to them to carry out this new exit lane responsibility, thereby reducing the burden on airport operators. A recent exit lane security study conducted by the National Safe Skies Alliance at the request of TSA found that airport exit lanes can be secured with appropriate technologies that increase the level of security while simultaneously reducing the cost to secure each exit lane. The Committee has included an additional $2,000,000 within the checkpoint support PPA to establish technology pilots to evaluate the effectiveness of these exit lane screening solutions.

Before implementing this new policy, TSA is to brief the Committee on its transition plan, including the roles and responsibilities for clearing select individuals that currently enter through exit lanes, such as law enforcement officers, Federal Air Marshals, and known crewmembers. Additionally, TSA shall note any airports where transitioning exit lane responsibility does not result in adjustments to staffing at such airports.

EQUIPMENT INVENTORY MANAGEMENT

The Committee understands that TSA has been working to implement improvements based on the recent report by the DHS Inspector General (OIG–13–82) regarding the procurement, deployment, and storage of airport security-related equipment. The report found that TSA "stored unusable or obsolete equipment, maintained inappropriate safety stock levels, and did not develop an inventory management process that systematically deploys screening equipment." Additionally TSA did not use all of its available storage space. The Committee understands that TSA has since reduced its leasable warehouse space, reducing costs by 21 percent, expedited the removal of surplus equipment in its inventory, and reduced the amount of screening equipment in storage to a small

fraction of overall agency and Federal Government-wide equipment inventory. TSA shall periodically update the Committee as it continues to improve its inventory management procedures.

EXPLOSIVES DETECTION SYSTEMS

The Committee recommends $83,845,000 for Explosives Detection Systems procurement and installation. This is $142,000 below the amount requested and $16,007,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. An additional $250,000,000 in mandatory spending will be available from Aviation Security Capital Fund [ASCF] fee collections. The total discretionary and mandatory funding will allow TSA to purchase and install approximately 56 EDS units in fiscal year 2014 and fund 23 facility modification projects.

The Committee notes that approximately $560,000,000 in unobligated/uncommitted prior year balances remain for EDS procurement and installation, some of which have remained unspent for over 6 years. There is no reason to maintain such high carryover balances for such a long period of time. TSA is to update the Committee monthly on obligations for these balances, including the airport projects being implemented and planned, as well as a schedule for completion.

The Committee understands that there are multiple EDS technologies in the process of being certified or qualified by TSA at the same time that facility modifications for checked baggage screening optimization are being planned at numerous airports. The Committee recognizes that TSA conducts extensive and necessary operational field tests with the screening systems prior to placing them on the qualified products list to ensure reliable performance of EDS in the field. Given that these next generation EDS systems have the potential to screen 1,400 more bags per hour compared to current generation machines, TSA is encouraged to accelerate this process, to the maximum extent practicable, to ensure that optimal systems are able to be considered in airport designs for checked baggage screening systems and available for deployment in a more expedient manner. The Committee expects that TSA will share relevant cost/benefit data about next generation EDS systems with airports that are planning optimization projects to replace EDS equipment at the end of its useful life. In addition, the Committee directs TSA to further expedite the acquisition of qualified systems by establishing development gateways whereby capable third party testing facilities can assist in accelerating technologies through the qualification process and improve TSA's ability to more efficiently test, acquire, and deploy effective and suitable technologies.

Section 44923 of title 49 requires that the $250,000,000 in annual mandatory funding deposited into the ASCF is to be available for airport security improvement projects, such as facility modifications. However, procurement and installation of EDS equipment associated with these projects is not permitted. With a diminishing base of airport applications seeking large improvement projects and the need to replace aging EDS machines currently deployed at airports, the recommendation continues bill language, as requested, to permit ASCF funding to be used to procure and install EDS equipment during fiscal year 2014. This will allow TSA to more effectively, economically, and expeditiously plan and implement the ac-

quisition and replacement of existing EDS units. TSA is to work with the appropriate committees of jurisdiction if it desires a permanent solution to this problem.

The Committee also directs TSA to submit its formal EDS recapitalization plan as described in the budget request no later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act. In addition, the report is to include a replacement plan for explosives trace detection [ETD] systems that are reaching the end of their operational service life and their locations (both for checked baggage and passenger screening). TSA is to provide a briefing to the Committee not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act explaining its timeline and progress toward completion of operational testing and evaluation of next generation ETD systems.

EXPENDITURE PLANS FOR EDS/CHECKPOINT TECHNOLOGIES

The Committee includes statutory language under the "Transportation Security Support" appropriation withholding the obligation of $20,000,000 for Headquarters Administration until TSA submits to the Committee, no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, detailed expenditure plans for fiscal year 2014 for checkpoint security and EDS refurbishment, procurement, and installations on an airport-by-airport basis. The withholding is included to encourage timely submissions of materials necessary for robust and informed oversight. The plans shall include specific technologies for purchase, program schedules and major milestones, a schedule for obligation of the funds, recapitalization priorities, status of operational testing for each passenger screening technology under development, and a table detailing actual versus anticipated unobligated balances at the close of the fiscal year. The plan shall also include details on passenger screening pilot programs that are in progress or being considered for implementation in fiscal year 2014. Information in this section is to include a summary of the pilot program describing what the program is attempting to achieve; potential capabilities and benefits of the program; the airports where the pilots will be operating; funding commitments; and plans for future expansion. The Committee expects TSA to include more detailed program schedules for passenger screening technologies included in the expenditure plan. Schedules should include all milestones from the issuance of a request for proposal to deployment. TSA shall brief the Committee at the end of the second, third, and fourth quarters with an update on EDS and checkpoint expenditures, including an explanation of any deviation from the original plan.

INSTALLATION OF OPTIMAL BAGGAGE SCREENING SYSTEMS AND FTE SAVINGS

With the funding provided in this act and in prior appropriations acts for EDS procurement and installation, TSA is able to greatly expedite the deployment of in-line checked baggage screening systems, thereby permitting a reduction in personnel. For instance, by the end of fiscal year 2014, TSA estimates that 262 airports will have optimal checked baggage screening solutions. TSA shall report to the Committees, in tandem with the annual budget request,

on the savings achieved and anticipated by fiscal year from the installation of new in-line systems.

AIRPORTS THAT HAVE INCURRED ELIGIBLE COSTS FOR IN-LINE BAGGAGE SYSTEM DEPLOYMENT

As required by the 9/11 Act, TSA is to give funding consideration to airports that incurred eligible costs for EDS and that were not recipients of funding agreements. The fiscal year 2014 EDS expenditure plan shall identify airports eligible for funding pursuant to section 1604(b)(2) of Public Law 110–53 and funding, if any, allocated to reimburse those airports.

SCREENING TECHNOLOGY MAINTENANCE AND UTILITIES

The Committee recommends $298,509,000 for Screening Technology Maintenance and Utilities. This is the same amount as requested and $10,250,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The reduction below fiscal year 2013 reflects requested reductions identified for administrative savings, longer warranties, more efficient screening security equipment, and a high unobligated balance.

AVIATION SECURITY DIRECTION AND ENFORCEMENT

The Committee recommends $1,088,836,000 for Aviation Security Direction and Enforcement. This is $20,325,000 above the amount requested and $12,572,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

AVIATION SECURITY DIRECTION AND ENFORCEMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Aviation regulation and other enforcement	367,968	354,650	353,187
Airport management and support	561,911	590,871	588,317
Federal flight deck officer and flight crew training	24,711	.....	25,000
Air cargo	121,674	122,990	122,332
Total, Aviation Security Direction and Enforcement	1,076,264	1,068,511	1,088,836

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

AVIATION REGULATION AND OTHER ENFORCEMENT

The Committee recommends $353,187,000 for Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement. This is $1,463,000 below the amount requested and $14,781,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The recommended amount provides for law enforcement and regulatory activities at airports to: ensure compliance with required security measures, respond to security incidents, and provide international support for worldwide security requirements. The recommended amount provides $88,700,000 for the National Canine Program, as requested, which helps support 921 teams in fiscal year 2014. Another $6,700,000 for the National Canine Program is funded through the "Surface Transportation Security" appropriation. TSA funded canine teams have proven to be a reliable,

effective, and efficient way to screen for explosive devices. Since the beginning of fiscal year 2007 a total of 452 canine teams have been added, an increase of over 87 percent.

In the 2003 Vision 100—Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act, Congress directed TSA to issue "final regulations to ensure the security of foreign and domestic aircraft repair stations". In a 2011 letter to stakeholders, TSA stated its expectation that approval and publication of the final rule was anticipated by the fourth quarter of calendar year 2012. Today, the rule still has not been published. The Committee urges OMB to expedite its review of the final rule and subsequent publication by TSA.

AIRPORT MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

The Committee recommends $588,317,000 for Airport Management and Support. This is $2,554,000 below the amount requested and $26,406,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Funds are provided for: the workforce to support TSA Federal security directors; Bomb Appraisal Officers; Explosives Security Specialists; the Transportation Security Operations Center; airport rent and furniture; a vehicle fleet; airport parking; and employee transit benefits. The Committee includes the requested realignment of funds from the "Transportation Security Support", "Surface Transportation", and "Federal Air Marshals" appropriations to merge like costs into one account.

FEDERAL FLIGHT DECK OFFICER AND FLIGHT CREW TRAINING PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends $25,000,000 for the Federal Flight Deck Officer [FFDO] and Flight Crew Training programs. This is $25,000,000 above the amount requested and $289,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Funds are provided to deputize qualified airline pilots who volunteer to be Federal law enforcement officers and to provide initial and recurrent law enforcement training. Funds are also provided for the Crew Member Self-Defense Training program for the purpose of teaching crew members basic self-defense concepts and techniques.

The Committee disagrees with the request, which proposes that the FFDO program be funded by the airlines through reimbursable agreements with the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. The proposed cut would prevent dedicated flight crews who volunteer for this program from receiving training that could protect commercial flights and the passengers on them.

AIR CARGO

The Committee recommends $122,332,000 for Air Cargo security. This is $658,000 below the amount requested and $658,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Funds are provided to secure the air cargo supply chain, conveyances, and people.

The Committee continues a statutory provision requiring the TSA Administrator to either certify that 100-percent screening of inbound cargo has been met or submit a strategy for compliance with the 100-percent mandate as stipulated under title 44901(g) of title 49, United States Code. According to the Department, as of

December 3, 2012, all air carriers were required to be in compliance with the 100-percent screening requirement for air cargo. TSA is currently in the process of compiling data to verify compliance and expects to execute the certification in the late summer of 2013. TSA is to brief the Committee if the certification is delayed beyond September 3, 2013.

The Committee includes statutory language under "Transportation Security Support" restricting $20,000,000 from being obligated for headquarters administration until TSA submits to the Committee, no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, an expenditure plan on the allocation of air cargo funds, including carryover balances. Due to delays in receiving the air cargo expenditure plan in prior years, the withholding is included to encourage timely submissions of materials necessary for robust and informed oversight.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$124,254,000
Budget estimate, 2014	109,331,000
House allowance	124,294,000
Committee recommendation	108,618,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $108,618,000 for Surface Transportation Security. This is $713,000 below the amount requested and $15,636,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Funds are available to assess the risk of terrorist attacks for all non-aviation transportation modes, issue regulations to improve the security of those modes, and enforce regulations to ensure the protection of the transportation system. The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Staffing and operations	36,305	35,433	35,262
Surface transportation security inspectors and canines	87,949	73,898	73,356
Total, Surface Transportation Security	124,254	109,331	108,618

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY STAFFING AND OPERATIONS

The Committee recommends $35,262,000 for Surface Transportation Security Staffing and Operations. This is $171,000 below the amount requested and $1,043,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY INSPECTORS AND CANINES

The Committee recommends $73,356,000 for Surface Transportation Security Inspectors and Canines. This is $542,000 below the amount requested and $14,593,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

Since 2001, terrorist attacks on mass transit, buses, and passenger rail have resulted in more than 3,900 deaths and 14,000 injuries worldwide. In October 2012, Federal authorities arrested a man in northern Virginia for conspiring to bomb Metrorail stations in the Washington, DC region and in April 2013, authorities arrested two men of planning attacks against a passenger train traveling between Canada and the United States. It is now more important than ever to increase our defenses against similar plots. Intelligence gathered from Osama bin Laden's compound revealed evidence that al Qaeda considered rail lines high-value targets. TSA is to brief the Committee no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on its multimodal technology pilots and initiatives. The briefing shall include a summary of all technology pilot programs/initiatives TSA will have operating or has planned for fiscal year 2014; what each program/initiative is attempting to achieve; potential capabilities and benefits of the program/initiative; locations of each program/initiative; and plans for future expansion.

TRANSPORTATION THREAT ASSESSMENT AND CREDENTIALING

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$192,170,000
Budget estimate, 2014	180,617,000
House allowance	182,617,000
Committee recommendation	180,206,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

Transportation threat assessment and credentialing includes several TSA credentialing programs: Secure Flight, Crew Vetting, Screening Administration and Operations, Registered Traveler, Transportation Worker Identification Credential, Hazardous Materials Commercial Drivers License Endorsement Program, and Alien Flight School.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $180,206,000 for Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing. This is $411,000 below the amount requested and $11,964,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. In addition, an estimated $66,000,000 in fee collections is available for these activities in fiscal year 2014, as proposed in the budget.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

TRANSPORTATION THREAT ASSESSMENT AND CREDENTIALING

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Direct Appropriations:			
Secure Flight	106,794	106,198	105,919

TRANSPORTATION THREAT ASSESSMENT AND CREDENTIALING—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Crew and other vetting programs	85,376	74,419	74,287
Subtotal, direct appropriations	192,170	180,617	180,206
Fee Collections:			
Transportation worker identification credential	47,300	36,700	36,700
Hazardous materials	12,000	12,000	12,000
Alien flight school (transfer from DOJ)	5,000	5,000	5,000
Air cargo/certified cargo screening program	7,200	5,400	5,400
Commercial aviation and airports/secure identification display area checks	8,000	6,500	6,500
Other security threat assessments	120	50	50
General aviation at DCA	100	350	350
Subtotal, fee collections	79,720	66,000	66,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

SECURE FLIGHT

The Committee recommends $105,919,000 for Secure Flight. This is $279,000 below the amount requested and $875,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. As recommended by the 9/11 Commission and mandated by the Intelligence Reform Act, this program transferred the responsibility of airline passenger watch list matching from the air carriers to the Federal Government.

The Committee recommendation includes $7,000,000 in base funding for Secure Flight to provide more robust pre-screening of passengers participating in Pre-Check and $12,717,000 for watchlist screening for passengers of large general aviation aircraft. The Intelligence Reform Act mandates that DHS make advanced passenger pre-screening available to charter operators and lessors of aircraft greater than 12,500 pounds flying into, out of, or within the United States. A rule on large aviation aircraft is expected to be published in the coming months.

CREW AND OTHER VETTING PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends $74,287,000 for Crew and Other Vetting Programs. This is $132,000 below the amount requested and $11,089,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

The Committee supports TSA's efforts to modernize its vetting and credentialing infrastructure, which is currently made up of disconnected and duplicative systems. This has resulted in high-system complexity and lengthy adjudication processes due to manual reviews. TSA intends to modernize its system to address these issues and improve vetting and credentialing services. Following several delays in the development of this system, TSA has refined its acquisition strategy, awarded a contract for system development, and now appears to be on track to achieve initial operating capability in 2013. The Committee is also encouraged by TSA's new lifecycle cost estimate, which was reduced substantially from projections made in the early stages of this acquisition. The Committee includes $48,700,000, as requested, for this effort in fiscal

year 2014 and expects TSA to continue its quarterly briefings on its efforts to develop this new vetting system.

TRANSPORTATION WORKER IDENTIFICATION CREDENTIAL [TWIC]

The Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2012 was signed into law on December 20, 2012 (Public Law 112–213) and included a requirement under section 709 that TSA reform the process within 270 days for TWIC enrollment, activation, issuance, and renewal to require, in total, no more than one in-person visit to a designated enrollment center except in cases in which there are extenuating circumstances as determined by the Secretary. The Committee is pleased that TSA has developed a TWIC OneVisit implementation plan, and notes the scheduled launch of a pilot initiative in Alaska utilizing a manual solution during the third quarter of fiscal year 2013, followed by an initiative at a second location utilizing an automated mailing solution in early fiscal year 2014, and culminating in a nationwide launch of a fully automated solution in late fiscal year 2014. The Committee directs TSA to remain focused on its efforts to implement the requirements under section 709 of the Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2012 and comply with the statutory deadlines established under that act. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Administrator is directed to submit a report to the Committee on the plan and timeline for implementing section 709 and other plans to ease the burden on workers who must travel hundreds of miles at great personal expense to obtain a TWIC card.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$953,017,000
Budget estimate, 2014	997,789,000
House allowance	897,666,000
Committee recommendation	978,561,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $978,561,000 for Transportation Security Support. This is $19,228,000 below the amount requested and $25,544,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Headquarters administration	275,758	284,942	276,000
Information technology	416,645	455,484	450,000

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY SUPPORT—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Human capital services	215,544	212,554	208,000
Intelligence	45,070	44,809	44,561
Total, Transportation Security Support	953,017	997,789	978,561

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends $276,000,000 for Headquarters Administration. This is $8,942,000 below the amount requested and $242,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

TSA shall continue semiannual briefings on covert testing activities, to include the latest metrics gathered from recent tests and resulting mitigating factors.

The Committee includes bill language withholding the obligation of $20,000,000 for Headquarters Administration until fiscal year 2014 expenditure plans for air cargo security, explosives detection systems procurement and installation, and checkpoint support are provided to the Committee. The expenditure plans are due no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends $450,000,000 for Information Technology. This is $5,484,000 below the amount requested and $33,355,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. This level includes the realignment of funds from the "Federal Air Marshals" appropriation to consolidate like functions.

HUMAN CAPITAL SERVICES

The Committee recommends $208,000,000 for Human Capital Services. This is $4,554,000 below the amount requested and $7,544,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

This reduction includes management efficiencies, administrative savings, other one-time costs no longer necessary to support hires funded in prior years, and a transfer to the "Aviation Security" appropriation to support training activities.

INTELLIGENCE

The Committee recommends $44,561,000 for Intelligence activities. This is $248,000 below the amount requested and $509,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

FEDERAL AIR MARSHALS

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$906,559,000
Budget estimate, 2014	826,522,000
House allowance	821,107,000
Committee recommendation	821,107,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Federal Air Marshals [FAMs] protect the air transportation system against terrorist threats, sabotage, and other acts of vio-

lence. The FAMs account provides funds for the salaries, benefits, travel, training, and other expenses of the program.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $821,107,000 for Federal Air Marshals. This is $5,415,000 below the amount requested and $85,452,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. This funding decrease reflects the realignment of FAMs support functions from this appropriation into the "Aviation Security Direction and Enforcement" and "Transportation Security Support" appropriations, as discussed earlier in this report.

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

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

FEDERAL AIR MARSHALS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Management and administration	792,738	714,669	709,254
Travel and training	113,821	111,853	111,853
Total, Federal Air Marshals	906,559	826,522	821,107

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

SUMMARY

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

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The President's fiscal year 2014 discretionary budget request proposes to reduce funding for the Coast Guard by 8 percent, including the reduction of over 850 military billets, the movement of 1,050 reservists to inactive status resulting in the smallest reserve force since 1957, the decommissioning of critical operational assets, and a 38 percent reduction in capital expenditures to a level not seen since 2003. When testifying before the subcommittee on the fiscal year 2014 budget request, the Commandant of the Coast Guard said that the proposed budget reductions could cause a "death spiral", as the agency would be forced to sustain cutters that average over 46 years of age instead of having funding to procure new vessels and aircraft. If the budget request were to be enacted, the Coast Guard's ability to carry out its 11 statutory missions would be seriously hampered. The recommended level pro-

vided for in this bill includes targeted increases above the President's request to ensure that Coast Guard personnel serving on the front lines have the resources and assets to fulfill their many missions in fiscal year 2014 and in the future.

The Committee recommends a total program level of $10,072,467,000 for the activities of the Coast Guard for fiscal year 2014. When costs for overseas contingency operations are excluded, the recommendation for the Coast Guard is $335,382,000 and 448 positions above the request. The recommendation also restores 600 reservist positions to active status. The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

COAST GUARD—FUNDING SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request [2]	Committee recommendations [3]
Operating Expenses	7,065,780	6,755,383	7,026,346
Environmental Compliance and Restoration	13,134	13,187	13,165
Reserve Training	132,353	109,543	122,491
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	[4] 1,817,586	951,116	1,229,684
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation	19,664	19,856	19,781
Health Care Fund Contribution (Permanent Indefinite Appropriations)	203,000	201,000	201,000
Retired Pay	1,423,000	1,460,000	1,460,000
Total, Coast Guard	10,674,517	9,510,085	10,072,467

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.
[2] Excludes a permissive transfer of up to $227,033,000 from ''Operation and Maintenance, Navy'' for overseas contingency operations.
[3] Includes $227,000,000 for overseas contingency operations.
[4] Includes emergency funding of $274,233,000 in the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (division A of Public Law 113–2).

The Coast Guard will pay an estimated $201,000,000 in fiscal year 2014 to the Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund for the costs of military Medicare-eligible health benefits earned by its uniformed servicemembers. The contribution is funded by permanent indefinite discretionary authority pursuant to the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2005 (Public Law 108–375).

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$7,065,780,000
Budget estimate, 2014 [2]	6,755,383,000
House allowance [2]	6,839,416,000
Committee recommendation	7,026,346,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.
[2] Excludes a permissive transfer of $227,033,000 from "Operation and Maintenance, Navy" for overseas contingency operations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $7,026,346,000 for Coast Guard Operating Expenses, including $24,500,000 from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund and $567,000,000 for Coast Guard defense-related activities, of which $227,000,000 is for Overseas Contingency Operations. Of this amount, the Committee recommends not to exceed $15,300 for official reception and representation expenses.

The recommendation level is $270,963,000 above the amount requested and $39,434,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Committee's recommendation is $43,963,000 above the comparable net request for Coast Guard Operating Expenses when excluding funds provided for overseas contingency operations.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

OPERATING EXPENSES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request [2]	Committee recommendations
Military pay and allowances	3,410,674	3,425,306	3,434,674
Civilian pay and benefits	785,542	784,097	779,320
Training and recruiting	213,900	181,617	199,907
Operating funds and unit level maintenance	1,092,449	1,061,567	1,064,361

OPERATING EXPENSES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request [2]	Committee recommendations
Centrally managed accounts	350,609	318,856	319,147
Intermediate and depot level maintenance	958,606	983,940	989,137
St. Elizabeths support costs	.....	.....	12,800
Overseas contingency operations	254,000	.....	227,000
Total, Operating Expenses	7,065,780	6,755,383	7,026,346

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.
[2] Excludes a permissive transfer of up to $227,033,000 from ''Operation and Maintenance, Navy'' for overseas contingency operations.

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

The Committee provides $227,000,000 for Coast Guard operations in support of overseas contingency operations. While funding for these activities is requested in the Department of Defense budget for the Navy, the Committee adopted a practice beginning in the fiscal year 2009 Supplemental Appropriations Act to appropriate these amounts directly to the Coast Guard. The Committee continues this practice and urges the Administration to budget for Coast Guard overseas contingency operations under the Department of Homeland Security in future budget requests. The Coast Guard shall brief the Committee no later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act on any changes expected during fiscal year 2014 or projected transition costs expected in fiscal year 2015 to support overseas contingency operations.

OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS

High Endurance Cutters.—The budget request proposes to decommission two high endurance cutters [HECs] and 368 associated billets. These cutters average 46 years in age and have become increasingly unreliable. The Committee, however, is concerned that the decommissioning of two cutters in fiscal year 2014 would result in a significant cutter hour gap before new National Security Cutters [NSCs] are delivered to replace them. To date, four HECs have been decommissioned and the Coast Guard has delivered three NSCs. The fourth NSC is under production and scheduled for delivery in late fiscal year 2014 and the fifth NSC is under contract and scheduled for delivery in fiscal year 2015. Historically, HECs provide the greatest resource hour contribution to the counterdrug mission, both in the Eastern Pacific and Western Hemisphere. In fiscal year 2012, the Coast Guard seized 107 metric tons of cocaine, more than all other Federal agencies combined. The proposed reduction of two HECs with only one national security cutter delivered in fiscal year 2014 will result in a diminished presence and fewer opportunities for interdictions. Therefore, the recommendation includes an additional $8,000,000 and 184 positions to maintain one of the two HECs proposed to be decommissioned in the request, saving 1,665 major cutter hours (3,330 hours annualized) that otherwise would have been cut.

HC–C130H.—The budget request proposes to eliminate two of the Coast Guard's aging HC–C130H aircraft, resulting in a reduction of 800 Long Range Surveillance Maritime Patrol Aircraft

[MPA] resources hours in fiscal year 2014 (1,600 hours annualized). These MPAs support several mission areas for the Coast Guard, including counter drug, migrant interdiction, living marine resources, port and coastal security, law enforcement, and search and rescue. While these aircraft average 28 years and have become increasingly difficult to maintain and sustain operationally, the Coast Guard's MPA hour gap is already 19,000 hours below baseline requirements. The reduction of these aircraft will also result in reduced support to the Joint Interagency Task Force—South counter drug mission. While the Committee has funded a total of four new HC–130Js in recent years, the first won't be ready for operations until 2016. Therefore, the recommendation includes an additional $8,000,000 and 58 positions to maintain these two aircraft in fiscal year 2014.

Training.—The Committee is concerned with the proposal in the budget request to reduce funding for training by $43,200,000 in fiscal year 2014. Coast Guard mission requirements encompass a diverse set of responsibilities, such as: search and rescue, drug interdiction, migrant interdiction, icebreaking, and port security. The men and women of the Coast Guard depend on tailored attention to their specific professional development needs in order to perform the assignments demanded of them by each unique Coast Guard mission. While budget caps require all agencies to find efficiencies and cut back on certain programs, this deep cut to the training budget will result in personnel arriving at new duty stations without the requisite expertise and skills, will limit the Coast Guard's capacity to handle a surge in workforce levels, and will reduce tuition assistance that is used to grow a highly educated workforce. The recommendation includes an additional $22,000,000 and 200 positions above the request to restore the most critical training funds.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OVERSIGHT

The bill includes $29,548,000 for financial systems modernization to replace the Coast Guard's core accounting system, which is resource intensive and non-compliant with the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996. The Coast Guard, in tandem with the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, shall continue to brief the Committee on its efforts to carry out this migration.

HEADQUARTERS CONSOLIDATION

The bill includes $12,800,000 for costs necessary to support the Coast Guard at the St. Elizabeths campus, including requirements for security services and technology integration operations. Funding for these activities is included in the Coast Guard instead of Departmental Operations because the Coast Guard will be the sole tenant at the campus in fiscal year 2014.

SEXUAL ASSAULT

Like other military branches, the Coast Guard continues to struggle with sexual assault within its ranks. The Coast Guard had 141 incident reports of sexual assaults in fiscal year 2012, up from 83 in fiscal year 2011 and 75 in fiscal year 2010. While the Coast

Guard has enhanced training and awareness throughout the service in recent years, much more needs to be done to prevent and stop these incidents. The Committee notes that the Coast Guard has just one permanent headquarters staff billet within the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response [SAPR] program while the field is served by collateral duty sexual assault response coordinators. In order to strengthen the Coast Guard's SAPR program and establish a permanent infrastructure in the field, the Committee includes $1,000,000 for six regional coordinators, which will allow for a full range of prevention strategies to be deployed, establishment of sexual assault response teams in every region, and additional training to expand the number of victim advocates across the widely dispersed population of the Coast Guard.

The Committee also commends the Coast Guard for its commitment to align its policies to ensure its servicemembers are afforded the protections provided by the Defense STRONG Act as enacted by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012, (Public Law 112–81). The Coast Guard shall report to the Committee on the implementation status of these new policies within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act.

The Coast Guard shall also provide to the Committee the annual report required by section 217 of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2010.

HOUSING

The Coast Guard recently completed a National Housing Assessment of its approximately 4,000 housing units in 128 sites to determine if the inventory is appropriate, assess the condition of inventory, and to pinpoint key investment priorities. Overall, the inventory is over 40 years in age on average, with several maintenance and safety deficiencies at many locations. The report found that the Coast Guard has the potential to divest housing in underutilized areas thereby reducing its inventory and re-focusing its resources on maintenance at sites found to be in the worst condition and to invest in remote areas where limited housing is required. For existing housing, the report emphasized the need to improve maintenance delivery by establishing regional maintenance contracts, realign and train existing maintenance personnel, and strengthen investment above normally programmed resources, which were found to be insufficient to improve the condition of remaining housing to satisfactory levels. The Committee realizes that the issues identified by the report cannot be resolved overnight, but the Coast Guard must have a comprehensive plan to tackle these issues in an orderly and timely manner. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to submit an annual report with the budget request detailing how the deficiencies identified in the report have been resolved or plan to be resolved in the upcoming year. The report shall include progress made in: resolving housing identified as inadequate from a health and safety concern; right-sizing the housing inventory; the development of regional maintenance contracts; and addressing the need for new housing. Finally, the report shall also identify how operational maintenance funds for divested housing are being reinvested into the most critical housing needs in the remaining inventory.

MINOR SHORE INFRASTRUCTURE

The bill includes long standing bill language to allow funds from the "Operating Expenses" appropriation to be used for the sustainment, repair, replacement and maintenance of shore infrastructure, including projects to correct deficiencies for code compliance or that threaten life, health, or safety to an amount not exceeding 50 percent of a building's or structure's replacement value. Additionally, "Operating Expenses" funds are allowed to be used for contingent, emergent, or other unspecified minor construction projects, which includes new construction, procurement, development, conversion, rebuilding, improvement, or an extension of any facility not exceeding $1,000,000 in total costs at any location for planned or unplanned operational needs.

Minor construction projects funded from the "Operating Expenses" appropriation can be combined with depot level maintenance projects for the sake of administrative and economic efficiency. The Coast Guard is to provide a report to the Committee not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this act detailing such projects and any sustainment, repair, replacement or maintenance projects over $1,000,000 for fiscal year 2014. For fiscal year 2015, such information shall be included in the congressional budget justification.

SMALL BOATS

The bill includes long standing bill language to allow funds from the "Operating Expenses" appropriation to be used for the purchase or lease of small boats for contingent and emergent requirements (at a unit cost of no more than $700,000) and repairs and service-life replacements. The annual cost of these activities is capped at $31,000,000. Unlike major procurements requested in the "Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements" appropriation, the Coast Guard's annual request for the "Operating Expenses" appropriation includes minimal information about the budget for small boat activities. In order to gain more clarity on these matters, the Coast Guard is to provide a report to the Committee no later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act detailing planned small boat purchases, leases, repairs, and service life replacements for fiscal year 2014. For fiscal year 2015, such information shall be included in the congressional budget justification.

REPROGRAMMING LIMIT

The budget request included a proposed adjustment to the Coast Guard's reprogramming limit in order to help with the internal management of highly volatile expenditures in the Military Pay and Allowances PPA. A significant portion of the Coast Guard's Military Pay and Allowances PPA is entitlement driven, such as allowances for housing, Permanent Change of Station [PCS] Expenses and Active Duty and Dependent Medical costs. Actual rates for these costs can vary greatly in the 2 year span between budget formulation and enactment of the Coast Guard's "Operating Expenses" appropriation. Macroeconomic events, such as medical cost inflation or changes in TRICARE fees under the National Defense Authorization Act, housing market trends, and PCS household

goods carrier charges can vary greatly during this time. In addition, payments for PCS moves are highly dependent on fuel prices. Similar to housing costs, fuel prices can vary significantly between the time the budget is formulated and executed.

While the Coast Guard should be making every effort to implement financial management measures to ensure accurate budget requests, the Committee understands certain price adjustments are inevitable that will impact the budget estimates contained within them. As a result of this variability, the Coast Guard has found itself in a position over the past few years with high unobligated balances in its Military Pay and Allowances PPA with limited flexibility to reallocate those funds for other worthy activities, such as depot level maintenance for aging ships and planes or to sustain operational tempo for Coast Guard missions. To address this situation, the bill includes a modified version of the request to enable better stewardship of Federal resources. The notification requirements contained in section 503 of this act are to apply to any reprogramming made under this authority.

LEGACY PATROL BOATS

A total of six fast response cutters [FRCs] are funded within the "Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements" appropriation, four boats and $235,000,000 above the request. This will bring the total amount funded to 30 boats, 12 of which will be in-service by the end of 2014. FRCs are replacing aging 110-foot Island Class Patrol Boats, which are already beyond the end of their projected service lives and very expensive to maintain. The Committee has learned that two of these patrol boats have such severe hull deterioration, it has become cost prohibitive to maintain them beyond fiscal year 2013. Given the fact that the bill increases the number of new patrol boats by four, providing for 10,000 additional operational hours, the Committee expects the Coast Guard to decommission two legacy patrol boats that are in the worst material condition, achieving savings of $2,763,000.

PUBLIC-PRIVATE HOUSING AUTHORITY

The Committee is aware the public-private authority provided to the Department of Defense in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 has resulted in improved housing for military families. The authority provided allows the Department to work with the private sector to build and renovate housing through a variety of financial tools, including: direct loans, loan guarantees, equity investment and conveyance or leasing of existing properties and facilities. The Committee believes similar authorization for the Coast Guard may benefit the agency and members and families of the Coast Guard. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary to provide a report to the Committee not later than 90 days after enactment of this act analyzing the potential benefits of public-private housing authority for the Coast Guard.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESPONSE CAPABILITIES IN THE ARCTIC

The Committee is concerned about the lack of assets available for the Coast Guard's Arctic mission. No later than 120 days after the

date of enactment of this act, the Commandant is directed to submit a report to the Committee comparing the costs of facility renovations to homeport and support an NSC in Alaska with the annual costs of transit time to Alaska area of operations for deployments and days lost to casualty repairs.

ARCTIC STRATEGY

The Coast Guard recently released its Arctic Strategy, which looks at the changing conditions in the region and contemplates future requirements. The strategy outlines three broad objectives: improving awareness; modernizing governance; and broadening partnerships. To carry out these objectives over the long term, the Coast Guard next needs to develop an implementation plan, including the identification of necessary capabilities, requirements, authorities, and resources. Therefore, the Coast Guard is directed to submit an Arctic strategy implementation plan no later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

The Committee wants to ensure that as activities in the Arctic expand, necessary response capabilities exists in the region. No later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Secretary is directed to submit a report to the Committee on activities that have occurred pursuant to section 307(b) of Public Law 111–281 and how the Department is meeting the requirements being developed in the agreements envisioned by that subsection.

COAST GUARD YARD

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

EXECUTIVE TRANSPORTATION AIRCRAFT

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

COAST GUARD DEFENSE RELATED ACTIVITIES

Since 2001, the Coast Guard has derived $340,000,000 (excluding overseas contingency operations) of its annual "Operating Expenses" appropriation for defense related activities. This number has remained relatively constant for more than a decade despite the Coast Guard's budget growing by 225 percent over that same period of time. Moreover, all Coast Guard appropriations play a vital role in ensuring the Service can execute its defense related missions, yet, only the "Operating Expenses" appropriation derives any defense related funding. The Committee is concerned that this level and allocation of funding may not adequately reflect the estimated $800,000,000 or more the Coast Guard spends annually to

meet its defense related missions. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to provide an analysis of all defense related expenses within its appropriations, using the April 1998 GAO Report on U.S. Coast Guard Use of DOD Funds for National Security Functions as the basis for defining National Security Functions. The report should identify the current allocation of the $340,000,000 within the "Operating Expenses" appropriation, shortfalls between that amount and amounts actually spent for defense related activities, and any defense related costs being incurred by other Coast Guard appropriations. The results of the analysis are to be shared with the House and Senate Committees on Budget, the Congressional Budget Office, and the Office of Management and Budget, no later than November 1, 2013. The results shall also be reflected in the President's budget submission for fiscal year 2015.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$13,134,000
Budget estimate, 2014	13,187,000
House allowance	13,164,000
Committee recommendation	13,165,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $13,165,000 for Environmental Compliance and Restoration activities. This is $22,000 below the amount requested and $31,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

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

RESERVE TRAINING

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$132,353,000
Budget estimate, 2014	109,543,000
House allowance	112,991,000
Committee recommendation	122,491,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $122,491,000 for Reserve Training. This is $12,948,000 above the amount requested and $9,862,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

The budget request includes a reduction of $24,735,000 and the transfer of 1,050 drilling Selected Reservist positions to the Inactive Ready Reserve, which would result in the smallest Coast Guard Reserve force since 1957. If enacted, the reduction would impact the Coast Guard's ability to respond to major events, such as a hurricane, mass migration, oil spill, or earthquake. At the requested funding levels, certain specialized reserve forces would not be able to drill as frequently, impacting proficiency. Therefore, the Committee recommendation includes $13,000,000 above the request to restore 600 reservists to active status, which will enable the Coast Guard to retain the majority of the first responders proposed for reduction, such as boat coxswains, law enforcement personnel, and pollution response technicians.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2013[1][2]	$1,817,586,000
Budget estimate, 2014	951,116,000
House allowance	1,222,712,000
Committee recommendation	1,229,684,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.
[2] Includes emergency funding of $274,233,000 in the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (division A of Public Law 113–2).

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

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

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

Other Equipment.—The Coast Guard invests in numerous management information and decision support systems that will result in increased efficiencies, including Rescue 21 (formerly the National Distress and Response System Modernization Project), and the Nationwide Automatic Identification System.

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

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $1,229,684,000 for Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements, including $20,000,000 from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund. This is $278,568,000 above the amount requested and $587,902,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Vessels:			
Survey and Design—Vessel and Boats	$2,497	$1,000	$1,000
Response Boat Medium	7,989	.....	10,000
In-Service Cutter Sustainment	.....	21,000	21,000
National Security Cutter	678,404	616,000	632,000
Offshore Patrol Cutter	29,960	25,000	25,000
Fast Response Cutter	334,558	75,000	310,000
Cutter Boats	3,995	3,000	3,000
Medium Endurance Cutter Sustainment	15,979	.....	.....
Polar Icebreaking Vessel	7,989	2,000	2,000
Subtotal, Vessels	1,081,371	743,000	1,004,000
Aircraft:			
CGNR 6017 Airframe Replacement	13,982	.....	.....
Maritime Patrol Aircraft	54,927	.....	.....
Long Range Surveillance Aircraft	89,881	16,000	16,000
HH–65 Conversion/Sustainment Projects	31,458	12,000	12,000
Subtotal, Aircraft	190,248	28,000	28,000
Other Acquisition Programs:			
Program Oversight and Management	14,980	10,000	10,000
Systems Engineering and Integration	.....	204	204
C4ISR	40,447	35,226	35,226
CG–Logistics Information Management System [CG–LIMS]	2,497	1,500	1,500
National Automatic Identification System	5,992	13,000	13,000
Subtotal, Other Acquisition Programs	63,916	59,930	59,930
Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation:			
Major Construction, ATON, and Survey and Design	29,960	2,000	2,000
Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure	49,346	.....	.....
Minor Shore	4,993	3,000	3,000
Subtotal, Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation	84,299	5,000	5,000
Military Housing	9,987	.....	18,000
Personnel and Related Support:			
Direct Personnel Costs	112,933	114,747	114,315
Core Acquisition Costs	599	439	439
Subtotal, Personnel and Related Support	113,532	115,186	114,754
Emergency Appropriations (Public Law 113–2)	274,233	.....	.....
Total, Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	1,817,586	951,116	1,229,684

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

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

Acquisition Manual and applicable Department of Homeland Security management directives. The fiscal year 2015–2019 plan is to be submitted with the fiscal year 2015 congressional justification. To encourage a timely submission, the Committee has withheld $75,000,000 from the Headquarters Directorate of the Coast Guard. This withholding also reflects the Committee's disappointment that the Coast Guard did not comply with all statutory requirements in its submission of the 2014–2018 CIP. Of note, while the CIP submitted with the fiscal year 2013 budget request anticipated acquisition expenditures totaling $1,429,485,000; with the submission of the fiscal year 2014 budget request, these expenditures decreased by $478,369,000. The ramifications of these types of budgetary swings are far reaching. The current plan failed to explain any deviations in cost, performance parameters, schedule, or estimated date of completion from the original acquisition program to the current plan. The Coast Guard needs to make every effort to clearly identify which procurements will be delayed or scaled back, which ones will be canceled, which ones will remain on track, and the impact these decisions have on extending the service life of the Coast Guard's already aging and unreliable fleet and shore facilities. The Committee expects this level of transparency in the CIP accompanying the fiscal year 2015 budget request.

ACQUISITION PORTFOLIO REVIEW

The fiscal year 2014 CIP that was submitted to the Committee on April 19, 2013, calls for a radical change to Coast Guard recapitalization efforts in future years. The funding levels suggested in the plan would decrease the number of fast response cutters to a level that jeopardizes the program, stop the acquisition of new aircraft, delay completion of the offshore patrol cutter, put the acquisition of a new polar icebreaker at risk, and scale back investment in deteriorating shore facilities. If enacted, this investment plan would have dire consequences on the Coast Guard's ability to carry out its missions, such as: interdicting drugs in the transit zone; managing a mass migration event; responding to oil spills; fisheries enforcement; and the need to increase U.S. presence in the Arctic. The CIP states that DHS will conduct a comprehensive portfolio review in 2013 that will help develop revised acquisition program baselines and direct key acquisition decision events to reflect acquisition priorities and operational requirements achievable within the funding projections contained in the fiscal year 2014 CIP. A major flaw in the fiscal year 2014 CIP is the Department's conclusion that the funding levels it contains for the "Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements" appropriation are consistent with the presequester caps imposed on discretionary budget authority through 2021 under the Budget Control Act of 2011. The reality is that the fiscal year 2014 budget request for the "Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements" appropriation is 38 percent below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level, after factoring out emergency supplemental funding, while total discretionary spending under the Budget Control Act of 2011 increases by 1.4 percent between fiscal year 2013 and fiscal year 2014. In conducting the portfolio review described in the CIP, the Department shall use more appropriate outyear funding levels that are reflective of the fiscal year 2013 en-

acted level for the "Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements" appropriation, as adjusted by the pre-sequester caps set in the Budget Control Act of 2011. Finally, the review is to include acquisition cost, asset capability and quantity tradeoffs, and the overall impact to the Coast Guard's ability to carry out all of its statutory missions. The results of the review shall be validated by an independent third party selected by the Secretary and the Commandant to ensure that a realistic budget outlook does not censor necessary data on mission needs and tradeoffs. The report by the independent third party shall be provided to the Committee in conjunction with the President's fiscal year 2015 budget request.

QUARTERLY ACQUISITION BRIEFINGS

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

RESPONSE BOAT–MEDIUM

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for the Response Boat-Medium [RB–M] acquisition. The Committee disagrees with the request to end RB–M production 10 boats short of the 180 boats required to complete the program. The RB–Ms are meeting or exceeding all performance expectations; and there is a demonstrated requirement for the remaining boats. To date, 128 RB–Ms have been delivered on time and on budget. These funds will allow the Coast Guard to purchase 4 RB–Ms in fiscal year 2014, bringing the total funded to 174 of the required 180 boats. The RB–M is a critical asset for the Coast Guard to replace aging 41-foot Utility Boats that are less able to handle Coast Guard mission requirements, particularly maritime security requirements that have changed significantly since September 11, 2001. With the acquisition of RB–Ms, the Coast Guard will be able to perform its duties more efficiently by allowing crews, for example, to be onsite to a rescue more quickly. The RB–Ms serve as an ideal platform for search and rescue; ports, waterways, and coastal security; drug interdiction; and migrant interdiction. Further, the RB–M supports marine safety, aids to navigation, marine environmental protection, and defense readiness missions.

IN-SERVICE CUTTER SUSTAINMENT

The bill includes $21,000,000, as requested, to continue in-service sustainment efforts for the 140-icebreaking tugs, begin mid-life service sustainment of the 225-foot ocean-going buoy tender, and fund the first of four phases of the CGC EAGLE service life extension. Given the success of the Mission Effectiveness Projects for the medium endurance cutters and the 110-foot patrol boats at the Coast Guard Yard, the Committee expects the Coast Guard to direct sustainment work on all aging vessels there when geographically feasible.

NATIONAL SECURITY CUTTER

The Coast Guard operates a fleet of 378-foot high endurance cutters [HECs] that are over 43 years old on average, and are increasingly unreliable and expensive to maintain. By comparison, the average Navy ship is 20 years old. The Coast Guard's program of record is to acquire 8 national security cutters [NSCs] to replace 12 HECs (of which 3 have been decommissioned with the arrival of the first 3 NSCs). To date, approximately $3,848,000,000 has been appropriated for six NSCs and long lead time materials [LLTM] for NSC–7. Three NSCs have been delivered to the Coast Guard, the fourth is expected to be delivered in fiscal year 2014, the fifth in fiscal year 2015, and the sixth in 2017.

As noted in prior years, the Committee strongly supports the procurement of one national security cutter per year until all eight planned ships are procured. The continuation of production without a break will ensure that these ships, which are vital to the Coast Guard's mission, are procured at the lowest cost, and that they enter the Coast Guard fleet as soon as possible. The Committee is concerned that the Administration's current acquisition policy requires the Coast Guard to attain total acquisition cost for a vessel, including long lead time materials, production costs, and post-production costs, before a production contract can be awarded. This has the potential to create shipbuilding inefficiencies, force delayed obligation of production funds, and require postproduction funds far in advance of when they will be used. As an example of such inefficiency, the fiscal year 2013 budget request proposed a rescission and reappropriation of $25,000,000 in funds previously appropriated for NSC–4 post-production that would have expired before they could be spent. The Department should be in a position to acquire NSCs in the most efficient manner within the guidelines of strict governance measures. Therefore, the Committee includes language in the bill specifying that funds made available by this act shall be available to contract for long lead time materials for Coast Guard vessels, notwithstanding the availability of funds for production costs or post-production costs.

For NSC–7, the Committee includes $12,000,000 for Segment 2 of LLTM. The Committee recommendation also includes $540,000,000, as requested, for production and $3,000,000 for post-production costs. Funding for post-production costs is $61,000,000 below the request due to the fact that these funds are not necessary until fiscal years 2016 through 2018.

The request includes no funding for LLTM for NSC–8. The Committee disagrees with this proposal. Procuring these materials in advance will save substantial time and money by ensuring that supplies and components that require a long time to obtain are available to the manufacturer when they are needed. By providing LLTM for NSC–6 in advance, the Coast Guard was able to save $30,000,000 in the total cost of the ship. Therefore the bill includes $77,000,000 for LLTM for NSC–8. According to the Department, this will accelerate the production schedule for the cutter and result in direct savings of up to $40,000,000 compared to delaying long lead acquisition to fiscal year 2015.

FAST RESPONSE CUTTER

The Committee recommends $310,000,000 for the Coast Guard's Fast Response Cutter [FRC]. This funding will allow the Coast Guard to acquire six FRC hulls (25–30). Procuring six FRCs in fiscal year 2014 will maximize the production line and generate cost savings of at least $5,000,000 per hull for a total savings to the taxpayers of $30,000,000. Funding six boats instead of two will also allow the Coast Guard to advance the replacement of the aging 110-foot island class patrol boats, which are already beyond the end of their projected service lives and very expensive to maintain. Each FRC will provide 2,500 annual operating hours and improved sea keeping ability, resulting in better habitability and full-mission capability in higher sea states.

OFFSHORE PATROL CUTTER

The recommendation includes $25,000,000 for the Offshore Patrol Cutter [OPC], as requested. Funding is provided for pre-acquisition design work of the OPC, which is intended to replace the Coast Guard's aging fleet of medium endurance cutters. The Coast Guard expects to award preliminary and contract designs to three competing contractors in fiscal year 2013. A final detailed design and construction award is expected in fiscal year 2016.

The OPC's initial capabilities to control and direct aircraft as well as execute interdiction missions should, to the maximum extent feasible, be equivalent to that of the NSC to facilitate maximum savings to the Federal Government, rather than being deferred to future upgrades that add to total cost of ownership. The Committee urges the Coast Guard to maximize, to the greatest extent practicable, such systems' commonality between the OPC and the NSC to reduce total acquisition cost and lifecycle costs facilitated by savings in life cycle logistics management, integration costs, and personnel training efficiencies.

POLAR ICEBREAKER

The recommendation includes $2,000,000, as requested, to continue survey and design activities for a new Coast Guard polar icebreaker.

The Committee notes that the Coast Guard's High Latitude Study calls for a minimum of three new heavy polar icebreakers. Currently, the service only has one working icebreaker, the *Healy*, which is a medium service ship that is used primarily for scientific

missions in the Arctic. One of the Coast Guard's two heavy icebreakers, the 37 year-old *Polar Star*, is being refurbished and reactivated in fiscal year 2013 to provide capability for another 7 to 10 years. The service's other heavy icebreaker, the 35-year-old *Polar Sea*, is out of service based on its mechanical state and cost to repair.

The Coast Guard estimates that construction of a new icebreaker will not be completed until 2024 and that the vessel will not be fully ready for operations until 2026 or 2027. Given the importance of this polar icebreaking capacity to facilitate Arctic shipping, fisheries, and energy development in the United States, the Coast Guard must accelerate the development of operational requirements for the vessel, ensure the capacity and viability of the industrial base, and explore alternative acquisition strategies that may be more expeditious and cost effective, including the use of parent-craft designs or leasing options, to support this critical mission requirement.

The Coast Guard's Alternatives Analysis for the acquisition of a heavy polar icebreaker is to include: (1) an examination of existing heavy polar icebreaker parent craft designs that could potentially be utilized; (2) specific recommendations to expedite the acquisition schedule; and (3) an updated budgetary, market, operational, and legal analysis of alternative acquisition arrangements for a heavy polar icebreaker, including various forms of vessel leasing such as those used by the United States Navy, the National Science Foundation, other Federal agencies, and the domestic maritime industry. The report shall include a consideration of pre-determined, fixed-price, long-term leasing arrangements, demise charters, and contractor-owned, contractor-operated charters, as well as the use of appropriate contract incentives and penalties that have the potential to expedite construction while ensuring vessel performance and durability. The report shall also include an examination of potential costs and savings to the Federal Government over the next 10, 20, and 30 year periods using various types of leasing arrangements as compared to a Government owned vessel, including potential savings that may result from contractor assumption of financial responsibility for maintenance costs (at the Coast Guard's direction) and potential savings that may result from contractor assumption of personnel costs for certain positions that do not exercise any combat or law enforcement functions (including associated savings to the Federal Government from reduced training requirements). The Alternatives Analysis is to be submitted to the Committee not later than 15 days after it is completed.

UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS

The Committee is aware of efforts by the Coast Guard to evaluate both ship-based and land-based unmanned aircraft systems [UAS] for mission requirements. Both platforms have the potential to enhance the Coast Guard's capability to execute statutory requirements in the maritime domain. The Coast Guard has reported to the Committee that its long standing plan to add vertical take-off unmanned aircraft systems to National Security Cutters would result in an estimated 95- to 225-percent increase in surveillance coverage within an 80 nautical mile radius of the cutter and an es-

timated 95-percent increase in the number of prosecutions achieved by the cutter. The Committee continues to be very supportive of the use of vertical take-off UAS aboard Coast Guard cutters and strongly encourages the Coast Guard to ensure that the testing and evaluation schedule is not delayed for this enhanced surveillance capability.

The Coast Guard continues to pursue a small UAS [sUAS] as an interim capability for the NSC. Demonstrations are planned in 2013 and 2014 to evaluate its usefulness in sending data from the sUAS sensors to the NSC. The Coast Guard is to keep the Committee apprised of its efforts for vertical take-off UAS, sUAS, and land-based UAS development.

SHORE FACILITIES AND AIDS TO NAVIGATION

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for shore facilities and aids to navigation, as requested. The Coast Guard's CIP for fiscal year 2015–2019 shall include a better explanation of the construction projects identified for funding, including: identification of each project to be funded in each fiscal year; an estimate for construction, design, planning, and project management for each project; and a schedule to complete the project.

COAST GUARD MILITARY HOUSING

The Committee provides $18,000,000 above the request for the recapitalization, improvement, and acquisition of housing to support military families. Of this amount, $349,996 is derived from the Coast Guard Housing Fund. The Coast Guard shall provide an expenditure plan to the Committee for these funds in the shore facilities report required 45 days after the date of enactment of this act.

AC&I PERSONNEL

The Committee provides $114,754,000 for personnel and related support, as requested.

UNFUNDED PRIORITIES

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

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$19,664,000
Budget estimate, 2014	19,856,000
House allowance	9,928,000
Committee recommendation	19,781,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $19,781,000 for the Coast Guard's Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation activities. This is $75,000 below the amount requested and $117,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

The Deepwater Horizon oil spill highlighted the need for improved basic oceanographic research and the research and development of new oil spill response and removal technologies. The Committee believes that innovative technologies, such an unmanned maritime vehicles [UMVs], can improve prediction accuracy for oil spill response efforts through better trajectory models, provide real-time data telemetry, and reduce operational response costs. Of the funds available for "Research, Development, Testing, and Evaluation," the Committee directs the Commandant to study the viability and applicability of persistent UMVs and other cost-saving maritime technologies through a competitive process. This assessment should consider technologies that complement and enhance the Coast Guard's marine environmental protection capabilities, and emphasis shall be given to technologies which also have potential applications for other Coast Guard missions, such as search and rescue; port, waterways, and coastal security; marine debris removal; drug interdiction; and migrant interdiction.

RETIRED PAY

Appropriations, 2013	$1,423,000,000
Budget estimate, 2014	1,460,000,000
House allowance	1,460,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,460,000,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $1,460,000,000 for Retired Pay. This is the same amount as requested and $37,000,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2013[1][2]	$1,554,161,000
Budget estimate, 2014	1,494,614,000
House allowance	1,534,589,000
Committee recommendation	1,529,902,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

[2] Includes emergency funding of $300,000 in the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (division A of Public Law 113–2).

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $1,529,902,000 for Salaries and Expenses. This is $35,288,000 above the amount requested and $24,259,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE—SALARIES AND EXPENSES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Protection:			
Protection of persons and facilities	854,107	822,591	846,662
Protective intelligence activities	68,035	67,782	67,165
National Special Security Event Fund	4,494	4,500	4,500
Presidential candidate nominee protection	57,884	.....	.....
White House mail screening [2]	.....	18,487	.....
Subtotal, Protection	984,520	913,360	918,327
Investigations:			
Domestic field operations	299,295	259,465	327,297
International field office administration, operations, and training	30,930	30,958	30,811
Electronic crimes special agent program and electronic crimes task forces [3]	.....	56,968	.....
Support for missing and exploited children	8,355	.....	8,366
Subtotal, Investigations	338,580	347,391	366,474
Headquarters, management, and administration	174,104	177,282	188,964
Training: Rowley Training Center	55,525	55,552	55,118
Information Integration and Technology Transformation	1,132	1,029	1,019
Emergency Appropriations (Public Law 113–2)	300	.....	.....
Total, Salaries and expenses	1,554,161	1,494,614	1,529,902

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.
[2] Funded under "Protection of Persons and Facilities".
[3] Funded under "Domestic Field Operations".

SECRET SERVICE ACTIVITIES

The Committee fully funds the request for protection of persons and facilities, protective intelligence, and investigations. The Committee also fully funds the White House mail screening and the electronic crimes special agent program and electronic task force activities, but has moved the funds to the Protection of Persons and Facilities and Domestic Field Operations PPAs, respectively, con-

sistent with the structure of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2013.

The President's budget proposed unacceptable cuts which would have a severely detrimental impact on the Secret Service's protection and investigation missions, as well as on agents and officers themselves. Included in the amount recommended for Protection of Persons and Facilities is $12,000,000 above the request and for Domestic Field Operations is $8,600,000 above the request to restore funding for critical Secret Service staffing. Additionally the bill includes $3,400,000 above the request for Headquarters, Management, and Administration to restore critical staffing and $9,600,000 above the request for permanent change of station costs to ensure proper rotations of agents between the protective and investigative missions. This restoration will have a direct positive impact on agent safety.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, [NCMEC] was created in 1984 to serve as the Nation's resource on the issues of missing and sexually exploited children. For more than two decades, the Secret Service has provided funding for grants as well as computer forensic support to NCMEC. In fiscal year 2012, the $6,000,000 in grant funds provided to NCMEC constituted 12 percent of the Center's budget. Since 1997, the Secret Service has assisted NCMEC by opening 2,320 investigative cases throughout the Secret Services field offices. These cases resulted in 982 arrests of child predators and others, helped parents fingerprint and/or photograph more than 112,000 children through its Operation Safe Kids program, and completed 2,193 forensic/computer examinations for investigations involving missing and exploited children.

For fiscal year 2014, the Committee recommends $6,000,000 for grants in support of missing and exploited children and expects USSS to sustain forensic support at the fiscal year 2013 level of $2,366,000.

NATIONAL SPECIAL SECURITY EVENTS

The Committee recommends $4,500,000, as requested, for support to currently planned and unanticipated National Special Security Events [NSSEs] for fiscal year 2014. The Committee directs the USSS to provide semiannual briefings on the use of these funds, with the first briefing to occur not later than April 15, 2014. Also included in the bill is a general provision that states that none of the funds in this act may be used to reimburse any Federal department or agency for its participation in an NSSE.

PROTECTIVE ACTIVITIES AND DOMESTIC INVESTIGATIONS

The President's request includes modest increases for cybersecurity presidential protection measures and security enhancements for the White House complex. Additionally, while proposing a slight reduction to operational mission support, funding for these activities remain fairly robust. The Committee directs the Secret Service to provide a briefing on progress made in each of

these areas not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act.

STATE AND LOCAL CYBERCRIME TRAINING

The Committee recognizes the continuously changing nature of computer forensics and with that the need for evolving training at the State and local level, where 95 percent of criminal cases are investigated and prosecuted. The training provided by the Secret Service has proven invaluable to State and local law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges. The Committee also recognizes the growing positive training and educational relationship developed between the Secret Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Committee recommends that the Secret Service continue to robustly support this training and expand the number of people trained as well as the number of classes to address emerging areas of concern. These ongoing activities are achieving real results and the Committee includes $6,000,000 to continue this activity within the Secret Service rather than at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, as was proposed in the budget request. Further, the Committee directs the Secret Service to continue coordinating with the National Protection and Programs Directorate as the subject matter experts to ensure the curriculum is sound and consistent with current risk and threat, and to avoid duplication and ensure efficiency.

INFORMATION INTEGRATION AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFORMATION

The Committee notes the Secret Service, working closely with the DHS Chief Information Officer [CIO], has made great strides in implementing its information technology program and ensuring its modernization activities are consistent with the Department's guidance. The Committee discontinues its withholding of funds requirement and directs the Secret Service to brief the Committee on its ongoing progress with the DHS CIO not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act.

The Committee also directs the USSS to provide greater detail in the justifications accompanying the fiscal year 2015 budget request on all USSS information technology activities.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Committee provided resources to support the opening of new international field offices in Lima, Peru, and Beijing, China, to stem counterfeiting activity and better facilitate protectee travel. The Committee also notes that ongoing cooperation with law enforcement officials in Colombia, Peru, and elsewhere is demonstrating continued success in suppressing counterfeiting operations around the world. For instance, in April of this year, Secret Service agents assisted their Peruvian National Police counterparts in seizing two commercial grade offset printing presses, one commercial grade plate burner, over 105 printing plates bearing counterfeit images of U.S. currency, original plates and transparencies for the 25198 Peruvian Note, miscellaneous paraphernalia used in the printing of counterfeit currency, $5,600,000 in uncut sheets of counterfeit $100 and $10 U.S. Federal Reserve Notes, and

$10,400,000 in counterfeit Peruvian currency. The Secret Service shall keep the Committee regularly apprised of its major international activities.

REPROGRAMMING THRESHOLDS

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

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND RELATED EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$56,675,000
Budget estimate, 2014	51,775,000
House allowance	51,775,000
Committee recommendation	51,775,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $51,775,000, as requested, for infrastructure improvements, IITT, and other activities. This is $4,900,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Of this amount, $5,380,000 is for facilities and $46,395,000 is for information integration and technology transformation.

The Secret Service is directed to submit a multiyear investment and management plan for its Information Integration and Technology Transformation program for fiscal years 2014 through 2017.

TITLE III

PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE

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

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Management and administration	50,154	64,725	59,523
Infrastructure protection and information security:			
Infrastructure protection	260,050	260,950	273,214
Cybersecurity	755,830	810,409	803,827
Communications	140,124	130,635	131,959
Subtotal, Infrastructure protection and information security	1,156,004	1,201,994	1,209,000
Federal Protective Service	1,301,824	1,301,824	1,301,824
Office of Biometric Identity Management	232,115	([2])	205,967
Total, National Protection and Programs Directorate (gross)	2,740,097	2,568,543	2,776,314
Offsetting fee collections	−1,301,824	−1,301,824	−1,301,824
Total, National Protection and Programs Directorate (net)	1,438,273	1,266,719	1,474,490

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.
[2] Funding requested under title II, in U.S. Customs and Border Protection ''Salaries and Expenses'' as US–VISIT.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$50,154,000
Budget estimate, 2014	64,725,000
House allowance	50,522,000
Committee recommendation	59,523,000

[1] Does not reflect the March l, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $59,523,000 for Management and Administration, $5,202,000 below the amount requested and $9,369,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The budget request proposed an increase of $14,571,000 over the fiscal year 2013 level to respond to increased needs in management functions such as budget, finance, and acquisitions; human resource management; and civil rights and civil liberties services. An increase is also requested for facility costs. According to NPPD, while the mission responsibilities and number of FTE have grown substantially, management and administration funding has shrunk from 4.21 percent in fiscal year 2008 to 1.84 percent in 2012. This puts the Directorate at risk for failing to complete effective acquisition, efficient information technology procurement, timely hiring, and proper oversight of privacy civil rights and civil liberties for serious missions such as cybersecurity, law enforcement, and infrastructure protection. This also puts taxpayers' investments at an unacceptable level of risk. Unfortunately, the request for additional resources comes at a time when budget pressures require tightening of the administrative belt, not expansion. The Committee therefore provides a portion of the additional resources and directs NPPD to target the increases only to actions that will ensure wise management of resources and protection against misuse of Federal funds. NPPD shall brief the Committee within 60 days after the date of enactment of this act on the expenditure plan. The briefing shall include a clear description of how the investment will protect taxpayer investment in the NPPD mission.

The Committee notes that NPPD submitted an addendum to the budget request to restructure the PPA lines for "Infrastructure Protection and Information Security" and understands the intent behind the realignment of resources is to promote better program management. Given the delay in finalizing the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2013, the belated delivery of the fiscal year 2014 President's budget request, and the uncertainty of sequestration, the Committee recommendation does not include such a realignment. NPPD is encouraged to submit a report to the Committee realigning resources, in the same format as proposed, using funding levels recommended to date by both the House of Representatives and the United States Senate, for potential use in future congressional action. The report should also include a 5-year history reflecting the realignment which will further assist the Committee in transparently demonstrating resources provided.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION AND INFORMATION SECURITY

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$1,156,004,000
Budget estimate, 2014	1,201,994,000
House allowance	1,176,629,000
Committee recommendation	1,209,000,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

Infrastructure Protection and Information Security [IPIS] programs assist the entities and people responsible for securing the Nation's critical infrastructure assets. In addition, IPIS supports

collaborative efforts with State, local, public, private, and international entities to secure cyberspace and U.S. cyber assets, and reduce the vulnerability of the Nation's telecommunications and information technology infrastructures.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends total appropriations of $1,209,000,000 for Infrastructure Protection and Information Security programs, $7,006,000 above the amount requested and $52,996,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION AND INFORMATION SECURITY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Infrastructure protection and information security:			
Infrastructure protection:			
Infrastructure analysis and planning	58,891	57,975	66,134
Sector management and governance	66,973	60,477	64,988
Regional field operations	56,344	56,708	56,550
Infrastructure security compliance	77,842	85,790	85,542
Subtotal, Infrastructure protection	260,050	260,950	273,214
Cybersecurity and communications:			
Cybersecurity:			
Cybersecurity coordination	3,981	4,338	4,320
US-Computer Incident Response Team [US–CERT] Operations	92,804	102,636	102,486
Federal network security	235,681	199,769	199,725
Network security deployment	328,575	406,441	393,302
Global cybersecurity management	25,921	19,057	25,892
Critical infrastructure cyber protection and awareness	62,665	73,043	73,013
Business operations	6,203	5,125	5,089
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	755,830	810,409	803,827
Communications:			
Office of emergency communications	38,603	36,516	37,946
Priority telecommunications services	53,195	53,412	53,372
Next generation networks	24,467	21,160	21,158
Programs to study and enhance telecommunications	12,913	10,102	10,074
Critical infrastructure protection programs	10,946	9,445	9,409
Subtotal, Communications	140,124	130,635	131,959
Subtotal, Cybersecurity and communications	895,954	941,044	935,786
Total, Infrastructure protection and information security	1,156,004	1,201,994	1,209,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

The Committee recommends $273,214,000 for Infrastructure Protection, $12,264,000 above the amount requested and $13,164,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Infrastructure protection is critical to guard against loss of life and property. Small investments in information sharing, training, and government/private sector coordination can enable effective protection against, or

response to, incidents. The explosions at the Boston Marathon on April 15, 2013, demonstrate the potential for attacks where people gather and an effective response when entities work together. The explosion of the West Fertilizer Company in Texas, while apparently an act of negligence, serves as a reminder that chemicals cannot fall into the hands of bad actors. For these reasons, the Committee has included targeted increases for programs that enhance protection against known threats.

Of the total amount provided for Infrastructure Protection, $66,134,000 is provided for Infrastructure Analysis and Planning, which is $8,159,000 above the request. The Office of Bombing Prevention shall be funded at no less than $10,504,000, which is $2,247,000 above the request and the same amount as fiscal year 2013. This funding will sustain needed training, information sharing, and awareness for State, local, and private sector entities regarding how terrorists use explosives, in addition to needed analysis of counter-explosives requirements, capabilities, and gaps. The Committee is aware of the Office of Bombing Prevention's efforts to work with the National Guard on training and encourages the Office to analyze efficiencies that could be gained through coordination with the National Guard mission. The Committee further encourages the Office to continue to work with the Department of Defense on capabilities related to counter explosives, including the possible transfer, equipping, and storage of electronic countermeasures. The Office should also continue to explore applicable capabilities from defense programs that comply with domestic policies and protections, such as privacy.

The Committee notes that to provide reliable analysis in a timely manner for notice—and especially no-notice—events, data and information must be readily available on a range of topics such as the electrical grid, oil and gas resources, flood projections, drought conditions, and pandemic models. The Committee is concerned that as budgets tighten, preparedness priorities are negatively impacted by the issue of the day. It is critical that NPPD maintain a robust infrastructure information and analysis capability for use in decisionmaking to prevent and respond to incidents. Therefore, the remaining increase provided for Infrastructure Analysis and Planning shall be used to ensure NPPD has readily accessible data available for quick analysis in the areas of highest risk. NPPD shall brief the Committee within 60 days after the date of enactment of this act on the expenditure plan for funding allocations in the Infrastructure Analysis and Planning PPA.

The National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center shall be funded at no less than $15,650,000, as requested.

The Committee recommends no less than $18,000,000 for vulnerability assessments, as requested. The Committee notes that in conducting assessments on risks to critical infrastructure and key resources, interdependencies on associated infrastructure—including cyber—are often discovered. The Committee encourages NPPD to ensure this information is shared regionally to maximize the benefits of the assessments and facilitate planning for restoration of services post-disaster.

The Committee provides the proposed increase in funds for infrastructure sector analysis which will combine critical infrastructure

risk analysis, including cyber, with modeling and simulation to inform risk decisions and improve security and resilience for communities. The Committee is convinced that communities and the public can benefit from better coordination between NPPD programs oriented toward resiliency of infrastructure and FEMA programs dedicated to mitigation against disasters. NPPD and FEMA are directed to brief the Committee jointly, no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, on possibilities for program coordination between the two components, including information sharing among DHS components, Federal agencies, State and local partners, and the private sector.

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

Of the total amount provided for Infrastructure Protection, $12,876,000 is provided for sector specific agency management, which is $4,653,000 above the request and the same amount as fiscal year 2013. The tragic explosion at the West Fertilizer Company facility in Texas revealed that the facility contained levels of ammonium nitrate that required it to register with DHS through the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards [CFATS] program. The facility had not registered and DHS was unaware of the presence of ammonium nitrate at the site. However, the facility had submitted a separate chemical security report to the Environmental Protection Agency that could have alerted DHS to the presence of chemicals of interest at this facility. This demonstrates the need for NPPD to have a more robust coordination effort to promote cooperation among industry and with other relevant Federal agencies in the chemical sector. NPPD is directed to support the Chemical Sector Coordination Council in an effort to develop recommendations to improve the coordination among Federal agencies, streamline reporting requirements, and improve the CFATS program to create efficiency and effectiveness. The recommendations shall be provided in a report directly to the Committee from the Council. Additional needed coordination efforts also apply to the 15 sister infrastructure sectors including transportation, energy, water and wastewater, and food and agriculture. NPPD is directed to brief the Committee no later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act on how coordination efforts will be improved to maximize effectiveness.

The Committee recommends $85,542,000 for Infrastructure Security Compliance, $248,000 below the request and $7,700,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Infrastructure Security Compliance funding is provided for implementation of the CFATS program. There are over 4,300 facilities covered by CFATS. Since its inception, over 3,000 facilities that would have been covered are

now exempt from the program due to mitigation efforts identified and taken. The Committee notes that all tier one facilities will have approved plans by the third quarter of fiscal year 2014, according to NPPD. The Under Secretary of NPPD is directed to provide a report on the implementation of the CFATS program to the Committee on a semiannual basis that includes the number of: facilities covered, inspectors, completed inspections, inspections completed by region, pending inspections, days inspections are overdue, enforcements resulting from inspections, and enforcements overdue for resolution. This data should be delineated by tier. The first report shall be submitted no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act.

The Committee notes a requirement, under title I, for the Deputy Secretary to continue semiannual reporting to the Committee on coordinating chemical security responsibilities with all relevant Departmental components and the Office of Management and Budget. NPPD is expected to continue its involvement in this effort.

CYBERSECURITY

The Committee recommends $803,827,000 for Cybersecurity programs, $6,582,000 below the budget request and $47,997,000 above the fiscal year 2013 level.

The risk to cyberspace has been identified by the Administration and experts as both an economic and national security threat to the United States, with potential virtual and physical consequences. NPPD reports that in fiscal year 2012 it responded to 70 incidents per month; processed 160,000 incident reports from Federal agencies, infrastructure owners, and international partners; and received 9,500 files for malware analysis resulting in 7,455 actionable alerts. This is a clear threat to our way of life, the government, and the infrastructure which provides power, water, financial systems and more. To combat the threat it is imperative to develop not only technological advances and but also trained cyber experts.

Of the total amount for cybersecurity, the Committee recommends $199,725,000 for Federal Network Security, of which $165,946,000 is to provide continuous monitoring and diagnostics for the civilian Federal computer network to detect malicious activity on government networks. While NPPD is leading the effort for continuous monitoring and diagnostics and funds are provided for standardizing and improving this capability across the Federal enterprise, the responsibility for information technology management, including security, remains with each Federal agency. As such, each agency must continue to plan and budget for security needs consistent with current law and policies as well as emerging threats and needs. NPPD shall provide its expertise and capabilities to supplement, but not supplant, the budget and responsibilities of other agencies. A general provision, first enacted in fiscal year 2013, is retained which requires quarterly reports on the progress of the implementation of this effort.

The Committee supports NPPD's efforts to continually evaluate and improve the National Cybersecurity Protection System [NCPS], known as Einstein. Deployed in 2004, the system has been upgraded in stages which continue to evolve with both technological advances and the threat. A comprehensive review of the program's

effectiveness in terms of current and planned capabilities and gaps has not been completed for Congress in several years. The Committee directs GAO to complete an in-depth review of the National Cybersecurity Protection System, including the system's ability to meet the stated mission, NPPD's effectiveness in designing the requirements for future stages of the system, and Federal agency cooperation and consistency in adopting the system. A report with the findings shall be submitted to the Committees no later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this act.

The Committee recommends $25,892,000 for Global Cybersecurity Management, of which no less than $15,824,000 is for cybersecurity education. The Committee is concerned about the development of the current and future cybersecurity workforce and whether it is adequate to address the public's cyber vulnerability. The Committee notes the proposed $6,864,000 reduction below the fiscal year 2013 level for cybersecurity education programs is inconsistent with the stated goal of educating 1,700,000 students by 2021. The justification for the delay is to serve higher priority cybersecurity efforts; however, investments proposed in technology will not be useful if there is not a trained workforce to support those tools in future years. The Committee expects DHS to submit a fiscal year 2015 budget request that fully funds its stated goal with regard to cybersecurity education or submit a revised goal with a justification outlining how the revision meets the Nation's security needs. In addition, the Committee strongly encourages the Department to consider how veterans, particularly wounded warriors, can be integrated into the cybersecurity workforce.

The Committee directs the Office of the Undersecretary of NPPD and the Office of the Administrator of FEMA to brief the Committee on the likely physical and psychological consequences of a cyber attack, including the potential magnitude of the effect; State, local, and tribal government preparedness and response coordination; and Federal coordination and readiness.

The Committee understands that, per the President's Executive Order on Improving Critical Infrastructure and Cybersecurity, Federal agencies are developing recommendations to provide incentives for the private sector to take cybersecurity measures. The Committee expects the Administration to provide a comprehensive review of the incentives to Congress, the private sector, and the public for input as soon as practicable.

NATIONAL CYBERSECURITY REVIEW

In March of 2012, the Department completed the first National Cybersecurity Review assessing the cybersecurity capabilities of State and local jurisdictions by surveying 162 States, territories, and localities across the country. This well-executed effort strengthened partnerships between levels of government, created a baseline of the cybersecurity posture of multiple levels of government, and identified areas on which to focus future cybersecurity efforts. According to NPPD, the survey will be updated every other year in order to measure progress and identify emerging areas of concern. The Committee expects the second survey will be completed in fiscal year 2014. NPPD is directed to brief the Committees no later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act on the time-

frame needed to complete the review, the stakeholders that will be included in the process, and any planned changes in the focus of the effort. NPPD is encouraged to consider privacy as a focus area in future surveys.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Committee recommends $131,959,000 for communications programs, $1,324,000 above the amount requested and $8,165,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

Of the total amount recommended, $37,946,000 is for the Office of Emergency Communications [OEC], $1,430,000 above the amount requested. On July 6, 2012, President Obama issued Executive Order 13618 which clarified the national security and emergency preparedness communications responsibilities for the Federal government. As a result, DHS realigned programs by combining the traditional interoperable communications support provided by the Office of Communications with the technical capabilities of the National Communications System to address emergency communications issues. This streamlining of Federal functions does not reduce DHS's responsibility to promote and support State and local efforts for interoperable communications and effective use of technology advancements. In a recent GAO report (GAO–12–343) on emergency communications, challenges were identified that are likely to slow implementation of a public safety broadband network. Several Federal agencies have responsibilities in this area, but specifically, GAO recommends that DHS work with Federal, State, and local partners to identify and communicate opportunities for joint procurement of devices that will be used on the broadband network to ensure public safety agencies are not overpaying for handheld communications devices. The Committee provides additional funding to ensure OEC can fulfill the need for planning, testing, technical assistance, and standardization for efficient use of the communications infrastructure.

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$1,301,824,000
Budget estimate, 2014 [1]	1,301,824,000
House allowance [1]	1,301,824,000
Committee recommendation [1]	1,301,824,000

[1] Fully funded by offsetting collections paid by General Services Administration tenants and credited directly to this appropriation.

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $1,301,824,000, as requested, for salaries and expenses of the Federal Protective Service for fiscal year 2014. This amount is fully offset by collections of security fees.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Basic security	271,540	271,540	271,540
Building-specific security	509,056	509,056	509,056
Reimbursable security fees (contract guard services)	521,228	521,228	521,228
Total, Federal Protective Service	1,301,824	1,301,824	1,301,824
Offsetting fee collections	−1,301,824	−1,301,824	−1,301,824

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Federal Protective Service is funded through fees assessed to participating agencies by the Office of Management and Budget [OMB]. A provision is included in the bill requiring the Secretary and the Director of OMB to certify that FPS is sufficiently funded to support 1,371 FTE, including no less than 1,007 police officers, inspectors, area commanders, and special agents, by December 31, 2013.

A provision was included in the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Acts of 2012 and 2013 requiring FPS to submit a strategic human capital plan that aligns fee collections to personnel requirements based on a current threat assessment. FPS submitted an Interim Strategic Human Capital Plan on April 10, 2013. The plan describes how a workforce framework will be implemented based on an FTE level of 1,371. While this information provides insight into the current capability within the current budget, it does not fulfill the congressional requirement to determine the need for resources based on risk to Federal employees and the officers that protect them. Without such a guiding document, decisionmakers cannot reliably match resources to threat. A provision is included to again require a strategic human capital plan that aligns fee collections to personnel requirements based on a current threat assessment and directs FPS to meet the spirit of the law. Separately, the Committee directs GAO to review the FPS workforce size and its area of responsibility in comparison to similar law enforcement agencies and provide a report the Committee on areas of risk FPS should consider addressing.

The Committee also understands FPS is currently engaged in an effort to link operations, performance, and cost data. The Committee directs FPS to complete this effort as it is critical in addressing the issues found by GAO related to the fee structure and the timing of budget decisions (GAO–11–492). Two elements of the overall current effort are to complete an activity-based costing program and finalize implementation of the Modified Infrastructure Survey Tool, which will replace the Risk Assessment Management Program. Both efforts are in the final stages and the Committee

encourages such efforts to be completed expeditiously. The Office of the Under Secretary for NPPD, in conjunction with the Director of FPS, shall brief the Committee not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act on the implementation of the management and budget improvement efforts.

OFFICE OF BIOMETRIC IDENTITY MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2013[1]	$232,115,000
Budget estimate, 2014[2]	.....
House allowance	232,190,000
Committee recommendation	205,967,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.
[2] Funding requested under U.S. Customs and Border Protection "Salaries and Expenses" as US–VISIT.

MISSION

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

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $205,967,000 for OBIM. This is $205,967,000 above the request and $26,148,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. This level includes: $42,747,000 for Salaries and Expenses [S&E]; $15,926,000 for Systems Engineering; $127,224,000 for Operations and Maintenance [O&M]; and $20,070,000 for Identity Management and Screening Services. The Committee's recommendation continues the direction provided in Public Law 113–6, realigning US–VISIT funding to this account, ICE and CBP, and includes the transfer of the Arrival Departure Information System [ADIS] to CBP. The realignment of funds reflects the missions of these entities. ICE is responsible for conducting overstay analysis and CBP is responsible for carrying out entry and exit program policy and operations.

Language is included in the bill requiring a multi-year investment and management plan be submitted with the President's budget request that justifies current and future requirements for OBIM. The Committee directs OBIM to continue efforts to identify efficiencies under this new structure through reassessing its staffing, travel, and contractor support requirements.

FOCUSED CUSTOMER SERVICE

OBIM is expected to continue its strong coordination with DHS and interagency partners to ensure appropriate focus on customer needs and service. As a forum for this focus, OBIM shall reconstitute the US–VISIT Executive Stakeholder Board, considering any appropriate changes that would enhance the Board's effectiveness.

US–VISIT has been in discussions with TSA and the Office of the Chief Security Officer for years regarding enrolling additional populations into IDENT. OBIM now has the appropriate mission focus to address the mission needs for enrolling TSA's special vetted populations as well as departmental employees and contractors. These populations and other potential future populations would enable better security and improve customer service. Consequently, OBIM is directed to provide a briefing on its progress and strategy for these enrollments not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act.

UNIQUE IDENTITY

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

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE INFORMATION SYSTEM

The recommended funding level reflects the movement of the Arrival Departure Information System [ADIS] to CBP. The Committee directs OBIM to support the successful transition of this system to CBP. Further, the Committee believes that the transition of ADIS gives OBIM the ability to focus completely on the effectiveness of IDENT and its modernization needs.

Reiterating direction provided in the report accompanying Public Law 113–6, the Committee directs OBIM to undertake a rigorous review of its Information Technology costs and modernization needs and to outline proposals for efficiencies and cost savings in OBIM's investment and management plan. OBIM is encouraged to apply efficiencies and cost savings to continue the Unique Identity program and modernize IDENT.

OBIM also is directed to brief the Committees on a semiannual basis on its workload and service levels, staffing, modernization efforts, and other operations. All of the OBIM-related semiannual briefings should occur at the same time.

OFFICE OF HEALTH AFFAIRS

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$132,324,000
Budget estimate, 2014	131,797,000
House allowance	123,425,000
Committee recommendation	127,689,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends total appropriations of $127,689,000 for Office of Health Affairs programs. The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

OFFICE OF HEALTH AFFAIRS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
BioWatch	85,277	90,609	87,609
National Biosurveillance Integration Center	12,983	8,000	8,000
Chemical Defense Program	1,997	824	824
Planning and coordination	5,400	4,995	4,995
Salaries and expenses	26,667	27,369	26,261
Total, Office of Health Affairs	132,324	131,797	127,689

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

BIOWATCH

The Committee recommends $87,609,000 for the BioWatch Program, $3,000,000 below the amount requested and $2,332,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. This funding sustains current operations. The President's request includes significant increases for training, guidance, concept of operation, and exercise activities. A portion of those increases are provided and OHA is directed to prioritize the available funds based on risk.

No funds are provided for acquisition of Generation 3 technology, consistent with the President's budget request. A recent report by the Homeland Security Studies and Analysis Institute found that while DHS should proceed with a Generation 3 acquisition program, it should not do so until plans are further developed and program documentation is updated. Unfortunately, the established deadlines to complete the necessary work for progression of this program have not been met in a timely manner. An analysis of alternatives and reevaluation of the mission statement is currently underway and results are expected in the autumn of 2013. The Committee supports ongoing efforts to improve the Nation's biological detection capabilities. DHS is directed to complete its review of the program without delay, and to brief the Committee no later than September 15, 2013, on the results of the analysis of alternatives, the reevaluation of the mission statement, and a clear path forward for development of the next generation technology. As part of the review, DHS should consult with other Federal agencies that have either technical or program expertise that can lend to

evaluation of the program, including the Departments of Defense and Health and Human Services.

In addition, the Committee is interested in an assessment of the current BioWatch capability. As the analysis of alternatives for Generation 3 is already underway, this assessment may be conducted separately to be completed no later than November 1, 2013. The assessment shall evaluate the cost benefit of current capability and consider alternative options to further our Nation's ability to detect and identify biological agents.

NATIONAL BIOSURVEILLANCE INTEGRATION CENTER

The Committee recommends $8,000,000 for the National Biosurveillance Integration Center [NBIC], the same amount as requested and $4,983,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

The Committee notes a strategic plan for NBIC to promote early warning for and share situational awareness of biological events was published in November 2012. The plan establishes initiatives that may be measured and validated to ensure specific goals are accomplished, including dissemination of timely, useful, integrated Federal information related to incidents and threats. In addition, as part of the NBIC strategy, pilot projects are completed to demonstrate new capabilities for operational implementation. OHA is directed to brief the Committee on the progress of the implementation of the strategic plan and the specific outcomes of the pilot projects no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act. The briefing shall include identification of obstacles to the implementation of the strategic plan and the timeframe for completion of the pilot programs. The ongoing costs and new needs for pilot projects should be identified in the brief. Pilot projects shall be competitively awarded in fiscal year 2014.

CHEMICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

The Committee recommends $824,000 for the Chemical Defense Program, the same amount as requested and $1,173,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

The Committee notes OHA is in the process of seeking public input before awarding demonstration projects aimed at developing a comprehensive chemical defense framework. OHA is encouraged to finalize the awards as soon as the appropriate input is considered. The Committee believes all high-risk situations should be considered for study to ensure useful information is made available on mitigation and response measures. OHA is directed to brief the Committee no later than August 2, 2013, on the timeframe to finalize the awards and the risk factors that will be considered in awarding demonstration projects.

PLANNING AND COORDINATION

The Committee recommends $4,995,000 for Planning and Coordination, the same amount as requested and $405,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Committee is concerned that proposed reductions to programs in planning and coordination will begin to erode future capacity for OHA to implement the work-

force health mission as well as its responsibilities related to HSPD–9 regarding food, water, agro-defense, veterinary, and zoonotic diseases. OHA is directed to brief the Committee regarding how mission capability has been maintained, within the resources requested and provided, no later than December 17, 2013.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $26,261,000 for Salaries and Expenses, $1,108,000 below the amount requested and $406,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. OHA has consistently lapsed funding due to slow hiring.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

The primary mission of the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] is to reduce the loss of life and property and protect the Nation from all hazards, including natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other manmade disasters, by leading and supporting the Nation in a risk-based, comprehensive emergency management system of preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation. The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Salaries and expenses	971,834	1,042,383	948,822
State and local programs	1,464,147	2,123,200	1,502,000
Firefighter Assistance Grants	674,110	([2])	675,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants	349,538	([2])	350,000
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program	−1,443	−1,272	−1,272
United States Fire Administration	43,942	41,306	44,000
Disaster Relief Fund:			
Base	607,124	594,522	594,522
Disaster Relief Category	6,400,000	5,626,386	5,626,386
Disaster Relief Category (Public Law 113–2)	5,379,000	.....	.....
Emergency Appropriation (Public Law 113–2)	6,108,735	.....	.....
Subtotal, Disaster Relief Fund	[3] 18,494,859	6,220,908	6,220,908
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program Account [4]	300,000	.....	.....
Flood hazard mapping and risk analysis	95,203	84,361	95,203
National Flood Insurance Fund [5]	(171,000)	(176,300)	(176,300)
National Predisaster Mitigation Fund	24,967	.....	25,000
Emergency food and shelter	119,842	100,000	120,000
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency	[3] 22,536,999	9,610,886	9,979,661

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

[2] Funding proposed under ''State and Local Programs.''

[3] Includes emergency funding of $6,108,735,000 and disaster relief category funding of $5,379,000,000 in the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (division A of Public Law 113–2) and disaster relief category funding of $6,400,000,000 in the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2013 (division D of Public Law 113–6).

[4] Includes emergency funding of $300,000,000 in the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (division A of Public Law 113–2).

[5] Fully offset by fee collection.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$971,834,000
Budget estimate, 2014.	1,042,383,000
House allowance	922,462,000
Committee recommendation	948,822,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends total appropriations of $948,822,000 for FEMA Salaries and Expenses. The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Administrative and Regional Offices	257,069	240,736	250,748
Office of National Capital Region Coordination	(4,287)	(2,602)	(4,293)
Preparedness and Protection	178,811	293,684	176,406
Response	179,191	171,665	179,081
Urban Search and Rescue Response Systems	(35,134)	(27,513)	(35,180)
Recovery	55,226	55,530	55,121
Mitigation	29,775	25,882	28,416
Mission Support	157,326	144,580	148,744
Centrally Managed Accounts	114,436	110,306	110,306
Total, Salaries and Expenses	971,834	1,042,383	948,822

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

PROGRAM LEVEL COMPARISIONS

A comparison of FEMA funding levels between the fiscal year 2013 enacted, budget request, and Committee recommendation level is complicated by the Administration's proposed realignment of funding between the "Salaries and Expenses" and "State and Local Programs" appropriations. Congressional direction to present the budget request in same account and PPA structure as provided in the annual DHS Appropriations Acts has been consistently ignored. Therefore, in order to promote transparency, the following table shows comparable levels of funding by PPA for the "Salaries and Expenses" appropriation, in the same format that funds have been appropriated since fiscal year 2012. A similar table is included under the "State and Local Programs" appropriation to provide an accurate comparison of grant funding.

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Administrative and Regional Offices	257,069	250,669	250,748
Preparedness and Protection	178,811	177,183	176,406
Response	179,191	171,665	179,081
Recovery	55,226	55,530	55,121
Mitigation	29,775	25,881	28,416
Mission Support	157,326	144,580	148,744
Centrally Managed Accounts	114,436	110,306	110,306
Subtotal	971,834	935,814	948,822

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Of the total amount made available, $32,000,000 is included for Mount Weather capital improvements and operations, as requested.

Of the total amounts provided, not less than: $2,000,000 is for the Emergency Management Assistance Compact under the Preparedness and Protection PPA; $2,589,000 is for the National Hurricane Program under the Response PPA; $8,798,000 is for the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program and $9,360,000 is for the National Dam Safety Program under the Mitigation PPA. Funding levels for each of these programs are maintained at fiscal year 2013 levels.

The Committee provides $10,496,000 for evaluations and assessments, as requested, in the Administration and Regional Offices PPA. The release of the second annual National Preparedness Report highlights the continuing need for a collective set of reliable data sources to continue assessing the preparedness of the Nation. While recognizing FEMA's recent efforts to assess local, State, and Federal threats, hazards, capabilities and preparedness, and use that data to inform grant making decisions, the Committee remains concerned that specific, crosscutting performance metrics and capability gaps have not been completely developed. FEMA is directed to brief the Committee on how a measurement system will be finalized to assess the Nation's risk and the specific gaps in capability. The briefing should clearly describe how the system will be repeatable so Congress can use it to evaluate progress and consider resources that may be needed to address issues. The Committee expects that future grant awards will incorporate these performance metrics and address response, preparedness, or mitigation gaps.

The Committee notes that it has been almost 3 years since the Local, State, Tribal, and Federal Preparedness Task Force provided a report to Congress that took stock of preparedness efforts in the Nation and made recommendations for improvement. Since then, programs at all levels of Government to assess readiness and fill preparedness gaps have changed. FEMA is directed to support a reconvening of the task force to evaluate progress made on the recommendations and make recommendations on new issues that have emerged. The task force shall provide the report directly to the Committee.

FEMA shall continue to encourage State and local governments to develop mutual aid agreements and provide technical assistance when necessary.

AUTOMATION MODERNIZATION

The Committee provides $5,000,000 above the total amount requested to continue FEMA's automation modernization program. The funding and the report required in this and previous Appropriations Acts provide the means and structure for FEMA to modernize its systems for better performance and future costs savings. FEMA shall continue to include the DHS CIO in planning efforts to ensure compatibility with Department systems where practicable.

The Committee recognizes that citizens and governments in the United States use social media during a disaster in various ways. The Office of the Administrator is directed to brief the Committee not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act on FEMA's current use of social media during disasters, the ability to coordinate social media activity with State and local governments, and innovative and promising emerging technologies that could fill information need gaps.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION COORDINATION

The Committee recommends $4,293,000 for the Office of National Capital Region Coordination, $1,691,000 above the amount requested and $6,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Committee recognizes the unique responsibilities of the Office in coordinating emergency preparedness and response activity in a high-population area, where the workforce is made up of many independently operating Federal agencies and the District of Columbia, and where National leaders and foreign dignitaries are ever present. The Committee directs the Office to work expeditiously on its high-priority activities such as aligning Federal building emergency plans and evacuation procedures to facilitate an orderly evacuation for no-notice events; and facilitating daily data sharing across local, State, and the plethora of Federal sources for situational awareness.

The Committee remains concerned that planning for evacuation of the National Capitol Region during a disaster has not incorporated all of the pertinent officials from the appropriate local communities and States. Therefore, the Committee notes the permanent provision included in the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2013, requiring inclusion of the Governors of the State of West Virginia and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the National Capital Region decision-making process for mass evacuations. FEMA is directed to include officials from the counties and municipalities that contain the evacuation routes and their tributaries in the planning process.

On July 2, FEMA issued a notice announcing the realignment of the Office of National Capital Region Coordination. The realignment plan is inconsistent with the Homeland Security Act [HSA] of 2002, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2013, and the President's budget request for fiscal years 2013 and 2014. First, the realignment was developed without stakeholder

input as specifically prescribed in the HSA. Second, the plan reduces resources for the Office by over 30 percent in overall funding and 53 percent in personnel when compared to the funding provided in fiscal year 2013. Finally, the plan relocates responsibilities to the FEMA Region 3 Office in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which was not proposed in the President's budget. Such a realignment requires congressional approval. FEMA is directed to cease any realignment of the ONCRC immediately.

The Committee has long supported making the ONCRC more effective through direction to implement programs that serve the unique needs of the area with its large Federal workforce and need for multi-jurisdiction cooperation in a high risk area. Unfortunately, the Committee has never been convinced such an effort was made by FEMA through the irresponsible budget proposals seen in past years that simply cut funding with no reform or explanation of how the mission will be better met. Effective planning for a realignment can only be achieved by receiving input from the District of Columbia, State, local, and regional authorities. To do otherwise is inconsistent with congressional intent in establishing the Office and with emergency management principles. Should FEMA decide to pursue a proposed realignment to Congress, stakeholder input and concurrence with the plan will be critical for serious consideration.

URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE RESPONSE SYSTEM

The Committee recommends $35,180,000 for the Urban Search and Rescue Response System, $7,667,000 above the request and $46,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Funding will sustain the existing system and additional chemical, biological, nuclear, radiological, and explosives capabilities gained in fiscal year 2012.

SANDY RECOVERY IMPROVEMENT ACT

The Committee commends FEMA for developing a task force and schedule of work to implement all provisions of the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act, which was enacted on January 29, 2013 (Public Law 113–2, Division B). In order to hasten recovery and augment mitigation efforts in areas affected by Hurricane Sandy and other disasters throughout the country, FEMA is directed to remain focused on this effort and provide the necessary resources to continue it in earnest.

CHILDREN AND DISASTERS

The National Commission on Children and Disasters highlighted the unique disaster-related needs of America's 73 million children. The Committee notes the progress that focusing on these unique needs has occurred in recent disaster response and recovery, particularly by FEMA regional offices. The Committee directs FEMA to sustain its ongoing efforts to address children's disaster-related needs both in headquarters and regional offices. Further, FEMA is directed to provide an updated report, not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act, on grant expenditures related to ensuring the needs of children are met, including all sources of

FEMA grants, such as preparedness and mitigation. FEMA is directed to include in the report an additional section which identifies the lead senior employee that promotes and sustains meeting the needs of children and what specific activities were completed to proactively prepare for the long term needs of children. FEMA is encouraged to focus such activities on providing assistance to States to include the needs of children in their planning efforts.

RESILIENCE

The Committee encourages FEMA to continue its efforts related to the Strategic Foresight Initiative, which serves the emergency management community by looking at factors that are likely to change, such as demographic shifts and technological advances, in the context of all hazards.

The Committee is convinced that communities and the public can benefit from better coordination between NPPD programs oriented toward resiliency of infrastructure and FEMA programs dedicated to mitigation against disasters. NPPD and FEMA are directed to brief the Committee jointly, no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, on possibilities for program coordination between the two components, including information sharing among DHS components, Federal agencies, State and local partners, and the private sector.

DEMOLITION STANDARDS

FEMA requires that newly purchased, condemned buildings must be demolished within 90 days of purchase. The brevity of the 90-day requirement often leads to long delays before a purchase is closed by grantees or subgrantees, who prefer to wait until after they have received required environmental and historical approvals before finalizing a purchase. These delays can impose hardship on the owner of damaged or affected properties, who must wait to receive the funds needed to rebuild. To resolve this problem FEMA is directed to provide 270 days for tearing down buildings or establish a more reasonable demolition standard.

FIRE MITIGATION

Over the last decade, wildfires have caused an average of over $1,000,000,000 in economic damages, killed over 150 Americans, and destroyed thousands of homes and other structures across the Nation. The six worst wildfire seasons in the past 50 years in the United States have all occurred since 2000. The Committee is concerned that mitigation efforts are not keeping pace with the growing risk. FEMA is directed to provide a report to the Committee no later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act on the efforts being made to mitigate wildfires including FEMA technical assistance, information sharing, and grant expenditures for the last 5 years. FEMA should also identify any funding obstacles for wildfires in its current mitigation programs.

BUDGET PRESENTATION

The Committee directs FEMA to submit its fiscal year 2015 budget request, including justification materials, by office. Each of-

fice and FEMA region shall include (1) budget detail by object classification; (2) the number of FTE on-board; (3) the number of FTE vacancies; and (4) the appropriations account(s) used to support the office and the programs managed by the office. The level of detail provides improved transparency and refined tracking of actual spending.

The Committee is disappointed that FEMA has consistently ignored congressional direction to present the budget request in the same structure as it is appropriated. The Administrator of FEMA is again directed to present the fiscal year 2015 budget request in the same account and PPA structure as provided in this bill and report. If in the Administration's view, there is a reason to adjust the format, the Committee directs FEMA to request such adjustments in an addendum with a clear justification for how the changes facilitate better resource management and transparency in spending.

OFFICE OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

The Committee expects the Office of External Affairs to pursue more effective ways to facilitate FEMA's communication with Congress and the public. At times it takes the Agency too long to provide information to Congress and that information is not always complete. The Office leadership should address this issue and develop strategies to more effectively communicate and engage with the public, associations, and other interested stakeholders. For example, the Agency does not fully leverage opportunities to explain the value of mitigation measures promoted and funded through FEMA or to highlight the state and local capabilities that FEMA's preparedness grant funds have helped build. Continually missing opportunities to communicate the importance of FEMA's mission and its effectiveness in emergency management will make it more difficult for FEMA to be successful. The Committee regrets having to address these issues in this report; however, multiple requests to improve in these areas have not been adequately responded to. The Committee directs the Administrator to provide a report within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act on specific measures being taken to strengthen FEMA's ability to communicate accurate and timely information to Congress, emergency managers, and the public. The report should detail improvements on how congressional direction and requests are tracked, managed, and resolved, and the opportunities the Office of External Affairs has to engage directly with the Administrator and his office.

STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2013[1]	$1,464,147,000
Budget estimate, 2014[2]	2,123,200,000
House allowance[3]	1,510,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,502,000,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.
[2] Includes $670,000,000 proposed for "Firefighter Assistance Grants" and $350,000,000 proposed for "Emergency Management Performance Grants," which continue to be funded in separate appropriations.
[3] Reflects $10,000,000 included in title V, section 587 for this appropriation.

Funding for State and Local Programs provides grants for training, equipment (including interoperable communications equip-

ment), planning, and exercises to improve readiness for potential disasters.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends total appropriations of $1,502,000,000 for State and Local Programs. The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Grants:			
National Preparedness Grant Program	.....	1,043,200	.....
Discretionary State and local grants	188,683	.....	.....
State Homeland Security Grant Program	346,143	.....	453,000
Operation Stonegarden	(46,539)	.....	(46,600)
Urban Area Security Initiative	499,716	.....	614,152
Nonprofit Security Grants	(9,987)	.....	(13,000)
Public Transportation Security/Railroad Security/Bus Assistance	97,371	.....	100,640
Amtrak	(9,987)	.....	(10,000)
Port Security Grants	97,371	.....	100,640
First Responder Assistance Programs:			
Emergency Management Performance Grants	([2])	350,000	([2])
Firefighter Assistance Grants	([2])	670,000	([2])
Training Partnership Grants	.....	60,000	.....
Subtotal, First Responder Assistance Programs	.....	1,080,000	.....
Subtotal, Grants	1,229,284	2,123,200	1,268,432
Education, Training, and Exercises:			
Emergency Management Institute	17,782	([3])	20,569
Center for Domestic Preparedness	64,905	([3])	64,905
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	92,877	.....	98,000
National Exercise Program	32,335	([3])	21,094
Continuing training	26,964	.....	29,000
Subtotal, Education, Training, and Exercises	234,863	.....	233,568
Total, State and Local Programs	1,464,147	2,123,200	1,502,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.
[2] Funds appropriated under a separate account.
[3] Funds proposed under FEMA ''Salaries and Expenses.''

PROGRAM LEVEL COMPARISIONS

A comparison of FEMA funding levels between the fiscal year 2013 enacted, budget request, and Committee recommendation level is complicated by the Administrations' proposed realignment of funding between the "Salaries and Expenses" and "State and Local Programs" appropriation. Congressional direction to present the budget request in same account and PPA structure as provided in the annual DHS Appropriations Act has been consistently ignored. Therefore, in order to promote transparency, the following table shows comparable levels of funding by PPA for the "State and Local Programs" appropriation, in the same format that funds have been appropriated since fiscal year 2012. A similar table is in-

cluded under the "Salaries and Expenses" appropriation to provide an accurate comparison of grant funding.

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
National Preparedness Grant Program	.....	1,043,200	.....
Discretionary State and local grants	188,683	.....	.....
State Homeland Security Grant Program	346,143	.....	453,000
Operation Stonegarden	(46,539)	.....	(46,600)
Urban Area Security Initiative	499,716	.....	614,152
Nonprofit Security Grants	(9,987)	.....	(13,000)
Transit and Rail Security Grants	97,371	.....	100,640
Amtrak	(9,987)	.....	(10,000)
Port Security Grants	97,371	.....	100,640
Total	1,229,284	1,043,200	1,268,432
Training Partnership Grants	.....	60,000	.....
Emergency Management Institute	17,782	20,569	20,569
Center for Domestic Preparedness	64,905	61,066	64,905
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	92,877	.....	98,000
National Exercise Program	32,335	24,933	21,094
Continuing training	26,964	.....	29,000
Total	234,863	166,568	233,568

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

GRANT REFORM

The Committee notes that the budget request includes a proposal for grant reform, similar to the fiscal year 2013 request. The Committee did not include the proposed reform in fiscal year 2013 since it lacked needed detail and stakeholder input. Further, the Committee encouraged the Secretary and the Administrator of FEMA to work with the committees of jurisdiction to refine the proposal. While the Administration has indicated a legislative proposal will be provided to the authorizing committees of jurisdiction, no such proposal has been received. Therefore, funds are appropriated in the same manner as fiscal year 2013. A general provision is included prohibiting the implementation of grant reform until Congressional action on the matter has occurred.

GRANTS MANAGEMENT

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

The Department is encouraged to require State and local governments to address child care services and facilities in response and recovery plans, exercises, and training. Additionally, the Committee is concerned that State and local cybersecurity issues are not receiving the needed resources and attention, and the Department is encouraged to require State and local governments to include their Chief Information Officers in planning efforts. The Committee is concerned that drinking water and sanitation security needs, especially related to emergency response initiatives, are

not adequately addressed. FEMA is encouraged to require State and local governments to include rural water associations in planning efforts. The Committee encourages FEMA to consider the need for severe weather alert systems and reverse 9–1–1 notification systems when evaluating grant applications.

FEMA shall consider the use of fiduciary agents when applicants are managing grants across many jurisdictions, such as in the port security grant program.

STATE HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM

The Committee recommends $453,000,000 for the State Homeland Security Grant Program [SHSGP], of which $46,600,000 shall be for Operation Stonegarden. Activities previously funded under Metropolitan Medical Response System, Citizens Corps, Regional Catastrophic Preparedness, Emergency Operations Centers, Driver's Licenses Security Program, Buffer Zone Protection Program, and the Interoperable Emergency Communication Grant Programs in fiscal year 2011 are eligible for funding under SHSGP.

Operation Stonegarden grants shall continue to be competitively awarded and shall not be restricted to any particular border. As in previous years, FEMA is directed to ensure all border States shall be eligible to apply in fiscal year 2014.

URBAN AREA SECURITY INITATIVE

The Committee recommends $614,152,000 for the Urban Areas Security Initiative [UASI], of which $13,000,000 shall be for nonprofit entities determined to be at high risk by the Secretary. Eligibility for nonprofit entities shall not be limited to UASI communities. Activities previously funded under Metropolitan Medical Response System, Citizens Corps, Regional Catastrophic Preparedness, Buffer Zone Protection Program, Emergency Operations Centers, and the Interoperable Emergency Communication Grant Programs in fiscal year 2011 are eligible for funding under UASI.

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

The Committee notes that security costs for National Special Security Events, and similarly assessed special events with extra security needs, are an eligible expense under SHSGP and UASI, and such events should be considered in awarding grants.

LAW ENFORCEMENT TERRORISM PREVENTION PROGRAM

In accordance with section 2006 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program [LETPP] is funded through a required set aside of 25 percent of the funds appropriated through the SHSGP and UASI programs. The Committee directs FEMA to provide clear guidance to State and urban areas to ensure that the intent of LETPP is fully realized. FEMA is directed to provide an update of the report on expenditures for prevention activities, as required in Senate Report 112–74 no later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act.

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

The Committee recommends $100,640,000 for Public Transportation Security Assistance, Railroad Security Assistance and Over-the-Road Bus Security Assistance. Of the recommended amount, no less than $10,000,000 is for Amtrak security needs.

PORT SECURITY GRANTS

The Committee recommends $100,640,000 for the Port Security Grant Program. FEMA is directed to work with stakeholders of the port security grant program to identify ways to expedite the grant review process and brief the Committee no later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act on the specific steps that can be taken to shorten the length of time for obligation of grants.

EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND EXERCISES

The Committee recommends $233,568,000 for Education, Training, and Exercises. Of this amount, the Committee recommends $64,905,000 for the Center for Domestic Preparedness and notes a permanent provision in the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2013, regarding training conducted at the Center. A provision is included permitting the Administrator to use the funds provided under paragraph (5) in this act to acquire real property for the purpose of establishing or appropriately extending the security buffer zones for FEMA-owned training facilities. Funding used for such purpose shall only come from funds specifically appropriated to the facility for which the property is acquired.

Within the total, the Committee includes $98,000,000 for the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium, instead of $60,000,000 for Training Partnership Grants, as proposed in the budget which combines and reduces current first responder training. The Consortium, authorized by the 9/11 Act, has conducted training in all 50 States and each U.S. territory. Over 1,900,000 first responders have been trained to date. The existing Consortium members have proven to be an effective delivery system for this important training. Dismantling the current program and replacing proven instructional bodies with an undefined system of providers would diminish the quality and consistency of training available to first responders. Funding shall be distributed in accordance with the 9/11 Act and as in previous years.

The Committee includes $20,569,000 for the Emergency Management Institute, the same amount as requested and $2,787,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Committee notes the development of training for prevention and response to mass casualty shooting incidents and expects courses to continue through fiscal year 2014 as proposed.

The Committee includes $29,000,000 for continuing training grants, instead of $60,000,000 for Training Partnership Grants, as proposed in the budget which combines and reduces current first responder training. The Committee supports full funding of programs that deliver homeland security curricula in the form of executive education programs and accredited master's degree education. The Committee regrets that 10 first responders were tragically

killed in the explosion of the West Fertilizer Company facility in Texas on April 17, 2013. While it appears the local response plan called for an evacuation, firefighters rushed into danger. To prevent unnecessary loss of life, of the total amount provided for continuing training grants, no less than $2,000,000 shall be for hazardous materials training for first responders. Also, FEMA shall consider the training needs of State and local first responders in preparedness and response to cybersecurity attacks and incidents.

The Committee includes $21,094,000 for the National Exercise Program.

FIREFIGHTER ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2013[1]	$674,110,000
Budget estimate, 2014[2]	
House allowance	680,000,000
Committee recommendation	675,000,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.
[2] Budget request proposes $670,000,000 under "State and Local Programs."

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $675,000,000 for firefighter assistance grants, including $337,500,000 for firefighter assistance grants, and $337,500,000 for firefighter staffing grants, to remain available until September 30, 2015. This is $5,000,000 above the amount requested under the "State and Local Programs" appropriation and $890,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

The Committee directs the Department to continue the present practice of funding applications according to local priorities and those established by the United States Fire Administration, and to continue direct funding to fire departments and the peer review process. The Committee expects that the rural fire department funding level will be consistent with the previous five-year history and FEMA shall brief the Committee no later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act if there is an anticipated fluctuation.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2013[1]	$349,538,000
Budget estimate, 2014[2]	
House allowance	350,000,000
Committee recommendation	350,000,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.
[2] Budget proposes $350,000,000 under "State and Local Programs."

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $350,000,000 for Emergency Management Performance Grants [EMPG], which is the same amount as requested under the "State and Local Programs" appropriation, and $462,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Committee directs FEMA to retain EMPG as a separate grant program, and not to combine its funding with any other grant allocation or application process.

The Committee notes the purpose of EMPG is to sustain an all-hazards emergency capability at the State and local level. The Committee is concerned that in an effort to harmonize grant programs, generic grant guidance reduces clarity regarding the targeted purpose of these grants. It should be noted, FEMA capabilities are only used when a State is overwhelmed in its ability to support a disaster and the President declares Federal assistance is needed. While there were 99 Presidentially declared disasters in fiscal year 2011, 250 gubernatorial emergencies were declared, 13,041 events required State assistance, and 44,428 local and tribal events were supported using EMPG funded staff or assets, according to the National Emergency Management Association. This level of activity and the requirement for all levels of government to work together for unexpected disasters demonstrates the criticality of sustaining a Nationwide capability. The Federal contribution through EMPG, which is a little over $1 per citizen, is matched by over 50 percent from State and local governments. This system enables an efficient response and assists in reducing costs to the Disaster Relief Fund. FEMA is directed to take into account the unique purpose of EMPG, as defined in the Stafford Act, when developing grant guidance.

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	−$1,443,000
Budget estimate, 2014	−1,272,000
House allowance	−1,272,000
Committee recommendation	−1,272,000

[1] Does not reflect the March l, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Radiological Emergency Preparedness [REP] program assists State and local governments in the development of off-site radiological emergency preparedness plans within the emergency planning zones of commercial nuclear power facilities licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission [NRC]. The fund is financed from fees assessed and collected from the NRC licensees to recover the amounts anticipated to be obligated in the next fiscal year for expenses related to REP program activities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee provides for the receipt and expenditure of fees collected, as authorized by Public Law 105–276. The budget estimates fee collections to exceed expenditures by $1,272,000 in fiscal year 2014.

UNITED STATES FIRE ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2013[1]	$43,942,000
Budget estimate, 2014	41,306,000
House allowance	44,000,000
Committee recommendation	44,000,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $44,000,000 for the USFA, which is $2,694,000 above the amount requested and $58,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The amount included above the request will allow for the continued development of the National Fire Incident Reporting System and continue programs that promote fire safety and fire prevention in the wildland urban interface. According to the United States Fire Administration, there have been 66 reported firefighter fatalities in 2013. This includes tragic incidents involving the loss of multiple firefighters in West, Texas; Houston, Texas; and 19 firefighters who gave their lives at the Yarnell Hill Fire in Yavapai County, Arizona—the deadliest incident for firefighters since September 11, 2001 and the highest loss of firefighter lives in a wildland fire in 80 years. USFA, in cooperation with FEMA, is directed to continue its traditional funding for the congressionally mandated National Fallen Firefighters Memorial and related activities, which support the needs of survivors after the loss of a firefighter in the line of duty. USFA funding, combined with a grant from the Department of Justice and private sector support, is critical to sustain these services.

A provision proposed in the budget request permitting State fire academies to compete for Firefighter Assistance Grants is not included. Instead the recommendation retains resources and authority to fully fund the State Fire Training Grant program within USFA, as in previous years, to ensure consistency and continuity of the program.

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2013[1][2]	$18,494,859,000
Budget estimate, 2014	6,220,908,000
House allowance	6,220,908,000
Committee recommendation	6,220,908,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

[2] Includes emergency funding of $6,108,735,000 and disaster relief category funding of $5,379,000,000 in the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (division A of Public Law 113–2) and disaster relief category funding of $6,400,000,000 in the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2013 (division D of Public Law 113–6).

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

As requested, the Committee recommends $6,220,908,000 for the Disaster Relief Fund, of which $5,626,386,000 is provided under the disaster relief adjustment pursuant to Public Law 112–25. The Committee is pleased the Department has requested amounts for the Disaster Relief Fund that more accurately reflect, based on documented claims and historic evidence, the disaster needs that are likely to arise during this fiscal year, including the costs of previously designated disasters.

The Committee includes bill language requiring an expenditure plan and quarterly reports for disaster readiness and support costs; and a monthly report on disaster relief expenditures. The Committee recommends bill language transferring $24,000,000 to the Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General for audits and investigations.

The Committee notes a provision included under the heading "Disaster Relief Fund" in Division A of Public Law 113–2, Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, requiring FEMA to post on its Web site the Disaster Relief Fund Monthly Report within 10 days after the first day of each month and encourages FEMA to post the report as soon as practicable.

The Committee directs FEMA to report on the progress made addressing the recommendations contained in GAO–12–838 "Federal Disaster Assistance: Improved Criteria Needed to Assess a Jurisdiction's Capability to Respond and Recover on Its Own".

DISASTER RECOVERY EXPENDITURES

The Committee supports the critical role OIG has in eliminating waste, fraud, and abuse in disaster assistance programs. Further, the Committee notes that it is imperative for FEMA to make decisions on recovery assistance in a timely fashion, often with limited information in a chaotic post-disaster environment. However, the Committee is concerned that the OIG execution of their role and a lack of clarity and consistency in FEMA policy and program execution are adversely affecting some Public Assistance applicants. In June 2012, OIG recommended that a grantee repay a Federal grant already awarded and obligated when it determined that FEMA incorrectly applied its regulations and policies for a disaster that occurred in June 2008. FEMA argued that deobligation of the project was not warranted since the evidence of substantial damage as a result of the disaster supported Federal assistance for the commu-

nity's recovery. The unresolved matter was sent to the DHS Under Secretary for Management for final adjudication. The determination was the grantee did not have to repay the Federal grant since disaster damage warranted assistance. The Committee is concerned that the OIG Office of Emergency Management Oversight focus on "after the fact" reviews is not efficiently placed to prevent obligation of misused Federal funds and therefore causes unnecessary disruption for recovering communities by recommending deobligation several years afterwards.

The Committee is mindful that the OIG review of disaster obligations is often several years after a disaster and the impact of the findings can have a severe effect on a community that has already obligated funding to specific projects with FEMA's approval in an effort to recover. While it is imperative for FEMA policies and rules to be transparent; reasonably flexible to accommodate various recovery scenarios; and consistently applied, where appropriate; the sheer volume of OIG recommendations may challenge FEMA's capacity to execute meaningful and responsive policy changes. FEMA has concurred with a separate OIG finding that the Agency needs a significant review and revision of certain policies and methods of implementing rules and is currently undergoing a process to do so. The Committee expects this process to continue without delay. Further, the Committee expects FEMA and the OIG to partner fully in this process.

The Administrator and the Inspector General are directed to provide a report to the Committee, no later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act, outlining improvements that will be made by both OIG and FEMA to better implement disaster recovery programs and guard against waste, fraud, and abuse.

FLOOD HAZARD MAPPING AND RISK ANALYSIS

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$95,203,000
Budget estimate, 2014	84,361,000
House allowance	95,202,000
Committee recommendation	95,203,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $95,203,000 for Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis, $10,842,000 above the amount requested and the same amount as provided in fiscal year 2013. To date, only 58 percent of flood maps have been updated with the most current data.

Maintaining the Nation's flood maps is an important task to ensure citizens know their risk and communities can make wise decisions about mitigation activities. It is critical that FEMA continue to work with the Army Corps of Engineers and the Technical Map-

ping Advisory Council to ensure the highest quality data and information is included in digital maps that are reliable and useful. The Committee notes FEMA's recent release of the Levee Analysis and Mapping Procedures for Non-Accredited Levees [LAMP] and the ongoing establishment of pilot projects in areas throughout the country to account for flood protection that may not be reflected on current flood maps. FEMA is directed to continue working with communities on the best way to reflect infrastructure that provides varying levels of mitigation against flooding on flood maps.

On March 20, 2013, the National Academy of Sciences issued a report on "Levees and the National Flood Insurance Program: Improving Policies and Practices" commissioned by FEMA. The study concluded "at this time there is no sound reason to extend the mandatory purchase requirement—which requires property owners with a federally backed mortgage located in the 100-year floodplain to purchase flood insurance—to areas behind accredited levees." The Committee notes the study recommended that FEMA develop modern flood risk analysis tools, but that the study did not analyze the cost of acquiring such tools. The Administrator is directed to provide, within a year of the date of enactment of this act, an initial assessment of the projected timeline and potential cost of acquiring the modern flood risk analysis tools referenced in this study.

The Committee directs the United States Army Corps of Engineers [USACE] and the DHS to ensure the plain language of the levee accreditation provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform and Modernization Act are met. The Committee expects a July 2013 delivery of the Flood Protection Structure Accreditation Task Force report that was required by the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform and Modernization Act.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

Appropriations, 2013[1][2]	$171,000,000
Budget estimate, 2014[2]	176,300,000
House allowance[2]	176,300,000
Committee recommendation[2]	176,300,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.
[2] Fully offset by fee collection.

The National Flood Insurance Fund is a fee-generated fund which provides funding for the National Flood Insurance Program. This program enables property owners to purchase flood insurance otherwise unavailable in the commercial market. The National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 authorizes the Federal Government to provide flood insurance on a national basis. This insurance is available to communities which enact and enforce appropriate floodplain management measures and covers virtually all types of buildings and their contents up to $350,000 for residential types and $1,000,000 for all other types.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $176,300,000, as proposed in the budget, for the National Flood Insurance Fund, of which $40,000,000 is for expenses under section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act (42 U.S.C. 4104c) to provide assistance plan-

ning to States and communities for implementing floodplain management measures to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings and other structures eligible for insurance under the National Flood Insurance Program.

The Committee directs the Administrator of the National Flood Insurance Program to develop procedures within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act to provide information to policyholders related to the Community Rating System, including their community's participation status and score under the program. This information is to be provided to policyholders not less than one time each year as an enclosure with their annual policy statement and should also be made easily available to policyholders online.

The Committee is extremely disappointed that FEMA has still not completed the affordability study and report required by section 100236 of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–141) and has consequently failed to meet the statutory deadline established by Congress. The Administrator is directed to dedicate sufficient resources to expedite their completion and submission.

The Committee is aware that FEMA is in the process of producing a comprehensive Environmental Impact Statement for the National Flood Insurance Program. The Committee directs FEMA to ensure that it proactively solicits and considers input from those parties potentially affected by this process.

Within 1 year of enactment, the Administrator shall conduct a study assessing the feasibility of waiver authority for floodplain management requirements within an area designated as Zone V1–30, VE, or V on a National Flood Insurance Program rate map. The study shall include an evaluation of: (1) whether construction could withstand wave and wind forces acting simultaneously on building components, currents, and debris impact associated with the base flood and not increase the elevation of the base flood on structures or cause an increase in wave forces or transportation of shore materials on structures; (2) whether construction could increase the water surface elevation of the base flood; and (3) whether proposed fill could increase the elevation of the base flood and whether it could erode. Additionally, the study shall evaluate the appropriateness of limiting the waivers to locations where: (1) the main flooding source is wave overtopping of the upland and is not surge inundation; and (2) the breaking wave height in the base flood is between 3 and 10 feet.

NATIONAL PREDISASTER MITIGATION FUND

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$24,967,000
Budget estimate, 2014	
House allowance	30,155,000
Committee recommendation	25,000,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The National Predisaster Mitigation [PDM] Fund provides grants to States, communities, territories, and Indian tribal governments for hazard mitigation planning and implementing mitigation projects prior to a disaster event. PDM grants are awarded on a competitive basis. This program operates independent of the Haz-

ard Mitigation Grant Program, funded through the Disaster Relief Fund, which provides grants to a State in which a disaster has been declared.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $25,000,000 for PDM, $25,000,000 above the amount requested and $33,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Committee continues to support predisaster mitigation, and recognizes the importance of coordinating predisaster mitigation projects with projects being completed through the post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. The Committee is concerned that eliminating funding for PDM, as the Administration requested, will leave some States with no mitigation planning or project funding. The Committee does not include a provision requested in the budget which would rescind previous PDM projects, as no eligible funds for such rescission could be identified.

EMERGENCY FOOD AND SHELTER

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$119,842,000
Budget estimate, 2014	100,000,000
House allowance	120,000,000
Committee recommendation	120,000,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $120,000,000 for Emergency Food and Shelter, which is $20,000,000 above the amount requested and $158,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Committee continues to support the Emergency Food and Shelter Program, and recognizes it as one program, in conjunction with other Federal programs, that serves those in immediate need of food and shelter assistance. This funding helped provide 63,008,930 meals, 4,526,353 nights of lodging, 63,401 rent and mortgage payments, and 158,574 utility payments for people in need in fiscal year 2011.

TITLE IV

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$111,776,000
Budget estimate, 2014	124,213,000
House allowance	114,213,000
Committee recommendation	118,889,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

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

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

H1–B and L Fraud Prevention and Detection Fees.—USCIS collects fees from petitioners seeking a beneficiary's initial grant of H1–B or L nonimmigrant classification or those petitioners seeking to change a beneficiary's employer within those classifications (Public Law 108–447).

H1–B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Fees.—USCIS collects fees from petitioners using the H1–B program (Public Law 108–447).

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends total resources of $3,219,142,000 including direct appropriations of $118,889,000 and estimated fee collections of $3,100,253,000. This is $324,000 below the amount requested and $224,909,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

The following table, which includes appropriations and estimated fee collections, summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES—PROGRAM SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Appropriations:			
E-Verify	111,776	114,213	113,889
Immigrant Integration Programs	.....	10,000	5,000
Total, Appropriations	111,776	124,213	118,889

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES—PROGRAM SUMMARY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Fee collections:			
Adjudication services (fee account):			
District operations	1,313,702	1,510,836	1,541,880
Service Center operations	524,788	550,653	578,393
Asylum, Refugee and international operations	196,584	236,494	236,710
Records operations	86,774	94,039	94,039
Business transformation	269,216	183,464	183,464
Subtotal, Adjudication services	2,391,064	2,575,486	2,634,486
Information and customer services (fee account): Information and customer services	89,011	96,409	96,409
Administration (fee account): Operation expenses	382,334	339,421	339,421
SAVE (fee account)	20,048	29,937	29,937
H1–B visa fee account	.....	13,000	.....
H1–B and L Fraud Prevention Account	.....	41,000	.....
Total, fee collections	2,882,457	3,095,253	3,100,253

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

E-VERIFY

The Committee recommends $113,889,000 for E-Verify program activities, $324,000 below the amount requested and $2,113,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. The Committee supports E-Verify and the effort the Department is performing to improve E-Verify's ability to automatically verify those who are work authorized, detect identity fraud, and detect system misuse and discrimination. E-Verify is both a tool for employers committed to maintaining a legal workforce and a deterrent to illegal immigration. The Committee notes progress continues to be made on reducing the mismatch rate.

The growth in E-Verify use by employers has significantly increased from fewer than 25,000 employers in fiscal year 2007 to more than 447,000 as of April 2013, with an average of more than 1,000 new employers enrolling per week. E-Verify processed 21 million cases in fiscal year 2012, a more than five-fold increase from the 4.0 million cases processed in fiscal year 2007. So far in fiscal year 2013, E-Verify processed more than 13 million cases.

The Committee directs USCIS to create a mobile application and use other available smart-phone technology for employers using E-Verify so as to encourage small employers to use the system as early as possible. Additionally, USCIS shall, in consultation with the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, make available marketing and other incentives to small business concerns to encourage small employers to use E-Verify.

E-VERIFY IN AGRICULTURAL SETTINGS

The Committee is aware of challenges associated with implementing E-Verify in its current form in the agricultural industry, and directs USCIS to report to the Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Judiciary within 120 days after the enactment of this act on the progress of implementing the USCIS Self Check

service, improving the linkage between E-Verify and the Arrival and Departure Information System, and developing a mobile service model that will provide all employers a different method to access E-Verify, including the development of a mobile app. The report should address the manner in which these improvements will be employed; how they will reduce the burden on agricultural employers and employees; and a specific date by which the program(s) will be in full effect.

IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION GRANTS

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for Immigrant Integration Grants in direct appropriations and includes a general provision directing that an additional $5,000,000 be made available for these grants via fees. The grants shall be available to assist individuals who are legally authorized to be present in the United States. The Committee believes it is important to assist individuals following the law and working to become citizens.

E–B5 VISA PROGRAM

The Director of United States Citizenship and Immigration Services is directed to provide a report to the committee on the E–B5 visa program within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, and every 180 days thereafter, that includes the number of applications pending, the period of time each application has been under review, benchmark review periods for the economic evaluation of projects and suitability of petitioners, a description of any additional resources necessary to efficiently administer the program, and the number of applications that are approved or denied each period with an accompanying explanation of their disposition.

FIELD OFFICE FACILITY MODELS

The Committee understands that USCIS is currently revising its field office facilities model and developing new facilities models for service centers, call centers, and asylum offices. The Committee supports efforts to develop effective facility models that encourage each service center to centralize its operations into a single headquarters campus in their original location and that are consistent with the Administration's efforts to enhance the efficiency of the overall Federal real estate portfolio. The Committee directs USCIS to submit a report by January 31, 2014, describing the new facility model for service centers and detailing how existing service centers could be impacted by revisions.

REPORTING REQUIREMENT

In order to provide better feedback to small employers and others throughout the H1–B application process, it is important that USCIS, to the extent practicable, create an online interface. The Committee directs USCIS to submit an annual report that includes: the number of H1–B visa applications received and visas granted broken down by business size (0–25 employees, 26–50 employees, 50–100 employees, 100–500 employees, and more than 500 employees) and also expressed as a percentage of the total; the number of H1–B visa applications broken down by North American

Industry Classification System Code; and the number and percentage of businesses—broken down by business size—that utilized the Premium Processing Service and received a visa compared with those businesses that did not utilize the service.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2013[1]	$228,166,000
Budget estimate, 2014	240,544,000
House allowance	227,845,000
Committee recommendation	227,845,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $227,845,000 for Salaries and Expenses, $12,699,000 below the amount requested and $321,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Within the funds provided is $1,300,000 for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation Board. The requested amount includes reductions of $23,380,000 in identified efficiencies, an increase of $4,500,000 to expand active shooter threat training programs, and funds to phase-in 1,850 new CBP officers. The Committee denies the proposed transfer of the National Computer Forensics Institute from the U.S. Secret Service to FLETC. Funding for this activity is retained within the U.S. Secret Service's "Salaries and Expenses" appropriation. The Committee also expects the Director to maintain training at or near capacity before entering into new leases with private contractors or establishing new partner organizations.

ACQUISITIONS, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND RELATED EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2013[1]	$28,348,000
Budget estimate, 2014	30,885,000
House allowance	30,885,000
Committee recommendation	30,885,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

This account provides for the acquisition and related costs for expansion and maintenance of facilities of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. This includes construction and maintenance of facilities and environmental compliance. The environmental compliance funds ensure compliance with Environmental Protection Agency and State environmental laws and regulations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $30,885,000 for Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses, the same as the

President's request and $2,537,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Included in this amount is $1,500,000 to support the debt services payment on the Energy Savings Performance Contract. This contract will save FLETC an estimated $2,000,000 by implementing a series of energy conservation measures associated with water, lighting, heating, and cooling. In addition, FLETC will avoid paying up to $2,500,000 in energy costs due to the installation of photovoltaic equipment at its Cheltenham facility.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SUMMARY

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

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2013[1]	$131,826,000
Budget estimate, 2014	129,608,000
House allowance	129,000,000
Committee recommendation	129,000,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Management and Administration account funds salaries and expenses related to the Office of the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, and headquarters.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $129,000,000 for Management and Administration of programs and activities carried out by S&T. This is $608,000 below the amount requested and $2,826,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Of this amount, the Committee recommends not to exceed $7,650 for official reception and representation expenses.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, ACQUISITION, AND OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2013[1][2]	$705,791,000
Budget estimate, 2014	1,397,488,000
House allowance	1,096,488,000
Committee recommendation	1,089,488,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.
[2] Includes emergency funding of $3,249,000 in the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (division A of Public Law 113–2).

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $1,089,488,000 for Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations of S&T. This is $308,000,000 below the amount requested and $383,697,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

The Committee does not support the consolidation of all research funding into one account, as it reduces transparency and accountability of S&T's primary research funding. Therefore, the Committee modifies the requested budget structure by including the six research areas identified in the budget request as PPAs under Research Development and Innovation [RD&I]: Apex Research and Development [R&D]; Border Security; Chemical, Biological, and Explosives Defense; Counter Terrorist R&D; Cybersecurity; and Disaster Resilience.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

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

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Research, Development, and Innovation	449,960	467,000	.....
RD&I: Apex R&D	.....	.....	15,013
RD&I: Border Security	.....	.....	43,563
RD&I: Chem/Bio/Radiological/Nuclear/Explosives Defense	.....	.....	182,611
RD&I: Counter Terrorist R&D	.....	.....	24,561
RD&I: Cybersecurity	.....	.....	74,529
RD&I: Disaster Resilience	.....	.....	126,723
Laboratory Facilities (operations and construction)	164,714	857,785	547,785
Acquisition and Operations Support	47,921	41,703	41,703
University Programs	39,947	31,000	33,000
Emergency Appropriations (Public Law 113–2)	3,249	.....	.....
Total, Research, Development, Acquisition and Operations	705,791	1,397,488	1,089,488

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

S&T is directed to continue to provide the following:

—quarterly briefings to the Committee on the test and evaluation status of all level 1 acquisitions;

—a report on results of its research and development for the prior fiscal year; and

—a report on the amounts de-obligated from projects during the prior fiscal year and to what projects those funds were subsequently obligated.

The reports listed above are to be submitted in conjunction with the fiscal year 2015 President's budget request. Further, the report on the results of research and development should detail all technologies, technology improvements, or capabilities delivered to front line users.

APEX R&D

The recommendation continues to fund S&T's Apex Research and Development program, which is focused on high-priority and high-value projects needed in a short turn-around for DHS components. Unlike other S&T research initiatives, Apex projects are collaborative efforts between DHS component heads and the Under Secretary for S&T. The Committee is supportive of the Apex concept, especially since it is focused on expediting technology solutions to the field. S&T and the partner components are to brief the Com-

mittee no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act and periodically thereafter on: the funding allocation by project; and progress made to field improved technologies, including a schedule for evaluation and testing of technical solutions in relevant operational environments.

INDUSTRY OUTREACH

The Committee is concerned that there is not a clear path to bring innovative security technologies to the attention of Department decision makers, which may result in creative, cost-effective homeland security technology solutions being missed. S&T must leverage investments made by the private sector to speed new technologies to operational use, especially in critical areas like border security. In consultation with the Office of the Private Sector, S&T is to submit a report not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, detailing efforts the agency is making to identify innovative technologies developed by industry, other Federal agencies, and universities that could improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and safety of DHS missions. The report shall detail S&T's mechanisms to reach outside of the Department to forge possible collaborations with industry, government, and academia to meet DHS mission needs. In addition, the report shall discuss the ways in which companies and organizations can "reach in" and present S&T with potential technologies for investment, including the process used to determine if a technology is to be pursued or not.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OVERSIGHT AND COORDINATION

The Government Accountability Office reported in September 2012 (GAO–12–837) that DHS does not have a department-wide policy defining research and development or guidance directing components how to report R&D activities. The concern raised by GAO is that without such guidance and direction, the Department is unable to know its overall investment in R&D, which limits oversight and does not allow for department-wide goals to be properly aligned. This may result in DHS-wide R&D efforts that are fragmented, overlapping, and duplicative. In response to GAO's concerns, DHS indicated that it is considering a management directive, multi-component steering committee, or new policy guidance to better oversee and coordinate R&D. Unfortunately, action on these efforts to date has been minimal at best. Therefore, in accordance with GAO's recommendations, the Committee directs DHS to implement policies and guidance for defining and overseeing R&D department-wide no later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act.

In an effort to assist in the coordination of R&D work across the Department, the Committee directed DHS and S&T last fiscal year to begin portfolio reviews of other components. Such reviews have been effective for S&T's own R&D portfolio to ensure that projects selected for funding are those that will have the greatest impact and opportunity for transition to operational use. Following the Committee's direction, the Coast Guard was the first DHS component to implement this review process, which will help shape and direct key technological research within the service to bring those efforts toward fruition. The Committee directs the Secretary to ex-

peditiously continue the review process with other DHS components with the help and assistance from the Under Secretary for S&T to improve the coordinated approach to R&D and related activities within DHS. S&T is to brief the Committee on its schedule and plans for future reviews within DHS no later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act.

DISASTER RESILIENCE

Within the $126,723,000 provided for Disaster Resilience, the Committee encourages S&T to enhance Natural Disaster Resiliency projects that focus on dam or levee flood simulation and mapping systems that have demonstrated significant potential to be utilized as an emergency management tool for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

CYBERSECURITY

It is essential that DHS partner with private industry to create resilience to cyber conflict through war gaming and cyber exercise programs. The Committee supports the continued development of a simulation based cybersecurity exercise tool for the financial services sector and supports the further extension of the financial sector tool into other critical infrastructure sectors such as energy, the defense industrial base, transportation, and healthcare.

The Committee recognizes the cyber threats to the Nation's electric grid and the other control systems vital to our security and economy. In order to address this challenge, the Committee encourages S&T, in collaboration with NPPD, to establish operational cybersecurity research initiatives. These initiatives should involve collaboration among academic institutions, existing Federal research and development organizations, and the private sector. Furthermore, the Committee recognizes the need to conduct experiments both at the lab scale and at real-world scale using test bed applications to verify models using a large-scale operational environment. The Committee urges the Department to address research, testing and education as part of this initiative.

CANINE STANDARDS AND PROTOCOLS

Detection canine teams play a critical role in homeland security efforts and are a key tool used by a number of agencies within the Department. The Committee is concerned that no widely accepted standards or protocols exist on the breeding, training, conditioning and deployment of detection canine teams. Without these standards and protocols inconsistencies in the quality of the canine, the handler, or their training and deployment can significantly reduce their effectiveness. The Committee directs S&T to work with the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST] in conjunction with subject matter experts in academia, the private sector, and governmental stakeholders to develop breeding, training, conditioning and deployment standards and protocols for detection canine teams. The Committee believes the NIST standards and protocols effort can be best informed by a greater focus within S&T on research and development surrounding canine detection. S&T is directed to work with NIST, stakeholders, and institutions of higher

education with specific expertise to develop a renewed focus on canine detection research and development that will address current issues and concerns.

FIRST RESPONDER COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT STANDARDS

S&T, in conjunction with the Director of NIST, shall continue assessing the compliance of first responder communication equipment with common standards for digital public safety radio communications (Project 25 standards).

TEST AND EVALUATION [T&E]

Within the amount provided for the Acquisition and Operations Support PPA, no less than $5,339,000 shall be for S&T to establish policies and procedures for and to coordinate and monitor the T&E activities across the DHS acquisition framework. Testing and evaluation of new technologies prior to their acquisition and deployment will, in the long-run, save money through the prevention of wasteful spending.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Committee recommendation includes $547,785,000 for Laboratory Facilities, $310,000,000 below the amount requested. A total of $404,000,000 is provided for the National Bio-Agro Defense Facility [NBAF]. While this amount is lower than the budget request, it is sufficient to ensure that construction of the facility proceeds on schedule and fully leverages the funding contributions by the State of Kansas. NBAF will support the complimentary missions of DHS and the United States Department of Agriculture and serve as the Nation's primary research facility to counter foreign animal diseases. The Committee directs S&T to submit a detailed update of its NBAF construction plan and schedule, to include an updated plan for the expenditure of funds, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act.

A total of $29,250,000 is provided for infrastructure upgrades to the Plum Island Animal Disease Center [PIADC]. While NBAF will replace PIADC, it will not become operational for several years. As a result, it is imperative to make critical upgrades at PIADC in order for scientists to continue research on contagious animal diseases that have the potential to impact America's food and livestock industries.

UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS

The Committee recommendation includes $33,000,000 for University Programs, $2,000,000 above the amount requested. The Office of University Programs supports critical homeland security-related research and education at U.S. colleges and universities to address high-priority DHS-related issues and to enhance homeland security capabilities over the long term. The increase above the request is for the University Centers of Excellence program, either for existing centers or for the establishment of a new center. The recommendation also recognizes the requested reduction of $3,000,000 resulting from the consolidation of the Scholars and Fellows program within the National Science Foundation.

DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE

SUMMARY

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office [DNDO] is responsible for development of technologies to detect and report attempts to import, possess, store, develop, or transport nuclear and radiological material.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $289,153,000 for activities of DNDO for fiscal year 2014. This is $2,167,000 below the amount requested and $32,230,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Management and Administration	39,598	37,510	37,353
Research, Development, and Operations	226,529	211,210	209,200
Systems Acquisition [2]	55,256	42,600	42,600
Total, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	321,383	291,320	289,153

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.
[2] Includes emergency funding of $3,869,000 in the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (division A of Public Law 113–2).

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$39,598,000
Budget estimate, 2014	37,510,000
House allowance	37,353,000
Committee recommendation	37,353,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $37,353,000 for Management and Administration of programs and activities carried out by DNDO. This is $157,000 below the amount requested and $2,245,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. Of this amount, the Committee recommends not to exceed $2,250 for official reception and representation expenses.

STRATEGIC PLAN OF INVESTMENTS

The Committee includes bill language requiring DNDO to update its strategic plan of investments necessary to implement the Department's responsibilities under the domestic component of the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture. The plan is to:

—identify the various elements of the domestic architecture and the roles and responsibilities of each Departmental entity;

—investments being made in fiscal year 2014 and planned for 2015 to secure pathways into the United States (sea, land, and air);

—investments necessary to close known vulnerabilities and gaps, including associated costs and timeframes, and estimates of feasibility and cost effectiveness; and
—how R&D funding is furthering the implementation of the domestic architecture.

While the strategic plan of investments is to cover the Department's implementation responsibilities, it shall include a section on DNDO's focus on surge capabilities and the ability of Federal, State, and local level assets to be mobilized together to respond to suspected radiological threats.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2013[1]	$226,529,000
Budget estimate, 2014	211,210,000
House allowance	211,210,000
Committee recommendation	209,200,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Research, Development and Operations account funds the development of nuclear detection systems and the integration and advancement of national nuclear forensics capabilities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $209,200,000 for Research, Development and Operations. This is $2,010,000 below the amount requested and $17,329,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND OPERATIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted[1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Systems Engineering and Architecture	29,960	21,222	21,000
Systems Development	27,963	21,243	21,000
Transformational Research and Development	74,667	75,291	75,000
Assessments	32,956	39,918	39,300
Operations Support	35,453	30,835	30,200
National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center	25,530	22,701	22,700
Total, Research, Development, and Operations	226,529	211,210	209,200

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

SEMIANNUAL BRIEFINGS

DNDO shall continue semi-annual briefings on program updates and provide periodic updates on any new threats, research, and studies and assessments related to the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture. Semiannual program briefings shall also cover emergent technology solutions being explored by DNDO.

RADIATION PORTAL MONITORS IMPROVEMENTS

In fiscal year 2010, Congress appropriated $5,000,000 for DNDO to improve operations and capabilities of currently deployed polyvinyl toluene radiation portal monitors and handheld radiation de-

tectors, and to deploy any improvements to the field. As a result of this funding, DNDO established a capability development plan and initiated a trade study in fiscal year 2012 that evaluated several algorithm improvements and a hardware improvement. According to DNDO, preliminary results from these efforts have shown promise and further evaluation of various solutions are currently being evaluated in the field. DNDO is to brief the Committee on the results of the evaluations no later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this act.

RADIATION PORTAL MONITORS REPLACEMENT

Radiation Portal Monitors [RPMs] that have been deployed in the field over the past decade will start reaching the end of their useful life in the coming years and DNDO anticipates an increase in obsolescence. The Committee encourages DNDO to test new radiation detection technologies that would address the need to replace RPMs nearing the end of their service life, and to significantly improve screening efficiency at our Nation's ports. DNDO is to brief the Committee on its acquisition strategy for replacing RPMs no later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act.

TEST AND EVALUATION

Within the funding provided, the Department is expected to undertake a robust testing program to validate the potential benefits of commercial systems that can detect shielded nuclear material and have the potential to reduce the overall cost and time it takes to scan incoming cargo for hazardous materials. Such systems may be beneficial in addressing the 100 percent cargo scanning requirement.

SYSTEMS ACQUISITION

Appropriations, 2013[1][2]	$55,256,000
Budget estimate, 2014	42,600,000
House allowance	42,600,000
Committee recommendation	42,600,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.
[2] Includes emergency funding of $3,869,000 in the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (division A of Public Law 113–2).

The Systems Acquisition account funds the acquisition of equipment for front line users across the Department.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $42,600,000 for Systems Acquisition. This is the same amount as requested and $12,656,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2013.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2013 and budget request levels:

SYSTEMS ACQUISITION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2013 enacted [1]	Fiscal year 2014 budget request	Committee recommendations
Radiation Portal Monitor Program	1,353	7,000	7,000
Securing the Cities	21,971	22,000	22,000
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems	28,063	13,600	13,600
Emergency Appropriations (Public Law 113–2)	3,869	.....	.....
Total, Systems Acquisition	55,256	42,600	42,600

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

RADIATION PORTAL MONITORS

The Committee recommendation includes $7,000,000 for the Radiation Portal Monitor program, as requested. Funds are provided to acquire and deploy radiation portal monitors to ports of entry as prioritized by CBP and DNDO.

SECURING THE CITIES

The Committee recommendation includes $22,000,000 for Securing the Cities, as requested.

HUMAN PORTABLE RADIATION DETECTION SYSTEMS

The Committee recommendation includes $13,600,000 for the Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems program, as requested, to support the purchase of basic handhelds, backpacks, and personal radiation detectors for CBP, TSA, and the Coast Guard. DNDO is to provide the Committee with a multiyear procurement forecast and deployment schedule associated with these funds with the budget submission.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)

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

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

Section 503. The bill includes a provision that provides authority to reprogram appropriations within an account and to transfer up to 5 percent between appropriations accounts with 15-day advance notification of the Committees on Appropriations. A detailed funding table identifying each congressional control level for reprogramming purposes is included at the end of this statement. These reprogramming guidelines shall be complied with by all departmental components funded by this act.

The Committee expects the Department to submit reprogramming requests on a timely basis, and to provide complete explanations of the reallocations proposed, including detailed justifications of the increases and offsets, and any specific impact the proposed changes will have on the budget request for the following fiscal year and future-year appropriations requirements. Each request submitted to the Committees should include a detailed table showing the proposed revisions at the account, program, project, and activity level to the funding and staffing (full-time equivalent) levels for the current fiscal year and to the levels required for the following fiscal year. The Committee continues to be disappointed by the quality, level of detail, and timeliness of the Department's proposed reprogrammings.

The Committee expects the Department to manage its programs and activities within the levels appropriated. The Committee reminds the Department that reprogramming or transfer requests should be submitted only in the case of an unforeseeable emergency or situation that could not have been predicted when formulating the budget request for the current fiscal year. When the Department submits a reprogramming or transfer request to the Committees on Appropriations and does not receive identical responses from the House and Senate, it is the responsibility of the Department to reconcile the House and Senate differences before proceeding, and if reconciliation is not possible, to consider the reprogramming or transfer request unapproved.

The Department shall not propose a reprogramming or transfer of funds after June 30 unless there are extraordinary circumstances, which place human lives or property in imminent dan-

ger. To the extent any reprogramming proposals are required; the Department is strongly encouraged to submit them well in advance of the June 30 deadline.

Section 504. The bill includes a provision relating to the Department's Working Capital Fund [WCF] that: extends the authority of the Department's WCF in fiscal year 2014; prohibits funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department from being used to make payments to the WCF, except for the activities and amounts allowed in the President's fiscal year 2014 budget; makes WCF funds available until expended; ensures departmental components are only charged for direct usage of each WCF service; makes funds provided to the WCF available only for purposes consistent with the contributing component; requires the WCF to be paid in advance or reimbursed at rates which will return the full cost of each service; and subjects the WCF to the requirements of section 503 of this act. The WCF table included in the Department's congressional justification accompanying the President's fiscal year 2014 budget shall serve as the control level for reprogramming and transfer purposes in compliance with section 503 of this act.

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

Section 506. The bill includes a provision providing that funds for intelligence activities are specifically authorized during fiscal year 2014 until the enactment of an act authorizing intelligence activities for fiscal year 2014.

Section 507. The bill includes a provision requiring notification to the Committees 3 business days before any grant allocation, grant award, contract award (including Federal Acquisition Regulation-covered contracts), other transaction agreement, a task or delivery order on a DHS multiple award contract, letter of intent, or public announcement of the intention to make such an award totaling in excess of $1,000,000. If the Secretary determines that compliance would pose substantial risk to health, human life, or safety, an award may be made without prior notification but the Committees shall be notified within 5 full business days after such award or letter is issued. Additionally, FEMA is required to brief the Committees 5 full business days prior to announcing publicly the intention to make an award under State and Local programs. The 3-day notification also pertains to task or delivery order awards greater than $10,000,000 from multiyear DHS funds or a task or delivery order that would cause cumulative obligations of multiyear funds in a single account to exceed 50 percent of the total amount appropriated as well as for any sole-source grant awards.

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

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

funds that may be required for development of a proposed prospectus.

Section 510. The bill includes a provision that consolidates, continues, and modifies by reference prior-year statutory bill language into one provision. These provisions concern contracting officers' training and Federal building energy performance. The provision strikes a permanent requirement for a report related to Sensitive Security Information.

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

Section 512. The bill includes a provision prohibiting any person other than the privacy officer appointed under subsection (a) of section 222 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to alter, direct that changes may be made, delay, or prohibit the transmission to Congress of any report prepared under paragraph (6) of such subsection.

Section 513. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds to be used to amend the oath of allegiance required by section 337 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1448).

Section 514. The bill includes a provision requiring the Chief Financial Officer to submit monthly budget execution and staffing reports within 30 days after the close of each month.

Section 515. The bill includes a provision that directs that any funds appropriated or transferred to TSA "Aviation Security", "Administration", and "Transportation Security Support" in fiscal years 2004 and 2005, which are recovered or deobligated shall be available only for procurement or installation of explosive detection systems, air cargo, baggage, and checkpoint screening systems, subject to notification. Quarterly reporting on these funds is required.

Section 516. The bill includes a provision regarding competitive sourcing for United States Citizenship and Immigration Services.

Section 517. The bill includes a provision requiring any funds appropriated to Coast Guard for 110–123 foot patrol boat conversions that are recovered, collected, or otherwise received as a result of negotiation, mediation, or litigation, shall be available until expended for the Fast Response Cutter program.

Section 518. The bill includes a provision relating to undercover investigative operations authority of the Secret Service.

Section 519. The bill includes a provision classifying the functions of instructor staff at FLETC as inherently governmental for purposes of the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act of 1998.

Section 520. The bill includes a provision requiring the Secretary to submit a report to the OIG listing all grants or contracts awarded by any means other than full and open competition. The OIG is required to review the report to assess Departmental compliance with applicable laws and regulations and report the results to the Committees on Appropriations no later than February 4, 2015.

Section 521. The bill includes a provision that precludes DHS from using funds in this act to carry out reorganization authority. This prohibition is not intended to prevent the Department from carrying out routine or small reallocations of personnel or functions within components of the Department, subject to section 503 of this act.

Section 522. The bill includes a provision prohibiting the Secretary of Homeland Security from reducing operations within the Coast Guard's Civil Engineering Program except as specifically authorized by a statute enacted after the date of enactment of this act.

Section 523. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funding to grant an immigration benefit to any individual unless the results of background checks required by statute to be completed prior to the grant of a benefit have been received by DHS.

Section 524. The bill includes a provision extending other transactional authority for DHS through fiscal year 2014.

Section 525. The bill includes a provision requiring the Secretary to link all contracts that provide award fees to successful acquisition outcomes.

Section 526. The bill includes a provision regarding waivers of the Jones Act.

Section 527. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds from being used to reduce the Coast Guard's Operations Systems Center mission or its government-employed or contract staff.

Section 528. The bill includes a provision contained in Public Laws 109–295, 110–161, 110–329, 111–83, 112–10, 112–74, and 113–6 related to prescription drugs.

Section 529. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds to be used to conduct or implement the results of a competition under Office of Management and Budget Circular A–76 with respect to the Coast Guard National Vessel Documentation Center.

Section 530. The bill includes a provision requiring the Secretary of Homeland Security, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, to notify the Committees on proposed transfers of surplus balances from the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund to any agency within the Department of Homeland Security.

Section 531. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds from being used to plan, test, pilot, or develop a national identification card.

Section 532. The bill includes a provision requiring the Administrator of TSA to certify that no security risks will result if an airport does not participate in the E–Verify program.

Section 533. The bill includes a provision requiring a report summarizing damage assessment information used to determine whether to declare a major disaster.

Section 534. The bill includes a provision directing that any official required by this act to report or certify to the Committees on Appropriations may not delegate such authority unless expressly authorized to do so in this act.

Section 535. The bill includes a provision extending the risk-based security standards for chemical facilities cited in section 550 of Public Law 109–295, as amended, for 1 year.

Section 536. The bill includes a provision extending current law concerning individuals detained at the Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Section 537. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds in this act to be used for first-class travel.

Section 538. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds to be used to employ workers in contravention of section 274A(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Section 539. The bill includes a provision on the proper disposal of personal information collected through the Registered Traveler program.

Section 540. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this act to pay for award or incentive fees for contractors with below satisfactory performance or performance that fails to meet the basic requirements of the contract.

Section 541. The bill includes language that requires certification that the 100 percent screening of air cargo carried on passenger aircraft mandate contained in the 9/11 Act has been met and biannual reports on the strategy to meet this mandate if certification does not occur 180 days after the date of enactment of this act.

Section 542. The bill includes language that requires the Secretary to ensure screening of passengers and crews for transportation and national security purposes are consistent with applicable laws, regulations, and guidance on privacy and civil liberties.

Section 543. The bill includes a provision directing $5,000,000 in Immigration Examination Fees for the purpose of providing immigrant integration grants in fiscal year 2014.

Section 544. The bill includes a provision providing some flexibility to the Department for financing a response to an immigration emergency.

Section 545. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this act for DHS to enter into a Federal contract unless the contract meets requirements of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 or chapter 137 of title 10 U.S.C., and the Federal Acquisition Regulation, unless the contract is otherwise authorized by statute without regard to this section.

Section 546. The bill includes a provision allowing the Secretary to transfer data center migration funds made available by this act between appropriations for the same purpose after notifying the Committees 15 days in advance. The bill provides an additional $54,200,000 for data center migration activities to be allocated by the Secretary pursuant to this section.

Section 547. The bill provides a total of $43,300,000 for consolidation of a new DHS headquarters at St. Elizabeths and consolidation of mission support.

Section 548. The bill includes a provision permitting the Department to sell ICE-owned detention facilities and use the proceeds from any sale for improvement to other facilities. ICE is required to notify the Committees on Appropriations 15 days prior to announcing any sale.

Section 549. The Committee, in recognition of on-going fiscal distress in local communities, provides the Secretary with discretion to waive certain requirements of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, including a provision which allows grants to be used to retain firefighters, instead of only for increasing the number of firefighters. The Committee expects that the Secretary

will take into consideration economic hardship when exercising the waiver authority.

Section 550. The bill includes a provision prohibiting the availability of funds in this act for the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now [ACORN] and its affiliated organizations.

Section 551. The bill includes language directing CBP, ICE, United States Secret Service and the Office of Biometric Identity Management to submit a multiyear investment and management plan for all information technology programs and procurements.

Section 552. The bill includes language stating that the Secretary shall ensure enforcement of all immigration laws.

Section 553. The bill includes a provision regarding Federal network security.

Section 554. The bill includes a provision regarding restrictions on electronic access to pornography, except for law enforcement purposes.

Section 555. The bill includes a provision requested authorizing CBP to enter into not more than five reimbursable fee agreements for the provision of CBP services and any other costs incurred by CBP relating to such services. Current statutory limitations on CBP's authority to receive outside funding, except in narrowly defined instances, have prevented CBP from receiving reimbursement from private sector and international, State, and local partners. Only payment of overtime can be reimbursed at air facilities. No authority in this section can be used to provide CBP services outside of the United States. Funds collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited as offsetting collections and remain available until expended, without fiscal year limitation. They can be used to pay for any expenses incurred by CBP in providing CBP services and any other costs incurred by CBP relating to such services.

The Committee expects this provision to be used on a limited basis, noting that when it is exercised, CBP should deduct user fees collected from the total amount charged for services so not to be compensated twice per inspection. CBP shall notify the relevant Committees 15 days before entering into such agreement and shall provide semiannual reports to the Committees on Appropriations on each request received, the reasons for its approval or denial, the anticipated and actual revenue received, and the service provided, including number of CBP officers funded. Language is included prohibiting the CBP Commissioner from entering into an agreement if it would negatively impact or alter services at an existing facility.

Section 556. The bill includes a provision regarding the transfer of an operable firearm by a Federal law enforcement officer to an agent of a drug cartel.

Section 557. The bill includes a provision prohibiting any funds from this or any other Act to be used for creation of the National Preparedness Grant Program or any successor grant program unless explicitly authorized by Congress.

Section 558. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds made available by this act to reimburse any Federal department or agency for its participation in a NSSE.

Section 559. The bill includes language regarding the number of employees permitted to attend international conferences.

Section 560. The bill includes a provision requiring the Secretary to submit annual reports to the DHS OIG on costs and contract procedures related to conferences costing in excess of $100,000. In addition, the OIG shall be notified within 15 days after the date of the conference being held for which the costs exceed $20,000.

Section 561. A provision is included related to section 1308(h) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4015 (h)).

Section 562. A provision is included establishing a pilot program for relocation of certain facilities subject to flood risk.

Section 563. The bill includes a provision pertaining to the temporary re-employment of administrative law judges for arbitration dispute resolution.

Section 564. The bill includes a provision clarifying that fees collected pursuant to Columbia Free Trade Agreement are available until expended.

Section 565. The bill includes a provision related to the immigration user fee.

Section 566. The bill includes a provision on donations for land ports of entry facilities.

Section 567. The bill includes a provision that prohibits the collection of new land border fees or the study of the imposition of such border fee.

Section 568. The bill includes a provision modifying the Visa Waiver Program to permit the entry of additional member countries based on adjusting the criteria for visa refusal rates if a country has a low visa overstay rate while maintaining the security requirements of the Visa Waiver Program.

Section 569. The bill includes a provision that allows the Commissioner of CBP to waive a reimbursement claim from 2009 for the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding.

Section 570. The bill includes a provision rescinding unobligated balances of prior year appropriations from the Coast Guard, Transportation Security Administration, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Section 571. The bill includes rescissions of prior year balances from funds transferred to the Department when it was created in 2003.

Section 572. The bill rescinds $100,000,000 from the unobligated balances in the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund.

PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

In fiscal year 2014, for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–177), as amended, the following information provides the definition of the term "program, project, and activity" for the components of the Department of Homeland Security under the jurisdiction of the Homeland Security Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. The term "program, project, and activity" shall include the most specific level of budget items identified in the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014, the House and Senate Committee reports, and the conference report and the accompany joint explanatory statement of the managers of the committee of conference.

If a percentage reduction is necessary, in implementing that reduction, components of the Department of Homeland Security shall apply any percentage reduction required for fiscal year 2014 to all items specified in the justifications submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives in support of the fiscal year 2014 budget estimates, as amended, for such components, as modified by congressional action.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 7 of rule XVI requires that Committee reports accompanying general appropriations bills identify each recommended amendment which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

The Committee recommends funding for the following programs or activities which currently lack authorization for fiscal year 2014:

U.S. Customs and Border Protection: Salaries and Expenses; Automation Modernization; Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology; Air and Marine Operations; and Construction and Facilities Management.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement: Salaries and Expenses; Automation Modernization; and Construction.

Transportation Security Administration: Aviation Security; Surface Transportation Security; Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing; Transportation Security Support; and Federal Air Marshals.

Coast Guard: Operating Expenses; Environmental Compliance and Restoration; Reserve Training; Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements; Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation; and Retired Pay.

United States Secret Service: Salaries and Expenses and Acquisition, Construction, Improvements and Related Expenses.

National Protection and Programs Directorate: Management and Administration

Office of Health Affairs

Federal Emergency Management Agency: Salaries and Expenses; State and Local Programs; Emergency Management Performance Grants; and Disaster Relief Fund.

United States Citizenship and Immigration Services.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7(c), RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, on July 18, 2013, the Committee ordered favorably reported, en bloc, an original bill (S. 1329) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, and Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes, and a bill (H.R. 2217) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, provided, that each bill be subject to amendment, or further amendment, and that each bill be consistent with the subcommittee funding guid-

ance, by a recorded vote of 21–9, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

Yeas	Nays
Chairwoman Mikulski	Mr. Shelby
Mr. Leahy	Mr. McConnell
Mr. Harkin	Mr. Alexander
Mrs. Murray	Mr. Graham
Mrs. Feinstein	Mr. Coats
Mr. Durbin	Mr. Blunt
Mr. Johnson	Mr. Hoeven
Ms. Landrieu	Mr. Johanns
Mr. Reed	Mr. Boozman
Mr. Pryor	
Mr. Tester	
Mr. Udall	
Mrs. Shaheen	
Mr. Merkley	
Mr. Begich	
Mr. Coons	
Mr. Cochran	
Ms. Collins	
Ms. Murkowski	
Mr. Kirk	
Mr. Moran	

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include "(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee."

In compliance with this rule, changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

TITLE 6—DOMESTIC SECURITY

CHAPTER 1—HOMELAND SECURITY ORGANIZATION

SUBCHAPTER VIII—COORDINATION WITH NON-FEDERAL ENTITIES; INSPECTOR GENERAL; UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE; COAST GUARD; GENERAL PROVISIONS

PART D—ACQUISITIONS

§ 391. Research and development projects

(a) Authority

[Until September 30, 2013] *Until September 30, 2014*, and subject to subsection (d), the Secretary may carry out a pilot program under which the Secretary may exercise the following authorities:

* * * * * * *

(c) Additional requirements

(1) In general

The authority of the Secretary under this section shall terminate [September 30, 2013] *September 30, 2014*, unless before that date the Secretary—

TITLE 8—ALIENS AND NATIONALITY

CHAPTER 12—IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY

SUBCHAPTER II—IMMIGRATION

PART II—ADMISSION QUALIFICATIONS FOR ALIENS; TRAVEL CONTROL OF CITIZENS AND ALIENS

§ 1187. Visa waiver program for certain visitors

(a) Establishment of program

The [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security* and the Secretary of State are authorized to establish a program (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "program") under which the requirement of paragraph (7)(B)(i)(II) of section 1182(a) of this title may be waived by the [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security*, in consultation with the Secretary of State and in accordance with this section, in the case of an alien who meets the following requirements:

* * * * * * *

(1) Seeking entry as tourist for 90 days or less

* * * * * * *

(4) Executes immigration forms

The alien before the time of such admission completes such immigration form as the [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security* shall establish.

(5) Entry into the United States

If arriving by sea or air, the alien arrives at the port of entry into the United States on a carrier, including any carrier conducting operations under part 135 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, or a noncommercial aircraft that is owned or operated by a domestic corporation conducting operations under part 91 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations [1] which has entered into an agreement with the [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security* pursuant to subsection (e) of this section. The [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security* is authorized to require a carrier conducting oper-

[1] So in original. Probably should be followed by a comma.

ations under part 135 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, or a domestic corporation conducting operations under part 91 of that title, to give suitable and proper bond, in such reasonable amount and containing such conditions as the [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security* may deem sufficient to ensure compliance with the indemnification requirements of this section, as a term of such an agreement.

* * * * * * *

(8) Round-trip ticket

The alien is in possession of a round-trip transportation ticket (unless this requirement is waived by the [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security* under regulations or the alien is arriving at the port of entry on an aircraft operated under part 135 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, or a noncommercial aircraft that is owned or operated by a domestic corporation conducting operations under part 91 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations).

* * * * * * *

(10) Electronic transmission of identification information

Operators of aircraft under part 135 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, or operators of noncommercial aircraft that are owned or operated by a domestic corporation conducting operations under part 91 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, carrying any alien passenger who will apply for admission under this section shall furnish such information as the [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security* by regulation shall prescribe as necessary for the identification of any alien passenger being transported and for the enforcement of the immigration laws. Such information shall be electronically transmitted not less than one hour prior to arrival at the port of entry for purposes of checking for inadmissibility using the automated electronic database.

(c) Designation of program countries

[(1) In general

[The [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security*, in consultation with the Secretary of State, may designate any country as a program country if it meets the requirements of paragraph (2).]

(1) AUTHORITY TO DESIGNATE; DEFINITIONS.—

(A) AUTHORITY TO DESIGNATE.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State, may designate any country as a program country if that country meets the requirements under paragraph (2).

(B) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(i) Appropriate congressional committees.—The term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(I) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate; and

(II) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

(ii) OVERSTAY RATE.—

(I) INITIAL DESIGNATION.—The term "overstay rate" means, with respect to a country being considered for designation in the program, the ratio of—

(aa) the number of nationals of that country who were admitted to the United States on the basis of a nonimmigrant visa under section 101(a)(15)(B) whose periods of authorized stay ended during a fiscal year but who remained unlawfully in the United States beyond such periods; to

(bb) the number of nationals of that country who were admitted to the United States on the basis of a nonimmigrant visa under section 101(a)(15)(B) whose periods of authorized stay ended during that fiscal year.

(II) CONTINUING DESIGNATION.—The term "overstay rate" means, for each fiscal year after initial designation under this section with respect to a country, the ratio of—

(aa) the number of nationals of that country who were admitted to the United States under this section or on the basis of a nonimmigrant visa under section 101(a)(15)(B) whose periods of authorized stay ended during a fiscal year but who remained unlawfully in the United States beyond such periods; to

(bb) the number of nationals of that country who were admitted to the United States under this section or on the basis of a nonimmigrant visa under section 101(a)(15)(B) whose periods of authorized stay ended during that fiscal year.

(III) COMPUTATION OF OVERSTAY RATE.—In determining the over stay rate for a country, the Secretary of Homeland Security may utilize information from any available databases to ensure the accuracy of such rate.

(iii) PROGRAM COUNTRY.—The term "program country" means a country designated as a program country under subparagraph (A).

[(2) Qualifications

[Except as provided in subsection (f) of this section, a country may not be designated as a program country unless the following requirements are met:

[(A) Low nonimmigrant visa refusal rate

[Either—

[(i) the average number of refusals of nonimmigrant visitor visas for nationals of that country during—

[(I) the two previous full fiscal years was less than 2.0 percent of the total number of nonimmigrant visitor visas for nationals of that country which were granted or refused during those years; and

[(II) either of such two previous full fiscal years was less than 2.5 percent of the total number of nonimmigrant visitor visas for nationals of that country which were granted or refused during that year;

[(ii) such refusal rate for nationals of that country during the previous full fiscal year was less than 3.0 percent.]

(A) GENERAL NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS.—

(i) LOW NONIMMIGRANT VISA REFUSAL RATE.—The percentage of nationals of that country refused nonimmigrant visas under section 101(a)(15)(B) during the previous full fiscal year was not more than 3 percent of the total number of nationals of that country who were granted or refused nonimmigrant visas under such section during such year.

(ii) LOW NONIMMIGRANT OVERSTAY RATE.—The overstay rate for that country was not more than 3 percent during the previous fiscal year.

* * * * * * *

[(C) Law enforcement and security interests

[The [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security*, in consultation with the Secretary of State—

[(i) evaluates the effect that the country's designation would have on the law enforcement and security interests of the United States (including the interest in enforcement of the immigration laws of the United States and the existence and effectiveness of its agreements and procedures for extraditing to the United States individuals, including its own nationals, who commit crimes that violate United States law);

[(ii) determines that such interests would not be compromised by the designation of the country; and

[(iii) submits a written report to the [Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate] *appropriate congressional committees* regarding the country's qualification for designation that includes an explanation of such determination.]

* * * * * * *

[(3) Continuing and subsequent qualifications

[For each fiscal year after the initial period—

[(A) Continuing qualification

[In the case of a country which was a program country in the previous fiscal year, a country may not be designated as a programcountry unless the sum of—

[(i) the total of the number of nationals of that country who were denied admission at the time of arrival or withdrew their application for admission during such previous fiscal year as a nonimmigrant visitor, and

[(ii) the total number of nationals of that country who were admitted as nonimmigrant visitors during such previous fiscal year and who violated the terms of such admission, was less than 2 percent of the total number of nationals of that country who applied for admission as nonimmigrant visitors during such previous fiscal year.

[(B) New countries

[In the case of another country, the country may not be designated as a program country unless the following requirements are met:

[(i) Low nonimmigrant visa refusal rate in previous 2-year period

[The average number of refusals of nonimmigrant visitor visas for nationals of that country during the two previous full fiscal years was less than 2 percent of the total number of nonimmigrant visitor visas for nationals of that country which were granted or refused during those years.

[(ii) Low nonimmigrant visa refusal rate in each of the 2 previous years The average number of refusals of nonimmigrant visitor visas for nationals of that country during either of such two previous full fiscal years was less than 2.5 percent of the total number of nonimmigrant visitor visas for nationals of that country which were granted or refused during that year.]

(3) QUALIFICATION CRITERIA.—After the initial period, a country may not be designated as a program country unless the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State, determines, pursuant to the requirements under paragraph (5), that the designation will be continued.

* * * * * * *

(5) Written reports on continuing qualification; designation terminations

(A) Periodic evaluations

(i) In general

* * * * * * *

(I) * * *

[(II) shall determine, based upon the evaluation in subclause (I), whether any such designa-

tion ought to be continued or terminated under subsection (d) of this section;]

(II) shall determine, based upon the evaluation in subclause (I), whether any such designation under subsection (d) or (f), or probation under subsection (f), ought to be continued or terminated;

(III) shall submit a written report to the [Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Homeland Security, of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate] *appropriate congressional committees* regarding the continuation or termination of the country's designation that includes an explanation of such determination andthe effects described in subclause (I); and

* * * * * * *

[(6) Computation of visa refusal rates

[For purposes of determining the eligibility of a country to be designated as a program country, the calculation of visa refusal ratesshall not include any visa refusals which incorporate any procedures based on, or are otherwise based on, race, sex, or disability, unlessotherwise specifically authorized by law or regulation. No court shall have jurisdiction under this paragraph to review any visa refusal,the denial of admission to the United States of any alien by the [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security*, the Secretary's computation of the visa refusal rate, or the designation or nondesignation of any country.]

(6) COMPUTATION OF VISA REFUSAL RATES AND JUDICIAL REVIEW.—

(A) Computation of visa refusal rates.—For purposes of determining the eligibility of a country to be designated as a program country, the calculation of visa refusal rates shall not include any visa refusals which incorporate any procedures based on, or are otherwise based on, race, sex, or disability, unless otherwise specifically authorized by law or regulation.

(B) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—No court shall have jurisdiction under this section to review any visa refusal, the Secretary of State's computation of a visa refusal rate, the Secretary of Homeland Security's computation of an overstay rate, or the designation or nondesignation of a country as a program country.

(7) Visa [waiver information] ***waiver information***.—In refusing

[(A) In general]

[In refusing] the application of nationals of a program country for United States visas, or the applications of nationals of a countryseeking entry into the visa waiver pro-

gram, a consular officer shall not knowingly or intentionally classify the refusal of the visa under a category that is not included in the calculation of the visa refusal rate only so that the percentage of that country's visa refusals is less than the percentage limitation applicable to qualification for participation in the visa waiver program.

* * * * * * *

[(D) Consideration of countries in the visa waiver program

[Upon notification to the [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security* that a country is under consideration for inclusion in the visa waiver program, the Secretary of State shall provide all of the information described in subparagraph (B) to the [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security*.

[(E) Definition

[In this paragraph, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives.]

[(8) Nonimmigrant visa refusal rate flexibility

[(A) Certification

[(i) In general

[On the date on which an air exit system is in place that can verify the departure of not less than 97 percent of foreign nationalswho exit through airports of the United States and the electronic travel authorization system required under subsection (h)(3) is fully operational, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall certify to Congress that such air exit system and electronic travel authorization system are in place.

[(ii) Notification to Congress

[The Secretary shall notify Congress in writing of the date on which the air exit system under clause (i) fully satisfies the biometric requirements specified in subsection (i).

[(iii) Temporary suspension of waiver authority

[Notwithstanding any certification made under clause (i), if the Secretary has not notified Congress in accordance with clause (ii) by June 30, 2009, the Secretary's waiver authority under subparagraph (B) shall be suspended beginning on July 1, 2009, until such time as the Secretary makes such notification.

[(iv) Rule of construction

[Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as in any way abrogating the reporting requirements under subsection (i)(3).

[(B) Waiver

[After certification by the Secretary under subparagraph (A), the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State, may waive the application of paragraph (2)(A) for a country if—

[(i) the country meets all security requirements of this section; (ii) the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that the totality of the country's security risk mitigation measures provide assurance that the country's participation in the program would not compromise the law enforcement, security interests, or enforcement of the immigration laws of the United States;

[(ii) the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that the totality of the country's security risk mitigation measures provide assurance that the country's participation in the program would not compromise the law enforcement, security interests, or enforcement of the immigration laws of the United States;

[(iii) there has been a sustained reduction in the rate of refusals for nonimmigrant visas for nationals of the country and conditionsexist to continue such reduction;

[(iv) the country cooperated with the Government of the United States on counterterrorism initiatives, information sharing, and preventing terrorist travel before the date of its designation as a program country, and the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State determine that such cooperation will continue;and

[(v)(I) the rate of refusals for nonimmigrant visitor visas for nationals of the country during the previous full fiscal year was not more than ten percent; or

[(II) the visa overstay rate for the country for the previous full fiscal year does not exceed the maximum visa overstay rate, once such rate is established under subparagraph (C).

[(C) Maximum visa overstay rate

[(i) Requirement to establish

[After certification by the Secretary under subparagraph (A), the Secretary and the Secretary of State jointly shall use informationfrom the air exit system referred to in such subparagraph to establisha maximum visa overstay rate for countries participating in the program pursuant to a waiver under subparagraph (B). The Secretary of Homeland Security shall certify to Congress that such rate wouldnot compromise the law enforcement, security interests, or enforcement of the immigration laws of the United States.

[(ii) Visa overstay rate defined In this paragraph the term "visa overstay rate" means, with respect to a country, the ratio of—

[(I) the total number of nationals of that country who were admitted to the United States on the basis of a nonimmigrant visa whose periods of authorized stays ended during a fiscal year but who remained unlawfully in the United States beyond such periods; to

[(II) the total number of nationals of that country who were admitted to the United States on the basis of a nonimmigrant visa during that fiscal year.

[(iii) Report and publication

[The Secretary of Homeland Security shall on the same date submit to Congress and publish in the Federal Register information relating to the maximum visa overstay rate established under clause (i). Not later than 60 days after such date, the Secretary shall issue a final maximum visa overstay rate above which a country may not participate in the program.]

(8) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State, may waive the application of paragraph (2)(A)(i) for a country if—

(A) the country meets all other requirements of paragraph (2);

(B) the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that the totality of the country's security risk mitigation measures provide assurance that the country's participation in the program would not compromise the law enforcement, security interests, or enforcement of the immigration laws of the United States;

(C) there has been a general downward trend in the percentage of nationals of the country refused nonimmigrant visas under section 101(a)(15)(B);

(D) the country consistently cooperated with the Government of the United States on counterterrorism initiatives, information sharing, preventing terrorist travel, and extradition of the country's nationals to the United States before the date of its designation as a program country, and the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State assess that such cooperation is likely to continue;

(E) the percentage of nationals of the country refused a nonimmigrant visa under section 101(a)(15)(B) during the previous full fiscal year was not more than 10 percent of the total number of nationals of that country who were granted or refused such nonimmigrant visas; and

(F) EFFECTIVE PERIOD.—The amendments made by this subsection shall be in effect during the period beginning of the date of enactment of this Act and ending on September 30, 2015.

* * * * * * *

(e) Carrier agreements

(1) In general

The agreement referred to in subsection (a)(4) of this section is an agreement between a carrier (including any carrier conducting operations under part 135 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations) or a domestic corporation conducting operations under part 91 of that title and the [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security* under which the carrier (including any carrier conducting operations under part 135 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations) or a domestic corporation conducting operations under part 91 of that title agrees, in consideration of the waiver of the visa requirement with respect to a nonimmigrant visitor under the program—

(A) * * *

* * * * * * *

(C) to be subject to the imposition of fines resulting from the transporting into the United States of a national of a designatedcountry without a passport pursuant to regulations promulgated by the [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security*, and

* * * * * * *

(2) Termination of agreements

The [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security* may terminate an agreement under paragraph (1) with five days' notice to the carrier (including any carrier conducting operations under part 135 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations) or a domestic corporation conducting operations under part 91 of that title for the failure by a carrier (including any carrier conducting operations under part 135 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations) or a domestic corporation conducting operations under part 91 of that title to meet the terms of such agreement.

(3) Business aircraft requirements

(A) In general

For purposes of this section, a domestic corporation conducting operations under part 91 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations[2] that owns or operates a noncommercial aircraft is a corporation that is organized under the laws of any of the States of the United States or the District of Columbia and is accredited by or a member of a national organization that sets business aviation standards. The Attorney General shall prescribe by regulation the provision of such information as the [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security* deems necessary to identify the domestic corporation, its officers, employees, shareholders, its place of business, and its business activities.

(B) Collections

[2] So in original. Probably should be followed by a comma.

In addition to any other fee authorized by law, the [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security* is authorized to charge and collect, on a periodic basis, an amount from each domestic corporation conducting operations under part 91 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, for nonimmigrant visa waiver admissions on noncommercial aircraft owned or operated by such domestic corporation equal to the total amount of fees assessed for issuance of nonimmigrant visa waiver arrival/departure forms at land border ports of entry. All fees collected under this paragraph shall be deposited into the Immigration User Fee Account established under section 1356(h) of this title.

[(f) Duration and termination of designation

[(1) In general

[(A) Determination and notification of disqualification rate

[Upon determination by the [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security* that a program country's disqualification rate is 2 percent or more, the Attorney General shall notify the Secretary of State.

[(B) Probationary status

[If the program country's disqualification rate is greater than 2 percent but less than 3.5 percent, the [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security* shall place the program country in probationary status for a period not to exceed 2 full fiscal yearsfollowing the year in which the determination under subparagraph (A) is made.

[(C) Termination of designation

[Subject to paragraph (3), if the program country's disqualification rate is 3.5 percent or more, the [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security* shall terminate the country's designation as a program country effective at the beginning of the second fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the determination under subparagraph (A) is made.

[(2) Termination of probationary status

[(A) In general

If the [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security* determines at the end of the probationary period described in paragraph (1)(B) that the program country placed in probationary status under such paragraph has failed to develop a machine-readable passport program as required by section[3] (c)(2)(C) of this section, or has a disqualification rate of 2 percent or more, the [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security* shall terminate the designation of the country as a program country. If the [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security* deter-

[3] So in original. Probably should be "subsection".

mines that the program country has developed a machine-readable passport program and has a disqualification rate of less than 2 percent, the [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security* shall redesignate the country as a program country.]

(f) TERMINATION OF DESIGNATION; PROBATION.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) PROBATIONARY PERIOD.—The term "probationary period" means the fiscal year in which a probationary country is placed in probationary status under this subsection.

(B) PROGRAM COUNTRY.—The term "program country" has the meaning given that term in subsection (c)(1)(B).

(2) DETERMINATION, NOTICE, AND INITIAL PROBATIONARY PERIOD.—

(A) DETERMINATION OF PROBATIONARY STATUS AND NOTICE OF NONCOMPLIANCE.—As part of each program country's periodic evaluation required by subsection (c)(5)(A), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall determine whether a program country is in compliance with the program requirements under subparagraphs (A)(ii) through (F) of subsection (c)(2).

(B) INITIAL PROBATIONARY PERIOD.—If the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that a program country visa is not in compliance with the program requirements under subparagraphs (A)(ii) through (F) of subsection (c)(2), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall place the program country in probationary status for the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the periodic evaluation is completed.

(3) ACTIONS AT THE END OF THE INITIAL PROBATIONARY PERIOD.—At the end of the initial probationary period of a country under paragraph (2)(B), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall take one of the following actions:

(A) COMPLIANCE DURING INITIAL PROBATIONARY PERIOD.—If the Secretary determines that all instances of noncompliance with the program requirements under subparagraphs (A)(ii) through (F) of subsection (c)(2) that were identified in the latest periodic evaluation have been remedied by the end of the initial probationary period, the Secretary shall end the country's probationary period.

(B) NONCOMPLIANCE DURING INITIAL PROBATIONARY PERIOD.—If the Secretary determines that any instance of noncompliance with the program requirements under subparagraphs (A)(ii) through (F) of subsection (c)(2) that were identified in the latest periodic evaluation has not been remedied by the end of the initial probationary period—

(i) the Secretary may terminate the country's participation in the program; or

(ii) on an annual basis, the Secretary may continue the country's probationary status if the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State, determines that the country's continued participation in the program is in the national interest of the United States.

(4) ACTIONS AT THE END OF ADDITIONAL PROBATIONARY PERIODS.—At the end of all probationary periods granted to a country pursuant to paragraph (3)(B)(ii), the Secretary shall take 1 of the following actions:

(A) COMPLIANCE DURING ADDITIONAL PERIOD.—The Secretary shall end the country's probationary status if the Secretary determines during the latest periodic evaluation required by subsection (c)(5)(A) that the country is in compliance with the program requirements under subparagraphs (A)(ii) through (F) of subsection (c)(2).

(B) NONCOMPLIANCE DURING ADDITIONAL PERIODS.—The Secretary shall terminate the country's participation in the program if the Secretary determines during the latest periodic evaluation required by subsection (c)(5)(A) that the program country continues to be in noncompliance with the program requirements under subparagraphs (A)(ii) through (F) of subsection (c)(2).

(5) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The termination of a country's participation in the program under paragraph (3)(B) or (4)(B) shall take effect on the first day of the first fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the Secretary determines that such participation shall be terminated. Until such date, nationals of the country shall remain eligible for a waiver under subsection (a).

(6) TREATMENT OF NATIONALS AFTER TERMINATION.—For purposes of this subsection and subsection (d)—

(A) nationals of a country whose designation is terminated under paragraph (3) or (4) shall remain eligible for a waiver under subsection (a) until the effective date of such termination; and

(B) a waiver under this section that is provided to such a national for a period described in subsection (a)(1) shall not, by such termination, be deemed to have been rescinded or otherwise rendered invalid, if the waiver is granted prior to such termination.

(7) CONSULTATIVE ROLE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—In this subsection, references to subparagraphs (A)(ii) through (F) of subsection (c)(2) and subsection (c)(5)(A) carry with them the consultative role of the Secretary of State as provided in those provisions.

* * * * * * *

(h) Use of information technology systems

(1) Automated entry-exit control system

(A) System

Not later than October 1, 2001, the **[**Attorney General**]** *Secretary of Homeland Security* shall develop and implement a fully automated entry and exit control system that will collect a record of arrival and departure for every alien who arrives and departs by sea or air at a port of entry into the United States and is provided a waiver under the program.

* * * * * * *

(i) Data collection by carriers

* * * * * * *

(ii) Data provision by carriers

Not later than October 1, 2002, no waiver may be provided under this section to an alien arriving by sea or air at a port ofentry into the United States on a carrier unless the carrier is electronically transmitting to the automated entry and exit control system passenger data determined by the [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security* to be sufficient to permit the [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security* to carry out this paragraph.

(iii) Calculation

The system shall contain sufficient data to permit the [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security* to calculate, for each program country and each fiscal year, the portion of nationals of that country who are described in subparagraph (A) and for whom no record of departure exists, expressed as a percentage of the total number of such nationals who are so described.

(C) Reporting

(i) Percentage of nationals lacking departure record

As part of the annual report required to be submitted under section 1365a(e)(1) of this title, the [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security* shall include a section containing the calculation described in subparagraph (B)(iii) for each program country for the previous fiscal year, together with an analysis of that information.

(ii) System effectiveness

* * * * * * *

(I) The conclusions of the [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security* regarding the effectiveness of the automated entry and exit control system to be developed and implemented under this paragraph.

(II) The recommendations of the [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security* regarding the use of the calculation described in subparagraph (B)(iii) as a basis for evaluating whether to terminate or continue the designation of a country as a program country.

* * * * * * *

(2) Automated data sharing system

(A) System

The [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security* and the Secretary of State shall develop and imple-

ment an automated data sharing system that will permit them to share data in electronic form from their respective records systems regarding the admissibility of aliens who are nationals of a program country.

(B) Requirements

* * * * * * *

(i) * * *

* * * * * * *

(ii) Supplying photographs of inadmissible aliens

The system shall permit the [Attorney General] *Secretary of Homeland Security* electronically to obtain any photograph contained in the records of the Secretary of State pertaining to an alien who is a national of a program country and has been determined to be ineligible to receive a visa.

TITLE 42—THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

CHAPTER 46—JUSTICE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT

SUBCHAPTER VII—FBI TRAINING OF STATE AND LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL

§ 3771. Training and manpower development

(a) Functions, powers, and duties of Director of Federal Bureau of Investigation

* * * * * * *

EMPLOYMENT OF ANNUITANTS BY FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

Pub. L. 107–206, title I, § 1202, Aug. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 887, as amended by Pub. L. 109–295, title IV, Oct. 4, 2006, 120 Stat. 1374; Pub. L. 110–161, div. E, title IV, Dec. 26, 2007, 121 Stat. 2068; Pub. L. 110–329, div. D, title IV, Sept. 30, 2008, 122 Stat. 3677; Pub. L. 111–83, title IV, Oct. 28, 2009, 123 Stat. 2166; Pub. L. 112–74, div. D, title IV, Dec. 23, 2011, 125 Stat. 966, provided that:

(a) The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center may, for a period ending not later than [December 31, 2015] *December 31, 2016*, appoint and maintain a cadre of up to 350 Federal annuitants: (1) without regard to any provision of title 5, United States Code, which might otherwise require the application of competitive hiring procedures; and (2) who shall not be subject to any reduction in pay (for annuity allocable to the period of actual employment) under the provisions of section 8344 or 8468 of such title 5 or similar provision of any other retirement system for employees. A reemployed Federal annuitant as to whom a waiver of reduction under paragraph (2) applies shall not, for any period during which such waiver is in effect, be considered an employee for purposes of subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code, or such other retirement system (referred to in paragraph (2)) as may apply.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002, PUBLIC LAW 107–77

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

* * * * * * *

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEC. 101. * * *

* * * * * * *

SEC. 109. Section 286 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356), as amended, is further amended as follows:

(1) by striking in subsection (d) "$6", and inserting "**[**$7**]** *$9*";

CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS RESOLUTION, 2003, PUBLIC LAW 108–7

DIVISION B—COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 2003

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

* * * * * * *

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEC. 101. * * *

* * * * * * *

SEC. 108. Section 286(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act is amended by striking paragraph (3) and replacing it with the following:

"(3) The Attorney General shall charge and collect **[**$3**]** *$5* per individual for the immigration inspection or pre-inspection of each commercial vessel passenger whose journey originated in the United States or in any place set forth in paragraph (1): *Provided,* That this requirement shall not apply to immigration inspection at designated ports of entry of passengers arriving by ferry, or by Great Lakes vessels on the Great Lakes and connecting waterways when operating on a regular schedule. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term 'ferry' means a vessel, in other than ocean or coastwise service, having provisions only for deck passengers and/or vehicles, operating on a short run on a frequent schedule between two points over the most direct water route, and offering a public service of a type normally attributed to a bridge or tunnel.".

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2007, PUBLIC LAW 109–295

TITLE I

* * * * * * *

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. * * *

* * * * * * *

SEC. 532. (a) UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE USE OF PROCEEDS DERIVED FROM CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS.—During fiscal year [2013] *2014 and thereafter*, with respect to any undercover investigative operation of the United States Secret Service (hereafter referred to in this section as the "Secret Service") that is necessary for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States—

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010, PUBLIC LAW 111–83

TITLE I

* * * * * * *

TITLE V

* * * * * * *

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 501. * * *

* * * * * * *

SEC. 550. Section 550(b) of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007 (Public Law 109–295; 6 U.S.C. 121 note) is amended by striking "three years after the date of enactment of this Act" and inserting "[on October 4, 2013] *on October 4, 2014*".

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SEC. 308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93–344, AS AMENDED

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee guidance [1]	Amount in bill	Committee guidance	Amount in bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee guidance to its subcommittees of amounts in the Budget Resolution for 2014: Subcommittee on Homeland Security:				
Mandatory	NA	1,460	NA	[2] 1,478
Discretionary	39,100	44,953	NA	[2] 46,148
Security	1,626	1,853	NA	NA
Nonsecurity	37,474	43,100	NA	NA
Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2014	.....	.....	.....	[3] 2,014
2015	.....	.....	.....	9,583
2016	.....	.....	.....	5,598
2017	.....	.....	.....	2,835
2018 and future years	.....	.....	.....	2,182
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2014	NA	5,370	NA	6,528

[1] There is no section 302(a) allocation to the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2014.
[2] Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.
[3] Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

NOTE.—Consistent with the funding recommended in the bill for disaster funding and overseas contingency operations and in accordance with subparagraphs (A)(ii) and (D) of section 251(b)(2) of the BBEDCA of 1985, the Committee anticipates that the Budget Committee will provide, at the appropriate time, 302(a) allocation for the Committee on Appropriations reflecting an upward adjustment of $5,853,000,000 in budget authority plus associated outlays.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY							
TITLE I—DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS							
Departmental Operations							
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management:							
Immediate Office of the Secretary	4,280	4,128	3,492	4,100	−180	−28	+608
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	2,091	1,822	1,536	1,800	−291	−22	+264
Office of the Chief of Staff	2,172	2,200	1,084	2,100	−72	−100	+1,016
Executive Secretary	7,582	7,603	3,740	7,500	−82	−103	+3,760
Office of Policy	43,692	27,815	29,998	37,000	−6,692	+9,185	+7,002
Office of Public Affairs	5,468	8,661	9,326	8,600	+3,132	−61	−726
Office of Legislative Affairs	5,792	5,498	4,625	5,400	−392	−98	+775
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs	2,377	2,518	2,120	2,300	−77	−218	+180
Office of General Counsel	21,130	21,000	17,691	20,000	−1,130	−1,000	+2,309
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	21,611	21,678	18,272	21,500	−111	−178	+3,228
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	5,643	5,344	4,501	5,300	−343	−44	+799
Privacy Officer	7,989	8,143	6,861	8,000	+11	−143	+1,139
Office of International Affairs	.....	7,626	.....	.....	.....	−7,626	.....
Office of State and Local Law Enforcement	.....	852	.....	.....	.....	−852	.....
Private Sector Office	.....	1,666	.....	.....	.....	−1,666	.....
Undistributed reduction	.....	.....	−2,838	.....	.....	.....	+2,838
Subtotal	129,827	126,554	100,408	123,600	−6,227	−2,954	+23,192
Office of the Under Secretary for Management:							
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	3,096	2,735	2,305	2,700	−396	−35	+395
Office of the Chief Security Officer	68,909	66,025	55,799	65,000	−3,909	−1,025	+9,201
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	71,905	66,915	56,459	66,000	−5,905	−915	+9,541
Undistributed reductions	.....	.....	−38,343	.....	.....	.....	+38,343
Subtotal	143,910	135,675	76,220	133,700	−10,210	−1,975	+57,480

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer:							
Salaries and expenses	24,938	22,276	18,771	22,000	−2,938	−276	+3,229
Human resources information technology	9,667	9,213	7,815	8,000	−1,667	−1,213	+185
Subtotal	34,605	31,489	26,586	30,000	−4,605	−1,489	+3,414
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer:							
Salaries and expenses	34,267	30,793	26,004	30,000	−4,267	−793	+3,996
Nebraska Avenue Complex [NAC]	5,441	4,729	4,020	4,500	−941	−229	+480
Subtotal	39,708	35,522	30,024	34,500	−5,208	−1,022	+4,476
Subtotal, Office of the Under Secretary for Management	218,223	202,686	132,830	198,200	−20,023	−4,486	+65,370
St Elizabeths support costs	.....	12,800	.....	.....	.....	−12,800	.....
DHS Headquarters consolidation project	.....	92,700	.....	.....	.....	−92,700	.....
Total, DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project	.....	105,500	.....	.....	.....	−105,500	.....
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	51,432	48,779	41,242	48,000	−3,432	−779	+6,758
Undistributed reduction	.....	.....	−10,000	.....	.....	.....	+10,000
Office of the Chief Information Officer:							
Salaries and expenses	117,844	117,347	99,397	115,000	−2,844	−2,347	+15,603
Information technology services	27,564	32,712	25,612	31,000	+3,436	−1,712	+5,388
Infrastructure and security activities	55,926	100,063	45,863	45,000	−10,926	−55,063	−863
Homeland secure data network	42,076	77,132	39,863	72,000	+29,924	−5,132	+32,137
Subtotal	243,410	327,254	210,735	263,000	+19,590	−64,254	+52,265
Analysis and Operations	321,855	309,228	291,623	303,708	−18,147	−5,520	+12,085

Total, Departmental Operations	964,747	1,120,001	766,838	936,508	−28,239	−183,493	+169,670
Office of Inspector General:							
Operating expenses	121,004	119,309	113,903	117,371	−3,633	−1,938	+3,468
(By transfer from Disaster Relief)	(24,000)	(24,000)	(24,000)	(24,000)			
Total, Office of Inspector General	145,004	143,309	137,903	141,371	−3,633	−1,938	+3,468
Total, title I, Departmental Management and Operations	1,085,751	1,239,310	880,741	1,053,879	−31,872	−185,431	+173,138
(By transfer)	(24,000)	(24,000)	(24,000)	(24,000)			
TITLE II—SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS							
U.S. Customs and Border Protection							
Salaries and Expenses:							
Headquarters, Management, and Administration:							
Commissioner	17,392		25,288	25,171	+7,779	+25,171	−117
Chief Counsel	43,021		45,022	44,726	+1,705	+44,726	−296
Congressional Affairs	2,565		2,482	2,466	−99	+2,466	−16
Internal Affairs	153,905		162,568	149,061	−4,844	+149,061	−13,507
Public Affairs	12,546		12,920	12,830	+284	+12,830	−90
Training and development	77,618		76,512	76,082	−1,536	+76,082	−430
Tech, innovation, acquisition	25,970		22,972	22,788	−3,182	+22,788	−184
Intelligence/Investigative Liaison	68,066		61,105	60,747	−7,319	+60,747	−358
Administration	414,127		293,091	413,473	−654	+413,473	+120,382
Rent	564,126	407,898	407,898	396,398	−167,728	−11,500	−11,500
Management and administration, border security inspections and trade facilitation		620,656				−620,656	
Management and administration, border security and control between ports of entry		592,330				−592,330	
Subtotal	1,379,336	1,620,884	1,109,858	1,203,742	−175,594	−417,142	+93,884
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation:							
Inspections, trade, and travel facilitation at ports of entry	2,715,066	2,727,294	2,887,718	2,687,853	−27,213	−39,441	−199,865
Harbor maintenance fee collection (trust fund)	3,270	3,274	3,274	3,274	+4		
International cargo screening	71,393	72,260	71,961	67,461	−3,932	−4,799	−4,500
Other international programs	24,766	24,740	24,596	24,596	−170	−144	
Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism [C–TPAT]	43,012	40,183	41,960	38,460	−4,552	−1,723	−3,500
Trusted Traveler programs	10,797	6,311	6,311	5,311	−5,486	−1,000	−1,000
Inspection and detection technology investments	117,410	112,526	112,504	111,504	−5,906	−1,022	−1,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Automated Targeting Systems	113,676	109,944	132,932	.....	−113,676	−109,944	−132,932
National Targeting Center	68,037	65,474	65,106	65,106	−2,931	−368	.....
Training	34,800	47,651	40,703	39,441	+4,641	−8,210	−1,262
Subtotal	3,202,227	3,209,657	3,387,065	3,043,006	−159,221	−166,651	−344,059
Border Security and Control Between Ports of Entry:							
Border security and control	3,627,003	3,700,317	3,723,502	3,673,836	+46,833	−26,481	−49,666
Training	73,841	55,928	55,558	55,558	−18,283	−370	.....
Subtotal	3,700,844	3,756,245	3,779,060	3,729,394	+28,550	−26,851	−49,666
Air and Marine Operations	.....	286,769	.....	.....	.....	−286,769	.....
US-VISIT	.....	253,533	.....	.....	.....	−253,533	.....
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 113–2)	1,667	.....	.....	.....	−1,667	.....	.....
Total, Salaries and expenses	8,284,074	9,127,088	8,275,983	7,976,142	−307,932	−1,150,946	−299,841
Appropriations	(8,279,137)	(9,123,814)	(8,272,709)	(7,972,868)	(−306,269)	(−1,150,946)	(−299,841)
Harbor maintenance trust fund	(3,270)	(3,274)	(3,274)	(3,274)	(+4)	.....	.....
Emergency appropriations	(1,667)	.....	.....	.....	(−1,667)	.....	.....
Small airport user fee	.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	+5,000	.....	.....
Automation Modernization:							
Information Technology	393,820	.....	367,860	349,450	−44,370	+349,450	−18,410
Automated targeting systems	.....	.....	.....	109,932	+109,932	+109,932	+109,932
Automated Commercial Environment/International Trade Data System [ITDS]	138,611	140,830	140,762	140,762	+2,151	−68	.....
Current operations protection and processing support [COPPS]	186,486	199,275	199,275	200,174	+13,688	+899	+899
Undistributed reduction	.....	.....	−7,655	.....	.....	.....	+7,655
Subtotal	718,917	340,105	700,242	800,318	+81,401	+460,213	+100,076

Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology [BSFIT]:							
Development and deployment	188,567	160,435	160,435	160,435	−28,132	.....	.....
Operations and maintenance	135,104	191,019	191,019	191,019	+55,915	.....	.....
Undistributed increase	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	−10,000
Subtotal	323,671	351,454	361,454	351,454	+27,783	.....	−10,000
Air and Marine Operations:							
Salaries and expenses	283,196	.....	292,791	283,318	+122	+283,318	−9,473
Operations and maintenance	396,875	353,751	392,000	381,251	−15,624	+27,500	−10,749
Procurement	117,881	73,950	117,950	91,250	−26,631	+17,300	−26,700
Subtotal	797,952	427,701	802,741	755,819	−42,133	+328,118	−46,922
Construction and Facilities Management:							
Facilities construction and sustainment	175,981	385,398	385,398	385,398	+209,417	.....	.....
Program oversight and management	57,273	86,101	85,880	85,880	+28,607	−221	.....
Subtotal	233,254	471,499	471,278	471,278	+238,024	−221	.....
Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection direct appropriations	10,357,868	10,722,847	10,616,698	10,360,011	+2,143	−362,836	−256,687
Fee Accounts:							
Immigration inspection user fee	(568,790)	(764,267)	(764,267)	(764,267)	(+195,477)	.....	.....
Immigration enforcement fines	(1,093)	(773)	(773)	(773)	(−320)	.....	.....
Electronic system for travel authorization fee	(46,318)	(55,168)	(55,168)	(55,168)	(+8,850)	.....	.....
Land border inspection fee	(35,935)	(42,941)	(42,941)	(42,941)	(+7,006)	.....	.....
COBRA passenger inspection fee	(419,352)	(694,627)	(694,627)	(694,627)	(+275,275)	.....	.....
APHIS inspection fee	(329,000)	(355,216)	(355,216)	(355,216)	(+26,216)	.....	.....
Global Entry user fee	(13,743)	(34,835)	(34,835)	(34,835)	(+21,092)	.....	.....
Virgin Island fee	.....	(11,302)	(11,302)	(11,302)	(+11,302)	.....	.....
Puerto Rico collections	(96,367)	(98,602)	(98,602)	(98,602)	(+2,235)	.....	.....
Small airport user fee	(8,318)	.....	.....	.....	(−8,318)	.....	.....
Customs unclaimed goods	.....	(5,992)	(5,992)	(5,992)	(+5,992)	.....	.....
Subtotal, fee accounts	(1,518,916)	(2,063,723)	(2,063,723)	(2,063,723)	(+544,807)	.....	.....
Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection	11,876,784	12,786,570	12,680,421	12,423,734	+546,950	−362,836	−256,687
Appropriations	(10,356,201)	(10,722,847)	(10,616,698)	(10,360,011)	(+3,810)	(−362,836)	(−256,687)
Emergency appropriations	(1,667)	.....	.....	.....	(−1,667)	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Fee accounts	(1,518,916)	(2,063,723)	(2,063,723)	(2,063,723)	(+544,807)	.....	.....
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement							
Salaries and expenses:							
Headquarters management and administration:							
Personnel compensation and benefits, services and other costs	219,754	192,236	209,755	189,909	−29,845	−2,327	−19,846
Headquarters managed IT investment	160,252	141,294	151,132	140,808	−19,444	−486	−10,324
Subtotal	380,006	333,530	360,887	330,717	−49,289	−2,813	−30,170
Legal Proceedings	206,768	204,651	205,921	202,584	−4,184	−2,067	−3,337
Investigations:							
Domestic investigations	1,684,633	1,599,972	1,710,172	1,603,888	−80,745	+3,916	−106,284
International Investigations:							
International operations	114,970	100,544	100,187	99,741	−15,229	−803	−446
Visa Security Program	34,515	31,630	31,541	31,541	−2,974	−89	.....
Subtotal	149,485	132,174	131,728	131,282	−18,203	−892	−446
Subtotal, Investigations	1,834,118	1,732,146	1,841,900	1,735,170	−98,948	+3,024	−106,730
Intelligence	78,348	75,448	74,908	74,908	−3,440	−540	.....
Detention and removal operations:							
Custody operations	2,022,344	1,844,802	2,038,239	1,879,239	−143,105	+34,437	−159,000
Fugitive operations	145,133	125,771	134,802	124,802	−20,331	−969	−10,000
Criminal alien program	216,224	291,721	289,155	294,155	+77,931	+2,434	+5,000
Alternatives to detention	96,430	72,435	96,460	96,181	−249	+23,746	−279
Transportation and removal program	269,845	255,984	276,925	255,925	−13,920	−59	−21,000
Subtotal	2,749,976	2,590,713	2,835,581	2,650,302	−99,674	+59,589	−185,279

Secure Communities	138,067	20,334	25,264	20,264	−117,803	−70	−5,000
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 113–2)	855	.....	.....	.....	−855	.....	.....
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	5,388,138	4,956,822	5,344,461	5,013,945	−374,193	+57,123	−330,516
Automation Modernization:							
IT Investment	.....	.....	8,400	8,400	+8,400	+8,400	.....
TECS modernization	22,970	34,900	23,000	23,000	+30	−11,900	.....
Detention and removals modernization	6,991	.....	.....	.....	−6,991	.....	.....
Electronic health records	3,495	.....	3,500	3,500	+5	+3,500	.....
Subtotal	33,456	34,900	34,900	34,900	+1,444	.....	.....
Construction	4,993	5,000	5,000	5,000	+7	.....	.....
Total, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement direct appropriations	5,426,587	4,996,722	5,384,361	5,053,845	−372,742	+57,123	−330,516
Fee Accounts:							
Immigration inspection user fee	(116,869)	(135,000)	(135,000)	(135,000)	(+18,131)	.....	.....
Breached bond/detention fund	(75,000)	(65,000)	(65,000)	(65,000)	(−10,000)	.....	.....
Student exchange and visitor fee	(120,000)	(145,000)	(145,000)	(145,000)	(+25,000)	.....	.....
Subtotal	311,869	345,000	345,000	345,000	+33,131	.....	.....
Total, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	5,738,456	5,341,722	5,729,361	5,398,845	−339,611	+57,123	−330,516
Appropriations	(5,425,732)	(4,996,722)	(5,384,361)	(5,053,845)	(−371,887)	(+57,123)	(−330,516)
Emergency appropriations	(855)	.....	.....	.....	(−855)	.....	.....
Fee accounts	(311,869)	(345,000)	(345,000)	(345,000)	(+33,131)	.....	.....
Transportation Security Administration							
Aviation Security:							
Screening Operations:							
Screener workforce:							
Privatized screening	147,575	153,190	163,190	153,190	+5,615	.....	−10,000
Undistributed increase	.....	.....	31,810	.....	.....	.....	−31,810
Screener personnel, compensation, and benefits	3,076,311	3,033,526	2,972,715	2,982,847	−93,464	−50,679	+10,132
Subtotal	3,223,886	3,186,716	3,167,715	3,136,037	−87,849	−50,679	−31,678
Screener training and other	224,809	226,936	203,057	226,857	+2,048	−79	+23,800

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Checkpoint support	115,114	103,377	103,309	105,309	−9,805	+1,932	+2,000
Undistributed increase	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	−3,000
EDS/ETD Systems:							
EDS procurement and installation	99,852	83,987	83,845	83,845	−16,007	−142	.....
Screening technology maintenance, utilities	308,759	298,509	298,509	298,509	−10,250	.....	.....
Subtotal	408,611	382,496	382,354	382,354	−26,257	−142	.....
Subtotal, Screening operations	3,972,420	3,899,525	3,859,435	3,850,557	−121,863	−48,968	−8,878
Aviation Security Direction and Enforcement:							
Aviation regulation and other enforcement	367,968	354,650	358,187	353,187	−14,781	−1,463	−5,000
Airport management and support	561,911	590,871	555,242	588,317	+26,406	−2,554	+33,075
Federal flight deck officer and flight crew training	24,711	.....	12,353	25,000	+289	+25,000	+12,647
Air cargo	121,674	122,990	122,332	122,332	+658	−658	.....
Undistributed increase	.....	.....	12,500	.....	.....	.....	−12,500
Undistributed reductions	.....	.....	−44,310	.....	.....	.....	+44,310
Subtotal	1,076,264	1,068,511	1,016,304	1,088,836	+12,572	+20,325	+72,532
Aviation Security Capital Fund (mandatory)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	.....	.....	.....
Total, Aviation security (gross)	5,048,684	4,968,036	4,875,739	4,939,393	−109,291	−28,643	+63,654
Aviation security fees (offsetting collections)	−2,070,000	−2,120,000	−2,120,000	−2,120,000	−50,000	.....	.....
Additional offsetting collections (leg. proposal)	.....	−105,000	.....	.....	.....	+105,000	.....
Total, Aviation security (net, discretionary)	2,978,684	2,743,036	2,755,739	2,819,393	−159,291	+76,357	+63,654
Surface Transportation Security:							
Staffing and operations	36,305	35,433	35,262	35,262	−1,043	−171	.....
Surface transportation security inspectors and canines	87,949	73,898	73,356	73,356	−14,593	−542	.....

Undistributed increase	.....	.....	15,676	.....	.....	.....	−15,676
Subtotal	124,254	109,331	124,294	108,618	−15,636	−713	−15,676
Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing:							
Secure flight	106,794	106,198	108,198	105,919	−875	−279	−2,279
Crew and other vetting programs	85,376	74,419	74,419	74,287	−11,089	−132	−132
TWIC fees	(47,300)	(36,700)	(36,700)	(36,700)	(−10,600)	.....	.....
Hazardous materials fees	(12,000)	(12,000)	(12,000)	(12,000)	.....	.....	.....
Alien Flight School fees (by transfer from DOJ)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	.....	.....	.....
Air Cargo/Certified cargo screening program	(7,200)	(5,400)	(5,400)	(5,400)	(−1,800)	.....	.....
Commercial aviation and airports/Secure identification display area checks	(8,000)	(6,500)	(6,500)	(6,500)	(−1,500)	.....	.....
Other security threat assessments	(120)	(50)	(50)	(50)	(−70)	.....	.....
General aviation at DCA	(100)	(350)	(350)	(350)	(+250)	.....	.....
Subtotal	271,890	246,617	248,617	246,206	−25,684	−411	−2,411
Direct appropriations	(192,170)	(180,617)	(182,617)	(180,206)	(−11,964)	(−411)	(−2,411)
Fee funded programs	(79,720)	(66,000)	(66,000)	(66,000)	(−13,720)	.....	.....
Transportation Security Support:							
Headquarters administration	275,758	284,942	265,712	276,000	+242	−8,942	+10,288
Information technology	416,645	455,484	389,750	450,000	+33,355	−5,484	+60,250
Human capital services	215,544	212,554	201,643	208,000	−7,544	−4,554	+6,357
Intelligence	45,070	44,809	44,561	44,561	−509	−248	.....
Undistributed reduction	.....	.....	−4,000	.....	.....	.....	+4,000
Subtotal	953,017	997,789	897,666	978,561	+25,544	−19,228	+80,895
Federal Air Marshals:							
Management and administration	792,738	714,669	709,254	709,254	−83,484	−5,415	.....
Travel and training	113,821	111,853	111,853	111,853	−1,968	.....	.....
Subtotal	906,559	826,522	821,107	821,107	−85,452	−5,415	.....
Total, Transportation Security Administration	7,554,404	7,398,295	7,217,423	7,343,885	−210,519	−54,410	+126,462
Offsetting collections	(−2,070,000)	(−2,225,000)	(−2,120,000)	(−2,120,000)	(−50,000)	(+105,000)	.....
Aviation security capital fund (mandatory)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	.....	.....	.....
Fee funded programs	(79,720)	(66,000)	(66,000)	(66,000)	(−13,720)	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Total, Transportation Security Administration (net)	5,154,684	4,857,295	4,781,423	4,907,885	−246,799	+50,590	+126,462
Coast Guard							
Operating Expenses:							
Military pay and allowances	3,410,674	3,425,306	3,440,053	3,434,674	+24,000	+9,368	−5,379
Civilian pay and benefits	785,542	784,097	779,011	779,320	−6,222	−4,777	+309
Training and recruiting	213,900	181,617	216,588	199,907	−13,993	+18,290	−16,681
Operating funds and unit level maintenance	1,092,449	1,061,567	1,065,083	1,064,361	−28,088	+2,794	−722
Centrally managed accounts	350,609	318,856	319,307	319,147	−31,462	+291	−160
Intermediate and depot level maintenance	958,606	983,940	1,019,374	989,137	+30,531	+5,197	−30,237
St. Elizabeths support costs	.....	.....	.....	12,800	+12,800	+12,800	+12,800
Overseas contingency operations/Global war on terrorism	254,000	.....	.....	227,000	−27,000	+227,000	+227,000
Subtotal	7,065,780	6,755,383	6,839,416	7,026,346	−39,434	+270,963	+186,930
(Defense)	(593,551)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(567,000)	(−26,551)	(+227,000)	(+227,000)
(Nondefense)	(6,472,229)	(6,415,383)	(6,499,416)	(6,459,346)	(−12,883)	(+43,963)	(−40,070)
Environmental compliance and restoration	13,134	13,187	13,164	13,165	+31	−22	+1
Reserve training	132,353	109,543	112,991	122,491	−9,862	+12,948	+9,500
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements:							
Vessels:							
Survey and design-vessel and boats	2,497	1,000	1,000	1,000	−1,497	.....	.....
Response boat-medium	7,989	.....	.....	10,000	+2,011	+10,000	+10,000
In-service vessel sustainment	.....	21,000	21,000	21,000	+21,000	.....	.....
National security cutter	678,404	616,000	603,553	632,000	−46,404	+16,000	+28,447
Offshore patrol cutter	29,960	25,000	25,000	25,000	−4,960	.....	.....
Fast response cutter	334,558	75,000	205,000	310,000	−24,558	+235,000	+105,000
Cutter small boats	3,995	3,000	3,000	3,000	−995	.....	.....
Medium endurance cutter sustainment	15,979	.....	.....	.....	−15,979	.....	.....

Polar ice breaking vessel	7,989	2,000	2,000	2,000	−5,989	.....	.....
Subtotal	1,081,371	743,000	860,553	1,004,000	−77,371	+261,000	+143,447
Aircraft:							
Airframe replacement (CGNR 6017)	13,982	.....	30,000	.....	−13,982	.....	−30,000
Maritime patrol aircraft	54,927	.....	.....	.....	−54,927	.....	.....
Long range surveillance aircraft	89,881	16,000	107,710	16,000	−73,881	.....	−91,710
HH–65 conversion/sustainment projects	31,458	12,000	12,000	12,000	−19,458	.....	.....
Subtotal	190,248	28,000	149,710	28,000	−162,248	.....	−121,710
Other Acquisition Programs:							
Program oversight and management	14,980	10,000	10,000	10,000	−4,980	.....	.....
Systems engineering and integration	.....	204	204	204	+204	.....	.....
C4ISR	40,447	35,226	50,226	35,226	−5,221	.....	−15,000
CG–Logistics Information Management system	2,497	1,500	1,500	1,500	−997	.....	.....
Nationwide automatic identification system	5,992	13,000	13,000	13,000	+7,008	.....	.....
Subtotal	63,916	59,930	74,930	59,930	−3,986	.....	−15,000
Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation:							
Major construction; Housing; ATON; and survey and design	29,960	2,000	2,000	2,000	−27,960	.....	.....
Major acquisition systems infrastructure	49,346	.....	.....	.....	−49,346	.....	.....
Minor shore	4,993	3,000	3,000	3,000	−1,993	.....	.....
Subtotal	84,299	5,000	5,000	5,000	−79,299	.....	.....
Military Housing	9,987	.....	18,000	18,000	+8,013	+18,000	.....
Personnel and Related Support:							
Direct personnel costs	112,933	114,747	114,080	114,315	+1,382	−432	+235
Core acquisition costs	599	439	439	439	−160	.....	.....
Subtotal	113,532	115,186	114,519	114,754	+1,222	−432	+235
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 113–2)	274,233	.....	.....	.....	−274,233	.....	.....
Subtotal, Acquisition, construction, and improvements	1,817,586	951,116	1,222,712	1,229,684	−587,902	+278,568	+6,972
Research, development, test, and evaluation	19,664	19,856	9,928	19,781	+117	−75	+9,853
Health care fund contribution (permanent indefinite discretionary appropriation)	203,000	201,000	201,000	201,000	−2,000	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Retired pay (mandatory)	1,423,000	1,460,000	1,460,000	1,460,000	+37,000	.....	.....
Total, Coast Guard	10,674,517	9,510,085	9,859,211	10,072,467	−602,050	+562,382	+213,256
Appropriations	(10,146,284)	(9,510,085)	(9,859,211)	(9,845,467)	(−300,817)	(+335,382)	(−13,744)
Emergency appropriations	(274,233)	.....	.....	.....	(−274,233)	.....	.....
Overseas contingency operations/Global war on terrorism	(254,000)	.....	.....	(227,000)	(−27,000)	(+227,000)	(+227,000)
United States Secret Service							
Salaries and Expenses:							
Protection:							
Protection of persons and facilities	854,107	822,591	848,263	846,662	−7,445	+24,071	−1,601
Protective intelligence activities	68,035	67,782	67,165	67,165	−870	−617	.....
National special security event fund	4,494	4,500	4,500	.....	−4,494	−4,500	−4,500
Presidential candidate nominee protection	57,884	.....	.....	4,500	−53,384	+4,500	+4,500
White House mail screening	.....	18,487	.....	.....	.....	−18,487	.....
Subtotal	984,520	913,360	919,928	918,327	−66,193	+4,967	−1,601
Investigations:							
Domestic field operations	299,295	259,465	330,391	327,297	+28,002	+67,832	−3,094
International field office administration, operations and training	30,930	30,958	30,811	30,811	−119	−147	.....
Electronic crimes special agent program and electronic crimes task forces	.....	56,968	.....	.....	.....	−56,968	.....
Support for missing and exploited children	8,355	.....	8,358	8,366	+11	+8,366	+8
Subtotal	338,580	347,391	369,560	366,474	+27,894	+19,083	−3,086
Headquarters, management and administration	174,104	177,282	188,964	188,964	+14,860	+11,682	.....
Rowley Training Center	55,525	55,552	55,118	55,118	−407	−434	.....
Information integration and technology transformation	1,132	1,029	1,019	1,019	−113	−10	.....

Emergency appropriations (Public Law 113–2)	300	.....	.....	.....	−300	.....	.....
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	1,554,161	1,494,614	1,534,589	1,529,902	−24,259	+35,288	−4,687
Acquisition, construction, improvements, and related expenses:							
Facilities	4,424	5,380	5,380	5,380	+956	.....	.....
Information integration and technology transformation	52,251	46,395	46,395	46,395	−5,856	.....	.....
Subtotal	56,675	51,775	51,775	51,775	−4,900	.....	.....
Total, United States Secret Service	1,610,836	1,546,389	1,586,364	1,581,677	−29,159	+35,288	−4,687
Total, title II, Security, Enforcement, and Investigations	33,224,492	31,633,338	32,228,057	31,975,885	−1,248,607	+342,547	−252,172
Appropriations	(32,693,437)	(31,633,338)	(32,228,057)	(31,748,885)	(−944,552)	(+115,547)	(−479,172)
Emergency appropriations	(277,055)	.....	.....	.....	(−277,055)	.....	.....
Overseas contingency operations/Global war on terrorism	(254,000)	.....	.....	(227,000)	(−27,000)	(+227,000)	(+227,000)
(Fee Accounts)	(1,910,505)	(2,474,723)	(2,474,723)	(2,474,723)	(+564,218)	.....	.....
TITLE III—PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY							
National Protection and Programs Directorate							
Management and administration:							
Administrative activities	50,154	64,725	50,522	59,523	+9,369	−5,202	+9,001
Infrastructure protection and information security:							
Infrastructure Protection:							
Infrastructure analysis and planning	58,891	57,975	66,144	66,134	+7,243	+8,159	−10
Sector management and governance	66,973	60,477	60,335	64,988	−1,985	+4,511	+4,653
Regional field operations	56,344	56,708	56,550	56,550	+206	−158	.....
Infrastructure security compliance	77,842	85,790	77,104	85,542	+7,700	−248	+8,438
Subtotal, Infrastructure protection	260,050	260,950	260,133	273,214	+13,164	+12,264	+13,081
Cybersecurity and communications:							
Cybersecurity:							
Cybersecurity coordination	3,981	4,338	4,320	4,320	+339	−18	.....
US Computer Emergency Readiness Team [US–CERT] Operations	92,804	102,636	102,486	102,486	+9,682	−150	.....
Federal network security	235,681	199,769	199,725	199,725	−35,956	−44	.....
Network security deployment	328,575	406,441	382,367	393,302	+64,727	−13,139	+10,935
Global cybersecurity management	25,921	19,057	19,037	25,892	−29	+6,835	+6,855
Critical infrastructure cyber protection and awareness	62,665	73,043	73,013	73,013	+10,348	−30	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Business operations	6,203	5,125	5,089	5,089	−1,114	−36	.....
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	755,830	810,409	786,037	803,827	+47,997	−6,582	+17,790
Communications:							
Office of emergency communications	38,603	36,516	36,446	37,946	−657	+1,430	+1,500
Priority telecommunications services	53,195	53,412	53,372	53,372	+177	−40	.....
Next generation networks	24,467	21,160	21,158	21,158	−3,309	−2	.....
Programs to study and enhance telecommunications	12,913	10,102	10,074	10,074	−2,839	−28	.....
Critical infrastructure protection programs	10,946	9,445	9,409	9,409	−1,537	−36	.....
Subtotal, Communications	140,124	130,635	130,459	131,959	−8,165	+1,324	+1,500
Subtotal, Cybersecurity and communications	895,954	941,044	916,496	935,786	+39,832	−5,258	+19,290
Subtotal, Infrastructure protection and information security	1,156,004	1,201,994	1,176,629	1,209,000	+52,996	+7,006	+32,371
Federal Protective Service:							
Basic security	271,540	271,540	271,540	271,540	.....	.....	.....
Building-specific security	509,056	509,056	509,056	509,056	.....	.....	.....
Reimbursable security fees (contract guard services)	521,228	521,228	521,228	521,228	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service	1,301,824	1,301,824	1,301,824	1,301,824	.....	.....	.....
Offsetting collections	−1,301,824	−1,301,824	−1,301,824	−1,301,824	.....	.....	.....
Office of Biometric Identity Management	232,115	.....	232,190	205,967	−26,148	+205,967	−26,223
Total, National Protection and Programs Directorate (gross)	2,740,097	2,568,543	2,761,165	2,776,314	+36,217	+207,771	+15,149

Offsetting collections	(−1,301,824)	(−1,301,824)	(−1,301,824)	(−1,301,824)			
Total, National Protection and Programs Directorate (net)	1,438,273	1,266,719	1,459,341	1,474,490	+36,217	+207,771	+15,149
Office of Health Affairs							
BioWatch	85,277	90,609	79,534	87,609	+2,332	−3,000	+8,075
National Biosurveillance Integration Center	12,983	8,000	13,000	8,000	−4,983		−5,000
Chemical Defense Program	1,997	824	824	824	−1,173		
Planning and Coordination	5,400	4,995	4,995	4,995	−405		
Salaries and Expenses	26,667	27,369	25,072	26,261	−406	−1,108	+1,189
Total, Office of Health Affairs	132,324	131,797	123,425	127,689	−4,635	−4,108	+4,264
Federal Emergency Management Agency							
Salaries and expenses:							
Administrative and regional offices	257,069	240,736	229,213	250,748	−6,321	+10,012	+21,535
Office of National Capital Region Coordination	(4,287)	(2,602)		(4,293)	(+6)	(+1,691)	(+4,293)
Preparedness and protection	178,811	293,684	174,766	176,406	−2,405	−117,278	+1,640
Response	179,191	171,665	178,504	179,081	−110	+7,416	+577
Urban search and rescue response system	(35,134)	(27,513)		(35,180)	(+46)	(+7,667)	(+35,180)
Recovery	55,226	55,530	55,121	55,121	−105	−409	
Mitigation	29,775	25,882	25,808	28,416	−1,359	+2,534	+2,608
Mission support	157,326	144,580	148,744	148,744	−8,582	+4,164	
Centrally managed accounts	114,436	110,306	110,306	110,306	−4,130		
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	971,834	1,042,383	922,462	948,822	−23,012	−93,561	+26,360
(Defense)	(56,000)	(77,000)	(67,000)	(77,000)	(+21,000)		(+10,000)
(Nondefense)	(915,834)	(965,383)	(855,462)	(871,822)	(−44,012)	(−93,561)	(+16,360)
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	971,834	1,042,383	922,462	948,822	−23,012	−93,561	+26,360
Grants and training:							
State and local programs:							
Discretionary state and local grants	188,683		1,069,826		−188,683		−1,069,826
State Homeland security grant program	346,143			453,000	+106,857	+453,000	+453,000
General increase			10,000				−10,000
Operation Stonegarden	(46,539)			(46,600)	(+61)	(+46,600)	(+46,600)
Urban area security initiative	499,716			614,152	+114,436	+614,152	+614,152
Nonprofit security grants	(9,987)			(13,000)	(+3,013)	(+13,000)	(+13,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Public transportation security assistance and railroad security assistance	97,371	.....	97,500	100,640	+3,269	+100,640	+3,140
Amtrak security	(9,987)	.....	.....	(10,000)	(+13)	(+10,000)	(+10,000)
Port security grants	97,371	.....	97,500	100,640	+3,269	+100,640	+3,140
Subtotal, discretionary grants	1,229,284	.....	1,274,826	1,268,432	+39,148	+1,268,432	−6,394
Education, training, and exercises:							
Emergency Management Institute	17,782	.....	17,805	20,569	+2,787	+20,569	+2,764
Center for Domestic Preparedness	64,905	.....	64,991	64,905	.....	+64,905	−86
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	92,877	.....	93,000	98,000	+5,123	+98,000	+5,000
National exercise program	32,335	.....	32,378	21,094	−11,241	+21,094	−11,284
Continuing training	26,964	.....	27,000	29,000	+2,036	+29,000	+2,000
Subtotal	234,863	.....	235,174	233,568	−1,295	+233,568	−1,606
National preparedness grant program	.....	1,043,200	.....	.....	.....	−1,043,200	.....
First responder assistance program:							
Emergency management performance grants	.....	350,000	.....	.....	.....	−350,000	.....
Fire grants	.....	335,000	.....	.....	.....	−335,000	.....
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Act grants	.....	335,000	.....	.....	.....	−335,000	.....
Training partnership grants	.....	60,000	.....	.....	.....	−60,000	.....
Subtotal, First Responder Assistance Program	.....	1,080,000	.....	.....	.....	−1,080,000	.....
Subtotal, State and Local Programs	1,464,147	2,123,200	1,510,000	1,502,000	+37,853	−621,200	−8,000
(Defense)	(46,539)	.....	.....	.....	(−46,539)	.....	.....
(Nondefense)	(1,417,608)	(2,123,200)	(1,510,000)	(1,502,000)	(+84,392)	(−621,200)	(−8,000)

Subtotal, State and Local Programs	1,464,147	2,123,200	1,510,000	1,502,000	+37,853	−621,200	−8,000
Firefighter assistance grants:							
Fire grants	337,055	.....	340,000	337,500	+445	+337,500	−2,500
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response [SAFER] Act grants	337,055	.....	340,000	337,500	+445	+337,500	−2,500
Subtotal	674,110	.....	680,000	675,000	+890	+675,000	−5,000
Emergency management performance grants	349,538	.....	350,000	350,000	+462	+350,000	.....
Subtotal, Grants and Training	2,487,795	2,123,200	2,540,000	2,527,000	+39,205	+403,800	−13,000
Radiological emergency preparedness program	−1,443	−1,272	−1,272	−1,272	+171	.....	.....
United States Fire Administration	43,942	41,306	42,162	44,000	+58	+2,694	+1,838
Undistributed increase	.....	.....	1,838	.....	.....	.....	−1,838
Disaster Relief Fund:							
Base disaster relief	607,124	594,522	594,522	594,522	−12,602	.....	.....
Disaster relief category	6,400,000	5,626,386	5,626,386	5,626,386	−773,614	.....	.....
Disaster relief category (Public Law 113–2)	5,379,000	.....	.....	.....	−5,379,000	.....	.....
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 113–2)	6,108,735	.....	.....	.....	−6,108,735	.....	.....
Subtotal, Disaster Relief Fund	18,494,859	6,220,908	6,220,908	6,220,908	−12,273,951	.....	.....
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program Account:							
Direct loan subsidy (emergency appropriations) (Public Law 113–2)	300,000	.....	.....	.....	−300,000	.....	.....
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program	95,203	84,361	95,202	95,203	.....	+10,842	+1
National Flood Insurance Fund:							
Salaries and expenses	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	.....	.....	.....
Flood plain management and mapping	149,000	154,300	154,300	154,300	+5,300	.....	.....
Subtotal	171,000	176,300	176,300	176,300	+5,300	.....	.....
Offsetting fee collections	−171,000	−176,300	−176,300	−176,300	−5,300	.....	.....
National predisaster mitigation fund	24,967	.....	22,500	25,000	+33	+25,000	+2,500
General increase	.....	.....	7,655	.....	.....	.....	−7,655
Emergency food and shelter	119,842	100,000	120,000	120,000	+158	+20,000	.....
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency	22,536,999	9,610,886	9,971,455	9,979,661	−12,557,338	+368,775	+8,206
Appropriations	(4,349,264)	(3,984,500)	(4,345,069)	(4,353,275)	(+4,011)	(+368,775)	(+8,206)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Disaster relief category	(11,779,000)	(5,626,386)	(5,626,386)	(5,626,386)	(−6,152,614)	.....	.....
Total, title III, Protection, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Directorate	24,107,596	11,009,402	11,554,221	11,581,840	−12,525,756	+572,438	+27,619
Appropriations	(5,919,861)	(5,383,016)	(5,927,835)	(5,955,454)	(+35,593)	(+572,438)	(+27,619)
Emergency appropriations	(6,408,735)	.....	.....	.....	(−6,408,735)	.....	.....
Disaster relief category	(11,779,000)	(5,626,386)	(5,626,386)	(5,626,386)	(−6,152,614)	.....	.....
TITLE IV—RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES							
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services							
Appropriations:							
E-Verify program	111,776	114,213	114,213	113,889	+2,113	−324	−324
Immigrant integration programs	.....	10,000	.....	5,000	+5,000	−5,000	+5,000
Subtotal	111,776	124,213	114,213	118,889	+7,113	−5,324	+4,676
Fee Accounts:							
Adjudication Services:							
District operations	(1,313,702)	(1,510,836)	(1,536,880)	(1,541,880)	(+228,178)	(+31,044)	(+5,000)
(Immigrant Integration Grants)	(7,500)	.....	.....	(5,000)	(−2,500)	(+5,000)	(+5,000)
Service center operations	(524,788)	(550,653)	(578,393)	(578,393)	(+53,605)	(+27,740)	.....
Asylum, refugee and international operations	(196,584)	(236,494)	(236,710)	(236,710)	(+40,126)	(+216)	.....
Records operations	(86,774)	(94,039)	(94,039)	(94,039)	(+7,265)	.....	.....
Business transformation	(269,216)	(183,464)	(183,464)	(183,464)	(−85,752)	.....	.....
(Digitization program)	(29,000)	.....	.....	.....	(−29,000)	.....	.....
Subtotal	2,391,064	2,575,486	2,629,486	2,634,486	+243,422	+59,000	+5,000
Information and customer services:							
Operating expenses	(89,011)	(96,409)	(96,409)	(96,409)	(+7,398)	.....	.....

Administration:							
Operating expenses	(382,334)	(339,421)	(339,421)	(339,421)	(−42,913)	.....	.....
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements [SAVE]	(20,048)	(29,937)	(29,937)	(29,937)	(+9,889)	.....	.....
Subtotal, Fee accounts	2,882,457	3,041,253	3,095,253	3,100,253	+217,796	+59,000	+5,000
H1–B Visa fee account:							
Adjudication services:							
Service center operations	.....	(13,000)	.....	.....	.....	(−13,000)	.....
H1–B and L fraud prevention fee account:							
Adjudication Services:							
District operations	.....	(41,000)	.....	.....	.....	(−41,000)	.....
Total, Fee accounts	2,882,457	3,095,253	3,095,253	3,100,253	+217,796	+5,000	+5,000
Total, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services	(2,994,233)	(3,219,466)	(3,209,466)	(3,219,142)	(+224,909)	(−324)	(+9,676)
Appropriations	(111,776)	(124,213)	(114,213)	(118,889)	(+7,113)	(−5,324)	(+4,676)
Fee accounts	(2,882,457)	(3,095,253)	(3,095,253)	(3,100,253)	(+217,796)	(+5,000)	(+5,000)
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center							
Salaries and Expenses:							
Law enforcement training	197,743	210,818	198,317	198,317	+574	−12,501	.....
Management and administration	29,125	28,420	28,228	28,228	−897	−192	.....
Accreditation	1,298	1,306	1,300	1,300	+2	−6	.....
Subtotal	228,166	240,544	227,845	227,845	−321	−12,699	.....
Acquisitions, construction, improvements, and related expenses	28,348	30,885	30,885	30,885	+2,537	.....	.....
Total, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	256,514	271,429	258,730	258,730	+2,216	−12,699	.....
Science and Technology							
Management and administration	131,826	129,608	129,000	129,000	−2,826	−608	.....
Research, development, acquisition, and operations:							
Research, development, and innovation	449,960	467,000	.....	.....	−449,960	−467,000	.....
Apex R&D	.....	.....	15,013	15,013	+15,013	+15,013	.....
Border security	.....	.....	31,580	43,563	+43,563	+43,563	+11,983
Chem/Bio and explosives defense	.....	.....	194,294	182,611	+182,611	+182,611	−11,683
Counterterrorist R&D	.....	.....	24,561	24,561	+24,561	+24,561	.....
Cyber security	.....	.....	70,829	74,529	+74,529	+74,529	+3,700

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Disaster resilience	.....	.....	130,723	126,723	+126,723	+126,723	−4,000
Subtotal, Research, development and innovation	449,960	467,000	467,000	467,000	+17,040	.....	.....
Laboratory facilities	164,714	857,785	547,785	547,785	+383,071	−310,000	.....
Acquisition and operations support	47,921	41,703	41,703	41,703	−6,218	.....	.....
University programs	39,947	31,000	40,000	33,000	−6,947	+2,000	−7,000
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 113–2)	3,249	.....	.....	.....	−3,249	.....	.....
Subtotal	705,791	1,397,488	1,096,488	1,089,488	+383,697	−308,000	−7,000
Total, Science and Technology	837,617	1,527,096	1,225,488	1,218,488	+380,871	−308,608	−7,000
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office							
Management and administration	39,598	37,510	37,353	37,353	−2,245	−157	.....
Research, development, and operations:							
Systems engineering and architecture	29,960	21,222	21,222	21,000	−8,960	−222	−222
Systems development	27,963	21,243	21,243	21,000	−6,963	−243	−243
Transformational research and development	74,667	75,291	75,291	75,000	+333	−291	−291
Assessments	32,956	39,918	39,918	39,300	+6,344	−618	−618
Operations support	35,453	30,835	30,835	30,200	−5,253	−635	−635
National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center	25,530	22,701	22,701	22,700	−2,830	−1	−1
Subtotal	226,529	211,210	211,210	209,200	−17,329	−2,010	−2,010
Systems Acquisition:							
Radiation portal monitor program	1,353	7,000	7,000	7,000	+5,647	.....	.....
Securing the cities	21,971	22,000	22,000	22,000	+29	.....	.....
Human portable radiation detection systems	28,063	13,600	13,600	13,600	−14,463	.....	.....

Emergency appropriations (Public Law 113–2)	3,869				−3,869		
Subtotal	55,256	42,600	42,600	42,600	−12,656		
Total, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	321,383	291,320	291,163	289,153	−32,230	−2,167	−2,010
Total, title IV, Research and Development, Training, and Services	1,527,290	2,214,058	1,889,594	1,885,260	+357,970	−328,798	−4,334
Appropriations	(1,520,172)	(2,214,058)	(1,889,594)	(1,885,260)	(+365,088)	(−328,798)	(−4,334)
Emergency appropriations	(7,118)				(−7,118)		
(Fee Accounts)	(2,882,457)	(3,095,253)	(3,095,253)	(3,100,253)	(+217,796)	(+5,000)	(+5,000)
TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS							
USCIS Immigrant integration grants	2,497				−2,497		
NSSE reimbursement fund	4,993				−4,993		
Data center migration	54,927		34,200	54,200	−727	+54,200	+20,000
DHS Consolidated headquarters project	28,962			43,300	+14,338	+43,300	+43,300
Community disaster loans	13,000				−13,000		
DHS Lapsed balances (lapsed appropriations)	−24,921			−1,718	+23,203	−1,718	−1,718
Rescission of NPPD IPIS unobligated balances	−1,683				+1,683		
DHS appropriations (legacy) (rescission)	−7,680				+7,680		
Working capital fund (rescission) (defense)			−9,000				+9,000
Working capital fund (rescission) (nondefense)			−241,000				+241,000
Visa lottery fee		−50,000	−50,000	−50,000	−50,000		
Analysis and operations (rescission)	−1,800				+1,800		
CBP BSFIT (rescission)	−73,232				+73,232		
ICE Construction (rescission)	−9,516				+9,516		
TSA Surface transportation (rescission)	−21,667				+21,667		
Rescission of NSC #5 fiscal year 2011 funding	−43,500				+43,500		
Rescission of NSC #4 fiscal year 2010 funding	−25,000				+25,000		
Rescission of NSC	−25,000				+25,000		
CBP BSFIT unobligated balance (rescission)				−61,783	−61,783	−61,783	−61,783
Columbia Free Trade Act Collections		110,000		110,000	+110,000		+110,000
U.S. Coast Guard AC&I (rescission) (Public Law 111–83)	−15,000	−14,500	−14,500	−14,500	+500		
U.S. Coast Guard AC&I (rescission) (Public Law 112–10)	−15,000	−9,000	−21,612	−29,000	−14,000	−20,000	−7,388
U.S. Coast Guard AC&I (rescission) (Public Law 112–74)		−18,500	−41,000	−31,500	−31,500	−13,000	+9,500
U.S. Coast Guard AC&I (rescission) (Public Law 113–6)			−32,479				+32,479
Patrol boats (fiscal year 2010) (rescission)	−8,000				+8,000		
U.S. Coast Guard AC&I (rescission)	−5,000				+5,000		
H–60 (rescission)	−3,000				+3,000		
Program management (rescission)	−5,000				+5,000		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
TSA Aviation security (70 x 0550) (rescission)	.....	.....	.....	−1,500	−1,500	−1,500	−1,500
H–65 (rescission)	−10,000	.....	.....	.....	+10,000	.....	.....
TSA research and development (rescission)	.....	.....	.....	−977	−977	−977	−977
Treasury asset forfeiture fund (rescission)	.....	.....	−100,000	−100,000	−100,000	−100,000	.....
Predisaster mitigation fund (rescission)	−12,000	.....	.....	.....	+12,000	.....	.....
Total, title V, General Provisions	−202,620	18,000	−475,391	−83,478	+119,142	−101,478	+391,913
Appropriations	(104,379)	(60,000)	(−15,800)	(157,500)	(+53,121)	(+97,500)	(+173,300)
Rescissions	(−306,999)	(−42,000)	(−459,591)	(−240,978)	(+66,021)	(−198,978)	(+218,613)
Grand Total	59,742,509	46,114,108	46,077,222	46,413,386	−13,329,123	+299,278	+336,164
Appropriations	(41,323,600)	(40,529,722)	(40,910,427)	(40,800,978)	(−522,622)	(+271,256)	(−109,449)
Rescissions	(−306,999)	(−42,000)	(−459,591)	(−240,978)	(+66,021)	(−198,978)	(+218,613)
Emergency appropriations	(6,692,908)	.....	.....	.....	(−6,692,908)	.....	.....
Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism	(254,000)	.....	.....	(227,000)	(−27,000)	(+227,000)	(+227,000)
Disaster Relief Category	(11,779,000)	(5,626,386)	(5,626,386)	(5,626,386)	(−6,152,614)	.....	.....
(Fee Funded Programs)	(4,792,962)	(5,569,976)	(5,569,976)	(5,574,976)	(+782,014)	(+5,000)	(+5,000)
(By transfer)	(24,000)	(24,000)	(24,000)	(24,000)	.....	.....	.....

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