

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT FOR THE HOMELAND
SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2018

OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY OF THE BILL

This is just the 15th annual appropriations cycle for the Department of Homeland Security, which is the youngest department in the Federal Government. The Department's creation brought together 22 different agencies from across the Federal Government. Each agency brought with it unique processes and cultures, all unified under one chain of command. Today the components of the Department include Customs and Border Protection, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the Transportation Security Administration, the Coast Guard, the Secret Service, the National Protection and Programs Directorate, the Office of Health Affairs, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Citizenship and Immigration Services, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers, the Science and Technology Directorate, and the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office.

The Department is the third largest cabinet agency by personnel, with nearly 250,000 employees. The management and oversight challenges inherent to such a large but maturing government organization are compounded by a complex and volatile threat environment and an unprecedented level of demand on the services the Department provides. Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria, major flooding events, an extreme wildfire season, and tornadoes across the country serve as the most recent reminders of the agility required of the Department, which continues to be the primary Federal entity charged with supporting State, local, tribal, and territorial responses to these disasters' unpredictable and devastating effects.

The Committee expects the Department to continue gaining management and cost efficiencies by consolidating cross-component efforts while also allowing components the flexibility necessary to respond quickly to changing or emergent risks. The Committee remains frustrated that the Department is often unable to translate data, whether related to an internal activity or an external activity, into trends or metrics useful for critical decision making.

The Committee has again included a provision prohibiting the Department from reorganizing without Congressional action. The Committee believes the Department could gain efficiencies through reorganization but expects the Department to develop any proposal for reorganization in cooperation with the appropriate Congressional Committees. The Committee will consider, in conjunction with the authorizing committees of jurisdictions as appropriate, any proposal to reorganize the Department that is included as part of a future budget request.

BILL FUNDING PRIORITIES

	Fiscal year 2018 request	Fiscal year 2018 Committee recommendations
Title I—Departmental Management Operations	1,285,350	1,174,397
Title II—Security, Enforcement, and Investigations	37,979,076	38,010,321
Title III—Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	12,432,323	13,227,813
Title IV—Research, Development, Training, and Services	1,362,036	1,402,576
Title V—General Provisions	– 591,400	– 577,387
Total, new budget (obligational authority)	52,467,385	53,237,720

The Committee recommends a total appropriation of \$53,237,720,000 for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2018, which is \$770,335,000 above the budget request amount. Of this amount, \$51,564,720,000 is for discretionary programs, including \$163,000,000 for Coast Guard overseas contingency operations and \$6,793,000,000 for the Disaster Relief Fund designated by the Congress as disaster relief pursuant to Public Law 112–25. Of the amount recommended \$558,720,000 is designated as emergency funding.

The Department’s most indispensable assets are the people it employs, and this bill recommends the funds necessary to support the ability of the Department’s men and women to carry out their missions. The Department requested funding to increase the number of personnel in many of its components. A large portion of these personnel cannot be hired or retained in fiscal year 2018, even under the most optimistic projections. The bill instead recommends funding levels for salaries and benefits that are realistic based on hiring and attrition rates. In order to mitigate challenges related to hiring and attrition, the bill recommends funds that will continue to improve the Department’s ability to hire and retain qualified personnel. The Committee remains adamant, however, that the increasing requirements for personnel must be balanced with other investments that enable the Department’s employees to operate more effectively and efficiently. Therefore, the Committee provides significant funding for capital investment and technology development to ensure that the Department can work smarter in its allocation of personnel, technology, and infrastructure to reduce security risks more efficiently.

The bill recommends significant increases above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level for border security, law enforcement, aviation security screening, maritime security, and cybersecurity. Additionally, the bill does not recommend fee increases proposed in the budget request, and it preserves a strong commitment to building capacity among State, local, Tribal, and territorial first responders and emergency personnel by denying the significant grant program reductions proposed in the budget request. The bill also supports the Department’s ability to innovate in order to maintain knowledge and technical advantages over those who seek to harm the homeland.

The Committee recommendation includes the largest-ever single capital investment for securing U.S. borders and increases funding for customs and immigration law enforcement to keep pace with the Department’s high operational tempo. The Department’s recent

efforts to prioritize border security while enforcing immigration laws has dramatically reduced the number of persons attempting to cross into the United States illegally. However, these efforts have not completely stopped illegal immigration, and the Committee's recommendation continues necessary investments. The Committee recommends providing all funding requested for physical barriers along the southwest border and recognizes that physical impedance and denial of access can be the most efficient and effective form of border security in high traffic areas with short vanishing times. The funding recommended will allow the Border Patrol to deploy personnel and technology strategically and safely. Transnational criminal organizations are driven by profit, and the Committee recognizes that smugglers will improvise and adapt as necessary to move illicit people and goods into the United States. Therefore, the Committee recommendation includes funding for additional Customs and Border Protection and Coast Guard assets for surveillance of the land and maritime borders of the United States as well as the offshore waters used to access U.S. borders. The Committee is disappointed that the Department has not submitted a comprehensive border security plan to address known security gaps. Until the Department transmits such a plan, as required by Public Law 115-31, the Committee will continue to recommend funding only for adequately justified investments.

For aviation security screening, funds are recommended above the requested level to continue the Committee's commitment to the safety and security of aircraft and the people and institutions that depend on them. In response to aviation security threats that have recently heightened security standards for aircraft and airports, the Committee has recommended funding enhancements to all of the Transportation Security Administration's layers of security, including screening canines, intelligence and pre-screening activities, and the Federal Flight Deck Officer Program.

The Committee's recommendation strongly supports the role of the Coast Guard to enforce Federal laws on the high seas, to preserve life and property at sea, to assist in navigation, to protect the marine environment, and to maintain a state of defense readiness. The men and women of the Coast Guard are its most important asset, and the bill recommends robust resources to enhance recruiting, retain current force levels, and support retirement and healthcare costs. Due in large part to the Committee's efforts, the Coast Guard's surface and air fleets are in the midst of unprecedented modernization. With the expansion of the National Security Cutter fleet, continuation of Fast Response Cutter production, and initiation of the Offshore Patrol Cutter acquisition, the Coast Guard's cutter fleet is growing into a state-of-the-art force adaptable to any mission. The Committee recommends funds to support the acquisition of a critical new Polar Icebreaker fleet. The Coast Guard is to be applauded for swift and comprehensive support in response to the recent hurricanes. Through the use of fixed-wing aircraft, rotary aircraft, and swift-water capabilities, the men and women of the Coast Guard once again demonstrated their flexibility and willingness to help those in need.

The bill also recommends an unprecedented level of investment in cybersecurity. Through the National Protection and Programs

Directorate [NPPD] and its partner components, the Department plays a central role in securing civilian Federal networks by providing overarching services, capabilities, and best practices that are deployed across agencies' information technology infrastructure. These funds are in addition to the funds that Federal departments and agencies, including the Department, themselves invest in protecting and upgrading their systems. The Committee recommends funding above the fiscal year 2018 budget request amount for NPPD to accelerate the Continuous Diagnostics & Mitigation program, which is central to these efforts. The Committee also recommends funding above the fiscal year 2017 enacted and fiscal year 2018 budget request levels to enhance support of the United States Secret Service to train State and local law enforcement and legal and judicial professionals at the National Computer Forensics Institute in computer forensics and cyber investigations.

The Committee applauds the tireless efforts of the men and women of FEMA in responses to the recent natural disasters including hurricanes, flooding, and wildfires. FEMA deployed nearly 80 percent of its workforce to support the response and will remain in support of the recovery for years to come. The dedication of these emergency managers in a unique and challenging situation demonstrates the broad-sweeping and cultural changes that have occurred in the past decade throughout FEMA. The Committee recommendation rejects proposals to make deep and unjustified cuts to the Department's grant programs intended to build security and disaster response capacity within State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments. The Committee also challenges the Department to take bold steps to measure preparedness and to ensure grants are effective, inter-connected, and allocated against a comprehensive and strategic national purpose. As multiple levels of government continue responding and begin recovering from Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria, wildfires, and other disasters the bill fully funds the Disaster Relief Fund and requires the Department continue working to identify the needs of those affected by these and other tragic events.

The bill continues critical investments in the future of Homeland Security by recommending significant restoration of research and development [R&D] capabilities across the Department. These capabilities ensure the Department is able to keep pace with evolving risks, reduce interference with legitimate commerce, and maintain a technological advantage over those seeking to harm the United States. The recommended funding level places the Science and Technology Directorate at the center of the Department's R&D activities, with regard to both investment and coordination.

REFERENCES

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

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

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

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

Any reference to the budget request or the request shall be interpreted to mean the budget of the U.S. Government, fiscal year 2018 that was proposed to Congress on May 23, 2017.

Any reference to CAS shall mean common appropriations structure.

Any reference to FTE shall mean full-time equivalents.

Any reference to PPA shall mean program, project, and activity. Any reference to HSPD shall mean Homeland Security Presidential Directive.

Any reference to GAO shall mean the Government Accountability Office.

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

TITLE I

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT, OPERATIONS,
INTELLIGENCE, AND OVERSIGHT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

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 Office of the Secretary; the Office of Policy; the Office of Public Affairs; the Office of Legislative Affairs; the Office of Partnership and Engagement; the Office of General Counsel; the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties; the Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman; and the Privacy Office.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2017	\$137,034,000
Budget estimate, 2018	130,307,000
Committee recommendation	132,426,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$132,426,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$2,119,000 above the budget request amount and \$4,608,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. Of this amount, the Committee recommends not to exceed \$40,000 for official reception and representation expenses.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to fiscal year 2017 enacted and budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Office of the Secretary	18,632	18,043	18,943
Office of Policy	37,461	36,837	33,744
Office of Public Affairs	5,000	5,143	5,078
Office of Legislative Affairs	5,080	5,056	4,977
Office of Partnership & Engagement	15,206	12,603	13,422
Office of General Counsel	19,298	18,501	18,283
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	22,571	20,679	23,571
Office of Citizenship & Immigration Services Ombudsman	5,935	5,944	5,944
Privacy Office	7,851	7,501	8,464
Total, Operations and Support	137,034	130,307	132,426

Quarterly Obligation Reports.—The Department shall continue to submit quarterly obligation reports to the Committee for all reception and representation expenses as required in prior years. The Department shall refrain from using funds available for reception and representation expenses to purchase unnecessary collectibles or memorabilia.

Adequate Budget Justifications.—The Committee expects the Department to provide complete justification materials with the fiscal year 2019 budget request and to provide details for each office and program, clearly describing funds necessary to continue in fiscal year 2018 current services, transfers, adjustments to base, and program changes.

Joint Requirements Council.—The Committee is pleased with the progress made by the Joint Requirements Council [JRC] since 2015 to unify and enhance departmental and component-specific requirements development processes. The Committee supports JRC efforts to improve the Department's ability to acquire appropriate assets by clarifying component capability gaps, defining asset performance metrics, and identifying cross-component requirement commonalities. Maintaining separation and tension between the requirements development and acquisition processes makes the Department a more accountable buyer. Therefore, the Committee stresses that the JRC should remain outside the purview of the Management Directorate, which is responsible for the Department's acquisitions. The bill recommends \$5,765,000 in funding for JRC, which is \$900,000 above the amount in the budget request, to enhance the JRC's capacity for cross-component requirements analysis and development. As in the past, the Department is directed to provide quarterly briefings to the Committee on the activities and progress of the JRC.

Public Reporting of Operational Statistics.—The Committee continues its requirement that the Department submit quarterly Border Security Status reports and data on the deportation of U.S.-born children semiannually, as in prior years.

Public Access to Federally Funded Research.—The Committee commends the Department for issuing its Plan to Support Increased Public Access to the Results of Research Funded by the Federal Government on December 27, 2016. The Committee urges the Department to continue its efforts toward full implementation of the plan and directs that the Department provide an update on progress made in its fiscal year 2019 budget request.

Transparency of Advertising Expenses.—The Committee permits the Department to use resources for advertising purposes and directs the Department and its components to state within the text, audio, or video used for advertising, including digital advertising and posting, that the messages are printed, published, or produced and disseminated at taxpayer expense. The Department and its components may exempt any such advertisement from the above requirement if this disclosure would adversely affect safety or security, or would impede the ability of the Department or component to carry out its statutory authority.

Rural Advocate.—Within FEMA's Office of External Affairs, there is a rural advocate who ensures direct communication and outreach to State, local, Tribal, and Territorial [SLTT] officials on

the unique issues related to less populated areas of the United States and the Agency's mission. The Committee commends this effort and encourages FEMA to continue development of such an advocate for all of FEMA programs, from prevention of man-made attacks to recovery from natural disasters. Based on lessons learned from FEMA, other components, and other Departments with similar missions, the Department is encouraged to assess ways it may also better understand rural issues as they relate to the whole homeland security mission to promote security, protect infrastructure, and strengthen borders. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall brief the Committee on its findings and a plan to establish a rural advocate at the Department level.

Cooperation with Central American Nations.—The Committee is pleased that the rate of illegal border crossing has slowed significantly during 2017, but the efforts of the Government of Mexico to secure its southern border remain an important focus. It is also imperative that both the United States and Mexico continue working with the Governments of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras to improve their civil law enforcement capabilities, including by sharing criminal history information, prior orders of removal, and immigration enforcement actions. The Committee recognizes Immigration and Customs Enforcement's [ICE's] Criminal History Information Sharing agreements with the Bahamas, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Jamaica. Further, the Committee is pleased that ICE is working with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Criminal Justice Information System Advocacy Board to increase the number of conviction codes that are shared between nations. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Department, in conjunction with the appropriate components and partner agencies, shall brief the Committee on these efforts and shall detail where any law enforcement, coordination, or information sharing gaps still exist.

BITMAP.—The Committee notes that ICE continues to find success through its Biometric Identification Transnational Migration Alert Program, which involves biometric data collection from special interest aliens, violent criminals, fugitives, and confirmed or suspected terrorists encountered by foreign law enforcement and military personnel. The Department, in conjunction with appropriate partner agencies, shall brief the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on these important efforts.

State Police and Crime Labs.—The Department's investigative and security components lead many of the Federal Government's counternarcotic and law enforcement efforts. The work of CBP, ICE, the Coast Guard, and the Secret Service includes investigations and operations in communities across throughout the United States. As a result, the Department often shares capabilities and relies upon cooperation with State, local, Tribal, and foreign law enforcement agencies, including State police crime labs. These labs provide the Department with a number of critical capabilities, including fingerprint, drug, and cellular telephone analysis. Likewise, these capabilities are the same services shared among State, local, Tribal, and foreign law enforcement agencies.

Coordination among these agencies not only ensures efficient use of resources, it also improves public safety outcomes. To that end, the Department should continue to work with State crime labs where available, particularly in areas not adequately served by Department labs or other Federal facilities. The Department should also continue to provide any assistance that is appropriate to State police crime labs to ensure Federal requirements do not burden State resources. Moreover, in areas where the Department frequently relies on State crime labs, additional support may be appropriate to prevent the accumulation of backlogs that can slow investigations. The Department shall report annually on its use of, and partnerships with State crime labs, including funds associated with such partnerships, and should fully reimburse State crime labs for services they provide to the Department.

REAL ID.—The Committee supports the Department’s continued efforts to implement the REAL ID program. Improving the security of U.S. identification materials will enhance security. The Committee also supports the continued use of REAL ID’s extension provision, which provides the Secretary with discretion to grant a State additional time to meet the required minimum standards if the State provides adequate justification for delayed compliance. States should have the opportunity to consider methods of compliance consistent with their individual values and traditions, without sanction.

Sourcing of Personal Equipment.—The Committee is concerned that the Department relies too heavily on sourcing personal protective equipment, organizational clothing and individual equipment from foreign manufacturers. The Department’s dependence on foreign goods harms the United States’ manufacturing economy and misses an opportunity to enhance security by using products made in America. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to increase the procurement of personal protective equipment, organizational clothing and individual equipment made in America. The Secretary shall report to the Committee within 180 days on any obstacles to the Department’s ability to procure 100 percent American manufactured goods, proposed solutions to those obstacles, and progress on increasing the Department’s utilization of American goods.

Wildlife Trafficking.—As previously noted in prior reports, the Committee is concerned by the high level of illegal international trade in wildlife and wildlife products. The Committee expects the Department to work in partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to improve cooperative efforts to better address wildlife trafficking. The Committee remains frustrated that the Department has failed to produce some of the specific reports on these activities, as required. Such reports should be provided to the Committee without delay. Further, as outlined in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 114–113 and 115–31, a similar report shall be provided for fiscal year 2018 not later than 45 days after the end of fiscal year 2018.

Inspector General Access.—The Committee recognizes the Secretary’s commitment to enabling the oversight provided by the by providing full and prompt access to all documents in order to continuously improve the Department’s accountability and efficiency.

Pursuant to section 739 of division E of Public Law 115–31 and prior Appropriations Acts, the Department must submit reports to OIG regarding certain conference spending. To facilitate OIG’s reporting to the Committee, the Department shall submit its annual report to OIG not later than 45 days after the end of fiscal year 2018.

Government Accountability Office.—The Committee understands that the Department and GAO share a cooperative and productive working relationship. Should this relationship not be in keeping with this understanding or change in a significant and negative manner, the Committee expects to be alerted without delay.

Biometric Exit.—CBP’s facial recognition technology pilot deployments at Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport and Washington Dulles International Airport and the ongoing expansion to airports around the United States have shown great promise as demonstrated by airport, airline, and industry willingness to engage with CBP to develop concepts of operations and technology necessary to facilitate legitimate travel while enhancing security. Public Law 114–113 provided dedicated funding for biometric exit implementation. In the near term, the Committee expects CBP to obligate funding for building a back-end communications portal to connect with airlines, for developing new software capabilities that leverage one-to-many facial biometric searching and matching, for testing and maintaining cameras and biometric equipment, and for performing demonstrations with airline participants for air entry and for land pedestrian entry and exit. The Committee directs the Department to brief the Committee semiannually on efforts to deploy entry and exit data collection in both the air and land border environments.

Visa Overstays.—The Department’s Entry/Exit Overstay Report for fiscal year 2015 revealed that, in that fiscal year, at least 482,781 aliens overstayed their period of authorized lawful presence in the United States. The Committee is concerned that such a large number of annual in-country alien overstays threatens national security and the integrity of legal immigration. The Committee therefore directs the Department, in coordination with GAO, to develop and publish a statistically sound metric for the total in-country alien overstay population in the United States at a given time. The Committee further directs the Department to develop and publish a comprehensive in-country alien overstay enforcement and deterrence strategy not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act. This strategy shall, at a minimum, detail the resources and assets that would be required to reduce the in-country alien overstay population by 50 percent and reduce the future in-country alien overstay population by 50 percent.

Ending Online Child Exploitation.—The Committee is pleased with the Department’s contributions from across its components to end human trafficking and child exploitation and seeks to better understand the Department-wide level of effort for these activities. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall provide to the Committee a report that includes the following information by component and PPA: a comprehensive list of activities being carried out by the Department to identify, locate, and protect children against sexual exploitation; the metrics used

by the Department to track and evaluate these activities; funding levels associated with these activities; a comprehensive list of Federal, state, local, international, and non-government agencies with whom the Department actively partners to engage in these efforts; the authorities under which the Department is carrying out these activities; and any additional authorities that would improve the Department's ability to carry out these activities both domestically and internationally.

Indonesian Nationals.—The Committee is concerned about the persecution of and violence against religious minorities in Indonesia. The Committee directs the Department to brief not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act on the manner in which it coordinates with the Departments of Justice and State to comply with sections 208 and 241(b)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 and the regulations promulgated pursuant to section 2242(b) of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

A total of \$23,571,000 is provided for the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties [OCRCL], which is \$2,892,000 above the budget request amount and \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. The additional funding is to accommodate the increased workload expected in fiscal year 2018 resulting from new executive orders and changes to immigration policies and programs. OCRCL shall maintain its independence and oversight functions, which are vital to monitoring and investigating complaints.

PRIVACY OFFICE

A total of \$8,464,000 is provided for the Privacy Office. This is \$963,000 above the budget request amount and \$613,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. The additional funding is to accommodate an increased workload in fiscal year 2018 resulting from new executive orders and changes to immigration policies and programs. Further, the additional funds are available to ensure information and data released by the Department does not reveal the identity of, or personally identifying information about, non-citizens who may be survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, or other crimes. The Privacy Office must ensure the Department's actions do not violate the Privacy Act, the Violence Against Women Act, or other laws. The Privacy Office is directed to brief the Committee on measures the Department will take to ensure all record systems properly restrict information related to survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking and other crimes.

OFFICE OF PARTNERSHIPS AND ENGAGEMENT

Blue Campaign.—More than 6 years ago, the Department launched the Blue Campaign as an umbrella for many activities the components were undertaking to counter the heinous and tragic crimes associated with human trafficking. The components, particularly Customs and Border Protection, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and the Federal Law Enforcement Training

Centers, have provided training to Federal human trafficking task forces, more than 12,000 State, local, and campus law enforcement professionals, more than 2,700 foreign law enforcement partners, and more than 70,000 airline employees. The recommended funding level for the Office of Partnership and Engagement includes \$819,000 above the budget request amount to continue the Blue Campaign.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE

The Management Directorate has responsibility for oversight of the management and operations of the Department, including procurement, acquisition, human capital, and property management. The specific activities funded under this account include the Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management [USM], the Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer, the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer, the Office of the Chief Security Officer, the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, and the Office of the Chief Information Officer.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$664,966,000 for the Management Directorate, which is \$103,698,000 below the budget request amount and \$45,810,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. A significant portion of the increase above fiscal year 2017 is associated with \$22,981,000 in budget neutral transfers from the Working Capital Fund to Management Directorate offices. The Committee continues to support the Department's efforts to bring greater transparency to the cost of management operations and to eliminate an inefficient, circular reimbursement process. Of amounts recommended, the Committee includes not to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation expenses.

Each year, the department floods the final days of the fiscal year with contracts to frenetically spend funds due to expire and be returned to the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year. These contracts often address needs that were included in the upcoming fiscal year's budget request and creates a vicious cycle of double-funding projects yet to be considered by Congress. For example, during the last 30 days of fiscal year 2017, the Department awarded 421 contract actions obligating \$2,441,900,496 worth a total potential value of \$9,275,667,352 all with periods of performance covering fiscal year 2018. In the interest of eliminating duplication and waste wherever practicable, a general provision is included requiring the Department to find savings, particularly those derived from contracts that used fiscal year 2017 appropriations to fund activities planned for fiscal year 2018. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Chief Financial Officer shall brief the Committee on the allocation of these savings, by contract.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	597,817	696,131	639,366
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	18,839	69,988	23,055
Research and Development	2,500	2,545	2,545
Total, Management Directorate	619,156	768,664	664,966

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2017	\$597,817,000
Budget estimate, 2018	696,131,000
Committee recommendation	639,366,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$639,366,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$56,765,000 below the budget request amount and \$41,549,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Immediate Office of the USM	3,564	6,867	3,131
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer	54,275	70,900	32,187
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	39,026	56,852	52,920
Office of the Chief Security Officer	63,102	74,963	74,444
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	98,076	102,615	99,206
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	53,700	66,369	59,913
Office of the Chief Information Officer	286,074	317,565	317,565
Total, Operations and Support	597,817	696,131	639,366

Component Obligation Plans.—The Department shall continue submitting obligation plans to the Committee on a quarterly basis consistent with direction provided in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 114–113 and shall ensure that the obligation plans are connected to activity-level details in the budget justification materials. For fiscal year 2018, the Committee expects these plans to be timely.

Radio Modernization.—The Committee notes that Office of Inspector General report OIG–113–13 titled “DHS Needs to Manage Its Radio Communications Program Better” concluded that the Department “is unable to make sound investment decisions for radio equipment and supporting infrastructure because the Department is not effectively managing its radio communications program.” Effectively tracking, managing, and maintaining tactical communications assets requires appropriate governance programs and infrastructure. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Department shall provide a briefing to the Committee on its tactical communication asset modernization efforts, including those directly affecting the missions of Customs and Border Protec-

tion, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and the United States Secret Service.

Federal Vehicle Fleet Management.—The General Services Administration [GSA] issues guidance on Federal fleet management, but the Federal vehicle fleet is decentralized, with each agency maintaining flexibility to manage vehicle utilization as appropriate. In order to provide better transparency and accountability of funding for Federal vehicles, the Committee directs the Department to conduct a review of fleet utilization during the third quarter of fiscal year 2018 and to provide OIG with supporting documentation on the method used for determining optimal fleet inventories and justification for any deviation from GSA’s Federal Property Management Regulations. OIG shall be responsible for conducting annual audits of fleet management practices and shall make the subsequent results for non-law enforcement sensitive components publicly available.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

The Committee recommends \$59,913,000 for OCFO, which is \$6,456,000 below the budget request amount and \$6,213,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. The Chief Financial Officer is directed to ensure that fiscal year 2019 budget justification materials for classified and unclassified budgets of all components are submitted by February 5, 2018, concurrently with the President’s budget submission to the Congress.

The justifications shall include:

- Detailed data and explanatory descriptions for each appropriations request and for each PPA reflected in the table at the end of this report, including offices that have been identified as PPAs. Information should be presented in quantifiable terms with specific breakdowns of the funding.
- Tables that compare prior year actual appropriation and obligations, estimates of current year appropriations and obligations, and the projected budget year appropriations and obligations for all PPAs, sub-PPAs, and FTE, including identifying each adjustment to base, transfer, program increase, program decrease and staffing change proposed in fiscal year 2019.
- Year-to-year changes described in terms that are clear and unambiguous, excluding nonspecific terms such as “technical adjustment” or “administrative change” unless accompanied by a detailed explanation. Explanations of adjustments to base funding, whether increases or decreases, should be specific and compared to prior year activity level, not just the entire PPA level. All requested increases shall be justified with measurable outcomes above the current baseline of activity. If the Department does not have a current measure of such baseline activity, the Department shall establish one before requesting an increase.
- For investment end items with severable unit costs in excess of \$250,000 or a lifecycle cost in excess of \$300,000,000, the project description, justification, total cost, and scope; key acquisition milestones from the prior year, year of execution, and budget year; the funding history by fiscal year, to include prior enacted appropriations, obligations, and expenditures; contract

information to include contract number, contractor, type, award date, start date, end date, earned value management potential in the contract, and total contract value; significant changes to the prior year enacted budget, project schedule, and estimated time to completion.

- For severable end items, the quantity of each item by prior years, current year, budget year, and out-year; the quantity of units delivered on contract, funded but not yet on contract, and planned but unfunded; and the delivery schedule by quarter for the end item, delineated by fiscal year funding.
- Information by appropriations account and PPA on all reimbursable agreements and significant uses of the Economy Act for each fiscal year.
- An accurate, detailed table identifying the last year that authorizing legislation was enacted into law for each appropriation, including the amount of the authorization, when the authorization expires, and the appropriation in the last year of authorization.
- The text and citation of all Department appropriations provision enacted to date that are permanent law.
- Explanations and justifications for all proposed legislative language changes, whether they are new or amend existing law, whether they are substantive or technical in nature, with an annotated comparison of proposed versus existing language.
- A report on the status of overdue Committee-required reports, plans, or briefings for each of fiscal years 2017 and 2018.

Any significant new activity that has not been explicitly justified to the Congress or for which funds have not been provided in appropriations acts requires the submission of a reprogramming or transfer request during a fiscal year.

Common Appropriations Structure.—The recommended bill represents the first such Senate bill that provides appropriations to the Department largely through a Common Appropriations Structure. The new structure provides additional financial flexibility to the Department, and the Committee is adamant that this flexibility not reduce its ability to provide oversight of the Department. Under this structure, the Department shall continue to aggressively institute financial management policies and procedures, particularly as they relate to budget formulation.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

The Office of the Chief Information Officer [OCIO] is responsible for oversight of information technology [IT] systems and infrastructure development, acquisitions oversight, including that at Data Center 1 [DC1] and Data Center 2 [DC2], to support the missions and activities of the Department. The Committee recommends \$317,565,000 for OCIO Operations and Support; which is equal to the budget request amount and \$31,491,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. The Committee is pleased with OCIO's continued leadership in data center consolidation, which is enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency, and security of the Department's IT enterprise. Further, the Committee commends OCIO for its efforts to collaborate with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to gain efficiencies by establishing IT operations centers at

DC1 and by encouraging other Federal partners to co-locate with the Department at its data centers. The Committee shares OCIO's concerns with attracting, developing, and maintaining a qualified IT and cybersecurity workforce and looks forward to collaborating to develop workforce pipelines and workforce retention incentives. In addition to budget justification materials and obligation plans, OCIO shall provide semiannual briefings to the Committee on the execution of its major initiatives and investment areas. Such briefings shall include details regarding cost, schedule, and the transfer of systems to or from Department data centers or external hosts.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2017	\$18,839,000
Budget estimate, 2018	69,988,000
Committee recommendation	23,055,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$23,055,000 for Management Directorate Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which is \$46,933,000 below the budget request amount and \$4,216,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. A general provision in title V of the bill includes \$1,721,000 for Financial Systems Modernization, which was proposed under this appropriation in the budget request.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	18,839	69,988	23,055
Total, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	18,839	69,988	23,055

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2017	\$2,500,000
Budget estimate, 2018	2,545,000
Committee recommendation	2,545,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$2,545,000 for Research and Development [R&D], as requested, which is \$45,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONS

The Analysis and Operations [A&O] 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.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2017	\$263,551,000
Budget estimate, 2018	252,405,000
Committee recommendation	250,005,000

Please reference the classified Analysis and Operations annex for further information.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$250,005,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$2,400,000 below the budget request amount and \$13,546,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. The details of these recommendations are included in a classified annex accompanying this report.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	263,551	252,405	250,005
Subtotal, Operations and Support	263,551	252,405	250,005

Annual Budget Justification Materials.—The Committee directs that the fiscal year 2019 budget justification materials for the classified budget shall include the same level of detail required of other appropriations and PPAs.

Intelligence Expenditure Plan.—The Department’s Chief Intelligence Officer is directed to brief the Committee on the I&A expenditure plan for fiscal year 2018 within 60 days after the date of enactment of this act. The plan shall include the following:

- fiscal year 2018 expenditures and staffing allotted for each program as compared to fiscal years 2016 and 2017;
- all funded versus on-board positions, including Federal FTE, contractors, and reimbursable and non-reimbursable detailees;
- a plan for all programs and investments, including dates or timeframes for achieving key milestones;
- allocation of funding within each PPA for individual programs and a description of the desired outcomes for fiscal year 2018; and
- items outlined in the classified annex accompanying this report.

State and Local Fusion Centers.—The Committee directs I&A to continue semiannual briefings on the State and Local Fusion Centers program. As directed in Senate Report 113–198, the Department assessed the Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center [KIFC] as a State-based Center of Excellence for multi-agency, multi-discipline public-private partnership to enhance threat information sharing and collaboration. In the report dated May 19, 2017, the Department “applauds the Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center’s outreach to critical infrastructure operators in the State and the close relationships they have developed,” and “consistent with the Cyber In-

tegration Appendix, the KIFC serves as a focal point for information sharing and enables collaboration with a wide variety of critical cyber partners. This includes its unique ability to leverage relationships with State, local, Tribal, and territorial [SLTT] stakeholders and the National Guard.” To date, the KIFC has demonstrated the scalability of a model that coordinates with I&A Field elements to share information with Intelligence Officers around the United States. This generates involvement from other States that contribute to substantive reporting on cyber intelligence and threats to critical infrastructure for the Department and the intelligence community. The Committee recommends the Department continue leveraging deployed field personnel at the KIFC for Intelligence Information Report production.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Office of Inspector General [OIG] conducts audits, inspections, investigations, and other reviews of the Department’s programs and operations. OIG promotes economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of the Department, with the goal of preventing and detecting fraud, waste and abuse.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2017	\$175,000,000
Budget estimate, 2018	133,974,000
Committee recommendation	127,000,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$127,000,000 for Operations and Support [O&S]. An additional \$48,000,000 in Disaster Relief Fund appropriations is transferred in Title III of the recommendation to the OIG, making amounts recommended for the OIG equal to the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	175,000	133,974	127,000
Transfer from Disaster Relief Fund .....	.....	24,000	48,000
Subtotal, Operations and Support	175,000	157,974	175,000

Inspectors General across the government, including the Department’s OIG, perform a critical function in behalf of the Congress and the American public. OIG estimates that its work to deter waste, fraud, and abuse saves the Department \$10.80 for every \$1.00 appropriated to support OIG operations.

Expenditure Plan.—Senate Report 114–264 and previous reports required that OIG submit a detailed expenditure plan with its fiscal year 2018 budget justification documents. The Committee appreciates OIG’s inclusion of information in its fiscal year 2018 budget request that breaks proposed expenditures down by object

class. However, the Committee expects that the information accompanying OIG's fiscal year 2019 budget request also include information that breaks down proposed expenditures by focus area and activity type.

Disaster Response.—The Committee supports robust OIG participation in the Department's disaster response and recovery missions. The Committee commends OIG for working alongside FEMA onsite in the immediate response to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria, wildfires, and other natural disasters. OIG's ability to aid FEMA in eliminating disaster-related waste, fraud, and abuse and providing certainty to disaster survivors is enhanced when OIG is able to advise FEMA and grant recipients at the time disaster response decisions are being made rather than months or years after the fact. The OIG's experience in investigating disaster-related activity is being used to indicate troublesome behaviors and patterns. Of amounts recommended for Disaster Relief Fund, \$48,000,000 is transferred to OIG for disaster-related O&S.

Acquisition Fraud.—The Committee shares OIG's concern with the increasing sophistication of those seeking to commit acquisition fraud. Advanced analytical capabilities are needed to carry out highly complex investigations into acquisition fraud, which could involve corruption within the Department. For these reasons, the Committee recommendation includes \$1,289,000, as requested, for combatting increased sophistication in acquisition fraud.

Custody Operations Reporting.—The OIG shall continue its program of unannounced inspections of immigration detention facilities. The OIG shall publish its final report regarding the inspections within 180 days of enactment of this act. The Secretary shall ensure that the results of the inspections, and other reports and notifications related to custody operations activities are posted on a publicly available website.

TITLE I—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

Section 101. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Secretary to submit the Future Years Homeland Security Program at the same time as the President's budget proposal.

Section 102. The Committee continues 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 103. The Committee continues a provision regarding grants or contracts awarded by means other than full and open competition and requires the OIG to review them and report the results to the Committee.

Section 104. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Secretary to link all contracts that provide award fees to successful acquisition outcomes.

Section 105. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Secretary, in conjunction with the Secretary of Treasury, to notify the Committees of any proposed transfers from the Department of Treasury Forfeiture Fund to any agency at the Department.

Section 106. The Committee continues a provision related to official travel costs of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary.

Section 107. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Secretary to submit reports on visa overstay data and to post border security metrics on its website.

TITLE II
SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$13,543,021,000 for CBP, which is \$364,040,000 below the budget request amount and \$1,356,140,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. The budget request assumed CBP would retain \$157,000,000 in additional collections for the Electronic System for Travel Authorization [ESTA] to offset costs for CBP activities. Assuming this fee proposal in advance of its authorization allowed the budget request to propose programmatic growth that is not founded in reality. The Committee cannot afford the luxury of this assumption and is required to fill this gap.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	11,175,449	11,592,341	11,403,621
Small Airport User Fee	9,415	9,001	9,001
Columbia Free Trade Collections	231,000	242,000	242,000
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	771,017	2,063,719	1,888,399
Total, Customs and Border Protection	12,186,881	13,907,061	13,543,021
Estimated fee collections:			
Immigration inspection user fee	677,894	732,834	732,834
Immigration enforcement fines	860	1,000	1,000
ESTA	58,301	219,480	62,480
Land border inspection fee	46,517	48,476	48,476
COBRA fee	523,737	562,151	562,151
APHIS inspection fee	534,515	534,515	534,515
Global entry user fee	96,297	159,000	159,000
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	99,551	92,500	92,500
Virgin Island fee	11,176	11,170	11,170
Customs Unclaimed Goods	5,992	5,992	5,992
9/11 Response and Biometric Account		90,550	90,550
Total, Estimated fee collections	2,054,840	2,457,668	2,300,668
Reimbursable Preclearance	39,000	39,000	39,000

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, available funding	14,280,721	16,403,729	15,882,689

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2017	\$11,175,449,000
Budget estimate, 2018	11,592,341,000
Committee recommendation	11,403,621,000

The CBP Operations and Support [O&S] 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 from other persons for unauthorized landing of aliens, as authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356).

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

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

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

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Inspection Fee.—CBP receives as a transfer a distribution of agriculture inspection fees collected by the U.S. 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 and is where duties and taxes collected in the USVI are deposited. The account is managed annually as a reimbursable account with any remaining funds remitted back to the USVI at the conclusion of the fiscal year.

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

Small Airport User Fee.—The User Fee Airports Program 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 memoranda of agreement between small airport facilities and CBP, 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) that remain in Customs custody for 6 months from the date of importation or a lesser period for special merchandise as provided by section 127.28(c), (d), and (h) of title 19, U.S. Code, and without all estimated duties and storage or other charges having been paid, shall be considered unclaimed and abandoned. This account represents the proceeds from the liquidation of that account.

Preclearance Reimbursements.—The authorization of preclearance activities under the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–125), included authority for CBP to both collect and spend reimbursements, including spending in anticipation of reimbursements.

9/11 Response and Biometric Exit Account.—Title III of the fiscal year 2016 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 114–113) authorized amounts of up to \$1,000,000,000 to be collected through fee surcharges over a period of 10 years for the implementation of a biometric exit program.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$11,403,621,000 for O&S, which is \$188,720,000 below the budget request amount and \$228,172,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. The total includes \$3,274,000 from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund and

\$2,548,183,400 from the merchandise processing fee. Reductions to the requested pay adjustments are reflected in the appropriate PPAs due to the under-execution of planned hiring in fiscal year 2017.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Border Security Operations:			
U.S. Border Patrol:			
Operations	3,715,004	3,787,694	3,763,353
Assets and Support	571,218	670,895	565,206
Office of Training and Development	54,221	77,512	70,888
Subtotal, Border Security Operations	4,340,443	4,536,101	4,399,447
Trade and Travel Operations:			
Office of Field Operations:			
Domestic Operations	2,759,300	2,681,171	2,743,144
International Operations	131,425	142,272	136,925
Targeting Operations	149,773	236,572	188,255
Assets and Support	901,981	840,315	840,315
Office of Trade	192,330	263,301	238,457
Office of Training and Development	50,354	47,186	30,359
Subtotal, Trade and Travel Operations	4,185,163	4,210,817	4,177,455
Integrated Operations:			
Air and Marine Operations:			
Operations	266,764	311,136	296,158
Assets and Support	525,847	520,046	540,046
Air and Marine Operations Center	45,138	46,183	46,183
Office of International Affairs	36,513	39,784	39,253
Office of Intelligence	58,492	50,984	46,811
Office of Training and Development	5,807	6,534	6,534
Operations Support	93,259	103,571	102,957
Subtotal, Integrated Operations	1,031,820	1,078,238	1,077,942
Mission Support:			
Enterprise Services	1,348,591	1,460,254	1,452,026
(Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund)	(3,274)	(3,274)	(3,274)
Office of Professional Responsibility	175,524	204,679	196,124
Executive Leadership and Oversight	93,908	102,252	100,627
Subtotal, Mission Support	1,618,023	1,767,185	1,748,777
Total, Operations and Support	11,175,449	11,592,341	11,403,621

Resource Prioritization.—The Committee notes that the majority of CBP's seizures of currency, opioids, and methamphetamines occur at the ports of entry [POE], while the majority of marijuana seizures take place between the POEs. Transnational criminal organizations continue to target enforcement gaps in the border, ignoring CBP's artificial divisions as presented in the organization charts or charters for the Office of Field Operations [OFO], Border Patrol, or Air and Marine Operations [AMO]. The budget request focuses on personnel, physical infrastructure, and technology between the ports of entry. This focus could be what is needed to stem the illicit flow of people and goods into the United States. The

Committee recommends the entirety of the \$100,000,000 request across several programs, projects, and activities for hiring additional Border Patrol agents, as it is clear that CBP requires additional law enforcement officers to secure U.S. borders. However, the Committee notes that the request for new Border Patrol agents was not supported by a CBP-wide or DHS-wide, let alone Federal Government-wide, review of workload and capability gaps that would be necessary to evaluate the benefits of the proposal as weighed against adding staff at the ports of entry. While certain CBP programs evaluate requirements daily, a CBP-wide apparatus to evaluate requirements does not exist, even with CBP operating a multi-hundred million dollar, recently reorganized, mission support organization. CBP-wide analyses should inform daily decision-making, and longer-term resource planning at CBP. The Committee directs CBP to brief the Committee quarterly on efforts to evaluate CBP-wide workload, capabilities, and gaps, and to use the results of the quarterly analysis to support the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

Recruitment, Hiring and Retention.—The Committee has consistently supported efforts to enhance the hiring and retention of CBP law enforcement personnel, which remain at unacceptably low levels. Recognizing this, CBP has successfully reduced the amount of time required to hire new personnel. At the same time, recent influxes of funding to improve human resource activities, including recruitment and retention incentives, have not resulted in substantial net gains for law enforcement personnel levels. CBP must evaluate the efficacy of these lines of effort in order to determine which are worth continuing and which should be terminated in favor of activities that are more effective. Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall brief the Committees on a comprehensive recruitment and retention strategy, including an assessment of options to address agency human capital requirements. In addition, the Committee directs CBP to include the most critical components of this strategy in the fiscal year 2019 budget request and to continue providing monthly data to the Committees on frontline staffing levels.

CBP continues to struggle to hire and retain funded levels of CBP agents and officers, particularly in rural and remote locations along the northern and southern borders. CBP is directed to work with the Office of Personnel Management, as necessary, to utilize available incentives to recruit, relocate, and retain employees in these locations and to evaluate the potential impact of offering additional career path enhancements to personnel who choose these locations. CBP is encouraged to work with community, local, and Tribal colleges to assist with recruitment efforts. In addition, CBP should continue collaborating with the Department of Defense, as required by the Border Jobs for Veterans Act (Public Law 114–68), to facilitate the recruitment of personnel exiting the military.

The Committee notes that it remains critically important that staffing levels be determined by border security risks and needs. Prior to completion of a workforce staffing model, CBP is directed to maintain its previously determined minimal staffing presence of 2,212 agents along the northern border. CBP is expected to increase the number of agents along the northern border based on

risk, threats, and increased trade and tourism. Bill language is included requiring that not less than 10 percent of new hires be assigned to the northern border.

High-speed Internet.—High-speed Internet has become a basic utility for families across the United States. Distance learning, retail purchases, and basic functions of daily household life now depend on functioning high-speed Internet. Increasingly relevant to the recruitment and retention of CBP officers and Border Patrol agents is the availability of schools, family-friendly activities, and a decent quality of life. While most households across the United States have access to affordable and reliable high-speed Internet, many CBP personnel housed in remote locations along our borders do not always have access to affordable, reliable high-speed Internet. In some cases, reliable and constant high-speed Internet is available to surrounding communities, but not to CBP officials in their homes.

The Committee requests that CBP seek to increase recruitment and retention efforts for CBP officials by conducting a cost and feasibility study of high-speed Internet availability at CBP-owned residential properties. CBP shall prioritize particularly remote locations along the northern and southern borders for this study and provide the Committee with an analysis of currently available high-speed Internet options, nearby high-speed Internet availability, and locations with no nearby high-speed Internet providers. CBP shall consult with residents and their families throughout the course of the study.

Law Enforcement Suitability Analysis.—To uphold the integrity of Federal law enforcement and to adhere to established best practices, the Department shall maintain or strengthen its current screening requirements for hiring and onboarding new personnel, including by requiring polygraph screenings, as deemed appropriate. The Committee remains concerned with the higher-than-average failure rate for potential CBP hires, but recognizes the need to maintain the high standards expected for all new hires. The Committee directs CBP to evaluate and report within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act on the effectiveness of the polygraph process, the root causes of CBP's failure rates exceeding those of other Federal law enforcement agencies, any proposed changes to the current polygraph examination process, and any warranted expansions to current polygraph waiver authority for CBP.

Northern Border.—The Committee remains concerned about the northern border and notes that the recently completed northern border threat analysis required by Public Law 114–267 will provide the Department with specific information on how best to target and deploy resources along the northern border. The Committee strongly recommends that the Department closely review the northern border threat analysis, implement its key recommendations, and develop an operationally focused strategy along the northern border to address the threats and capability gaps identified in the analysis. The fiscal year 2019 budget request should detail specific northern border staffing requirements and request funding for implementation of planned northern border enforcement initiatives by field office.

The Committee recognizes that CBP has experienced significant challenges in hiring and retaining agents along the northern border. Moreover, the Committee recognizes the employment challenges facing certain Native American military veterans who return to their communities. Whereas certain northern border Tribal communities have intergovernmental agreements, arrangements, and memoranda of understanding currently unavailable to Federal law enforcement that affords them unique access to public lands and National Parks, the Committee seeks to explore employment opportunities for returning Native American military veterans, including within the ranks of CBP. The Committee directs the Undersecretary for Management [USM] to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a program unique to Native American veterans, including a Tribal-specific branch of the Border Patrol, in order to make use of the potential for unique authorities across Tribal-controlled areas of the northern border. In conducting this study, the USM should solicit input from Tribes located along the northern border. The results of this study shall be submitted to the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act.

BORDER SECURITY OPERATIONS

The Committee recommends \$4,399,447,000 for Border Security Operations, which is \$136,654,000 below the budget request amount and \$59,004,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. The recommendation fully funds the request for operations, but recommends less than the request for adjustments to asset and support costs, including reductions to previously provided programmatic activities, most notably enhancements for tactical infrastructure funded in fiscal year 2016. The Committee fully funds requested enhancements for assets and support, including increases for integrated fixed towers, tactical aerostats, relocatable towers, and unattended ground and imaging sensors. The Committee recommends \$13,605,000 of the requested increase for Border Patrol facilities.

Land Mobile Radio Coverage.—The Committee is aware of shortfalls in land mobile radio coverage and interoperability due to obsolescence of a portion of the current portable and mobile radio inventory. The Committee encourages the Border Patrol to modernize its land mobile radio equipment with full spectrum multiband land mobile radio, long-term evolution converged handheld radios, and military grade portable high frequency radios to address these coverage and interoperability gaps. Further, the Committee encourages CBP to evaluate the costs and benefits of conducting a pilot program to deploy proven commercial mobile spectrum management and secure communications infrastructure to high-priority areas with inadequate radio coverage.

Border Patrol Staffing Model.—The Committee reminds CBP that Senate Report 114–264 and the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying Public Law 115–31 directed the development of a workforce staffing model to validate requirements for all U.S. borders. As the OIG noted in OIG–17–98 SR, “Challenges Facing DHS in its attempt to hire 15,000 Border Patrol Agents and Immigration Officers”, without comprehensive staffing models, operational needs

analyses, and deployment strategies, CBP will not be able to identify the correct number and types of employees required, what positions must be filled, or where to deploy the employees. Data presented in OIG-17-98 SR indicated that approximately 28 percent of active duty agents assigned to the southwest border region were assigned to leadership or administrative duties. A robust workforce staffing model could either validate this ratio or provide data required to support necessary changes. The Committee directs CBP to brief quarterly on efforts to develop and utilize a Border Patrol workforce staffing model and continue these briefings until the model is mature and used to allocate personnel.

Temporary Facilities.—The Committee reminds CBP that its temporary shelter facilities (including ports of entry and Border Patrol stations)—while not designed for nor intended to be used as longer term shelters—must meet all appropriate care standards for special populations, especially children. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall report to the Committee on the number of detainees currently being held by CBP for longer than 48 hours and for longer than 72 hours in these facilities. The list should be updated monthly and should include a list of all CBP facilities used for holding detainees, including the average daily population and the daily population at these facilities at the time of publication.

TRADE AND TRAVEL OPERATIONS—OFFICE OF FIELD OPERATIONS

Targeting.—The Committee staunchly supports pre-arrival targeting activities, as effective targeting results in frontline officers dedicating time to the highest threat people and cargo. Targeting occurs at the National Targeting Center [NTC] and at ports of entry throughout the United States. In recent years, the Committee has provided dramatic funding increases for targeting, growing base resources dedicated to these activities from \$51,950,000 in 2013 to more than \$128,000,000 in fiscal year 2017. While the expansion of analytical capabilities at the NTC has been swift, the proliferation of new tools and corresponding contracts has shifted focus away from traditional trade, customs, and immigration law enforcement targeting activities. CBP should analyze and measure the benefits of current activities and enhancements to improve targeting, just as the Committee must weigh the growth of CBP's targeting activities against investments elsewhere within the agency and the Department. The Committee recommends \$29,855,000 of the requested increase for targeting and directs CBP to prioritize new activities and facilities enhancements based on risk and in coordination with other components. The Committee directs CBP to report within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on current and proposed targeting metrics and milestones, impacts on frontline staffing requirements, and the proposed end state for these activities.

Northern Border Land Ports of Entry.—The Committee encourages CBP to continue to work with the General Services Administration and the Office of Management and Budget on the annual 5-year land border POE construction plan, including plans to complete the modernization of ports of entry along the northern border that were built prior to 1980. Specific attention shall be paid to the

health, safety, and welfare needs of CBP Field Operations Officers. Additionally, the Committee encourages CBP to increase the use of NEXUS at land POEs where the program is in use at the companion Canadian port of entry. Further, the Committee expects CBP to examine ways to increase awareness and enrollment in the NEXUS program, including special enrollment events and collaborative signage with State agencies of transportation. The Committee anticipates expansion of this program and further directs CBP to consider future traffic and utilization at land POEs when developing the 5-year plan for port modernization projects.

Maritime Ports of Entry.—The Committee notes that since 2010, U.S. maritime ports of entry have experienced a 24 percent increase in the number of cargo containers handled annually. The Committee is also aware of CBP's struggles to hire and retain enough personnel to screen passengers, cargo, and freight. CBP must address the shortfall of law enforcement officers and ensure sufficient staffing resources for increased freight and passenger volumes at ports, including fresh water ports. CBP shall brief the Committee within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act on how it allocates personnel between passenger and cargo inspection functions and on proposed solutions for addressing persistent staff shortages that are leading to increased annual costs for local ports and governments.

Scheduling Efficiency and Effectiveness.—The Committee understands that OFO manually schedules activities for officers and other personnel and notes that the fiscal year 2013 CBP Resource Optimization Report described that deploying automated scheduling and timekeeping solutions could return 158 CBP Officers and Agricultural Specialists to their frontline inspectional and law enforcement duties. The Committee directs CBP to evaluate commercially-available automated scheduling tools and to deploy such solutions if it is determined that the benefits of the solution outweigh the costs.

Technology and Personnel at Ports of Entry.—The Committee recognizes that CBP is taking steps to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of its automated cargo processing system for tractor-trailers crossing land borders, including by launching a proof-of-concept pilot at the Laredo Juarez-Lincoln Port of Entry in Texas. The Committee urges CBP to prioritize the most accurate and effective technology available to reduce unnecessary cross-border wait times for tractor-trailers without compromising national security or customs enforcement.

The Committee has repeatedly noted that license plate reader technology used to analyze vehicular traffic crossing land borders is nearing the end of its useful life and should be improved. CBP has recognized this need in its Technology Multiyear Investment and Management Plan and in its Resource Optimization Strategy. The Committee continues to expect CBP to improve land border integration by implementing the latest, most effective technologies available to monitor vehicles crossing land borders.

Border security efforts must not be limited to the contiguous United States, and effective border security cannot be achieved without an appropriate focus on all ports of entry, including those at airports. CBP should assess and ensure that agency hiring prac-

tices and procedures reflect and meet the needs of large U.S. international airports in States that do not share a contiguous land border with Mexico or Canada to ensure that such airports are appropriately staffed. In doing so, CBP should consider the per capita number of international tourist passenger enplanements each year. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall submit to the Committee a workload staffing model detailing the process and criteria used to determine the number of personnel assigned to ports of entry at all airports, and shall include specific information relevant to determinations at large U.S. international airports in States that do not share a contiguous land border with Mexico or Canada. In addition, CBP shall brief the Committee if legislation is necessary to improve hiring and retention at these airports.

The Committee is concerned by multiple reports that CBP's airport staffing decisions are opaque and artificially constrain growth at airports. The Committee directs CBP to brief the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act regarding ways it is improving the staffing model or otherwise ensuring that agency staffing decisions are impartial, predictable, and allow for growth at airports with opportunities to expand into new international air passenger markets.

CBP is directed to develop a succession plan to ensure that at least one person of appropriate rank is located in each State at all times to enforce customs, immigration, and agricultural laws and regulations at U.S. ports of entry. If CBP determines that it is not practicable to meet this requirement, CBP shall notify the Committee in writing not later than 60 days before any staffing decision is finalized. Such notifications shall include a fulsome explanation of why the change is needed, any passengers or goods that would be diverted elsewhere during a lapse, and the resultant economic impact on the State.

Small Airport Inspection Services.—The Committee is concerned that rigid CBP policies are precluding many small airports that lack a cost-effective business case for constructing a Federal Inspection Station from increasing international flights, despite the existence of secure General Aviation Facilities already used by CBP for intermittent international clearance operations for corporate and private aircraft. Accordingly, the Committee directs CBP to consider modifying relevant policies and operations and to work creatively with such airports, including Green Bay-Austin Straubel International Airport in Wisconsin, to facilitate international service in a manner consistent with CBP security and resource requirements and informed by airports' fiscal constraints and existing facilities.

Great Lakes Cruise Vessels.—The Committee is aware that CBP utilizes mobile jump kit technology to process cruise ship passengers at Great Lakes seaports. Such technology accommodates onboard passenger clearance at locations where permanent landside facilities are economically unjustified due to infrequent vessel calls. The Committee is concerned that CBP intends to reduce the use of this mobile technology in the near future. The Committee is aware CBP is working with Great Lakes seaports, cruise vessel operators, and other Great Lakes Cruise Program stake-

holders. The Committee directs CBP to develop a mutually agreed upon, economically feasible, and sustainable cruise passenger clearance plan for 2018 and thereafter. Further, the Committee urges CBP to continue using mobile onboard passenger clearance technology until such time as that plan is in place. The Committee further directs CBP to provide the Committee with a report, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, detailing its stakeholder engagement efforts and outlining its plan to resolve this issue.

Opioids.—CBP plays a critical role in interdicting drugs at and between POEs and preventing them from reaching the American public. The dramatic influx of heroin and opioids across the southern border of the United States has fueled a public health crisis that has claimed the lives of hundreds of thousands of Americans. The Committee commends CBP for its ongoing work to protect U.S. borders and mitigate the flow of illegal narcotics, especially heroin and opioids.

The Committee seeks to ensure that appropriate CBP resources are dedicated to technology to detect, interdict, and ultimately deter illicit drugs, including but not limited to fentanyl, carfentanil, heroin, and cocaine. Heroin and fentanyl, which are most commonly brought into the United States through ports of entry from Mexico, continue to be distributed throughout the United States. The dramatic influx of fentanyl into the United States, including through mail or by express consignment carrier, is contributing substantially to the opioid abuse crisis. The Committee provides \$15,000,000 within the PC&I appropriation to ensure that CBP acquires chemical screening capabilities necessary to determine the presence of fentanyl and other narcotic and psychoactive substances. In addition, CBP must have sufficient personnel, including chemists, to interpret test results.

The Committee understands CBP has begun to provide additional training to employees in an effort to detect and interdict fentanyl and other opioids. Investments must be made in training for CBP officers, laboratory services, and safety equipment, including Naloxone countermeasures and other personal protective equipment, required to handle such dangerous opioids.

Illicit Movement of Financial Instruments and Firearms.—The Committee is concerned that monetary instruments and firearms continue to be smuggled from the United States into Mexico, fueling transnational criminal organization activities, including drug trafficking and violent crime. One effective means to combat trafficking is to stop the flow of resources that enable illicit activity. The Committee encourages CBP to continue to collaborate with domestic and international partners to identify and apprehend smugglers and directs CBP to brief the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act if additional authorities or resources are needed to stem the illicit flow of money or firearms.

Land Ports of Entry Hours of Operation.—The Committee is concerned that reducing hours of operation at land POEs could unduly impede cross-border travel and negatively affect local and regional economic activity. The Committee directs CBP to consult with elected officials at all levels, community members, and industry

prior to making changes to hours of operation and notify the Committee 30 days in advance of proposed changes.

Jones Act Enforcement.—The Committee notes improvements to CBP's enforcement of the Jones Act on the Outer Continental Shelf. However, the Committee urges CBP to take more aggressive enforcement action and to issue swift, transparent, and meaningful penalties to deter violations. The Committee directs CBP to continue tracking Jones Act violation data, including findings of fact, parties determined to be at fault, amounts of penalty assessments, and status of collections, and to make information available to the public and the Committee on a quarterly basis. Additionally, CBP must establish specific timeframes for internal review and actions, cooperate with the industry to investigate potential violations, and dedicate adequate resources to vigorously enforcing the Jones Act on the Outer Continental Shelf.

An administrative provision is continued prohibiting funds from being used to issue future waivers related to a release from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve until the Secretary has consulted with the Departments of Energy and Transportation and representatives of the maritime industry and taken adequate steps to ensure enforcement of the Jones Act. The Secretary shall notify the Committee within 2 business days of any request for a Jones Act waiver. The Committee shall be informed on a timely basis of the disposition of each waiver request.

Preclearance.—The Department will prioritize successful implementation of expanded preclearance operations as outlined in the "Department's Beyond the Border Action Plan" between the United States and Canada for land, marine, rail, and air entries. The Committee appreciates progress on efforts to establish preclearance to the mutually agreed upon sites of Billy Bishop Toronto City Airport, Québec City Jean Lesage International Airport, Montréal Rail, and Rocky Mountaineer, with the understanding that such expansion is contingent upon each site meeting all terms and conditions of the agreement. The Committee directs CBP to continually evaluate the security benefits of both existing and prospective preclearance agreements.

The Committee encourages CBP to meet the objectives outlined in the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 [TFTEA], and provides full funding necessary to both collect and spend reimbursements, including spending in anticipation of reimbursements, for preclearance activities.

Electronic Visa Update System [EVUS].—EVUS allows certain non-immigrant visa holders to provide updated biographic and travel-related information through a public website and enables CBP to facilitate admissibility determinations after issuance of a visa but before passengers initiate travel to the United States. The non-visa immigrant visa holders who benefit from this program, rather than U.S. taxpayers, should pay for the operation and maintenance of EVUS. Senate Report 114-264 directed the Department to transmit timely the EVUS fee proposal to the congressional committees of jurisdiction. As this program should be funded by fees, the Committee recommends \$27,000,000 below the budget request amount.

TRADE AND TRAVEL OPERATIONS—OFFICE OF TRADE

The Committee recommends \$238,457,000 for the Office of Trade, \$24,844,000 below the budget request amount and \$46,127,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. The Committee supports hiring additional staff necessary to implement requirements and recommends \$13,125,000 to address TFTEA mandates in both a timely manner and without impacting the core operations of CBP's trade mission. The Committee recommends a lower funding level for new staff to more accurately reflect the cost of FTEs.

Antidumping and Countervailing Duties.—The Committee directs CBP to continue reporting on antidumping and countervailing duties, as required in Senate Report 114–264. The Committee recognizes that CBP ranks second among Federal agencies with regard to revenue collection, and the Committee is concerned about uncollected antidumping duties. The Committee also recognizes that the United States is the only major user of antidumping and countervailing duties that processes payments in a retrospective manner. The Committee directs GAO to conduct a study and report to the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, on the advantages and disadvantages of this retrospective duty system in comparison to the advantages and disadvantages of a prospective duty system, with the goal of determining which would provide for higher collection rates.

The Committee notes that, in Executive Order 13785, the President directed CBP to focus on collecting long due antidumping and countervailing duties. The Committee welcomes CBP's attention to this important matter. According to CBP data, the majority of these uncollected duties are owed on imports from China of honey, canned mushrooms, crawfish tail-meat, and fresh garlic. Under U.S. law, much of the revenue from these duties and the interest on them is passed on to domestic producers. The Committee reminds CBP of its obligation to collect these duties.

Coordination to Combat Trade Fraud and Duty Evasion.—The Committee remains focused on the need for all Federal agencies involved in international trade to enforce existing trade laws aggressively. Government analysis provides strong evidence to conclude that trade fraud and evasion is widespread in many commodity sectors, especially steel and aluminum. There are specific actions that CBP and ICE, together with the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the U.S. International Trade Commission, the Office of the U.S. International Trade Representative, and other agencies can take now. The Committee directs CBP to coordinate with the International Trade Administration and other agencies, as appropriate, and report to the Committee if legislative remedies are required to support a U.S. Government-wide strategy to combat trade fraud and evasion. These unfair trade practices are harmful to the U.S. economy and devastating to small and rural communities that are still attempting to recover from the recent economic downturn.

Exports Eligible for Drawback.—The Committee is aware of certain industry concerns with CBP's application of drawback law, as recently amended by TFTEA, regarding the treatment of certain U.S.-produced alcoholic beverages as exports eligible for substi-

tution unused merchandise drawback claims. The Committee directs CBP, in consultation with the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau [TTB], to clarify the requirement necessary to recover duties, taxes, and fees imposed under Federal law (with emphasis on Federal excise taxes) on imported alcohol products when substituted with exported alcohol produced in the United States and classified under the same eight or ten digit subheading of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States. This clarification should make clear CBP's treatment of alcoholic beverages exported from TTB bonded facilities, without payment of Federal excise taxes, and how these may be used as substituted merchandise to support unused merchandise drawback of Federal excise taxes imposed upon importation.

Shrimp Safety.—The Committee remains concerned about the safety of imported shrimp and looks forward to reviewing the preliminary results of the shrimp safety pilot project described in Senate Report 114–264, which will provide details on opportunities for enhanced CBP and Food and Drug Administration [FDA] coordination on improving the safety of shrimp imports into the United States. The Committee understands that CBP and FDA continue to collaborate, through the Commercial Targeting and Analysis Center, to enhance the shrimp-related targeting and inspection processes to ensure that shrimp imported into the United States are safe. The Committee directs CBP to brief the Committee semiannually on the outcomes from these efforts.

Automated Commercial Environment [ACE].—The Committee recommends \$38,000,000 to support ACE core functionality and encourages CBP to hasten the transition to a more sustainable, reliable system environment. The Committee recognizes the increasingly important role that electronic systems and data analytics will play in maintaining a secure and efficient trade structure and combatting unfair trade practices. The ability to analyze data effectively allows the United States to apply duties appropriately, to quickly identify bad actors, and to prevent trade fraud. The Committee is aware that ACE and the International Trade Data System [ITDS] are incomplete with respect to “core ACE,” which provides necessary functionality for industry to operate the systems in a completely paperless mode and for Partner Government Agency [PGA] to participate. The Committee directs CBP to cooperate with the private sector, through the Commercial Customs Operations Advisory Committee and other channels, to establish a list, available to the public, of mutual priorities in each of the above three areas necessary to complete ACE and ITDS. The Committee further directs CBP to work with PGAs to establish a sustainable cost-sharing process for ACE and ITDS enhancements in an effort to realize savings from information technology and other related contracts to complete ACE and ITDS development.

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS

Air and Marine Operations.—The Committee recommends requested funding for AMO enhancements, including acquisition management and facilities improvements, DHC–8 patrol aircraft updates, logistics and maintenance enhancements, and airboats. The Committee recommends \$16,617,00 of the requested increases

for AMO hiring and retention and directs CBP to allocate funding as required to meet workload requirements, while noting that efforts to retain personnel provide the highest return on human capital investment.

Sector Coordination.—The Committee is concerned that the level of coordination and cooperation among the Border Patrol, OFO, and AMO varies widely by sector and that the areas of responsibility along the borders for these CBP agencies may not necessarily align, which results in coordination challenges. The Committee directs CBP to evaluate the charters, reporting structures, and standard operating procedures for Border Patrol, OFO, and AMO and to institute changes necessary to ensure that all CBP personnel and assets are deployed as efficiently and effectively as possible to combat cross-border threats.

Unmanned Aerial Systems.—The Committee encourages CBP to continue to evaluate the potential for using commercial service providers to provide pilots for unmanned aerial systems [UAS] and to work with the Federal Aviation Administration to evaluate the requirement for UAS pilots to also be certified as pilots for manned aircraft in order to operate within civil airspace. The Committee notes that CBP is evaluating whether additional UAS flight hours are necessary to support border security operations and directs CBP to brief the Committee on the results of these evaluations within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act. The Committee understands that additional funding is necessary to upgrade CBP's UAS fleet to a single configuration and recommends \$15,000,000 above the budget request amount to achieve this objective. These funds shall only be used to perform configuration upgrades.

Tactical Aerostats and Other Technology.—The Committee recommends \$12,139,000 for CBP tactical aerostats, relocatable towers, and AMO tethered aerostats but encourages CBP to evaluate agency-wide needs and the efficacy of other technologies prior to obligating requested funding. The Committee understands that the pilot deployment of a persistent threat detection system [PTDS] tactical aerostat with maritime surveillance radar has proven effective and has increased situational awareness. The Committee encourages CBP to evaluate the operational benefits and costs of deploying PTDS in additional locations to augment or replace existing, less cost-effective surveillance assets near the U.S.-Mexico border in the Gulf of Mexico. The Committee understands further that recent advances in small UAS technology provide proven benefits for CBP missions, including beyond visual line-of-sight range, high-quality video imagery, minimal acoustic signature, and the rapid integration of sensor payloads that can evolve with mission needs. Moreover, the speed and expeditionary characteristics of small UAS can uniquely support urgent CBP missions and taskings. In order to expedite the use of small UAS in border operations, the Committee recommends \$2,500,000 as requested and recommends an additional \$5,000,000 to conduct multiple demonstrations of small UAS, including long endurance UAS, for CBP operations.

Marine Operations.—To secure U.S. borders and meet emerging DHS enforcement efforts throughout the continental United States, the Committee directs AMO to ensure its end-state requirement for Interceptor Class Vessels is appropriate to address threats in all

regions of the United States, including the northern border. Additionally, the Committee directs CBP to continue collaboration with Canada in areas along the northern border with large numbers of recreational boaters. Detecting smuggling in heavily-trafficked waterways can be particularly challenging when using existing radar and vessel tracking technologies based only in the United States. It has come to the Committee’s attention that Canada has invested significant resources in vessel tracking technology and analytics to detect smuggling, and AMO may benefit from access to such technology. To improve maritime interdiction capabilities, the Committee encourages CBP to explore options with Canada to improve the situational awareness and access to information of U.S. law enforcement on these waterways.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2017	\$771,017,000
Budget estimate, 2018	2,063,719,000
Committee recommendation	1,888,399,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,888,399,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which is \$175,320,000 below the budget request amount and \$1,117,382,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Border Security Assets and Infrastructure	533,042	1,715,163	1,630,232
Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure	71,142	109,240	80,000
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure	116,058	153,108	112,959
Airframes and Sensors	116,058	137,335	108,186
Watercraft		3,573	3,573
Other Systems and Assets		12,200	1,200
Construction and Facility Improvements	20,775	59,775	48,775
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	30,000	26,433	16,433
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	771,017	2,063,719	1,888,399

Physical Barriers and Tactical Infrastructure.—Border security is critically important to the national security of the United States, and the Committee is committed to providing appropriations to secure U.S. borders. On January 25, 2017, the President directed the Department to develop long-term requirements to improve border security, including the construction of physical barriers along parts of the southern border and the preparation of corresponding budget requests. The Committee recommends \$1,630,232,000, including \$1,571,239,000 for physical barriers and \$20,000,000 for border roads. As a physical barrier is but one component of a border security system, the Committee believes it is imperative to include appropriate sensor technology, including fiber optics and camera systems, with the barrier system. The Committee encourages the De-

partment to allocate funding and to evaluate the costs and benefits of procuring an independent project delivery system to assist in design management, estimation, scheduling, labor and materials management, construction, and operation of physical barriers, tactical infrastructure, and accompanying surveillance systems. Independent oversight would provide program managers with accurate, unbiased, real-time assessments of the status of projects, including integration of electronic sensors, project schedule, change order control, and conflict resolution among multiple contractors and other Federal agencies acting on behalf of CBP.

The Committee continues to believe that a more detailed plan is necessary to accurately estimate future costs, specifically regarding the design and construction of a physical barrier along parts of the southern border. As CBP studies the borders to determine the best means to achieve border security, the Committee directs CBP to provide, within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, a detailed plan describing how to secure each border sector, including the estimated costs and types of physical barrier or technology necessary for each mile of the border.

The report should detail acquisition and legal costs associated with acquiring property through eminent domain and other means, as well as costs and impacts to communities and businesses, including tribes or ranchers who receive condemnation notices because the government invokes eminent domain. The report should also clearly articulate the methodologies and performance metrics used to develop the report. The Committee further directs that construction not begin on a section of physical barrier along the border until its design is at least 90 percent complete. Further, as CBP executes the project, the Committee directs CBP to brief the Committee monthly on estimated costs versus actual costs. In addition, the Committee directs CBP to brief quarterly on physical barrier breaches, including tunneling, the frequency of physical barrier breaches, the method of breaches, and steps taken to remediate the breaches.

Border Security Technology.—The Committee recommends continued funding for technology deployments, as technology is necessary to increase situational awareness along the northern and southern borders. The Committee recommends \$17,438,000 for Integrated Fixed Towers Systems, and \$1,600,000 for Mobile Video Surveillance Systems. In addition, the Committee includes \$8,000,000 above the request for additional mobile surveillance capability systems for deployment to priority border locations determined by the Border Patrol that best meet the operational needs of its agents. In line with GAO's recommendations included in GAO-17-765T, the Committee directs CBP to fully develop performance metrics for all technologies deployed, begin using data to evaluate the individual and collective contributions of specific technologies, assess its progress in implementing planned technologies, and determine when mission benefits have been fully realized. CBP must complete this effort in order to assess its progress in deploying technology and to determine when mission benefits have been fully realized.

Cross Border Tunnel Threat.—The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 above the request for the Cross Border Tunnel Threat

program. In order to utilize all capabilities to strengthen border security effectiveness, this initiative should involve collaboration with Federal research laboratories, including those operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Satellite Technology.—Increasing situational awareness at and between POEs is essential, and the Committee believes commercially developed small satellite and launch vehicle capabilities could provide persistent, real-time border observation. The Committee directs CBP to work with Federal partners and industry to evaluate space-based border surveillance capabilities and brief the Committee on its findings within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act.

Non-Intrusive Inspection and Laboratory Equipment.—The Committee recommends \$75,000,000 for recapitalization of existing and acquisition of new non-intrusive inspection [NII] equipment. The Committee directs CBP to allocate not less than \$15,000,000 for equipment necessary to identify opioids and opiates. The Committee understands that CBP is evaluating the potential operational benefits of deploying passive detection equipment at a POE and encourages CBP to deploy the technology at additional POEs if the results of the evaluation demonstrate the efficacy of the equipment in identifying all types of contraband. The Committee is aware that rail NII recapitalization plans began in 2015, but that the process has been slowed by a requirement for an optimal solution that integrates active NII imaging systems with passive radiation detection equipment [RDE]. Further, the Committee understands that Domestic Nuclear Detection Office [DNDO] will likely require an additional 3 to 5 years to develop, test, and integrate RDE with the new rail NII systems. While the Committee appreciates the Department's desire to pursue an optimal integrated solution, delaying the replacement of these aging NII systems poses an unnecessary risk at rail border crossings. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to proceed with the rail NII replacement program in fiscal year 2018 while DNDO proceeds concurrently with development and testing of rail RDE, ensuring it can be integrated with the new rail NII systems once development and testing is complete.

Automated Commercial Environment [ACE].—The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 for CBP to continue ACE program enhancements in fiscal year 2018, as it is clear that additional system development is needed to continue to facilitate interactions with vendors and importers. Full automation of CBP Form 214, as mandated in 1999 in Public Law 106–36, is an example of an enhancement that would benefit both the Federal and industry interests.

Aircraft Recapitalization.—The Committee is committed to replacing aging aircraft and standardizing the CBP fleet. As such, the Committee recommends \$31,000,000 above the budget request amount for a common airframe to recapitalize the light enforcement helicopter [LEH] fleet. The Committee notes that a single airframe makes-up 81 percent of the authorized CBP LEH fleet, and its configuration includes sensors for nighttime border observations. Procurement of a common airframe would allow CBP to avoid duplicating significant costs associated with training, tooling, publications, and non-recurring costs for the development of new

supplemental type certificates for the unique CBP mission. Additionally, the Committee encourages CBP to explore aerodynamic and safety enhancements that could improve the performance characteristics of its LEH fleet in pursuing a common airframe. The Committee recommends \$27,765,000 for one multi-role enforcement aircraft. The Committee directs CBP to evaluate the benefits and costs of leasing aircraft to meet AMO requirements for replacement airframes. In addition to aircraft recapitalization, \$6,000,000 is recommended for requested upgrades to aircraft sensors.

Border Patrol and OFO Facilities—Brown Field Station.—The Committee recommends \$39,000,000 for the Brown Field Station, which is \$6,000,000 below the budget request amount, as a portion of the project’s funding was provided in fiscal year 2017. The Committee recommends \$9,775,000 for OFO facilities.

Revenue Modernization.—The Committee recommends \$16,433,000 for revenue modernization, which is \$10,000,000 below the requested program increase for revenue modernization. The Committee encourages CBP to utilize other funding sources to the extent practicable if the timeline for obligation is revised.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

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 appropriations of \$6,664,978,000 for ICE, which is \$900,484,000 below the budget request amount and \$229,738,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level, and is in addition to estimated fee collections of \$376,610,000.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	6,405,440	7,512,563	6,637,079
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	29,800	52,899	27,899
Total	6,435,240	7,565,462	6,664,978

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2017	\$6,405,440,000
Budget estimate, 2018	7,512,563,000
Committee recommendation	6,637,079,000

The ICE Operations and Support [O&S] account provides funds for the enforcement of immigration and customs laws, intelligence, and detention and removals. In addition to directly appropriated resources, funding is derived from the following offsetting collections:

Immigration Inspection User Fee.—ICE derives funds from user fees to support the costs of detention and removals in connection with international inspection 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, schools, and universities to certify and monitor participating programs 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 \$6,637,079,000 for O&S, which is \$875,484,000 below the budget request amount and \$231,639,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. The Committee recommends funding levels consistent with those provided in fiscal year 2017, with necessary adjustments to salaries and other expenses required for enforcement of immigration and customs laws.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Homeland Security Investigations:			
Domestic Investigations	1,834,017	1,798,095	1,839,380
International Investigations	159,035	140,873	165,809
Intelligence	80,141	79,905	79,333
Subtotal, Homeland Security Investigations	2,073,193	2,018,873	2,084,522
Enforcement and Removal Operations:			
Custody Operations	2,705,412	3,601,472	2,895,729
Fugitive Operations	151,795	184,668	132,948
Criminal Alien Program	312,350	412,080	356,451
Alternatives to Detention	183,275	177,700	177,700
Transportation and Removal Program	355,882	484,894	358,931
Subtotal, Enforcement and Removal Operations	3,708,714	4,860,814	3,921,759
Mission Support	364,533	350,391	362,859
Office of Principal Legal Advisor	259,000	282,485	267,939
Subtotal, Operations and Support	6,405,440	7,512,563	6,637,079

Immigration Data Improvements.—The Committee commends ICE for its efforts to continue to develop and execute an enterprise data management strategy in accordance with the Comprehensive Plan for Immigration Data Improvements and recommends \$6,000,000 to continue these activities. The Committee supports ICE's data governance pilot with participants from multiple Enforcement and Removal Operations [ERO] program offices, ICE's Office of the Chief Information Officer, the Department's Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[USCIS], and the Border Patrol. The Committee encourages ICE to make useful, incremental data system improvements rather than adopting a risky, costly, complex, enterprise-wide solution. As ICE improves data collection, the Committee directs ICE to collect data on enforcement activities both along the borders and in the interior of the United States in an effort to improve operational transparency and resource allocation decisions.

HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

The Committee recommends \$2,084,522,000 for Homeland Security Investigations [HSI], which is \$65,649,000 above the budget request amount and \$11,329,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. Within the total for HSI, \$22,956,000 is recommended for additional special agents and support staff required to investigate and disrupt transnational criminal organizations. ICE is directed to sustain enhancements for programs of ongoing congressional interest, as described in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying Public Law 115–31.

International Investigations and Visa Security Program.—The Committee’s recommendation annualizes growth to overseas operations funded in fiscal year 2017, and the Committee understands that HSI is evaluating the costs and benefits of growing its investigative footprint overseas to support investigations across the Department’s various missions. The Committee supports HSI’s efforts to collaborate with CBP on investigations that support trade enforcement activities and encourages HSI to prioritize these activities. The Committee understands the benefits of stopping the illicit movement of people and goods prior to their arrival in the United States but is aware that the annual cost of an overseas agent can be four times the cost of an agent deployed domestically. The Committee is aware of HSI’s efforts to model the costs and benefits of adding or redeploying staff and recommends the inclusion of a robust discussion of the results of this modeling in the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

International Megan’s Law.—The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 to continue ICE’s implementation of International Megan’s Law. This is the same as the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. In fiscal year 2016, a total of 1,780 Angel Watch referrals were sent to more than 60 countries as a preemptive notification to foreign law enforcement in the fight to stop child sex tourism. These referrals resulted in 1,089 denials of entry to these countries.

Human Exploitation Rescue Operative.—Of the amount provided, not less than \$5,000,000 is to enhance child exploitation investigations. The Committee strongly supports the Human Exploitation Rescue Operative [HERO] Child-Rescue Corps, a partnership among HSI, U.S. Special Operations Command, and the National Association to Protect Children. The Committee directs ICE to sustain prior year enhancements for dedicated personnel and funding for the HERO program and related computer forensic analyst positions focused on child exploitation investigations. In addition, at a minimum, ICE should continue to train at least one class of HEROs annually through the program and should employ HERO graduates at ICE or should place them with other agencies or orga-

nizations with related missions as deemed appropriate by ICE. The Committee continues to support the concept of instituting a paid apprenticeship in lieu of the current unpaid internship for HERO participants and directs ICE to brief the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act on options for establishing paid apprenticeships.

Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement.—The Committee directs ICE to use \$15,000,000 for intellectual property enforcement through the work of HSI and the National IPR Center. ICE shall also ensure that the National IPR Center is properly staffed in order to facilitate continued enforcement actions against theft of U.S. intellectual property, particularly online. Based on a new wave of digital copyright piracy involving devices and software that connect consumers' televisions directly to copyright-theft sites, the Committee directs ICE to increase investigation and enforcement to thwart illicit streaming that involves media boxes and televisions.

International Mobile Subscriber Identity Catchers.—As required by Senate Report 114–264, a report is due to the appropriate congressional committees detailing the number of times International Mobile Subscriber Identity [IMSI] Catchers and similar technology devices have been deployed, how many individuals have been apprehended using these types of devices, and how many times IMSI Catchers and related technologies have been used to gather evidence relevant to a case against apprehended individuals. The Committee expects the Department to submit this report in a timely manner.

Investigative Support Staff.—The Committee is concerned that HSI could lack adequate staff to support the number of onboard special agents. The Committee directs ICE to brief the Committee not later than 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on the current ratio of support staff to agents and to present this data in comparison to the ratios at other large Federal law enforcement agencies.

Human Rights Violators.—There are reports that ICE has devoted insufficient resources to hold accountable suspected foreign human rights violators. The Committee directs ICE to continue efforts to investigate, remove, and prosecute individuals who have committed human rights abuses, including persecution, genocide, severe violations of religious freedom, torture, extrajudicial killing, use or recruitment of child soldiers, crimes against humanity, or war crimes. For this purpose, the Committee recommends that not less than \$5,300,000 be for hiring additional personnel in the Office of the Principle Legal Advisor Human Rights Law Section and HSI Human Rights Violators and War Crimes Unit, training, transportation, and other related activities.

Gulf Coast Coordination.—The Committee is aware of the success of ICE's Tactical Intelligence Center [TIC] and believes that additional collection, reporting, and dissemination capacity at the TIC could improve government-wide law enforcement coordination, including technical collection, and help stop the illicit movement of people and goods into the United States through the Gulf of Mexico. In an effort to leverage existing entities capable of monitoring and reporting in the Gulf region, the Committee directs the Depart-

ment to evaluate coordination gaps among entities currently operating on the Gulf Coast and determine whether there is a need for establishing a Regional Intelligence Integration Center [RIIC] focused on all threats.

ENFORCEMENT AND REMOVAL OPERATIONS

ERO Efficiency Improvements.—The Committee understands that significant detention bed space is required for the removal of aliens but notes that improvements to throughput in the immigration enforcement continuum could reduce the average length of stay for detainees, ultimately requiring fewer detention beds. The Committee directs ICE to continue working with Federal partners, including the Executive Office for Immigration Review, to ensure that aliens are treated fairly while expeditiously moving through the immigration enforcement process. The Committee understands that ICE recently expended more than \$10,000,000 in an effort to develop strategies to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of ERO and directs ICE to brief the Committee on how these strategies will be implemented in conjunction with Federal partners. In prior years, the Committee has adjusted base funding allocations for the Fugitive Operations and Criminal Alien Programs, shifting funding between the programs. In line with the request, the Committee is not making similar adjustments for fiscal year 2018.

The Committee believes that ICE could realize savings by transferring detainees and certain administrative and operational activities from ICE-owned Service Processing Centers to other less expensive facilities. The Committee is concerned that ICE may not have the most efficient and effective processing and detention assets nor adequate detainee support systems in locations in close proximity to the highest concentration of removable aliens. Therefore, ICE is directed to brief the Committee, not later than 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, on an actionable long-term detention strategy that meets all required detention standards and details estimated detention space requirements by field office, associated contracting vehicles, and associated transportation costs.

Custody Operations.—The Committee recommends \$2,895,729,000 for Custody Operations, which is the level required to maintain ICE's fiscal year 2017 average daily population [ADP] into fiscal year 2018. The Committee notes ICE's progress in developing and refining its ADP forecast model. The model analyzes time series data from which it extracts meaningful patterns, including moving averages, seasonality, and trends. It also uses patterns that it aggregates into a final daily population forecast to forecast the detained population derived from all major CBP and ICE arresting programs. In the fiscal year 2019 budget request, should the requested ADP level deviate from the level suggested by the forecast model, the Committee directs ICE to provide a detailed explanation and justification for the difference.

Detention Standards.—The Committee reiterates direction provided in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying Public Law 115–31 regarding detention standards and understands that ICE intends to increase the percentage of detainees held in facilities meeting the most recent Performance Based National Deten-

tion Standards and the requirements in the Prison Rape Elimination Act. The Committee directs ICE to develop a timeline detailing steps the agency will take to recruit additional contracting personnel required for negotiating detention contracts and brief the Committee on its plan not later than 60 days after of enactment of this act.

Mobile Criminal Alien Teams.—The Committee directs ICE to continue funding for Mobile Criminal Alien Teams and to brief the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act if additional such teams are required to identify and remove violent criminal aliens.

Visa Overstay Enforcement.—The Committee directs ICE to continue to direct \$10,000,000 to investigative and support activities required to identify and remove aliens who have overstayed their visas and to brief the Committee semiannually on the results of these efforts.

Law Enforcement Support Center.—The Committee recommends \$34,500,000 to support an authorized level of 257 full-time law enforcement specialists and officers at the Law Enforcement Support Center [LESC], which serves a critical function in the Federal Government's efforts to identify and locate undocumented immigrants with serious felony records. In order to promote efficiency, the Committee directs ICE to take steps to ensure that current operations performed by the LESG remain centralized at the LESG facility in Williston, Vermont and that these operations are not unnecessarily duplicated in other parts of the country. The Committee directs ICE to provide the Committee with a detailed spend plan regarding LESG funds, operations, and staffing not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act. The Department is also directed to submit for Committee approval the reallocation of any resources currently intended for LESG operations in Vermont.

The Committee notes that, despite an increasing workload and the availability of recruitment and retention incentives, the LESG has not hired to authorized position levels. The Committee directs ICE to ensure that the LESG has the resources and approvals necessary to fully utilize its recruitment incentives program and to include details about this program in the spend plan it is required to provide to the Committee. The LESG is also encouraged to utilize hiring campaigns, education, and outreach, including coordination with nearby community, technical, and State colleges and universities. Further, LESG is encouraged to utilize available direct hire authorities to accelerate the hiring of qualified applicants.

Sex Offender Release Notifications.—The Committee understands that ICE has improved the processes of notifying enforcement authorities and State regulatory organizations through the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act [SORNA] exchange portal, which is used when ICE releases individuals who have a registration requirement into their jurisdictions. Concerns remain, however, that ICE's current sex offender notification and reporting tools and practices do not notify all local law enforcement officials of information ICE enters into the SORNA exchange portal. The Committee recommends \$2,000,000 to continue to identify potential information gaps and to address these gaps in a manner that ensures that data on ICE detainees with sex or violent offender

records are provided in real time to jurisdictions where such detainees will reside. ICE shall keep the Committee apprised as it takes steps to address these gaps.

Kiosks for Non-Detained Appearances.—The Committee recommends an additional \$3,000,000 and directs ICE to commence a pilot project to enable certain aliens on the non-detained docket to report via self-service kiosks at ERO field offices. The pilot should reduce the time and resources that deportation officers devote to managing encounters and recurring check-ins with applicable aliens and should allow those officer resources to be used for other law enforcement duties.

Alternatives to Detention.—The Committee recommends \$177,700,000 for Alternatives to Detention [ATD], as requested, and directs ICE to ensure alternatives to detention are used as effectively as possible. ICE shall brief the Committee on its discussions with the contractors handling the ATD—ISAP III contract, about implementing a “Know Your Rights” [KYR] program for new participants. The brief shall indicate whether these discussions determined whether a KYR program was deemed reasonable to be provided at the time of the initial full enrollment or orientation or as soon as reasonably possible after that time. ICE shall continue exploring the use of available ATD models on an ongoing basis, shall prioritize the use of such detention alternatives for immigrant children and their families, where appropriate, and shall seek the release of individuals and their family members who pass credible fear screening and do not present a public safety or flight risk.

Victims of Crime.—In order to clarify the Department’s policies regarding immigrant victims, the Committee directs ICE to: (1) issue an official statement directing ICE officers, special agents, and attorneys to exercise all appropriate prosecutorial discretion to minimize any effect that immigration enforcement may have on the willingness and ability of victims, witnesses, and plaintiffs to call the police and pursue justice; (2) ensure resources are used to provide officers, special agents, and attorneys with guidance and training regarding the use of prosecutorial discretion for victims of crime and witnesses of crime; and (3) report on steps taken to minimize the effect immigration enforcement has on victims of crime.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2017	\$29,800,000
Budget estimate, 2018	52,899,000
Committee recommendation	27,899,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$27,899,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvement [PC&I], which is \$25,000,000 below the amount requested and \$1,901,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operational Communications/Information Technology	16,000	21,839	11,839
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	13,800	31,060	16,060
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	29,800	52,899	27,899

The Committee supports significant information system enhancements across ICE but is aware that funding requested for certain programs, notably financial systems modernization, could execute more slowly than was assumed in materials provided to the Committee in support of the budget request. Therefore, ICE shall provide a briefing on proposed PC&I spending plans not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act.

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.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a total program level of \$7,632,110,000 and a net of \$4,671,551,000 for the activities of TSA. For the third consecutive year, TSA has submitted a budget request that is inadequate to support its mission in an achievable and fiscally responsible manner. The Committee rejects the fee proposal request and increases funding for aviation security, to include the hiring of additional screeners.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	7,105,047	7,018,165	7,068,047
Aviation Passenger Security Fees	(2,130,000)	(2,970,000)	(2,470,000)
Subtotal, Operations and Support (net)	4,975,047	4,048,165	4,598,047
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	206,093	53,314	53,314
Research and Development	5,000	20,190	20,190
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs	205,200	240,559	240,559
Total, Transportation Security Administration	5,186,140	4,121,669	4,671,551
(Discretionary Funding)	5,186,140	4,121,669	4,671,551
(Discretionary Appropriation)	7,316,140	7,091,669	7,141,551
(Offsetting Collections)	(2,130,000)	(2,470,000)	(2,470,000)
(Offsetting Collections, Legislative Proposals)		(500,000)	
Aviation Security Capital Fund (Mandatory)	250,000	250,000	250,000
Fee Funded Programs	205,200	240,559	240,559

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Subtotal, Transportation Security Administration (gross)	7,771,340	7,582,228	7,632,110
Subtotal, Transportation Security Administration (net)	5,186,140	4,121,669	4,671,551

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2017	\$7,105,047,000
Budget estimate, 2018	7,018,165,000
Committee recommendation	7,068,047,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a net discretionary appropriation of \$4,598,047,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$549,882,000 above the budget request amount and \$377,000,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal Year 2017 Enacted	Fiscal Year 2018 Budget Request	Committee Recommendations
Aviation Screening Operations			
Screening Workforce			
Screening Partnership Program	177,982	175,580	175,580
Screener Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits	3,221,124	3,128,064	3,138,064
Screener Training and Other	239,119	233,061	233,061
Airport Management	572,967	643,797	643,797
Canines	153,969	151,764	153,969
Screening Technology Maintenance	284,834	387,882	382,344
Secure Flight	101,721	102,763	102,763
Subtotal, Aviation Screening Operations	4,751,716	4,822,911	4,829,578
Other Operations and Enforcement			
Infight Security			
Federal Air Marshals	802,953	803,905	799,361
Federal Flight Deck Officer and Crew Training	22,273	19,514	22,273
Aviation Regulation	218,296	173,535	218,535
Air Cargo	94,682	102,721	102,721
Intelligence and TSOC	80,820	79,790	79,790
Surface Programs	122,716	86,316	86,316
Vetting Programs	65,751	60,215	60,215
Subtotal, Other Operations and Enforcement	1,407,491	1,325,996	1,369,211
Mission Support	945,840	869,258	869,258
Subtotal, Operations and Support (gross) ...	7,105,047	7,018,165	7,068,047
Aviation Passenger Security Fees	(2,130,000)	(2,470,000)	(2,470,000)
Offsetting Collections, Legislative Proposals	-	(500,000)	-
Subtotal, Operations and Support (net)	4,975,047	4,048,165	4,598,047

Insider Threats.—The Committee continues to be concerned about the insider threat and the potential for airport employees

with access to secure areas to become associated with terrorist organizations or to use their positions to conduct criminal activities. TSA is to continue efforts with its airport partners to strengthen programs that counter insider threats, including rigorous screening processes before employees are able to access secure areas of the airport. TSA is to brief the Committee on these activities and how additional funding could be utilized to enhance ongoing efforts, including the purchase of qualified screening technology.

Screening Partnership Program.—Amounts provided maintain the necessary funds for security at airports where private screening contracts are in place.

The Committee acknowledges that the Screening Partnership Program [SPP] provides TSA airports an important alternative to “opt-out” and request private screening support instead of Federal screeners. Commensurate with the Committee’s interest in this program, TSA shall notify the Committee within 10 days of any change to a private screening contract, including any new award under the SPP or a transition from privatized screening into Federal screening.

Screener Training and Other.—In response to previous findings by OIG pertaining to checkpoint security, amounts recommended support both instructor-led and on-the-job training which are critical for a professional workforce to identify evolving threats to commercial aviation. The Committee supports efforts by TSA to explore collateral officer duties associated with behavioral detection and resolution procedures.

Airport Management.—Amounts 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.

Canines.—Funding was provided in fiscal year 2017 to establish a program whereby third parties can perform air cargo screening services using canines. This level of funding is continued, enabling TSA to continue setting up the program and validating requirements.

The Committee understands the important role that TSA’s passenger screening canines play in the effective and efficient screening of passengers through airport checkpoints. For that reason, the Committee is concerned with current availability of explosive detection canine teams at airport checkpoints and the unmet demand for distributing additional canine teams throughout the U.S. transportation system. The growing effectiveness of the TSA canine training center at Joint Base San Antonio-Lackland is positive, but the Committee remains concerned that the current throughput of successfully trained and deployed canines is insufficient. The Committee directs TSA to develop and submit a plan, not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this act, to describe how the component could significantly increase the throughput of canines, including passenger screening canines, at Joint Base San Antonio-Lackland and what funding, facilities, policies, or other resources would be necessary to do so.

To meet the increasing demand for explosive detection canines worldwide, TSA is to examine the feasibility of starting a canine

breeding program. This assessment should consider cost, length of time to start such a program, and the quality of dogs from a U.S. breeding program as compared to the current system of acquiring dogs from private vendors, both internationally and domestically. TSA shall also examine the benefits of collaborating with other components to determine any potential benefits derived from a Department-wide breeding program. TSA shall brief the Committee on its findings not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Screeener Technology Maintenance.—The recommendation includes a reduction of \$5,538,000 to the base and shall be offset by an identical amount in unobligated balances available for checkpoint screening technology that have remained unspent for nearly 10 years. There is no reason for prior year balances to languish for such a long period of time.

OTHER OPERATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT

Federal Air Marshals.—The Committee recommends \$799,361,000 for the Federal Air Marshals [FAMS], which is \$4,544,000 below the budget request amount due to a number of unfilled FTE funded in fiscal year 2017. Funding is included for FAMS to continue protection of the air transportation system against terrorist threats, sabotage, or other acts of violence.

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

In May 2016, GAO reported in GAO-16-582 that FAMS deploys air marshals in part based on assessed risk but could better incorporate risk into its deployment strategy. FAMS is directed to brief the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on the efforts to better incorporate risk into its deployment decisions.

Federal Flight Deck Officer and Flight Crew Training Programs.—The Committee recommends \$22,273,000 for the Federal Flight Deck Officer and Flight Crew Training programs, which is \$2,759,000 above the budget request amount. Funding above the budget request reflects the Committee's support for the program, which deputizes qualified airline pilots who volunteer to be Federal law enforcement officers and provides 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.

Air Cargo.—TSA is directed to include planned security investments in its congressional budget justification materials for fiscal year 2019.

TSA shall provide quarterly briefings, to include the latest metrics gathered from recent tests and resulting mitigation strategies in response to covert testing findings.

Law Enforcement Reimbursement Program.—Given the current threats to the aviation sector, the Committee recommends full funding of \$45,000,000 for the Law Enforcement Officer [LEO] Reimbursement Program and directs TSA to maintain the program.

Risk-Based Security [RBS] Initiatives.—The Committee continues to support TSA's screening evolution from one-size-fits-all security

to an intelligence-driven, risk-based approach that focuses limited resources on unknown travelers and baggage while increasing the throughput of known travelers. In particular, the Committee expects TSA to continue working with OIG to address vulnerabilities in RBS and the PreCheck program.

Aviation Security Fees.—The Committee understands that TSA will submit a request to the appropriate authorizing committees for changes to the aviation security fee structure. The Committee directs TSA to once again heed Committee guidance to avoid submitting budget requests that assume revenues that have not been authorized by law.

Exit Lane Security.—The Committee does not accept the proposal to eliminate exit lane staffing and continues direction that TSA will monitor exit lanes consistent with section 603 of Public Law 114–74. With regard to remodeling and modernization efforts undertaken by an airport at an existing exit lane that TSA was responsible for monitoring on December 1, 2013, TSA shall continue to be responsible for monitoring the exit lane after the remodeling or modernization effort is completed.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2017	\$206,093,000
Budget estimate, 2018	53,314,000
Committee recommendation	53,314,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$53,314,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which is the same as the budget request amount and \$152,779,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
<i>Aviation Screening Infrastructure:</i>			
Checkpoint Support	111,079	4,019	4,019
Checked Baggage	59,331	33,004	33,004
<i>Infrastructure for Other Operations</i>			
Air Cargo	14,383	.....	.....
Surface Programs	15,000	.....	.....
Vetting Programs	6,300	16,291	16,291
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	206,093	53,314	53,314

Checkpoint Support.—Funds will be used to continue field-testing and deploying equipment for passenger screening, carry-on baggage screening, checkpoint reconfiguration, electronic surveillance of checkpoints, and operational integration of systems. Currently deployed technologies include walk-through metal detectors, explosives trace detection, bottled liquid scanners, chemical analysis devices, advanced technology systems, and Advanced Imaging Tech-

nology. Purchases of equipment with a unit cost of less than \$250,000 will continue to be made with Operations and Support funds.

Advanced Integrated Screening Technologies.—An administrative provision is included requiring TSA to provide a report, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, on advanced integrated passenger screening technologies that can provide the most effective security of passengers and baggage. The report shall include a useful description of existing and emerging equipment capable of detecting threats concealed on passengers and in baggage as well as projected funding levels for the next five fiscal years for each technology identified in the report.

Computed Tomography Capabilities.—The Committee supports the purchase and testing of Computed Tomography [CT] equipment as part of the larger effort to recapitalize the aging screening equipment fleet, add detection capabilities, and improve performance in order to mitigate emerging threats to aviation security. The Committee encourages TSA to remain innovative in its efforts to enhance threat detection and security effectiveness.

Explosive Detection Systems.—As directed in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying Public Law 114–113, TSA established a seven-step plan to solicit, review, and validate airport requests for reimbursement for the cost of in-line baggage screening systems installed prior to 2008. TSA is currently in the process of validating project cost information submitted by airports to determine allowable and allocable expenses and anticipates having a finalized airport reimbursement list by November 2017. Upon finalization of this list, TSA shall brief the Committee on next steps, including an anticipated date by which TSA expects to begin reimbursement of validated claims.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2017	\$5,000,000
Budget estimate, 2018	20,190,000
Committee recommendation	20,190,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$20,190,000 for Research and Development, which is the same as the budget request amount and \$15,190,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Research and Development	5,000	20,190	20,190
Subtotal, Research and Development	5,000	20,190	20,190

Innovation Task Force.—The Committee supports TSA’s efforts to develop and deploy next generation screening solutions rapidly to

assist screeners in deterring and detecting threats to the Aviation Transportation System.

TSA established the Innovation Task Force [ITF] to demonstrate and foster innovation in emerging capabilities in aviation security and to address the threat landscape, improve the passenger screening experience, and deliver a next-generation curb-to-gate screening capability. The Committee encourages the ITF to engage with industry in pursuit of future capabilities in order to support TSA's mission to deter the evolving global threats to aviation security.

COAST GUARD

Primary Coast Guard responsibilities are: the enforcement of all applicable Federal laws on the high seas and other 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 of the Navy in time of war, as authorized by sections 1 and 2 of title 14, U.S. Code. The Commandant of the Coast Guard reports directly to the Secretary of Homeland Security.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$11,174,458,000 for the Coast Guard, which is \$733,200,000 above the budget request amount and \$719,947,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. When costs for Overseas Contingency Operations [OCO] are excluded, the recommendation for the Coast Guard is \$11,011,458,000.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

COAST GUARD [In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operating Expenses	7,079,628	7,213,464	7,352,164
Environmental Compliance and Restoration	13,315	13,397	13,397
Reserve Training	112,302	114,875	114,875
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	1,370,007	1,203,745	1,797,745
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation	36,319	18,641	19,141
Health Care Fund Contribution (Permanent Indefinite Appropriations)	176,000	204,136	204,136
Retired Pay	1,666,940	1,673,000	1,673,000
Total, Coast Guard	10,454,511	10,441,258	11,174,458
(Defense, less OCO)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2017	\$7,079,628,000
Budget estimate, 2018	7,213,464,000
Committee recommendation	7,352,164,000

The Operating Expenses [OE] account 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 pro-

gram activities of this appropriation include: search and rescue; aids to navigation; marine safety; marine environmental protection; enforcement of laws and treaties; ice operations; and defense readiness.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$7,352,164,000 for OE, which is \$138,700,000 above the budget request amount and \$272,536,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. The total includes \$24,500,000 from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund and \$503,000,000 for Coast Guard defense-related activities, of which \$163,000,000 is for OCO. Of the total amount provided, not less than \$3,000,000 shall be for payments of continuation pay pursuant to the new blended retirement system; and not less than \$25,000 shall be utilized for performance upgrades to the moribund Coast Guard website. The Committee has also provided funding to meet the air facility operation obligations laid out in 14 U.S.C. 676a of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2015.

Based on recent reporting pursuant to Public Law 94–254, the Committee is aware of increasing Coast Guard costs that will result in diminished resources for other statutory missions. The Coast Guard shall appropriately account for these needs in the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

The Committee also directs the Coast Guard to appropriately budget to support the Arctic Program Office in order to adequately address the challenges inherent in the growing mission in that region.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

OPERATING EXPENSES
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Military Pay and Allowances	3,544,111	3,711,095	3,709,980
Civilian Pay and Benefits	808,969	851,178	851,178
Training and Recruiting	196,346	190,668	190,849
Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance	995,519	895,518	876,252
Centrally Managed Accounts	328,746	142,788	142,788
Intermediate and Depot Level Maintenance	1,043,245	1,422,217	1,418,117
Overseas Contingency Operations	162,692	.....	163,000
Total, Operating Expenses	7,079,628	7,213,464	7,352,164

OPERATING FUNDS AND UNIT LEVEL MAINTENANCE

Small Boats.—The Committee is aware of an outstanding Coast Guard requirement to replace aging small response boats and notes that the Coast Guard is not procuring enough boats annually to meet its acquisition objective. While previous budget requests have fallen short of actual need, the Committee applauds the Coast Guard for adequately budgeting for not less than 52 Response Boats—Small in fiscal year 2018. The bill also includes long-standing language to allow funds from the OE appropriation to be used for the purchase or lease of small boats for contingent and emer-

gent requirements. Unlike other major procurements requested for the Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements [AC&I] appropriation, the Coast Guard's annual request for the OE appropriation includes minimal information about the budget for small boat activities. In order to provide more clarity on these matters, the Coast Guard shall report to the Committee not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act on details related to planned small boat purchases, leases, repairs, and service life replacements for fiscal year 2018.

Fishing Safety Training.—While additional funds for fiscal year 2018 are not recommended for the Fishing Safety Training Grants program, the Committee expects the Coast Guard to fully comply with Section 309 of Public Law 113–281 and to award the \$6,000,000 in three-year funding that was provided in fiscal year 2017. The Committee fully expects the Coast Guard to continue momentum in this program by requesting necessary funding in the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Furthermore, the Committee expects collaboration with the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health to continue and directs the Coast Guard to submit the report required in Senate Report 114–264 without delay. This report shall include a notice of funding availability, a schedule for grant award, and metrics to measure impact and effectiveness.

Minor Shore Infrastructure.—The bill includes long-standing language to allow funds from the OE appropriation to be used for the sustainment, repair, replacement, and maintenance of shore infrastructure, including projects to correct deficiencies in code compliance or to mitigate against threats to life, health, or safety, up to an amount not exceeding 50 percent of a building's or structure's replacement value. Additionally, OE funds can 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 cost at any location for planned or unplanned operational needs.

Minor construction projects funded from the OE 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 fiscal year 2018 sustainment, repair, replacement, or maintenance projects costing more than \$1,000,000. For fiscal year 2019, such information shall be included in the congressional budget justification materials. The Committee recommends requested funding to complete shore facility follow-on, as detailed in the Coast Guard's justification materials.

Coast Guard Yard.—The Committee urges the Coast Guard to expedite planning for physical and equipment upgrades necessary for service life extension of Fast Response Cutters [FRC] and other vessels at the Coast Guard Yard at Curtis Bay in Baltimore, Maryland. The nearest travel lift of sufficient size and capacity to service the FRC is in Hampton Roads, Virginia. Transporting the travel lift between Hampton Roads and Baltimore is a costly and time-consuming procedure that removes the lift from service during transport. The Committee requests that the Coast Guard develop

a plan for acquiring necessary equipment and making physical modifications to wharves or other parts of the facility to accommodate FRCs and other vessels at the Baltimore Yard and directs the Coast Guard to submit a request for funding these improvements in the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

Executive Transportation Aircraft.—The Coast Guard is directed to notify the Committee prior to making any changes to the type, number, or planned change in flight hours of command and control aircraft.

Bromine-Free Water Purification Systems.—The Committee remains concerned with the continued use of bromine for shipboard water purification on certain classes of cutter, as bromine is toxic and requires special hazardous material handling processes that are time consuming and expensive. The Committee urges the Coast Guard to follow the Navy’s lead and to explore the use of water purification processes that do not require the use of bromine. Accordingly, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Coast Guard shall provide a report to the Committee detailing the feasibility, as well as the costs and benefits, of transitioning to the use of bromine-free systems aboard the National Security Cutter [NSC], FRC, or Offshore Patrol Cutter [OPC] classes of cutter.

Asset Colocation.—In establishing homeports for new vessels in the northeast United States, the Coast Guard is directed to partner with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Navy to leverage existing assets and new investments at Naval Station Newport.

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

The Committee provides \$163,000,000 for Coast Guard operations in support of OCO. 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, of appropriating these amounts directly to the Coast Guard. The Coast Guard shall brief the Committee not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act on any changes to OCO amounts expected during fiscal year 2018 and on projected transition costs expected in fiscal year 2019 to support OCO.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2017	\$13,315,000
Budget estimate, 2018	13,397,000
Committee recommendation	13,397,000

The Environmental Compliance and Restoration [EC&R] 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 uses 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 \$13,397,000 for EC&R as requested. The Coast Guard is directed to include in its annual budget justification materials a listing of the activities projected to be funded by the amounts requested under this heading and an updated backlog report for EC&R projects with an explanation of how the amount requested will impact this documented backlog.

RESERVE TRAINING

Appropriations, 2017	\$112,302,000
Budget estimate, 2018	114,875,000
Committee recommendation	114,875,000

The Reserve Training account 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 \$114,875,000 for Reserve Training as requested.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2017	\$1,370,007,000
Budget estimate, 2018	1,203,745,000
Committee recommendation	1,797,745,000

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.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,797,745,000 for AC&I, which is \$594,000,000 above the budget request amount and \$427,738,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. The recommendation includes \$20,000,000 from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Vessels:			
Survey and Design—Vessel and Boats	9,500	1,500	4,500
In-Service Vessel Sustainment	94,000	60,500	60,500
National Security Cutter	255,400	54,000	701,000
Offshore Patrol Cutter	75,000	500,000	500,000
Fast Response Cutter	325,000	240,000	240,000
Cutter Boats	4,000	1,000	1,000
Polar Ice Breaking Vessel	25,000	19,000	19,000
Inland Waterways and Western Rivers Cutter .....	.....	1,100	6,100
Subtotal, Vessels	787,900	877,100	1,532,100

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Aircraft:			
HC-144 Conversion/Sustainment	25,500	.....	.....
HC-27J Conversion /Sustainment	130,000	52,000	.....
HC-130J Acquisition/Conversion/Sustainment	111,800	5,600	5,600
HH-65 Conversion/Sustainment	40,000	22,000	22,000
MH-60T Sustainment .....	.....	2,500	2,500
Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems .....	.....	500	500
Subtotal, Aircraft	307,300	82,600	30,600
Other Acquisition Programs:			
Other Equipment and Systems	8,055	4,000	4,000
Program Oversight and Management	20,000	15,000	15,000
C4ISR	24,300	22,000	22,000
CG-Logistics Information Management System	7,000	9,800	9,800
Subtotal, Other Acquisition Programs	59,355	50,800	50,800
Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation:			
Major Construction, ATON, and Survey and Design	44,519	10,000	1,000
Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure	50,000	60,000	60,000
Minor Shore	5,000	5,000	5,000
Subtotal, Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation	99,519	75,000	66,000
Personnel and Related Support	115,933	118,245	118,245
Total, Acquisition, Construction, and Improve- ments	1,370,007	1,203,745	1,797,745

Capital Investment Plan.—The Coast Guard continues to struggle with the submission of a timely Capital Investment Plan [CIP]. The CIP is essential for the Committee to carry out its oversight of the Coast Guard, especially at a time when recapitalization of aging assets has become so critical for the service. Therefore, bill language is restored requiring the CIP submission with the annual budget request, and the Committee reinstates a withholding of OE funds in order to facilitate timeliness. All of the information required by the Committee is in accordance with the Coast Guard's Major Systems Acquisition Manual or applicable Departmental management directives. The fiscal year 2019–2023 CIP is to be submitted with the fiscal year 2019 budget justification materials.

Quarterly Acquisition Briefings.—The Coast Guard is to continue to brief the Committee quarterly 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; 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 of risks to mission performance associated with the current shortfall, and the operational strategy to mitigate such risks. Finally, the briefings are to include a chart listing the status of all shore construction projects that have not been completed. For each construction project, the chart is to in-

clude the project's status with regard to funding, design, procurement, and construction.

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

Domestic Content.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Coast Guard is directed to utilize components that are manufactured in the United States when contracting for new vessels. Such components include: auxiliary equipment, such as pumps for shipboard services; propulsion equipment including engines, reduction gears, and propellers; shipboard cranes; and spreaders for shipboard cranes.

VESSELS

Survey and Design—Vessels and Boats.—To enhance icebreaking capacity on the Great Lakes, the Committee continues to support the acquisition of an icebreaker that is at least as capable as USCGC MACKINAW (WLBB-30). Therefore, the Committee includes \$3,000,000 above the budget request amount for survey and design work.

National Security Cutter.—The NSC program was originally established to replace the fleet of High Endurance Cutters, which are now 50-years-old. Since that time, the Coast Guard's responsibilities have changed, and threats to the homeland have multiplied. In 2016, the Coast Guard interdicted 6,346 illegal migrants, the highest amount in a decade and 201 metric tons of cocaine with a street value of nearly \$6,000,000,000, which reflect new record highs for the service. In fiscal year 2017, four NSCs interdicted at least 56.3 metric tons of cocaine with a street value of \$1,663,383,500. Of the total amount interdicted, USCGC STRATTON (WMSL-752) alone removed six metric tons of uncut cocaine with a street value in excess of \$177,270,000, nearly 30 percent of her construction cost in a single deployment. Despite these successes, the interagency was unable to target more than 500 known smuggling events due to a lack of resources. The existing program of record for NSC's will provide only 61 percent as many new cutters as the Coast Guard has calculated would be required to fully perform its anticipated missions in the coming years. Additionally, concepts initiated by the Coast Guard that underpinned the assumption that 12 High Endurance Cutters could be replaced with fewer NSCs have proven ineffective. Until the FRCs and OPCs are fully operational, continued investment in the NSC line is prudent, low-risk, and the most expeditious means by which to provide state of the art ships. In recent months, Coast Guard leadership has communicated to the Committee that a tenth NSC would be a valu-

able asset to the Coast Guard as it performs its high-seas missions. Therefore, the Committee strongly supports the recapitalization of the Coast Guard's aging fleet and the continued production of the NSC. To this end, the Committee recommends \$540,000,000 for the construction of a tenth NSC and \$95,000,000 to be made immediately available to contract for LLTM for an eleventh NSC.

Offshore Patrol Cutter.—Initiating construction of the OPC is a significant milestone in the recapitalization of the Coast Guard fleet. These cutters will replace the fleet of Medium Endurance Cutters and further enhance the Department's layered security strategy. The recommendation includes \$500,000,000 for the OPC, consistent with the budget request. These funds will provide for production of OPC1, LLTM for OPC2, program activities, test and evaluation, government furnished equipment, and training aids.

Fast Response Cutter.—The Committee recommends \$240,000,000 to acquire FRC hulls 45 through 48, as requested.

Polar Icebreaker.—The recommendation includes \$19,000,000, consistent with the budget request, to maintain the accelerated acquisition schedule for a new class of Polar Icebreakers that was established in fiscal year 2017. These funds will be used to request proposals and award contracts for detail design and construction near the beginning of fiscal year 2019.

Congress has long recognized the strategic importance of the Coast Guard's statutory icebreaking mission and need for additional heavy icebreakers. There is concern that the current fleet of two heavy icebreakers provides less than the minimum heavy icebreaking capability. The USCGC POLAR SEA (WAGB-11) is currently being held in a non-operational status and is being cannibalized for parts while the USCGC POLAR STAR (WAGB-10) serves as the United States' only active heavy icebreaker. Many POLAR STAR ship systems experience high failure rates and are in need of inspection and repair to ensure continued operation. The two ships are in urgent need of replacement. Due to limited industrial capacity for the specialty design, unique construction, and long component lead times, a replacement heavy icebreaker is not anticipated to be delivered until the end of 2023, requiring the continued operation of at least one legacy Polar Class ship. Therefore, in addition to moving forward with activities to acquire a new class of heavy polar icebreakers, the Committee directs the Coast Guard to initiate a service life extension project, to the extent physically possible, to rehabilitate and restore the critical systems onboard the POLAR STAR. The Committee directs that increased efforts shall be made during maintenance availability periods to rehabilitate major systems. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to accelerate contracting for this extension to the greatest extent possible. In carrying out such efforts, the Committee encourages the Coast Guard to address the rehabilitation and replacement of old and obsolete systems that are in poor material condition and may represent readiness and safety issues to the crews.

Inland Waterways and Western River Tenders.—The Coast Guard's fleet of inland river tenders range in size from 65 to 160 feet and were commissioned between 1944 and 1990. This fleet, which has an average age of 52 years, helps ensure the integrity of the structures, beacons, and buoys that support the United

State's vital Marine Transportation System. In addition to age concerns and equipment obsolescence issues, the fleet presents other challenges, including the presence of asbestos and lead paint, which raises concerns about crew health. The Committee applauds the Coast Guard for its commitment to recapitalizing this fleet and provides \$5,000,000 above the budget request amount to accelerate this acquisition.

AIRCRAFT

HC-130J Acquisition/Conversion/Sustainment.—The annual CIP for the Coast Guard outlines a total need of 22 HC-130J's, yet the administration routinely fails to include these aircraft in budget requests. If the Coast Guard expects to continue the recapitalization of this fleet, future aircraft must be included in future budget requests.

Coast Guard UH-60T Recapitalization.—The Coast Guard's UH-60T helicopters perform a critical and often life-saving role on a daily basis. The Committee is aware that the current fleet of UH-60T helicopters is rapidly accumulating flight hours and is nearing the end of its service life. The Committee also understands that the Coast Guard is exploring multiple options to extend the service life of these aircraft until the late 2030s. The Committee supports the Coast Guard's efforts to recapitalize these important assets and directs the Coast Guard, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, to brief the Committee on options to extend the life of these critical aircraft, on associated costs for each option, and on the timeline to complete these actions.

SHORE FACILITIES AND AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Unfunded Priorities.—The Committee directs the Commandant to provide to the Committee, at the time of the budget request submission, a list of approved but unfunded Coast Guard priorities and the funds needed for each.

Shore Construction.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Coast Guard shall submit to the Committee a report on any shore-side infrastructure improvements required in Alaska. As new cutters are to be homeported in Alaska, the report should detail any dock improvements needed for these cutters and any construction of or improvements to housing needed to appropriately accommodate crew members of these cutters and their families. Finally, the report should provide a timeline on when funding is needed to implement these improvements.

Alaska Maritime Communications.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this act, the Coast Guard shall submit to the Committee a report on plans to provide communications throughout the entire Coastal Western Alaska Captain of the Port zone to improve waterway safety and mitigate close calls, collisions, and other dangerous interactions between large ships and subsistence hunter vessels. The report should also provide an explanation of the feasibility of establishing a vessel traffic service that covers the region using existing resources or public-private partnerships.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Appropriations, 2017	\$36,319,000
Budget estimate, 2018	18,641,000
Committee recommendation	19,141,000

The Coast Guard's Research Development, Test, and Evaluation [RDT&E] appropriation provides funds to develop techniques, methods, hardware, and systems that contribute directly to increasing the productivity and effectiveness of the Coast Guard's operational missions. This account also provides funds to operate and maintain the Coast Guard Research and Development Center.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$19,141,000 for RDT&E, which is \$500,000 above the budget request amount and \$17,178,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

Countering GPS Jamming Technology.—Disruptions to Global Positioning System [GPS] signals can cause severe problems for ship navigation, port security, and situational awareness. In recent years, incidents of GPS tampering have disrupted the flow of commerce within ports by blocking the signals needed for crane operators to locate and move goods. When these signals are blocked, the delays associated with the manual location of containers can all but shut down port operations. Therefore, the Committee recommends \$500,000 above the budget request amount for the Coast Guard to conduct digital forensics research and testing on devices meant to jam or otherwise interfere with GPS signals.

Maritime Surveillance.—The Committee recognizes that the Coast Guard continues to face challenges with respect to conducting maritime surveillance in the Pacific Ocean necessary to support its statutory missions related to marine safety, security, and protection. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to conduct a pilot study to assess the efficacy of using low-cost, commercially available technology solutions, in combination with or on existing fleet platforms, to enhance maritime domain awareness. The pilot should test technology solutions across the fleet, including the Coast Guard Auxiliary if applicable. The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to consider systems that have been used by small, remote Pacific Island states and other technologies with little or no logistics tail. The results of the pilot study are to be submitted to the Committee not later than one year after the date of enactment of this act.

Ultra-Long Endurance Unmanned Aircraft Systems [UAS].—In fiscal year 2017, Congress provided \$18,000,000 for the Coast Guard to test and evaluate the use of ultra-long endurance UAS in support of the Department's UAS needs, particularly for intelligence surveillance and reconnaissance in source and transit zones. The Committee stresses the importance of meeting the briefing requirement in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115-31 and directs the Coast Guard to allocate such fiscal year 2018 sums as may be necessary to continue this ultra-long endurance UAS effort.

HEALTH CARE FUND CONTRIBUTION

Appropriations, 2017	\$176,000,000
Budget estimate, 2018	204,136,000
Committee recommendation	204,136,000

According to estimates by the Congressional Budget Office, the Coast Guard will pay \$204,136,000 in fiscal year 2018 to the Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund for the costs of military Medicare-eligible health benefits earned by its uniformed service members. The contribution is funded by permanent indefinite discretionary authority pursuant to Public Law 108-375.

RETIRED PAY

Appropriations, 2017	\$1,666,940,000
Budget estimate, 2018	1,673,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,673,000,000

The Retired Pay account provides for: the pay of retired military personnel of the Coast Guard, Coast Guard Reserve, and members of the former Lighthouse Service; 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 \$1,673,000,000 for Retired Pay as requested, which is \$6,060,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,956,313,000 for USSS, which is \$12,687,000 above the budget request amount and \$89,265,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

The Committee recognizes the successes of the USSS in the face of constant protection requirements and global investigations. Despite significant funding challenges across the government, the Committee has supported the men and women of the USSS by

funding permanent change of station [PCS] moves for agents and officers whose protective assignments were unusually extended to support mission needs. Further, the Committee recognizes that the agency must continue to grow its ranks and reduce attrition and has therefore increased funding for work-life programs, provided tuition and student loan support for workplace learning, and funded childcare programs common to many other operational agencies. The Committee is pleased to see the agency's reinvigorated approach to hiring and credits the efforts of USSS management, but much work remains to return the agency to its expected level of mission effectiveness.

The Committee continues to be concerned with the budget request for the USSS. The Committee understands that the protection mission often yields unexpected expenses. However, the USSS must improve its ability to plan, track, and report employee-level cost allocations across both the protection and investigative missions, which is a key factor to achieving an optimal workforce.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	1,879,463	1,879,346	1,892,033
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	163,615	64,030	64,030
Research and Development	2,500	250	250
Total, USSS	2,045,578	1,943,626	1,956,313

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2017	\$1,879,463,000
Budget estimate, 2018	1,879,346,000
Committee recommendation	1,892,033,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,892,033,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$12,687,000 above the budget request amount and \$12,570,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Protective Operations:			
Protection of Persons and Facilities	627,987	705,566	705,566
Protective Countermeasures	58,193	46,862	46,862
Protective Intelligence	44,490	47,547	47,547
Presidential Campaigns and National Security			
Special Events	51,734	4,500	4,500
Subtotal, Protective Operations	782,404	804,475	804,475

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Field Operations:			
Domestic and International Field Operations	768,146	588,653	580,687
Support for Missing and Exploited Children Investiga- tions	6,000	7,582	8,366
Support for Computer Forensics Training	13,869	.....	19,869
Subtotal, Field Operations	788,015	596,235	608,922
Basic and In-Service Training and Professional Development Mission Support	59,507	64,078	64,078
	249,537	414,558	414,558
Subtotal, Operations and Support	1,879,463	1,879,346	1,892,033

PROTECTIVE OPERATIONS

Protection of Persons and Facilities.—The USSS operational tempo remains unusually high following the 2016 presidential campaign. In previous periods following a presidential election, the USSS has had the ability to reset to the investigative and protective pace before the next quadrennial increase focused on presidential candidates. However, unique circumstances currently exist that require the USSS to assign its mission priorities and personnel to more protective responsibilities than in the past. Factors contributing to increased operations include a significant increase in the number of USSS protectees, the increased frequency of protective travel, and a variety of protective mission enhancements that require additional staffing, equipment, and resources. In addition to establishing a post-presidency protective detail for former President Obama, the number of protectees that fall under the Presidential Protective Division has increased from 8 to 21 under the new administration. Protective travel stops during fiscal year 2017 totaled 5,624 domestic stops, and 328 international stops. The high number of travel stops impacts the permanent protective divisions, the Uniformed Division, and special agents assigned to domestic and international field offices that provide supplemental staffing and logistical support during all protectee travel. The uneventful stays and safe departures of these protectees do not go unnoticed by the Committee.

Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act and annually thereafter, the USSS shall submit a report to the Committee detailing any expenditure of funds by the USSS for the purpose of providing protection in accordance with 18 U.S.C. 3056(a) to adult members of the President's immediate family during the course of any travel.

Definition of Security Incident.—Given the possible confusion of the use of the term “incident” within the context of security performance measures, the Committee recommends that the USSS consider changing the definition of “incident” within Strategic Measures in future budget requests. Currently, the USSS defines an incident as a person who is assaulted or receives an injury from an attack while inside the White House Complex, Vice President's Residence, or other protected facility. However, this definition does

not include instances of perimeter breaches at the White House Complex, and therefore allows the complex to be characterized as 100 percent without incident despite a disturbing pattern of intrusions into the complex. Along these lines, the Committee suggests that the agency and Department create better metrics for security outcomes at the White House.

Protective Countermeasures.—The Committee recommends \$46,862,000 to support uses of Protective Countermeasures to enhance the protection of the President and Vice President against emerging explosive, chemical, biological, radiological, and cyber threats. The Committee has a long history of support for these enhancements, including its support for advanced protective countermeasures designed to address both established and evolving threats, and continues to recommend funding for them.

Protective Intelligence.—The Committee recommends \$47,547,000, which is the same as the budget request amount and \$3,057,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. This level of funding will ensure that protective intelligence processes, policies, and systems provide quality information and services to support the protective mission, including counter-intelligence activities, by investigating individuals, groups, or activities that pose threats to protectees and protected events.

Presidential Campaigns and National Security Special Events.—The Committee recommends \$4,500,000, as requested, for support to currently planned and unanticipated National Security Special Events [NSSE] for fiscal year 2018. The Committee directs the USSS to provide semiannual briefings to the Committee on the use of these funds, with the first briefing to occur not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act. Also included in the recommendation is a general provision prohibiting funds from being used to reimburse any Federal department or agency for its participation in an NSSE.

FIELD OPERATIONS

Domestic and International Field Operations.—The Committee recommends \$580,687,000 for Domestic and International Field Operations, which is \$7,966,000 below the budget request amount, in response to the number of empty FTE funded in fiscal year 2017. In addition to directly supporting the Department's strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure, which includes protecting U.S. currency and financial systems from threats originating abroad, the USSS investigates violations of laws related to the counterfeiting of obligations and securities of the United States. This mission involves investigating and coordinating a comprehensive international response to threats to the integrity of U.S. currency and to other transnational financial crimes, including financial institution fraud, identity theft, access device fraud, and money laundering. As criminals develop and exploit new technologies, USSS field operations must adjust to meet the changing threat.

In February 2016, GAO reported in GAO-16-288 that the USSS does not have reliable salary or benefits cost data for each of its offices, which raises questions about the funding distribution and staffing of those offices. The USSS should consult with GAO to conduct a comparative cost and performance analysis of its domestic

field offices to include the number of instances and cost of agent travel, to the extent practicable. The Committee directs the USSS to brief the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on its progress toward correcting the deficiencies identified by GAO-16-288.

Support for Missing and Exploited Children Investigations.—For fiscal year 2018, the Committee recommends \$6,000,000 for grants in support of missing and exploited children and expects the USSS to sustain forensic support at the fiscal year 2017 enacted level of \$2,366,000. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children [NCMEC] was created in 1984 to serve as a national resource on missing and sexually exploited children. The USSS has provided grant funding to NCMEC since 1997 and currently provides support for NCMEC's entire forensics unit, which is responsible for approximately 17 percent of the organization's Federal funding. NCMEC provides assistance to law enforcement for: long-term missing persons cases; identifying signs of facial reconstruction procedures; numerous outreach and prevention programs for children, their families, and the public; assistance to victims of child sex trafficking and child sexual exploitation; and other critical NCMEC policies and operations. The USSS also directly supports NCMEC with forensic, technical, and investigative activities. In fiscal year 2017, the USSS, in its independent support of missing and exploited children investigations, opened 33 cases that resulted in 23 arrests, conducted 44 polygraph examinations, and completed 146 forensic and computer examinations.

Support for Computer Forensics Training.—The Committee recommends \$19,869,000, which is \$19,869,000 above the budget request amount and \$6,000,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level, to continue training in computer forensics and to expand in response to unmet training needs. These resources are in support of the National Computer Forensics Institute [NCFI], which trains State and local law enforcement and legal and judicial professionals in computer forensics and cyber investigations. This training is critical to bolstering State and local cyber capabilities and supports the USSS Electronic Crimes Task Forces. Since opening in 2008, more than 6,658 State and local officials, including more than 4,233 police investigators, 1,915 prosecutors, and 510 judges from all 50 States and 3 U.S. territories, have been trained through NCFI.

BASIC AND IN-SERVICE TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The USSS has recently streamlined the entry-level personnel selection process. Previously, the average time between a Job Opportunity Announcement and the resulting job offer was 407 days. Now, the USSS estimates that this process has been reduced to 117 days, an improvement of 290 days. This improved rate of hiring has caused the USSS training requirement to outgrow the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers' [FLETC] Glynco, Georgia campus and has required additional USSS use of FLETC's Artesia, New Mexico campus. The USSS remains on pace to again train a record number of personnel at FLETC in fiscal year 2017. The Committee fully funds the 15 Special Agent and 10 Uniformed Division classes planned for fiscal year 2018. Still, the fiscal year

2018 budget request retains remnants of known hiring deficiencies from fiscal year 2017, and the Committee has redirected unexecutable funds elsewhere within the USSS appropriation.

MISSION SUPPORT

The Committee remains concerned with the prolonged workforce affects stemming from USSS reliance on overtime pay to fill the personnel mission gaps between protective and investigative operations. The effects of this reliance are more pronounced due to the extensive 2016 presidential campaign and a subsequent increase in provisional and non-provisional protectees. For fiscal year 2018, the Committee recommends that the USSS continue to recruit and hire additional personnel to ease the burden on the existing workforce and to manage overtime costs. To its credit, the Office of Human Resources has spearheaded a fully integrated hiring process and has reduced applicant processing time for Special Agents and Uniformed Division Officers. By the end of fiscal year 2017, the USSS expected to have hired approximately 300 Special Agents, 280 Uniformed Division officers, and 260 administrative, professional and technical [APT] personnel. However, effective work-life balance retention initiatives and proper time for training will still not be sufficient to fully recuperate the workforce. The USSS must institute long-term policy and management techniques to reach benchmarks of 7,150 employees in fiscal year 2018 and 7,600 employees in fiscal year 2019.

The Committee is deeply concerned with multiple and avoidable errors committed by USSS officers charged with protecting the White House in calendar year 2017. The Committee directs the USSS to renew its efforts to cultivate a professional workforce that is trained in and observant of on duty and off duty standards and to provide sufficient time for such training.

Implementation of the Protective Mission Panel Findings.—Included in the USSS fiscal year 2018 budget request was \$37,700,000 in continued funding associated with the Protective Mission Panel [Panel], and the Committee continues to take the recommendations of the Panel seriously. The Panel found that workforce training is under-prioritized and ineffectively scheduled. The Committee expects that the Secret Service will institute workforce policies and techniques that require training opportunities for its employees.

Operational Mission Support.—Operational Mission Support [OMS] underpins nearly every USSS protective mission, from the screening of people and vehicles to physical infrastructure improvements, including vehicle barriers, cameras and the White House fence. OMS is also responsible for the Next Generation Presidential Limousine. The Committee directs the USSS to provide the Committee quarterly updates on the contract progress for this replacement limousine and to detail the agency's progress in its efforts to meet agreed upon delivery deadlines.

In light of an unacceptable number of recent perimeter breaches at protected facilities, the Committee directs the USSS to consider fiber optic and other sensor technologies to improve perimeter security. Not later than 180 days after the enactment of this act the

USSS shall report to the Committee on efforts to enhance perimeter security using technology, including fiber-optic sensors.

Cyber Investigations.—The Committee is encouraged by the consistent progress made by the USSS on its cyber investigations mission. From fiscal year 2010 through 2017, the USSS has affected more than 6,345 arrests associated with approximately \$1,924,000,000,000 in fraud losses. Since fiscal year 2014, the agency’s proactive approach to cyber law enforcement is credited with responding or making notifications to more than 1,090 potential victim companies, preventing billions of dollars in losses. The USSS should continue to train all newly hired special agents in basic computer investigations.

Under the Critical Systems Protection [CSP] program, the USSS detects malicious cyber activity and mitigates its potential impact on physical security. Since fiscal year 2014, the CSP program has conducted 904 advances in direct support of protective operations, which includes 501 for the President, 344 for the Vice President, 10 for National Special Security Events [NSSE], and 49 for visiting foreign heads of state and government.

Strategic Human Capital Plan.—The Committee directs that not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, the USSS shall provide the Committee with a briefing on its 2018 through 2022 strategic human capital plan. This plan shall address how the USSS is progressing against hiring goals, particularly with respect to special agents and Uniformed Division officers. The plan shall also address the annual cost of and participation rate in various hiring and retention initiatives, including the Uniformed Division Retention Bonus.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2017	\$163,615,000
Budget estimate, 2018	64,030,000
Committee recommendation	64,030,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$64,030,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements as requested, which is \$99,585,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

The Committee directs that not less than \$27,200,000 of this amount be made available for radio upgrades. In 2016, the OIG reported that continued use of outdated radio communications systems may hinder protective operations. This is unacceptable. Therefore, the Committee directs the USSS to brief the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on a multiyear investment and management plan for its Information Integration and Technology Transformation program for fiscal years 2018 through 2020.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS
[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal Year 2017 Enacted	Fiscal Year 2018 Budget Request	Committee Recommendations
Protection Assets and Infrastructure	53,840	39,012	39,012
Operational Communications/Information Technology	59,775	25,018	25,018
Construction and Facility Improvements	50,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	163,615	64,030	64,030

The Committee recommends no new funding in fiscal year 2018 for the improvement of owned or leased facilities and real property or for the construction of new facilities. This amount is the same as the budget request amount and the same as the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2017	\$2,500,000
Budget estimate, 2018	250,000
Committee recommendation	250,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$250,000 for Research and Development to develop technologies that mitigate threats to U.S. financial systems, critical infrastructure, and persons and facilities protected by the USSS. This is the same as the budget request amount and \$2,250,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Research and Development	2,500	250	250
Subtotal, Research and Development	2,500	250	250

TITLE II

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 201. The Committee continues a provision regarding overtime compensation.

Section 202. The Committee continues a provision allowing CBP to sustain or increase operations in Puerto Rico with appropriated funds.

Section 203. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the transfer of aircraft and related equipment from CBP unless certain conditions are met.

Section 204. The Committee continues a provision regarding the availability of COBRA fee revenue.

Section 205. The Committee continues and modifies a provision allowing CBP access to certain reimbursements for preclearance activities.

Section 206. The Committee continues a provision regarding the importation of prescription drugs by an individual for personal use.

Section 207. The Committee continues a provision regarding waivers of the Jones Act.

Section 208. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the establishment of a new border crossing fee.

Section 209. The Committee adds a provision regarding the allocation of new staffing to the northern border.

Section 210. The Committee continues a provision allowing the Secretary to reprogram funds within and transfer funds to “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support” to ensure the detention of aliens prioritized for removal.

Section 211. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds provided under the heading “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support” for a 287(g) program agreement if the terms of the agreement governing the delegation of authority have been materially violated.

Section 212. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds provided under the heading “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support” to contract for detention services provided by a facility that receives less than “adequate” ratings in two consecutive performance evaluations.

Section 213. The Committee continues a provision clarifying that certain elected and appointed officials are not exempt from Federal passenger and baggage screening.

Section 214. The Committee continues a provision requiring risk-based TSA awards for explosive detection systems.

Section 215. The Committee continues a provision authorizing TSA to use funds from the Aviation Security Capital Fund for the procurement and installation of explosives detection systems or for other purposes authorized by law.

Section 216. The Committee continues a provision requiring TSA to report on efforts and resources to develop more advanced integrated passenger screening technologies, on the most cost-efficient deployment of the screener workforce, and on labor saving technologies to address security vulnerabilities.

Section 217. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting TSA from requiring airports to finance exit point monitoring at additional locations.

Section 218. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Coast Guard submit a future years capital investment plan.

Section 219. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds made available by this Act under the heading "Coast Guard—Operating Expenses" for recreational vessel expenses, except to the extent fees are collected from owners of yachts and credited to this appropriation.

Section 220. The Committee continues a provision allowing up to \$10,000,000 to be reprogrammed to or from Military Pay and Allowances within "Coast Guard—Operating Expenses".

Section 221. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds from being used to reduce the staff or mission at the Coast Guard's Operations Systems Center.

Section 222. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the Coast Guard from performing an Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 study at the Coast Guard National Vessel Documentation Center.

Section 223. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the Coast Guard from reducing operations within the Civil Engineering program.

Section 224. The Committee continues a provision allowing Overseas Contingency and Global War on Terror funding to be reallocated without regard to Department-wide reprogramming restrictions.

Section 225. The Committee continues a provision allowing the Secret Service to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursement to personnel receiving training.

Section 226. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds made available to the USSS for the protection of the head of a Federal agency other than the Department of Homeland Security, unless the Director has entered into a reimbursable agreement for such protection services.

Section 227. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds from being used to open new USSS Field Offices without notification.

Section 228. The Committee continues a provision allowing for funds made available for "United States Secret Service—Operations and Support" to be available for travel of employees on protective missions without regard to limitations on such expenditures in this or any other Act after notification to the Committees on Appropriation.

TITLE III

PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a total program level of \$3,279,257,000, including offsetting fee collectives totaling \$1,476,055,000, for NPPD, which is \$1,768,000 above the budget request amount and \$9,407,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE
[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	1,372,268	1,455,275	1,444,662
Federal Protective Service	1,451,078	1,476,055	1,476,055
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	440,035	335,033	343,414
Research and Development	6,469	11,126	15,126
Total, National Protection and Programs Directorate (gross)	3,269,850	3,277,489	3,279,257
(Offsetting Collections)	(1,451,078)	(1,476,055)	(1,476,055)
Total, National Protection and Programs Directorate (Defense)	1,818,772	1,801,434	1,803,202
	(1,473,712)	(1,470,006)	(1,513,793)

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2017	\$1,372,268,000
Budget estimate, 2018	1,455,275,000
Committee recommendation	1,444,662,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,444,662,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$10,613,000 below the budget request amount and \$72,394,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. As the Committee continues to align NPPD under the Common Appropriation Structure [CAS], \$1,680,000 of the budget request with-

in Procurement, Construction, and Improvements is included in O&S to better align resources with the appropriate purpose.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Cybersecurity:			
Cyber Readiness and Response	196,904	200,965	210,779
Cyber Infrastructure Resilience	44,053	41,943	46,243
Federal Cybersecurity	428,457	477,649	439,389
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	669,414	720,557	696,411
Infrastructure Protection:			
Infrastructure Capacity Building	116,735	115,515	118,655
Infrastructure Security Compliance	69,557	72,440	72,440
Subtotal, Infrastructure Protection	186,292	187,955	191,095
Emergency Communications:			
Emergency Communications Preparedness	44,097	49,966	51,966
Priority Telecommunications Services	57,944	63,955	63,955
Subtotal, Emergency Communications	102,041	113,921	115,921
Integrated Operations:			
Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis	41,880	43,322	53,060
Critical Infrastructure Situational Awareness	16,176	21,222	21,222
(Defense)	(14,720)	(19,312)	(19,312)
Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements	41,959	46,904	48,583
(Defense)	(37,763)	(42,214)	(43,725)
Strategy, Policy and Plans	9,669	14,448	14,448
(Defense)	(6,382)	(9,536)	(9,536)
Subtotal, Integrated Operations	109,684	125,896	137,313
Office of Biometric Identity Management:			
Identity and Screening Program Operations	71,954	68,826	68,826
IDENT/Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology	163,475	150,603	150,603
Subtotal, Office of Biometric Identity Management ...	235,429	219,429	219,429
Mission Support	69,408	87,517	84,493
(Defense)	(21,516)	(27,130)	(26,193)
Subtotal, Operations and Support	1,372,268	1,455,275	1,444,662

CYBERSECURITY

The Committee recommends \$696,411,000 for Cybersecurity, which is \$24,146,000 below the budget request amount and \$26,997,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. The total includes \$9,516,000, as requested, for the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center [MS-ISAC] to support its requirement for fiscal year 2018. The total amount for cybersecurity recommended in fiscal year 2018 for NPPD, including in Operations and Support; Procurement, Construction, and Improvements; and Research and Development, is \$992,576,000, which is \$26,015,000 above the budget request amount and \$21,952,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

Cyber Readiness and Response.—The Committee recommends \$210,779,000 for The National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center [NCCIC], which includes \$157,697,000 for Computer Emergency Response Teams [CERT]. The NCCIC is the Federal Government’s civilian hub for cyber situational awareness, incident response, coordination, information sharing, and analysis. The NCCIC serves as an integration center for the Federal Government; State, local, Tribal, and territorial [SLTT] governments; the intelligence community; law enforcement; the private sector; and international entities. In fiscal year 2017, NCCIC Incident Response Teams [IRTs] provided more than 4,092 remote responses and more than 21 deployments to provide onsite support. NCCIC also led the Federal Government’s coordination of response activities for a global ransomware incident, in addition to more recent cyber incidents impacting U.S. critical infrastructure sectors. The Committee rejects the proposed reduction of \$6,814,000 to the NCCIC staffing plan and includes this funding in the recommendation.

While the private sector and Federal Government have made progress in building information sharing capabilities on cyber threats, the Committee is concerned that SLTT governments are falling behind in building adequate information sharing capabilities. To address this concern, \$3,000,000 is included above the request for the establishment of pilot programs to explore and evaluate the most effective methods for cybersecurity information sharing, focusing on regional information sharing, communications and outreach, training and education, and research and development for the improvement of SLTT government capabilities and capacity. The pilots shall be conducted in a way that ensures no duplication with ongoing information sharing efforts, such as ISAOs and ISACs, and pilots awarded attempt to integrate with existing information sharing frameworks. NPPD is directed to provide the Committee with a report, not later than 270 days after the completion of each pilot, on the results of each pilot, including any improvements to local and national cybersecurity, information sharing, and internal capability and capacity building. An applicant’s willingness to partially match Federal investment should be considered when awarding pilots.

The Committee recognizes the importance of securing personally identifiable information, which is the responsibility of each Federal agency holding such data. The Committee directs the NCCIC to continue providing technical assistance to other Federal agencies, upon request, to prevent and respond to data breaches involving unauthorized access to personally identifiable information. The Committee notes that NPPD, through the NCCIC, can assist requesting agencies in preventing and responding to breaches.

In February 2017, GAO reported in GAO-17-163 uncertainty about whether NCCIC is adhering to its nine implementing principles under the National Cybersecurity Protection Act. The report noted that NCCIC has not yet determined whether the principles are applicable to its eleven statutory cybersecurity functions nor has it established performance metrics for these principles. NPPD is therefore directed to brief the Committee not later than 90 days

after the date of enactment of this act on its specific plans to overcome these impediments.

Cybersecurity Education.—The Committee recommends a total of \$14,393,000 for cybersecurity education and awareness, which is \$4,300,000 above the budget request amount. The Committee notes the critical and growing shortages of qualified national cybersecurity professionals and remains concerned about the development of the current and future cybersecurity workforce. The Committee recommends the Cybersecurity Education and Training Assistance Program [CETAP] be funded at \$4,300,000 and rejects the proposed elimination of the program. The Committee encourages the Department to emphasize scalability through delivery of education via the Internet and through the development of industry-proven training techniques that may be deployed nationwide to engage industry partners, K–12 students, teachers, counselors, and post-secondary institutions. This effort would encourage students to pursue degrees and careers in cybersecurity. Any future proposed reductions to cybersecurity education will not be considered unless the Directorate provides a clear plan for how the previously funded activities would be fully realigned within other agencies in a manner that sustains the objectives of this critical effort.

Federal Cybersecurity.—The Committee recommends \$8,901,000 above the budget request amount for NPPD to accelerate phases 2 and 3 of the Continuous Diagnostics & Mitigation [CDM] program and to rapidly implement planned data protection capabilities in phase 4. Recognizing the ever-changing cybersecurity landscape and increased vulnerabilities to data, the Committee encourages NPPD to expedite the program strategy to evolve beyond network protections by also including data protections. NPPD is directed to provide a briefing to the Committee on the timeline for the CDM acquisition strategy not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act. The National Cybersecurity Protection System [NCPS] program provides integrated intrusion detection, intrusion prevention, analytics, and information sharing capabilities to public and private stakeholders across the homeland security enterprise. Cyber-intrusions and attacks on Federal systems and systems supporting critical infrastructure, including communications and financial systems, have become more frequent, damaging, and disruptive. The security of Federal networks is only as strong as their weakest link. The Committee expects that NPPD will continue to work closely with departments and agencies as they adopt the National Cybersecurity Protection System [NCPS] program to protect networks and data as aggressively as possible without sacrificing progress made in earlier phases. NPPD shall report regularly to the Committee on obstacles that arise within specific departments and agencies.

GAO found in GAO–16–294 that the NCPS, known as Einstein, has “limited ability to detect potentially malicious activity entering and exiting computer networks at Federal agencies.” Further, the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 mandates regular assessment of advanced protective technologies through pilot programs to acquire, test, and deploy such technologies as rapidly as possible. These technologies include commercial technologies, non-commercial technologies, and detection technologies more advanced than those

technologies that rely on digital signatures. To address this concern, \$3,000,000 is included above the budget request amount, to expedite implementation of this mandate in coordination with The National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST] and other appropriate entities.

State, Local, Tribal, and Territory Support.—The Committee is concerned that some SLTT law enforcement agencies may lack the expertise or resources needed to defend themselves against cyber-attacks. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act, NPPD, in conjunction with the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA], shall brief the Committee on the types of assistance, including technical and formal ongoing engagement, that is available to SLTT, including law enforcement agencies, for the purpose of protecting their networks. Not later than 240 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall provide the Committee with an assessment of the overall effectiveness of this assistance in improving cybersecurity performance at non-Federal levels of government. Further, the Department shall work with the above entities to determine what levels of government warrant support. Further, the Department may provide technical assistance and support to SLTT entities related to the purchase of commercial software capable of protecting the integrity of government information and networks against adversarial access.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

The Committee recommends \$191,095,000 for Infrastructure Protection, which is \$3,140,000 above the budget request amount and \$4,803,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

Office of Bombing Prevention.—The Committee recommends \$16,199,000 for the Office of Bombing Prevention [OBP], which is \$1,460,000 above the budget request amount. Amounts recommended above the request will sustain needed training, information sharing, and awareness for State, local, and private sector entities on how terrorists use explosives. The additional amount recommended will provide for needed analysis of counter-explosives requirements, capabilities, and gaps. The Committee is aware of OBP's efforts to work with the National Guard on training and encourages OBP to analyze efficiencies that could be gained through further coordination with the National Guard.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

The Committee recommends \$115,921,000 for Emergency Communications, which is \$2,000,000 above the budget request amount and \$13,880,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. The Office of Emergency Communications [OEC] provides essential public safety communications technical assistance to State and local agencies to help them implement best practices for the use of new technologies. Of the total amount provided for OEC, \$2,000,000 shall be used to continue those projects aiding in the development of the National Emergency Communications Plan [NECP].

The Committee recognizes that public safety communication systems make use of technological advances to upgrade systems while also necessarily relying on legacy systems, many of which in the 2014 NECP identified as not interoperable because of their inde-

pendent planning (e.g., FirstNet’s Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network, Next Generation 9–1–1 systems, and alert and warning systems). As such, NPPD is directed to include in the next Office of Emergency Communications Biennial Report to Congress on Emergency Communications the status of interoperability planning for these public safety communications systems and any gaps that exist. Further, NPPD is directed to share with FEMA the critical interoperable gaps in order to better inform grant decisions.

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS

The Committee recommends \$137,313,000 for Integrated Operations [IO], which is \$11,417,000 above the budget request amount and \$27,629,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. The Integrated Operations program ensures domain and situational awareness in support of multiple mission programs. IO carries out functions including continuous critical infrastructure watch operations, consequence analysis, emergency preparedness, external affairs, and strategic planning.

National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center.—Of the total amount recommended for Integrated Operations, not less than \$18,650,000 is for the National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center [NISAC]. NISAC plays an important role in the Department’s understanding of the impact and cascading effects of infrastructure failures and disruptions. The Committee recognizes the important mission of NISAC and encourages NPPD to ensure the NISAC remains mission-focused with a vision toward the future and an ability to articulate return on investment.

The Committee notes the progress NPPD and FEMA have made in sharing information, particularly by working jointly with SLTT and the private sector and by forging regional cooperative efforts. As the components continue to institutionalize cooperation and efficiencies, a joint program office could be helpful. NPPD and FEMA, in conjunction with the Department, are directed to brief the Committee, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, on the potential benefits and costs of such an office.

OFFICE OF BIOMETRIC IDENTITY MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommends \$219,429,000 for the Office of Biometric Identity Management [OBIM], which is the same as the budget request amount and \$16,000,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. OBIM is an enterprise-level biometric identity service provider that has cross-cutting responsibility to serve and coordinate with the components and other Federal agencies.

Semi-Annual Briefings.—OBIM is directed to continue briefing the Committee on a semiannual basis on its workload, service levels, staffing, modernization efforts, and other operations.

HART Acquisition.—As development of the Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology [HART] system continues, OBIM is expected to maintain strong coordination with other components and agencies, including TSA, CBP, and the Department of Defense [DoD]. Sustained coordination will allow OBIM to focus on customers’ technical and policy needs. OBIM shall incorporate the latest proven biometric technology, including advanced facial recognition technology, in its ongoing enhancements to the system and

shall ensure the needs of stakeholders are addressed. OBIM shall continue to work with DoD to implement interim solutions to expand interagency biometric data-sharing and shall ingest all data deemed shareable from DoD's Automated Biometric Identification System [ABIS] into the Department's Automated Biometric Identification System [IDENT], so that ABIS data is available to all IDENT users. Additionally, as directed in prior Committee reports, OBIM shall continue to coordinate with TSA to ensure full integration of HART capabilities into TSA's Technology Infrastructure Modernization program. OBIM is directed to report on the status of these projects in its semiannual briefings.

The Department 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 to brief the Committee semiannually on progress toward integrating the various systems, including Unique Identity. The briefs should describe capability gaps and strategies to close them. Further, the Committee encourages OBIM to continue to improve data sharing and connectivity with the Intelligence Community.

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Appropriations, 2017	\$1,451,078,000
Budget estimate, 2018	1,476,055,000
Committee recommendation	1,476,055,000

The Federal Protective Service [FPS] is responsible for: the security and protection of Federal property under the control of the General Services Administration [GSA]; the enforcement of laws pertaining to the protection of persons and designated property; the prevention of breaches of peace; and enforcement of any rules and regulations made and promulgated by the GSA Administrator 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.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,476,055,000 for FPS, as requested, and these amounts are offset by collections paid by GSA tenants and credited to the account.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
FPS Operations	368,892	360,079	360,079
Countermeasures	1,082,186	1,115,976	1,115,976
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service	1,451,078	1,476,055	1,476,055
Offsetting fee collections	(1,451,078)	(1,476,055)	(1,476,055)

Strategic Human Capital Plan.—In numerous prior Committee reports, the Committee has included a provision requiring FPS to

develop a strategic human capital plan. The requirement was intended to allow FPS to utilize data to drive risk-based resource allocation. Further, the Committee is aware of significant advancements in developing an Activity-Based Costing [ABC] model to improve the budget request by better aligning costs with actual activity rather than relying on assumptions or raw data. The antiquated square foot fee structure that FPS currently employs is not providing the reliable budget formulation data that is required to sustain adequate security for Federal facilities and employees. Given the evolving threat environment and changing workplace policies that could reduce square footage, the reliance on the existing fee structure is not sustainable to meet security needs. FPS, in conjunction with the Department and the Office of Management and Budget, shall provide a report to Committee, on a quarterly basis, beginning not later than 90 days after the enactment of this act, describing the progress toward a sustainable funding concept that will adequately address FPS resource shortfalls and long-term needs in order to fulfill its mission responsibilities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2017	\$440,035,000
Budget estimate, 2018	335,033,000
Committee recommendation	343,414,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$343,414,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which is \$8,381,000 above the budget request amount and \$96,621,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. As the Committee continues to align NPPD under the Common Appropriation Structure, \$50,161,000 of the President’s request within O&S is included in PC&I to better align resources with the appropriate purpose.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Cybersecurity:			
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation	217,409	185,180	185,180
National Cybersecurity Protection System	81,771	56,129	106,290
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	299,180	241,309	291,470
Infrastructure Protection:			
Infrastructure Protection (IP) Gateway		4,219	2,539
Subtotal, Infrastructure Protection		4,219	2,539
Emergency Communications:			
Next Generation Networks Priority Services	88,055	48,905	48,905
Subtotal, Emergency Communications	88,055	48,905	48,905
Biometric Identity Management:			
IDENT/Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology	52,800	40,100	

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS—Continued

[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Subtotal, Biometric Identity Management	52,800	40,100	.....
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure:			
Modeling Capability Transition Environment		500	500
Subtotal, Integrated Operations Assets and Infra- structure		500	500
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Im- provements	440,035	335,033	383,514

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2017	\$6,469,000
Budget estimate, 2018	11,126,000
Committee recommendation	15,126,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$15,126,000 for Research and Development [R&D], which is \$4,000,000 above the budget request amount and \$8,657,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Cybersecurity	2,030	4,695	4,695
Infrastructure Protection	4,439	2,431	6,431
Integrated Operations		4,000	4,000
Subtotal, Research and Development	6,469	11,126	15,126

CYBERSECURITY

As requested, the Committee recommends funding for development and use of standards to ensure reliable, interoperable, and effective technologies and processes in close conjunction with cybersecurity partners and standard setting organizations. The Committee notes NPPD's role in addressing cybersecurity challenges by collaborating with the private sector, Federal departments and agencies, and SLTT to address cybersecurity risks, opportunities, and solutions.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

As requested, the Committee recommends funding to support research, development, and application of innovative technologies for community-based critical infrastructure protection and the protection of critical infrastructure against terrorist attacks and other emergencies. Within the amount provided for Infrastructure Protection, \$2,000,000 is to support cooperative efforts with Federal R&D

organizations, including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, with expertise in maritime transportation and the maintenance of port facilities, to advance the long-term security and resilience of the critical infrastructure associated with the marine transportation system.

The Committee encourages cooperative efforts to review, evaluate, and optimize Internet protocol gateways to make critical infrastructure more secure and resilient. In order to fully utilize all capabilities to prevent or mitigate cybersecurity threats, this initiative should involve collaborations among NPPD and Federal R&D organizations.

Within the total provided for Infrastructure Protection, \$2,000,000 is for cooperative efforts with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to capture, analyze, and store critical infrastructure information for decision-making purposes through the use of high performance computing technologies in order to facilitate vulnerability and consequence assessments based on large-scale, enterprise-wide infrastructure data.

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS

The Committee recommends \$4,000,000 for Integrated Operations, which is the same as the budget request amount and \$4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. As requested, the Committee recommends funding to develop capabilities to model, simulate, and conduct other advanced analytics of disruptions to cyber and infrastructure networks.

OFFICE OF HEALTH AFFAIRS

The Office of Health Affairs [OHA] coordinates medical responses 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, Tribal, and territorial [SLTT] governments on medical and public health issues. It is led by the Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs, the Department’s Chief Medical Officer.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2017	\$123,548,000
Budget estimate, 2018	111,319,000
Committee recommendation	113,169,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$113,169,000 for Operations and Support, which is \$1,850,000 above the budget request amount and \$10,379,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Chemical and Biological Readiness	82,689	77,380	79,130
Health and Medical Readiness	4,352	4,120	4,620
Integrated Operations	11,809	1,400	1,400
Mission Support	24,698	28,419	28,019
Subtotal, Operations and Support	123,548	111,319	113,169

BioWatch.—In fiscal year 2017, Congress directed OHA to work with the Science and Technology Directorate and other components to develop strategic objectives for BioWatch. The fiscal year 2018 budget request subsequently proposes a \$3,000,000 investment in biodetection technology enhancements. Since these funds are proposed to be utilized at the expense of BioWatch, the Committee recommends restoration of half the proposed reduction yielding a total of \$79,130,000 for BioWatch.

Food, Agriculture, and Veterinary Preparedness.—Public Law 115–43 defined OHA’s role with regard to food, agriculture, and veterinary [FAV] preparedness and defense. The budget request included \$300,000 to continue work on food, agriculture, and animal readiness. The Committee recommends an additional \$500,000 for a total of \$800,000 for OHA to continue developing a comprehensive exercise, workshop, and technical assistance program. This program should: identify planning and policy gaps; suggest ways in which State and Federal resources, including grants, could be utilized to address those gaps; and develop a plan to target exercise and workshop delivery to focus on coordination among stakeholders and ensure programs and policies are consistent across the Department.

Anthrax Vaccine Program.—Public Law 114–268, the First Responder Anthrax Preparedness Act, authorized a program to allow local emergency responders access to a state-based, voluntary anthrax vaccine program. The law further allowed the Department to establish an anthrax vaccine pilot program in 2 to 5 States. As demonstrated during the 2001 anthrax incidents, there remain credible threats of weaponized anthrax attacks. In order to ensure that there are adequate resources to respond to such an attack, it is important that first responders who choose to do so be inoculated with anthrax vaccines. There are anthrax vaccines currently in production and available as part of the Strategic National Stockpile. However, in the case of an anthrax attack, the long distribution time from the stockpile to local first responders renders the stockpile ineffective to first responders in many cases. Therefore, the Committee recommends \$500,000 above the budget request to begin implementing this program.

National Biosurveillance Integration Center [NBIC].—The budget request’s proposal to eliminate NBIC is accepted since NBIC continues to struggle to clearly articulate its mission and its return on investment. If future funding is to be considered, OHA shall submit to the Committee a 5-year strategic plan that outlines capabilities, objectives, a roadmap to achieving those objectives, and performance metrics to justify such appropriations.

Departmental Integration.—The Committee is disappointed in the apparent lack of coordination among OHA and other components of the Department responsible for working with SLTT governments. This disjointed approach can cause confusion. Instead, the Department’s approach should be coordinated and strategic to ensure all appropriate parties are involved and efforts are integrated with one another. Therefore, OHA shall ensure that all SLTT assistance is integrated with annual jurisdictional planning and that programs such as BioWatch, FAV, and the Chemical Defense Program are operating in harmony with guidance provided by FEMA for programs such as the Urban Area Security Initiative and the State Homeland Security Grant Program. Further, OHA should have an active role in the Threat Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and all planning efforts at the national and SLTT levels. On a semi-annual basis, DNDO, FEMA, OHA, and NPPD shall provide a joint briefing to the Committee on program integration and SLTT outreach efforts.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$11,311,442,000 for FEMA, which is \$791,872,000 above the budget request amount and \$84,090,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY [in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	1,048,551	1,014,748	1,031,087
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	35,273	89,996	80,927
Federal Assistance	2,983,458	2,064,130	2,848,732
Disaster Relief Fund (regular)	7,328,515	7,351,720	7,351,720
Base	(615,515)	(558,720)	(558,720)
Disaster Relief Cap	(6,713,000)	(6,793,000)	(6,793,000)
(transfer to Office of Inspector General)		(-24,000)	(-48,000)
National Flood Insurance Fund	181,799	253,500	203,500
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program	-265	-1,024	-1,024
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency	11,395,532	10,519,570	11,311,442
Offsetting Fee Collections	-181,799	-253,500	-203,500

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2017	\$1,048,551,000
Budget estimate, 2018	1,014,748,000
Committee recommendation	1,031,087,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,031,087,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$16,339,000 above the budget request amount and \$17,464,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. The Committee recommends \$11,619,000 above the request to support continued hiring progress.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal Year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Regional Operations	157,134	156,417	159,068
Mitigation	28,213	36,141	36,141
Preparedness and Protection	146,356	131,981	136,649
Response	187,806	175,226	179,526
(Urban Search and Rescue)	(38,280)	(27,513)	(27,513)
Recovery	56,126	46,694	46,694
Mission Support	472,916	468,289	473,009
Subtotal, Operations and Support	1,048,551	1,014,748	1,031,087
(Defense)	(46,788)	(42,945)	(42,945)

MITIGATION

Of the total recommendation for Mitigation, not less than \$8,758,000 is for the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program. Additionally, within the total, not less than \$9,186,000 is for the National Dam Safety Program, which provides assistance for states to prevent dam failures and improve their dam safety programs through training and implementation of best practices.

PREPAREDNESS AND PROTECTION

Technical Assistance.—The Committee expects FEMA to provide expertise and technical assistance to State, local, Tribal and territorial [SLTT] governments when needed on processes vital to establishing and maintaining preparedness programs. The annual budget request no longer provides specific details on the Technical Assistance program within Preparedness and Protection [PNP]. Given this change, the Committee is concerned that transparency has been reduced and asserts that a review of the program is needed to ensure funds are not being used for purposes unrelated to the provision of technical assistance. The Committee understands FEMA is undergoing a review of the program to clarify the purpose of technical assistance and to provide needed improvements in coordination efficiency. In future budget requests and corresponding justification materials, FEMA is directed to provide detailed justification for all technical assistance activities anticipated through PNP. In addition, FEMA shall provide a clear description of the program's intent and its metrics to demonstrate whether the program is achieving this intent.

Threat Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment [THIRA].—FEMA is directed to continue to consult with stakeholders on the efficacy of updating the THIRA based on changing risk, as dis-

cussed in Senate Report 114–264. The Committee anticipates a briefing on the results of the consultation soon.

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

Emergency Management Assistance Compact [EMAC].—The Committee is pleased with the inclusion of the EMAC in the budget request for PNP, but encourages FEMA to find a more appropriate home for this critical program outside of Technical Assistance. In the past year alone, states have utilized EMAC in support of law enforcement and in response to severe weather, flooding, mudslides, and hurricanes. Utilization of EMAC leverages Federal resources invested in SLTT capabilities and reduces the need for Federal assistance. EMAC ensures a constant state of operational readiness for states to help each other during times of emergency.

RESPONSE Act.—The Committee notes the efforts of the Railroad Emergency Services Preparedness, Operational Needs, and Safety Evaluation [RESPONSE] Subcommittee, which was created through Public Law 114–321. Under that law, FEMA’s National Advisory Council [NAC] must complete its RESPONSE Act recommendations not later than December 16, 2017. Within 30 days of the NAC completing these recommendations, FEMA should brief the Committee on the report, recommendations identified, and plans to implement the recommendations.

MISSION SUPPORT

Financial Systems Modernization.—Due to the continued delays in the Department-wide efforts to implement a consistent Financial Systems Modernization [FSM] strategy, and in lieu of the full amount requested for a new system within Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], \$4,720,000 is recommended above the budget request amount within O&S for costs associated with operation and sustainment of existing systems.

Information Technology Modernization.—The Committee has expressed concerns in the past about the prioritization of cybersecurity and information technology modernization efforts within FEMA. The agency continues to demonstrate progress in this area by proposing budgets that support ongoing efforts by the FEMA Chief Information Officer rather than arbitrarily contracting for short-term solutions with funds left over at the end of the fiscal year. The Committee recently learned of a FEMA effort to work with States to better understand how to enhance the cybersecurity posture of SLTT governments during disaster response. This initiative will allow those meeting suitable screening requirements to access the FEMA Enterprise Identity Management System. This system facilitates the efforts of SLTT officials by making it possible to share information more easily, verify authorized personnel access, and execute joint disaster response missions while also improving security of networks at all levels of government.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2017	\$35,273,000
Budget estimate, 2018	89,996,000
Committee recommendation	80,927,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$80,927,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which is \$9,069,000 below the budget request amount and \$45,654,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operational Communications/Information Technology	2,800	12,018	12,018
Construction and Facility Improvements	21,050	44,519	44,519
Mission Support, Assets, and Infrastructure	11,423	33,459	24,390
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (Defense)	35,273 (15,500)	89,996 (53,262)	80,927 (53,262)

Grants Management Modernization.—While \$20,041,000 for Grants Management system modernization is included in the recommendation, as requested, the Committee remains disappointed by the lackadaisical approach FEMA took in informing the Committee of a new modernizing approach that will result in a nearly \$9,000,000 cost increase in fiscal year 2018 from original estimates. When considering modernizing or developing new systems, FEMA shall be more cognizant and proactive in ensuring that the Committee is kept informed of such significant changes to the trajectory of a project.

Financial Systems Modernization.—Due to Department-wide delays in the FSM effort, \$4,349,000, is recommended for FSM PC&I costs in fiscal year 2018. This is \$9,069,000 below the budget request amount. An additional \$4,720,000 is recommended in O&S, however, to facilitate operations and maintenance costs of the existing system.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2017	\$2,983,458,000
Budget estimate, 2018	2,064,130,000
Committee recommendation	2,848,732,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$2,848,732,000 for Federal Assistance, which is \$784,602,000 above the budget request amount and \$134,726,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Grants:			
State Homeland Security Grant Program	467,000	349,362	471,000
(Operation Stonegarden)	(55,000)	.....	(55,000)
(Non-Profit Security) .....	.....	.....	(5,000)
Urban Area Security Initiative	605,000	448,844	600,000
(Non-Profit Security)	(25,000)	.....	(20,000)
Public Transportation Security Assistance	100,000	47,809	60,000
(Amtrak Security)	(10,000)	.....	(10,000)
(Over-the-Road Bus Security)	(2,000)	.....	(2,000)
Port Security Grants	100,000	47,809	50,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	345,000	344,344	345,000
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response [SAFER] Grants	345,000	344,344	345,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants	350,000	279,335	350,000
Predisaster Mitigation Fund	100,000	39,016	75,000
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program [RiskMAP]	177,531	.....	177,531
Emergency Food and Shelter	120,000	.....	100,000
Subtotal, Grants	2,709,531	1,900,863	2,573,531
Education, Training, and Exercises:			
Center for Domestic Preparedness	63,939	63,771	63,939
Center for Homeland Defense and Security	18,000	17,966	18,000
Emergency Management Institute	20,569	18,824	20,569
U.S. Fire Administration	42,500	41,913	42,900
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	101,000	.....	101,000
Continuing Training Grants	8,000	.....	8,000
National Exercise Program	19,919	20,793	20,793
Subtotal, Education, Training, and Exercises	273,927	163,267	275,201
Total, Federal Assistance	2,983,458	2,064,130	2,848,732

Bold Steps in Preparedness.—In light of the lessons presented by recent events, including the Orlando Pulse nightclub shooting, the San Bernardino shooting, the Alexandria Congressional baseball practice shooting, and the Boston Marathon Bombing, and based on findings from the past six National Preparedness Reports, FEMA must develop reliable metrics and outcomes to ensure that the billions of dollars committed to State and local preparedness efforts are keeping pace with evolving risks. Despite multiple past efforts, FEMA must continue to improve its internal coordination, work to make the collection and use of metrics simpler and more manageable, and clearly outline priorities, capabilities, and areas of focus that should be carefully coordinated across all components.

To do this, FEMA must identify and prioritize specific capability gaps that can be improved through grant funding, technical assistance, and other forms of Federal assistance. For example, such capability gaps could exist in tactical emergency medical systems, integrated regional planning for complex coordinated terrorist attacks, interoperable communications, cybersecurity, mass care, operational coordination, or any number of other capabilities.

The Committee recognizes that there is no single question, answer, or methodology when it comes to measuring national preparedness, capabilities, or the impact that grants and other assist-

ance are making to increase or sustain national preparedness and capabilities. Some elements of preparedness and capabilities are both more measureable and more informative when measured than others. When assessing national preparedness, FEMA must ensure that it: measures only that which is truly informative; develops clear metrics informed by national priorities developed through a collaborative process with stakeholders; provides useful results both to practitioners and the full spectrum of political leadership; and uses data to fill capability gaps or sustain priority capabilities. The Committee asserts that by focusing on better metrics in fewer areas, a clearer picture of national preparedness and the impact of assistance from the Federal Government can be better understood.

FEMA, with assistance from NPPD, I&A, OHA, the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office [DNDO] and other components, is directed to develop a set of preparedness focus areas for evaluation that considers the identified priority capability gaps. These focus areas may include the development and sustainment of National Incident Management System specialty teams, emergency operations center and fusion center staffing management, suspicious activity reporting programs, or other critical capabilities that determine how these focus areas of preparedness have improved or been sustained over time. The focus areas should be based on identified, widely-applicable, well understood metrics that can be empirically measured and be applied to determine how, if at all, assistance from the Federal Government has impacted achievement or sustainment of the identified metrics for the focus areas over a period of years. To achieve these goals, the Committee directs the following complimentary requirements:

Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, FEMA shall identify and provide the Committee with a briefing on these priority national capability gaps, the process used to identify them, how FEMA coordinated with SLTT governments, steps FEMA should take in fiscal year 2018 to make progress in these areas using grant funds, and the metrics that FEMA will use to measure its progress in closing these gaps. The Committee expects that these priority capability gaps, actions, and metrics will be fully incorporated into grant guidance and other Departmental capability building programs while balancing this direction with SLTT's use of their own funds. Throughout this process, FEMA should seek assistance from stakeholders, including the National Homeland Security Consortium, which represents multiple disciplines, and the International City/County Management Association, which has subject matter expertise in performance metrics for government programs.

Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act, FEMA, with assistance from NPPD, I&A, OHA, DNDO, and other components as appropriate, shall develop and provide to the Committee a detailed implementation plan outlining how the full spectrum of State and local capability building programs administered by the Department will be fully leveraged, integrated, and coordinated to address these identified priority capability gaps. The plan should address how both headquarters programs and field personnel will coordinate to achieve demonstrable progress, as well as how that progress will be measured.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, FEMA shall provide the Committee with a plan for determining and evaluating the focus areas over annual grant cycles. This plan shall consider methods for assessing the aforementioned preparedness focus areas as discrete elements as well as how the focus areas integrate as parts of a comprehensive system of capabilities and resources designed to respond to specific threat scenarios. The Committee expects this to be accomplished without FEMA returning to the practice of directing specific dollar amounts to discrete activities.

Integrating Efforts with NPPD.—The Committee notes the progress FEMA and NPPD have made in sharing information, particularly by working jointly with SLTT and the private sector and by forging regional cooperative efforts. As the components continue to institutionalize cooperation and efficiencies, a joint program office could be helpful. FEMA and NPPD are directed to brief the Committee, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, on potential benefits and costs of such an office.

Ensuring Rail Security.—When awarding grants and providing training, FEMA should consider the unique needs of first responders in meeting challenges with shipping crude oil by rail. FEMA is directed to provide a written report to the Committees not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on its efforts to address these needs. The report shall include the effectiveness of training and the need for additional training or curriculum improvements.

Urban Area Security Initiative [UASI] Risk Assessment.—The 9/11 Act requires FEMA to conduct a risk assessment of the 100 most populous metropolitan areas in the United States on an annual basis. All such areas are eligible for UASI funding based on threat, vulnerability, and consequence. FEMA shall, therefore, justify all funding decisions based on risk. Notwithstanding the direction to award grants based on risk as the best means to protect citizens, the Committee is aware of concerns, and often confusion, about how the risk formula is calculated. Specifically, FEMA's current risk analysis and associated formula needs to be updated to adequately consider certain data and to account for changes to the threat, which has evolved significantly since the grant programs were established. Therefore, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall commence a forum with SLTT regarding the factors and data included in the formula, methods for including known evolving threats, and specific processes for adjudicating formula concerns expressed by applicants. FEMA is directed to submit a report to the Committee outlining the results of the forum. The Committee is aware of concerns regarding how certain risks are accounted for and expects the report will include information about how the following factors were adjudicated: proximity to non-contiguous States and territories, occurrences of soft targets, potential impacts caused by electromagnetic pulse, ballistic missile threat, amount of critical infrastructure, and command and control capabilities.

Extraordinary Circumstances.—In fiscal year 2017, \$41,000,000 was provided to reimburse extraordinary law enforcement efforts by State and local law enforcement related to protection of the

President in jurisdictions where a Presidential residence is maintained. The Committee notes that these grant awards have not yet been made but will continue to closely monitor the program.

Non-Profit Security Grant Program.—The current construct of the Non-Profit Security Grant Program limits funding to those organizations within UASI-designated jurisdictions. This practice does not appropriately address the ubiquity of the violent extremist threat. Therefore, the Committee recommends portions of both the State Homeland Security Grant Program [SHSGP] and UASI for grants to non-profit entities that are determined by the Secretary to be at the highest risk.

Bus Security.—FEMA shall ensure funds focus on those activities that protect riders at facilities, on routes, and through operations that present the highest risk of terrorist attack. FEMA is directed to ensure that all entities that can present threats, vulnerability, and consequences to bus riders are considered when assessing risk.

Predisaster Mitigation.—Predisaster mitigation is incredibly important to prevent the loss of life and protect property. From high-risk areas like the Cascadia Subduction Zone to areas that experience regular disaster activity, mitigation funding saves at least \$4 for each \$1 invested.

RiskMAP.—The budget request suggested shifting the source of funding for RiskMAP from appropriated funds to revenue from increased premiums paid by policyholders. This proposal is shortsighted, demonstrates a lack of understanding of the benefits of the program to all taxpayers, underfunds the program, and has not been properly authorized by the committees of jurisdiction. Flood maps are not just used for establishing insurance rates. They also reduce flood risk by informing land use management, precision crop management, siting of infrastructure and critical facilities, and emergency evacuation planning. RiskMAP was established to ensure these mapping efforts receive adequate, dedicated funding. The budget request proposal is denied, and the Committee directs the Department to refrain from using this tactic again in future budget requests.

Emergency Food and Shelter Program Transfer.—Authorized in 1987 under Public Law 100–77, the Emergency Food and Shelter Program [EFSP] assists local organizations dedicated to helping people in communities that experience sudden and severe economic downturns by providing assistance with food, lodging, and utilities. While this is a critical form of support, the Committee is concerned FEMA is no longer the best agency to implement the program efficiently. The mission of this program can work in concert with programs implemented by the Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD]. The Committee remains frustrated by the inability of this or previous administrations to adequately articulate the need and implement the legislative strategy necessary to transfer EFSP to HUD. In numerous prior reports, the Committee has wheedled, directed, and cajoled FEMA to propose its transfer and appropriate funding level in the budget request.

FEMA is directed to increase responsibility, oversight, and performance metrics for EFSP. To that end, the Committee includes bill language requiring FEMA to submit a plan to enhance the accountability of this program. Not later than 120 days after the date

of enactment of this act, FEMA shall submit a plan to ensure EFSP aligns with overarching Federal strategies on homelessness and is coordinated with appropriate response and recovery programs within the FEMA. The plan shall also outline the establishment of financial and programmatic oversight procedures to ensure prudent levels of monitoring. This directive is by no means meant to impede the National Board’s statutory authorities but rather to provide the Committee and the public with the data necessary to ensure financial responsibility.

U.S. Fire Academy.—The Committee rejects the proposed \$1,000,000 reduction to the State Fire Training Grants program.

Continuing Training Grants.—The Committee recognizes how FEMA utilizes Continuing Training Grants for curriculum development within the NDPC and encourages FEMA to continue to work with institutions offering graduate level programs to address cybersecurity the needs of rural communities and their intersection.

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

Appropriations (regular), 2017	\$7,328,515,000
Budget estimate, 2018	7,351,720,000
Committee recommendation	7,351,720,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$7,351,720,000 for the Disaster Relief Fund [DRF], of which \$6,793,000,000 is provided under the disaster relief adjustment pursuant to Public Law 112–25. The Committee continues to include bill language regarding the reporting requirements set forth in Public Law 144–4.

The Committee notes that the amount provided will accommodate a portion of the costs related to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria, wildfires, and other natural disasters. The Committee will continue to work diligently with FEMA to address the extraordinary costs related to this active disaster season and the long term recovery needs of affected communities.

Disaster Declarations.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, FEMA shall brief the Committee on recommendations for modifying the disaster declaration process to focus Federal assistance on events for which SLTT capabilities are truly overwhelmed or lives and property are at risk, consistent with the Stafford Act. The briefing shall include an assessment of the currency of the per capita indicator, identification of any additional factors for evaluating disaster impact, ongoing analysis of the disaster deductible model, and any other policy changes FEMA is considering.

Assistance to Houses of Worship.—The Committee recognizes that in the aftermath of natural disasters, churches, synagogues and other houses of worship often offer response services to people in need. In many cases, a house of worship provides essential services even while the house of worship itself is damaged. Current law provides that private non-profit entities damaged by a natural disaster may receive grants from FEMA to repair their buildings if they provide an essential service. While the law does not list houses of

worship among its examples of nonprofits eligible for this aid, it does not exclude them.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

Appropriations, 2017	\$181,799,000
Budget estimate, 2018	253,500,000
Committee recommendation	203,500,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$203,500,000 for the National Flood Insurance Fund [NFIF] activities related to floodplain management, flood mapping and mitigation, and flood insurance operations. The budget request for bill language related to a fee increase of \$50,000,000 is not included, as the Committee does not have jurisdiction over the proposed fee increase.

Community Rating System.—Since 1990, the Community Rating System [CRS] has encouraged voluntary community flood plain management activities in excess of NFIP minimum standards. As a community takes mitigation actions, local residents become eligible for NFIP policy discounts. In recent years, the Committee has repeatedly provided direction to FEMA to utilize existing partnerships with public-private, higher-education, not-for-profit, and other institutions with expertise in the CRS program to provide technical assistance to communities and to ensure that all affected communities are aware of its benefits. The Committee encourages FEMA to consider how to better leverage these partnerships through competitive grant programs or other incentives.

Local Coordination.—The Committee remains concerned that FEMA does not adequately consider local data and completed mitigation work during the process of updating flood maps. FEMA is encouraged to maximize public awareness and interaction when mapping or remapping an area to ensure maps most accurately reflect real-time, local conditions.

Mapping Council.—The Committee urges FEMA to implement the final recommendations and goals of the Technical Mapping Assistance Council’s 2015 and 2016 Annual Reports, which recommend transitioning to structure-specific flood risk analysis, incorporating high-resolution topographic data into flood risk maps, and better communicating current and future flood risk to property owners. FEMA should coordinate with State agencies and other experts that have developed mapping expertise and models that can be useful in FEMA’s efforts to understand future conditions.

Consumer Option for an Alternative System To Allocate Losses [COASTAL] Act Implementation.—Not later than 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA shall brief the Committee on efforts underway to implement the COASTAL Act (Public Law 112–141) including all ongoing collaboration with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration on this important issue.

TITLE III
ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 301. The Committee continues a provision limiting expenses for the administration of grants.

Section 302. The Committee continues a provision specifying timeframes for grant applications and awards.

Section 303. The Committee continues a provision requiring five day advance notification for certain grant awards under “FEMA—Federal Assistance”.

Section 304. The Committee continues a provision that addresses the availability of certain grant funds for the installation of communications towers.

Section 305. The Committee continues a provision requiring a report on the expenditures of the DRF.

Section 306. The Committee includes a provision instructing FEMA to provide a report on improving management of and oversight over the EFSP grant.

Section 307. The Committee continues a provision providing for the receipt and expenditure of fees collected for the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program, as authorized by Public Law 105–276.

TITLE IV
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

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

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

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

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends total appropriations of \$131,513,000 for USCIS, which is the same as the budget request amount and \$10,374,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	103,912	108,856	108,856
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	15,227	22,657	22,657
Total	119,139	131,513	131,513

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2017	\$103,912,000
Budget estimate, 2018	108,856,000
Committee recommendation	108,856,000

The Operations and Support [O&S] account provides for ongoing operations, mission support, and management and administration costs for the E-Verify program, which allows businesses to determine the eligibility of their employees to work in the United States.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$108,856,000 in discretionary funding for O&S, which is the same amount as the budget request amount and \$4,944,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Employment Status Verification	103,912	108,856	108,856
Total	103,912	108,856	108,856

H-2B Visa Distribution.—The Committee is concerned that the current semiannual distribution of H-2B visas on April 1 and October 1 of each year unduly disadvantages employers that need H-2B workers to begin work later in a semiannual period than other employers participating in that period. The Committee directs the Department, in consultation with the Department of Labor, to review options to ameliorate this problem consistent with the H-2B provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act and to report to the Committee on these options not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Processing Backlogs.—The Committee is concerned about the prolonged delays at USCIS processing centers across the country. Therefore, the Committee directs USCIS to provide a briefing to the Committee on specific actions, if any, that the agency is taking to reduce the backlog of asylum applications while ensuring that asylum applicants are properly reviewed for security purposes.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2017	\$15,227,000
Budget estimate, 2018	22,657,000
Committee recommendation	22,657,000

The Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I] account provides for the planning and acquisition costs of the E-Verify program. The growth in E-Verify use by employers has significantly increased from fewer than 25,000 employers in fiscal year 2007 to more than 745,000 in fiscal year 2017, with an average of more than 1,400 new employers enrolling per week. E-Verify processed 32.8 million cases in fiscal year 2016, a more than eight-fold increase from the 4.0 million cases processed in fiscal year 2007. In fiscal year 2017, E-Verify processed more than 36.3 million cases.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$22,657,000 for PC&I, which is the same as the budget request amount and \$7,430,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS
 [In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Verification Modernization	15,227	22,657	22,657
Total	15,227	22,657	22,657

The Committee provides additional funding requested to support system design enhancements, including enhanced authentication technology, required to prepare the E-Verify system for additional employers.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTERS

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers [FLETC] serve as an interagency law enforcement training organization for more than 90 Federal agencies and certain State, local, Tribal, territorial, and international law enforcement agencies on a space-available basis.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2017	\$242,518,000
Budget estimate, 2018	272,759,000
Committee recommendation	241,159,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$241,159,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$1,359,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT
 [In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Law Enforcement Training	213,804	244,725	213,125
Mission Support	28,714	28,034	28,034
Subtotal, Operations and Support	242,518	272,759	241,159

The Committee expects FLETC to maintain training at or near facility capacity before entering into new leases or establishing new partnerships with training organizations. To that end, the Committee directs FLETC to provide a cost analysis detailing, at minimum, each training center’s maximum instructional capacity by course and measured against its annual student occupancy.

Several build-lease dorm contracts at the Glynco, Georgia training center are set to expire in 2020, but FLETC has not yet identified new housing necessary to maintain training at the current level. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, FLETC shall brief the Committee on a long-term housing plan for each of its training campuses. The briefing shall identify any needs

for new leasing agreements; current and potential construction projects; and the anticipated budgetary impacts for future years.

The Committee also directs FLETC to continue its progress toward identifying and integrating data that support an analytical strategy for the most effective use of its resources. As stated in prior Committee reports, FLETC is uniquely situated to capture a range of training data that is relevant to the oversight of components across the Department. The analysis of this data can be used not only to more fully understand FLETC's instructor and facility capacity but also to better predict its future training needs and those of the components it serves. Such an analytical process would also assist in the long-term residential plan referenced above. The Committee therefore directs FLETC to demonstrate in its budget justification materials how facility-use data helps its leadership make evidence-based resource decisions. FLETC shall likewise detail in its budget justification materials how data-driven decision making, to include the analytical models used, supports decision making for its core business processes and which metrics are used to evaluate facility performance. FLETC is also directed to continue its semi-annual briefings on these ongoing initiatives, beginning not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act.

A large cohort of FLETC-trained officers, who were hired after the attacks of September 11, 2001, are expected to retire from the Department in the coming years. The Committee is concerned, given FLETC's current housing resources and temporary training structures, that an influx of new officers, coupled with an additional surge of officers to support border security and interior enforcement, may stretch FLETC campuses beyond their plans and budgets. FLETC is therefore directed to brief the Committee not later than 180 days after enactment of this act on a long-term, scalable plan to manage such an influx of students.

The Committee supports ongoing computer-based and in-person training available to all students to combat human trafficking. The Committee encourages continued cooperation among the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers and other regional training centers to support the training needs of frontline law enforcement and other domestic preparedness personnel.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The mission of Science and Technology [S&T] is to conduct, stimulate, and enable homeland security research, development, and testing and to facilitate the timely transition of capabilities to the Department's components and, as practicable, to other Federal, State, local, and Tribal end users.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$719,916,000 for S&T, which is \$92,592,000 above the budget request amount and \$61,830,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to fiscal year 2017 enacted and budget request levels:

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	311,122	254,618	265,577
Research and Development	470,624	372,706	454,339
Total, Science and Technology	781,746	627,324	719,916

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2017	\$311,122,000
Budget estimate, 2018	254,618,000
Committee recommendation	265,577,000

The Operations and Support [O&S] appropriation funds the management functions necessary to facilitate the research and development mission of S&T.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$265,577,000 for O&S, which is \$10,959,000 above the budget request amount and \$45,545,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. This level of funding will continue support for fiscal year 2017 personnel levels. Of the amount provided, the Committee recommends not to exceed \$7,650 for official reception and representation expenses. Not less than \$3,000,000 of the amount provided shall be for Standards.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to fiscal year 2017 enacted and budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Laboratory Facilities	133,942	92,243	101,998
Acquisition and Operations Analysis	48,392	42,552	43,228
Mission Support	128,788	119,823	120,351
Total Operations and Support	311,122	254,618	265,577

ACQUISITION OPERATIONS AND ANALYSIS

The Committee recommends \$43,228,000 for Acquisition Operations and Analysis, which is \$676,000 above the budget request amount and \$5,164,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

Requirements Development.—The Committee is pleased with S&T's support of the Joint Requirements Council [JRC]. The Committee encourages S&T to continue to make its Department-wide perspective and technical expertise available to the JRC and USM to support efforts to determine component capability gaps, the maturity of technologies that could fill such gaps, and the feasibility of cross-component solutions. To support these activities, the Committee recommendation includes \$3,772,862 for JRC Support and

\$2,395,793 for Operational Test and Evaluation, the same amounts provided in fiscal year 2017.

Systems Engineering.—The Committee is encouraged with the Department's efforts to establish systems engineering policies and processes to improve its acquisition programs through systems engineering research and development. The recommendation includes \$5,363,816 for Systems Engineering, and the Committee encourages S&T to explore a partnership with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Institute for Systems Engineering and Research, which could streamline acquisition through modeling and simulation.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Committee directs S&T to provide, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act and in coordination with all Federal users of the National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a plan to sustain operations of the Center, including equitable cost sharing in the activities of the Center. Specifically, the plan should detail how S&T proposes transferring budgetary responsibility for the sustainment of NBFAC forensic casework supporting investigations.

National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility [NBAF].—Upon its completion, NBAF will serve as the Nation's primary research facility to counter foreign animal diseases and will enable the phase out of the Plum Island Animal Disease Center [PIADC]. As such, it is critical to develop a robust plan that ensures a qualified workforce, assesses the transition of existing research and development [R&D] efforts, and considers any new capabilities that may be necessary for future operations at NBAF. While the Department is responsible for the PIADC facilities, its R&D, diagnostics, and educational activities continue to be managed by USDA. Similarly, while there is consensus that DHS should retain responsibility for completing construction of NBAF, the Committee understands, based on current mission requirements, that virtually all of the R&D activities will be under USDA auspices. Therefore, the Committee encourages DHS and USDA to work together on a plan for the future operation of NBAF, including consideration of the appropriate agency to manage the facility. Within amounts provided for Laboratory Facilities, \$15,000,000 is included to fully fund NBAF operations in accordance with the amount suggested by the Department's Life Cycle Cost Estimate for fiscal year 2018. This amount is \$8,100,000 more than the amount proposed in the budget request and is necessary to ensure that NBAF's workforce development and construction remain on schedule.

The Committee is concerned that the Department is not pursuing an operations management model that will maximize NBAF efficiencies to protect against biological and zoonotic threats. As a state-of-the-art Bio Security Level-4 facility, the Committee strongly believes that the Department should consider a variety of approaches other than the management model of PIADC. The Committee directs the Department to submit a report within 90 days of enactment of this act that explains the Department's procurement plans and management model for the Management, Oper-

ations, and Research Support [MORS] contract for the NBAF and reasoning as to why the MORS model was chosen.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2017	\$470,624,000
Budget estimate, 2018	372,706,000
Committee recommendation	454,339,000

S&T supports the mission of the Department through basic and applied research, fabrication of prototypes, R&D to mitigate the effects of weapons of mass destruction, and acquiring and field testing equipment.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$454,339,000 for R&D, which is \$81,633,000 above the budget request amount and \$16,285,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2017.

The Committee directs S&T to continue to prioritize applied research activities that provide innovative solutions to the Department, its components, and their most integral stakeholders. Despite the inclusion of R&D appropriations for each component under the CAS, S&T should be the central component for departmental research, including research for other components. Ensuring that S&T is the principle R&D component will contribute to the goal of departmental unity of effort, a goal shared by the Committee and the Department. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary to notify the Committee not less than 60 days in advance of any reduction, discontinuation, or transfer from the custody of the Undersecretary for Science and Technology any research and development activity that is being carried out by S&T as of the date of enactment of this act.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Research, Development, and Innovation	430,124	342,982	417,434
University Programs	40,500	29,724	36,905
Total	470,624	372,706	454,339

Technology Transfer.—The Committee recognizes the importance of technology transfer between the Federal Government and non-Federal entities. Technology transfer lowers the cost of new security-related technology development and ensures that investments in research and development benefit the economy and the manufacturing base. The Committee directs the Department to place an increased focus on technology transfer. The Committee believes an effort should be initiated to engage a DHS Partnership Intermediary or Intermediaries, as defined in 15 U.S.C. 3715, to support the Department’s ability to seek out, assess, and engage non-traditional small business vendors into the Department’s development and acquisition efforts. The effort shall engage one or more Partnership

Intermediaries with a successful history of leveraging external networks and using innovative means to seek out, identify, qualify and help to interest small business and manufacturers in sharing their innovations and doing business with the Department. This effort should include, but should not be limited to, providing Technology Assessments and design review for the Department's development efforts. The Committee believes that expanding the availability of high-qualified manufacturers within the Department's support base will save money for the taxpayer and the Department and bring solutions and equipment to agents faster. The Committee directs the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer to issue policy guidance allowing contracting officers to enter into such agreements that involve the obligation of funds.

Cyber Exercises in Critical Industry Sectors.—The Committee notes S&T's cooperation with the private sector through the Apex Next Generation Cyber Infrastructure program and that use of cyber-event gaming tools for the financial sector has improved cybersecurity among key operators and decision-makers. The Committee directs that not less than \$10,000,000 of amounts provided shall be used to expand simulation-based cyber event gaming tools for critical infrastructure sectors, including the energy sector.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND INNOVATION

Cybersecurity of Energy Delivery Systems.—Not less than \$4,500,000 of amounts provided shall be for S&T to continue collaborating with the Department of Energy on Cybersecurity of Energy Delivery Systems, which utilizes critical large scale electric power transmission test facilities and relies on active cooperation and integration with operational utility providers. The Committee expects that the technologies developed through this program will ultimately be transitioned to industry for commercialization and deployment of more resilient electric grid components and systems.

Modeling and Simulation Engine.—Within the amount recommended, not less than \$3,876,081 is for the continuation of a Modeling and Simulation Engine. In order to fully utilize all capabilities to develop and evaluate protection measures for critical infrastructure, this initiative should involve collaboration among S&T, NPPD, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and its university affiliates.

Border Security.—The Committee supports the Department's efforts to improve border security through innovation. Not less than \$6,000,000 shall be for the Tunnel Detection and Surveillance program. While S&T has worked extensively with CBP and ICE on this challenge, the Committee believes S&T would benefit from enhanced cooperation with Federal and academic partners, including, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and its university affiliates. Generally, the Committee directs the Borders and Maritime Division of S&T to prioritize collaborations with qualified research universities in order to provide the needed support to develop the best approaches on critical Border Security research topics to enhance the protection of U.S. land and maritime borders.

Unmanned Aerial Systems.—The Committee is pleased that S&T has established a common site for demonstration and research of small unmanned aircraft systems [SUAS demonstration site]. The

Committee urges the Department to continue cooperating with Federal partners, including the appropriate congressional committees, to support policies that will authorize Federal research and development or law enforcement agencies to appropriately engage hostile UAS, which can be used to endanger human life, disrupt critical infrastructure, or smuggle illicit materials across borders. Of the amount recommended, not less than \$4,000,000 shall be for Enabling UAS Technologies, of which not less than \$2,000,000 shall be for maritime UAS sensors and studies, and not less than \$19,000,000 shall be for Counter Unmanned Aerial Systems. To the greatest extent practicable, these funds should be used to harness the resources and expertise at the SUAS demonstration site, the Federal Aviation Administration [FAA] UAS Center of Excellence, and the FAA UAS Test Sites. Additionally, the Committee notes that portable, effective SUAS detection technologies are being deployed for counter-UAS operations by the Department of Defense and directs S&T to examine whether these technologies could be utilized by CBP or other components.

Explosives Threat Assessment.—Within the amount recommended for Science and Technology, not less than \$18,000,000 is for Explosives Threat Assessment. In order to fully utilize all capabilities to improve prevention, detection, analysis, and decision support for homeland security operations, S&T is encouraged to collaborate with Federal research laboratories, including those operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, that have expertise in high performance computing, computer-aided and interdisciplinary engineering, computer science, and instrumentation systems.

Foreign Animal Disease Research.—The Committee recommends sufficient funding to continue Foreign Animal Disease Vaccine, Diagnostics, and Countermeasures at the Fiscal Year 2017 level. The Committee supports ongoing Department research in these areas as it completes construction of NBAF in order to ensure the Department has the ability to apply ongoing research activities to NBAF when it becomes operational. The Committee directs \$3,000,000 within the amount recommended for a pilot program that utilizes university-based high performance computing capacity and biological expertise to develop novel methodologies for foreign animal disease research in support of the NBAF mission. The Department shall submit a plan for establishing this pilot program to the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act.

Bioinformatics for BioDefense [Biofutures].—The Committee recognizes the importance of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Emerging Toxins Program [ETP] as a program for the detection, identification, and mitigation of novel bio-toxins that could threaten the security and quality of water resources. The ability to detect and counter current and future unknown toxins, whether naturally-occurring or manmade, is fundamental to keeping the United States safe and healthy. The Committee directs the Department to maintain this leadership by coordinating its Biofutures efforts at the ETP and encourages continued collaboration and consultation with the Department of Defense, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Commerce, and State agencies to safeguard U.S. water supplies.

Cargo Security.—The Committee supports continued development and deployment of technologies to ensure the safety and integrity of cargo shipments. Therefore, the Committee recommendation includes not less than \$26,600,000 for Cargo Security and Port of Entry programs the budget request sought to eliminate. The Committee is aware of Presidential Determination No. 2017–09, which identifies a critical item shortfall of industrial capacity related to secure composite shipping containers, and concurs with this determination. Further, the Committee encourages S&T to work to develop thermoplastic composite materials that reduce costs and improve intrusion sensor integration and includes \$2,500,000 for this effort. In addition, The Committee understands the important role S&T can play in improving the data analytics and visualization tools available to CBP and ICE to track and inspect cargo entering and exiting the United States, particularly cargo that may contain opioids. The Committee is aware that, through trials performed to date, there is evidence that improvements to automated threat algorithms and visualization tools can increase analyst efficiency and better target criminal networks. Therefore, the recommendation for Cargo Security includes \$6,100,000 to pursue research and development related to data visualization and emerging analytics that can enhance non-intrusive inspection equipment algorithms and interactive graph visualization to better identify criminal activity while expediting processing.

Disaster Communications.—Recent natural disasters underscore the need for reliable communications capabilities during emergencies that leave normal communication networks inoperable or overwhelmed. Moreover, the Committee is aware that electromagnetic pulse events pose a significant threat to electrical and communications infrastructure. The Committee directs S&T, in collaboration with NPPD and FEMA, to test and evaluate technology that utilizes high bandwidth, portable, high frequency radio, antennas, and communication systems within a small footprint to provide reliable and interoperable communications capabilities for critical facilities and infrastructure during such emergencies. The Committee directs S&T to report its findings to the Committees not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act. The Committee further directs that this effort consider the high frequency communications research investments of other Federal agencies, particularly the Department of Defense.

UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS

The recommendation for University programs includes sufficient funding to sustain ongoing Centers of Excellence and to award and fund a Center for Cross-Border Threat Screening and Supply Chain Defense in fiscal year 2018.

DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE

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 \$309,988,000 for DNDO, which is \$20,452,000 below the budget request amount and \$42,496,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	50,042	54,664	50,042
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	101,053	87,096	69,466
Research and Development	155,061	144,161	142,961
Federal Assistance	46,328	44,519	47,519
Total, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	352,484	330,440	309,988

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2017	\$50,042,000
Budget estimate, 2018	54,664,000
Committee recommendation	50,042,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$50,042,000 for Operations and Support, which is \$4,622,000 below the budget request amount and the same as the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2017	\$101,053,000
Budget estimate, 2018	87,096,000
Committee recommendation	69,466,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$69,466,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements, which is \$17,630,000 below the budget request amount and \$31,587,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Large Scale Detection Systems	53,709	62,524	44,894
Human Portable Rad/Nuc Systems	47,344	24,572	24,572
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	101,053	87,096	69,466

Radiation Portal Monitors.—While requested funding is included for DNDO’s Large Scale Detection Systems, the Committee remains concerned about how the agency is managing the Radiation Portal Monitor [RPM] Replacement Program. According to the

budget request, this program’s goals for fiscal year 2018 include completing the threat review, down-selecting contractors, further coordination with the Joint Requirements Council, and awarding contracts for RPM integration. Despite this progress, however, GAO recently released a report entitled “Radiation Portal Monitors; DHS’s Fleet is Lasting Longer than Expected, and Future Acquisitions Focus on Operational Efficiencies” (GAO–17–57). This report highlighted how the Department’s assessment of the lifespan and desired requirements for RPM’s has shifted over time and resulted in the Department changing the focus of the replacement strategy. During fiscal years 2014 and 2015, as some RPMs began to reach the end of their estimated 13-year service life, the Department began planning for replacement of the entire fleet of almost 1,400 RPMs. As of September 2016, however, even the oldest machines in the inventory remain nearly 100 percent effective and operational, and recent studies indicate that the fleet can remain operational until at least 2030 so long as proactive maintenance is carried-out and RPM spare parts remain available. Reductions to the budget request amount are based on an inability to properly articulate the need for additional machines.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2017	\$155,061,000
Budget estimate, 2018	144,161,000
Committee recommendation	142,961,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$142,961,000 for Research and Development, which is \$1,200,000 below the budget request amount and \$12,100,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. Reductions to the request reflect anticipated contract recoveries.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Architecture Planning and Analysis	15,072	15,937	15,937
Transformational Research and Development	62,028	60,581	60,081
Detection Capability Development	19,851	15,155	14,655
Detection Capability Assessments	39,272	34,127	33,927
Nuclear Forensics	18,838	18,361	18,361
Subtotal, Research and Development	155,061	144,161	142,961

Detection Capability Assessments.—Homeland Security Presidential Directive 14 and the Safe Port Act direct DNDO to test and evaluate radiation and nuclear detection technologies under operational and environmental conditions. DNDO conducts this work through the use of “red teams.” Use of these red teams stems from authorities granted to DNDO to find and remediate detection technique lapses, equipment malfunctions, performance inadequacies, or training deficiencies. Failures in procedure, training, and policy create gaps in the agency’s Global Nuclear Detection Architecture

[GNDA] and threaten the Department’s ability to identify a dirty bomb threat. DNDO is encouraged to share the findings from these red team activities with the Committee on a regular basis.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2017	\$46,328,000
Budget estimate, 2018	44,519,000
Committee recommendation	47,519,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$47,519,000 for Federal Assistance, which is \$3,000,000 above the budget request amount and \$1,191,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2017 and budget request levels:

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Fiscal year 2018 budget request	Committee recommendations
Federal, State, Local, Territorial, and Tribal Support	25,193	23,384	26,384
Securing the Cities	21,135	21,135	21,135
Subtotal, Federal Assistance	46,328	44,519	47,519

State and Local Support.—Funds recommended above the budget request amount shall be used to support DNDO’s State and local Preventive Radiological and Nuclear Detection [PRND] programs. DNDO shall expand support provided to assist State and local governments to assess, plan for, and build capabilities to manage their radiological and nuclear threat and risk postures. Such activities include supporting the development of Threat Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment [THIRA] and State Preparedness Reports. Furthermore, DNDO shall provide implementation support to the PRND Baseline Capability Framework currently under development. Doing so could include: building tools and developing appropriate guidance for State and local governments to assess their capability and maturity; aggregating and performing analytics on shared data; and using the PRND Baseline Capability Framework to support the development of strategic plans at all levels of government.

Passive Detection Systems.—The Committee is aware of the limits of passive detection systems to effectively detect special nuclear material, conventional explosives, and narcotics that can be smuggled through ports and transportation hubs and therefore recommends \$1,500,000 for DNDO to work toward the research and development of an active neutron interrogation system.

Departmental Integration.—The Committee is disappointed in the apparent lack of coordination among the components of the Department responsible for working with State and local governments. This disjointed approach creates an atmosphere where State and local officials are approached by a confusing array of Federal officials anxious to offer assistance. Instead, the Department’s approach should be coordinated and strategic so as to en-

sure all appropriate parties are involved and efforts integrated with one another. Therefore, DNDO shall ensure that all State and local assistance is integrated with other components through annual jurisdictional planning. Specifically, DNDO shall ensure programs, including Securing the Cities, are operating in harmony with other Federal assistance provided by the Department, including UASI. Furthermore, DNDO should play an active role in THIRA development and as many planning efforts as practicable at the Federal, State, and local levels. On a biannual basis, DNDO, FEMA, OHA, and NPPD shall provide a joint briefing to the Committee on program integration and State and local outreach efforts.

TITLE IV

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 401. The Committee continues a provision allowing USCIS to acquire, operate, equip, and dispose of up to five vehicles under certain scenarios.

Section 402. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting USCIS from granting immigration benefits unless the results of background checks are completed prior to the granting of the benefit and the results do not preclude the granting of the benefit.

Section 403. The Committee continues a provision limiting the use of A-76 competitions by USCIS.

Section 404. The Committee continues a provision making immigration examination fee collections explicitly available for immigrant integration grants, which are not to exceed \$10,000,000, in fiscal year 2018.

Section 405. The Committee continues a provision authorizing FLETC to distribute funds for incurred training expenses.

Section 406. The Committee continues a provision directing FLETC to maintain maximum training capacity throughout the fiscal year.

Section 407. The Committee continues a provision directing the FLETC Accreditation Board to lead the Federal law enforcement training accreditation process to measure and assess Federal law enforcement training programs, facilities, and instructors.

Section 408. The Committee continues and modifies a provision establishing the “Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements” appropriation, and allowing for the acceptance of transfers from government agencies into this appropriation.

Section 409. The Committee continues a provision classifying FLETC instructor staff as inherently governmental for certain considerations.

TITLE V
GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS AND TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 501. The bill includes a provision stipulating 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 stipulating 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 accounts with 15-day advance notification to 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 FTE levels for the current fiscal year and to the levels required for the following fiscal year.

The Committee expects the Department to manage its programs and activities within the levels appropriated. The Committee reminds the Department that reprogramming or transfer requests should be submitted only in the case of an unforeseeable emergency or a 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 that place human lives or property in imminent danger. To the extent that 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 WCF in fiscal year 2018; 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 2018 budget request; makes WCF funds available until expended; ensures departmental components are only charged for direct usage of each WCF service; makes funds provided to the WCF available only for purposes consistent with the contributing component; and requires the WCF to be paid in advance or reimbursed at rates that will return the full cost of each service. The WCF table included in the justification materials accompanying the fiscal year 2018 budget request shall serve as the control level for quarterly execution reports submitted to the Committee not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter. These reports shall identify any activity added or removed from the fund.

Section 505. The bill includes a provision stipulating that not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances recorded not later than June 30 from appropriations made for salaries and expenses in fiscal year 2018 shall remain available through fiscal year 2019, subject to reprogramming.

Section 506. The bill includes a provision providing that funds for intelligence activities are specifically authorized during fiscal year 2018 until the enactment of an act authorizing intelligence activities for fiscal year 2018.

Section 507. The bill includes a provision requiring notification to the Committees 3 business days before any grant allocation, grant award, contract award (including Federal Acquisition Regulation-covered contracts), other transaction agreement, a task or delivery order on a DHS multiple award contract, letter of intent, or public announcement of the intention to make such an award totaling in excess of \$1,000,000. If the Secretary determines that compliance would pose substantial risk to health, human life, or safety, an award may be made without prior notification but the Committees shall be notified within 5 full business days after such award or letter is issued. Additionally, FEMA is required to brief the Committees 5 full business days prior to announcing publicly the intention to make an award under State and Local programs. The 3-day notification also pertains to task or delivery order awards greater than \$10,000,000 from multi-year funds as well as for any sole-source grant awards.

Section 508. The bill includes a provision stipulating 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 stipulating 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, U.S. Code, has not been approved. The bill excludes funds that may be required for development of a proposed prospectus.

Section 510. The bill includes a provision that consolidates and continues by reference prior-year statutory bill language into one

provision. These provisions concern contracting officers' training and Federal building energy performance. The provision hereafter strikes a permanent requirement for a report related to Sensitive Security Information.

Section 511. The bill includes a provision stipulating that none of the funds may be used in contravention of the Buy American Act.

Section 512. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds from being used to amend the oath of allegiance required by section 337 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1448).

Section 513. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds from being used to carry out Section 872 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002.

Section 514. The bill includes a provision extending other transactional authority for the Department through fiscal year 2018.

Section 515. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds from being used to plan, test, pilot, or develop a national identification card.

Section 516. 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 517. The bill includes a provision extending current law concerning individuals detained at the Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Section 518. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds in this act to be used for first-class travel.

Section 519. 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 520. 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 521. 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 522. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this act for the Department 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 523. The bill provides \$1,721,000 for financial systems modernization and includes a provision allowing the Secretary to transfer funds made available by this act between appropriations for the same purpose after notifying the Committees 15 days in advance.

Section 524. The bill includes a provision regarding restrictions on electronic access to pornography.

Section 525. 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 526. The bill includes language regarding the number of employees permitted to attend international conferences.

Section 527. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds made available by this act to reimburse any Federal department or agency for its participation in an NSSE.

Section 528. The bill includes a provision on structural pay reform affecting more than 100 full-time positions or costs more than \$5,000,000 in a single year.

Section 529. The bill includes a provision directing the Department to post on a public Web site reports required by the Committees on Appropriations unless public posting compromises homeland or national security or contains proprietary information.

Section 530. The bill includes a provision related to the Arms Trade Treaty.

Section 531. The bill includes a provision related to user fee proposals that have not been enacted into law prior to submission of the budget request.

Section 532. The bill continues a provision allowing Operations and Support funding to be used for certain activities.

Section 533. The bill includes a provision related to schooling for certain overseas dependents.

Section 534. The bill includes a provision requiring the Secretary to reduce administrative expenses from certain accounts.

Section 535. The bill rescinds unobligated balances from prior year appropriations from accounts across the Department.

Section 536. The bill rescinds unobligated balances made available to the Department when it was created in 2003.

Section 537. The bill permanently rescinds \$187,000,000 from the unobligated balances in the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund.

PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

In fiscal year 2017, 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, 2017, the House and Senate Committee reports, and the conference report and the accompanying Joint Explanatory Statement of the managers of the committee of conference.

If a percentage reduction is necessary, in implementing that reduction, components of the Department of Homeland Security shall apply any percentage reduction required for fiscal year 2017 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 2017 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 2018:

Analysis and Operations.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection: Salaries and Expenses; Automation Modernization; and Air and Marine Operations.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement: Salaries and Expenses.

Transportation Security Administration: Aviation Security; Surface Transportation Security; Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing; and Federal Air Marshals.

Coast Guard: Operating Expenses; Environmental Compliance and Restoration; Reserve Training; Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements; Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation; and Retired Pay.

National Protection and Programs Directorate: Infrastructure Protection and Information Security.

Federal Emergency Management Agency: Salaries and Expenses; State and Local Programs; Emergency Management Performance Grants; National Predisaster Mitigation Fund, and Emergency Food and Shelter.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7(c), RULE XXVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, on _____, 2017, the Committee ordered favorably reported an original bill making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2018, and for other purposes, provided, that the bill be subject to amendment and that the bill be consistent with its budget allocation, by a recorded vote of 00–00, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

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.”

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY					
TITLE I—DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT, OPERATIONS, INTELLIGENCE, & INSIGHT					
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management					
Office of the Secretary	18,632	18,043	18,943	+ 311	+ 900
Office of Policy	37,461	36,837	33,744	- 3,717	- 3,093
Office of Public Affairs	5,000	5,143	5,078	+ 78	- 65
Office of Legislative Affairs	5,080	5,056	4,977	- 103	- 79
Office of Partnership and Engagement	15,206	12,603	13,422	- 1,784	+ 819
Office of General Counsel	19,298	18,283	18,501	- 1,015	- 218
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	22,571	20,679	23,571	+ 1,000	+ 2,892
Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	5,935	5,944	5,944	+ 9	.....
Privacy Office	7,851	7,501	8,464	+ 613	+ 963
Total, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	137,034	130,307	132,426	- 4,608	+ 2,119
Management Directorate					
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	3,564	6,867	3,131	- 433	- 3,736
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer	54,275	70,900	32,187	- 22,088	- 38,713
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	39,026	56,852	52,920	+ 13,894	- 3,932
Office of the Chief Security Officer	63,102	74,963	74,444	+ 11,342	- 519
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	98,076	102,615	99,206	+ 1,130	- 3,409
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	53,700	66,369	59,913	+ 6,213	- 6,456
Office of the Chief Information Officer	286,074	317,565	317,565	+ 31,491	.....
Subtotal, Operations and Support	597,817	696,131	639,366	+ 41,549	- 56,765
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	18,839	69,988	23,055	+ 4,216	- 46,933
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	18,839	69,988	23,055	+ 4,216	- 46,933

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
Research and Development	2,500	2,545	2,545	+45	.....
Subtotal, Research and Development	2,500	2,545	2,545	+45	.....
Total, Management Directorate	619,156	768,664	664,966	+45,810	-103,698
Operations and Support	263,551	252,405	250,005	-13,546	-2,400
Subtotal, Operations and Support	263,551	252,405	250,005	-13,546	-2,400
Total, Intelligence, Analysis, and Operations Coordination	263,551	252,405	250,005	-13,546	-2,400
Office of Inspector General	175,000	133,974	127,000	-48,000	-6,974
Subtotal, Operations and Support	175,000	133,974	127,000	-48,000	-6,974
(Transfer from Disaster Relief Fund) .....	.....	(24,000)	(48,000)	(+48,000)	(+24,000)
Total, Office of Inspector General	175,000	133,974	127,000	-48,000	-6,974
(By transfer) .....	.....	(24,000)	(48,000)	(+48,000)	(+24,000)
Total, title I, Departmental Management, Operations, Intelligence, and Oversight	1,194,741	1,285,350	1,174,397	-20,344	-110,953
(By transfer) .....	.....	24,000	48,000	+48,000	+24,000

TITLE II—SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS					
U.S. Customs and Border Protection					
Operations and Support					
Border Security Operations					
U.S. Border Patrol					
Operations	3,715,004	3,787,694	3,763,353	+ 48,349	- 24,341
Assets and Support	571,218	670,895	565,206	- 6,012	- 105,689
Office of Training and Development	54,221	77,512	70,888	+ 16,667	- 6,624
Subtotal, Border and Security Operations	4,340,443	4,536,101	4,399,447	+ 59,004	- 136,654
Trade and Travel Operations					
Office of Field Operations					
Domestic Operations	2,759,300	2,681,171	2,743,144	- 16,156	+ 61,973
International Operations	131,425	142,272	136,925	+ 5,500	- 5,347
Targeting Operations	149,773	236,572	188,255	+ 38,482	- 48,317
Assets and Support	901,981	840,315	840,315	- 61,666	.....
Office of Trade	192,330	263,301	238,457	+ 46,127	- 24,844
Office of Training and Development	50,354	47,186	30,359	- 19,995	- 16,827
Subtotal, Trade and Travel Operations	4,185,163	4,210,817	4,177,455	- 7,708	- 33,362
Integrated Operations					
Air and Marine Operations					
Operations	266,764	311,136	296,158	+ 29,394	- 14,978
Assets and Support	525,847	520,046	540,046	+ 14,199	+ 20,000
Air and Marine Operations Center	45,138	46,183	46,183	+ 1,045	.....
Office of International Affairs	36,513	39,784	39,253	+ 2,740	- 531
Office of Intelligence	58,492	50,984	46,811	- 11,681	- 4,173
Office of Training and Development	5,807	6,534	6,534	+ 727	.....
Operations Support	93,259	103,571	102,957	+ 9,698	- 614
Subtotal, Integrated Operations	1,031,820	1,078,238	1,077,942	+ 46,122	- 296
Mission Support					
Enterprise Services	1,348,591	1,460,254	1,452,026	+ 103,435	- 8,228
(Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund)	(3,274)	(3,274)	(3,274)	.....	.....
Office of Professional Responsibility	175,524	204,679	196,124	+ 20,600	- 8,555
Executive Leadership and Oversight	93,908	102,252	100,627	+ 6,719	- 1,625

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
Subtotal, Mission Support	1,618,023	1,767,185	1,748,777	+ 130,754	- 18,408
Subtotal, Operations and Support	11,175,449	11,592,341	11,403,621	+ 228,172	- 188,720
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements					
Border Security Assets and Infrastructure	533,042	1,715,163	1,630,232	+ 1,097,190	- 84,931
Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure	71,142	109,240	80,000	+ 8,858	- 29,240
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure					
Airframes and Sensors	116,058	137,335	108,186	- 7,872	- 29,149
Watercraft		3,573	3,573	+ 3,573	
Other Systems and Assets		12,200	1,200	+ 1,200	- 11,000
Construction and Facility Improvements	20,775	59,775	48,775	+ 28,000	- 11,000
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	30,000	26,433	16,433	- 13,567	- 10,000
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	771,017	2,063,719	1,888,399	+ 1,117,382	- 175,320
CBP Services at User Fee Facilities (Small Airport) (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary)	9,415	9,001	9,001	- 414	
Fee Funded Programs					
Immigration Inspection User Fee	(677,894)	(732,834)	(732,834)	(+ 54,940)	
Immigration Enforcement Fines	(860)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(+ 140)	
Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee	(58,301)	(219,480)	(62,480)	(+ 4,179)	(- 157,000)
Land Border Inspection Fee	(46,517)	(48,476)	(48,476)	(+ 1,959)	
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee	(523,737)	(562,151)	(562,151)	(+ 38,414)	
APHIS Inspection Fee	(534,515)	(534,515)	(534,515)		
Global Entry Fee	(96,297)	(159,000)	(159,000)	(+ 62,703)	
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	(99,551)	(92,500)	(92,500)	(- 7,051)	
Virgin Island Fee	(11,176)	(11,170)	(11,170)	(- 6)	
Customs Unclaimed Goods	(5,992)	(5,992)	(5,992)		
9-11 Response and Biometric Account	(5,992)	(90,550)	(90,550)	(+ 90,550)	
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs	2,054,840	2,457,668	2,500,668	+ 245,828	- 157,000

Administrative Provisions	231,000	242,000	242,000	242,000	+ 11,000	-	
Colombia Free Trade Act Collections	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000	-	-364,040	
Reimbursable Preclearance	-	-	-	-	-	(-364,040)	
Subtotal, Administrative Provisions (Gross)	270,000	281,000	281,000	281,000	+ 11,000	-	
Reimbursable Preclearance (Offsetting Collections)	-39,000	-39,000	-39,000	-39,000	-	-	
Subtotal, Administrative Provisions (Net)	231,000	242,000	242,000	242,000	+ 11,000	-	
Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection	12,186,881	13,907,061	13,543,021	13,543,021	+ 1,356,140	-364,040	
Appropriations	(12,225,881)	(13,946,061)	(13,582,021)	(13,582,021)	(+ 1,356,140)	(-364,040)	
(Non-Defense)	(12,186,881)	(13,907,061)	(13,543,021)	(13,543,021)	(+ 1,356,140)	(-364,040)	
(Offsetting Collection)	(-39,000)	(-39,000)	(-39,000)	(-39,000)	-	-	
Fee Funded Programs	2,054,840	2,457,668	2,300,668	2,300,668	+ 245,828	-157,000	
Gross Budget Authority, U.S. Customs and Border Protection	14,280,721	16,403,729	15,882,689	15,882,689	+ 1,601,968	-521,040	
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement							
Operations and Support							
Homeland Security Investigations							
Domestic Investigations	1,834,017	1,798,095	1,839,380	1,839,380	+ 5,363	+ 41,285	
International Investigations	159,035	140,873	165,809	165,809	+ 6,774	+ 24,936	
Intelligence	80,141	79,905	79,333	79,333	- 808	- 572	
Subtotal, Homeland Security Investigations	2,073,193	2,018,873	2,084,522	2,084,522	+ 11,329	+ 65,649	
Enforcement and Removal Operations							
Custody Operations	2,705,412	3,601,472	2,895,729	2,895,729	+ 190,317	- 705,743	
Fugitive Operations	151,795	184,668	132,948	132,948	- 18,847	- 51,720	
Criminal Alien Program	312,350	412,080	356,451	356,451	+ 44,101	- 55,629	
Alternatives to Detention	183,275	177,700	177,700	177,700	- 5,575	-	
Transportation and Removal Program	355,882	484,894	358,931	358,931	+ 3,049	- 125,963	
Subtotal, Enforcement and Removal Operations	3,708,714	4,860,814	3,921,759	3,921,759	+ 213,045	- 939,055	
Mission Support	364,533	350,391	362,859	362,859	- 1,674	+ 12,468	
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	259,000	282,485	267,939	267,939	+ 8,939	- 14,546	
Subtotal, Operations and Support	6,405,440	7,512,563	6,637,079	6,637,079	+ 231,639	- 875,484	
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements							
Operational Communications/Information Technology	16,000	21,839	11,839	11,839	- 4,161	- 10,000	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	13,800	31,060	16,060	+ 2,260	- 15,000
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	29,800	52,899	27,899	- 1,901	- 25,000
Fee Funded Programs					
Immigration Inspection User Fee	(135,000)	(135,000)	(135,000)		
Breached Bond/Detention Fund	(55,000)	(55,000)	(55,000)		
Student Exchange and Visitor Fee	(171,000)	(186,610)	(186,610)	(+ 15,610)	
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs	361,000	376,610	376,610	+ 15,610	
Total, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	6,435,240	7,565,462	6,664,978	+ 229,738	- 900,484
Appropriations	(6,435,240)	(7,565,462)	(6,664,978)	(+ 229,738)	(- 900,484)
(Non-Defense)	(6,435,240)	(7,565,462)	(6,664,978)	(+ 229,738)	(- 900,484)
Fee Funded Programs	361,000	376,610	376,610	+ 15,610	
Transportation Security Administration					
Operations and Support					
Aviation Screening Operations					
Screening Workforce					
Screening Partnership Program	177,982	175,580	175,580	- 2,402	
Screener Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits	3,221,124	3,128,064	3,138,064	- 83,060	+ 10,000
Screener Training and Other	239,119	233,061	233,061	- 6,058	
Airport Management	572,967	643,797	643,797	+ 70,830	
Cannines	153,969	151,764	153,969		+ 2,205
Screening Technology Maintenance	284,834	387,882	382,344	+ 97,510	- 5,538
Secure Flight	101,721	102,763	102,763	+ 1,042	
Subtotal, Aviation Screening Operations	4,751,716	4,822,911	4,829,578	+ 77,862	+ 6,667

Other Operations and Enforcement								
Inflight Security								
Federal Air Marshals	802,953	803,905	799,361	-3,592	-4,544			
Federal Flight Deck Officer and Crew Training	22,273	19,514	22,273		+2,759			
Aviation Regulation	218,296	173,535	218,535		+45,000			
Air Cargo	94,682	102,721	102,721	+8,039				
Intelligence and TSOC	80,820	79,790	79,790	-1,030				
Surface programs	122,716	86,316	86,316	-36,400				
Vetting Programs	65,751	60,215	60,215	-5,536				
Subtotal, Other Operations and Enforcement	1,407,491	1,325,996	1,369,211	-38,280	+43,215			
Mission Support	945,840	869,258	869,258	-76,582				
Subtotal, Operations and Support (Gross)	7,105,047	7,018,165	7,068,047	-37,000	+49,882			
Aviation Passenger Security Fees (offsetting collections)	-2,130,000	-2,470,000	-2,470,000	-340,000				
Passenger Security Fee Increase (offsetting collections)(legislative proposal)		-500,000			+500,000			
Subtotal, Operations and Support (Net)	4,975,047	4,048,165	4,598,047	-377,000	+549,882			
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements								
Aviation Screening Infrastructure								
Checkpoint Support	111,079	4,019	4,019	-107,060				
Checked Baggage	59,331	33,004	33,004	-26,327				
Infrastructure for Other Operations								
Air Cargo	14,383			-14,383				
Surface Programs	15,000			-15,000				
Vetting Programs	6,300	16,291	16,291	+9,991				
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	206,093	53,314	53,314	-152,779				
Research and Development	5,000	20,190	20,190	+15,190				
Subtotal, Research and Development	5,000	20,190	20,190	+15,190				
Fee Funded Programs								
TWC Fee	(88,314)	(64,449)	(64,449)	(-23,865)				
Hazardous Materials Endorsement Fee	(21,083)	(20,200)	(20,200)	(-883)				
General Aviation at DCA Fee	(400)	(560)	(560)	(+160)				
Commercial Aviation and Airports Fee	(6,500)	(8,000)	(8,000)	(+1,500)				
Other Security Threat Assessments Fee	(50)	(50)	(50)					
Air Cargo/Certified Cargo Screening Program Fee	(3,500)	(5,200)	(5,200)	(+1,700)				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
TSA PreCheck Fee	(80,153)	(136,900)	(136,900)	(+ 56,747)	.....
Alien Flight School Fee	(5,200)	(5,200)	(5,200)	.....	.....
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs	(205,200)	(240,559)	(240,559)	(+ 35,359)	.....
Aviation Security Capital Fund (Mandatory)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	.....	.....
Total, Transportation Security Administration	5,186,140	4,121,669	4,671,551	- 514,589	+ 549,882
Appropriations	(7,316,140)	(7,091,669)	(7,141,551)	(- 174,589)	(+ 49,882)
(Offsetting Collections)	(- 2,130,000)	(- 2,470,000)	(- 2,470,000)	(- 340,000)	.....
(Offsetting Collections) (Legislative Proposals) .....	.....	(- 500,000)	.....	.....	(+ 500,000)
Fee Funded Programs	205,200	240,559	240,559	+ 35,359	.....
Gross Budget Authority, Transportation Security Administration	7,771,340	7,582,228	7,632,110	- 139,230	+ 49,882
Coast Guard					
Operating Expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Military Pay and Allowances	3,544,111	3,711,095	3,709,980	+ 165,869	- 1,115
Civilian Pay and Benefits	808,969	851,178	851,178	+ 42,209	.....
Training and Recruiting	196,346	190,668	190,849	- 5,497	+ 181
Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance	995,519	895,518	876,252	- 119,267	- 19,266
Centrally Managed Accounts	328,746	142,788	142,788	- 185,958	.....
Intermediate and Depot Level Maintenance	1,043,245	1,422,217	1,418,117	+ 374,872	- 4,100
Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism (Defense)	162,692	.....	163,000	+ 308	+ 163,000
Subtotal, Operating Expenses	7,079,628	7,213,464	7,352,164	+ 272,536	+ 138,700
(Non-Defense)	(6,576,936)	(6,873,464)	(6,849,164)	(+ 272,228)	(- 24,300)
(Defense)	(502,692)	(340,000)	(503,000)	(+ 308)	(+ 163,000)
(Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism)	(162,692)	.....	(163,000)	(+ 308)	(+ 163,000)
(Other Defense)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)	.....	.....
Environmental Compliance and Restoration	13,315	13,397	13,397	+ 82	.....

Reserve Training	112,302	114,875	114,875	+ 2,573	.....
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements					
Vessels					
Survey and Design-Vessel and Boats	9,500	1,500	4,500	- 5,000	+ 3,000
In-Service Vessel Sustainment	94,000	60,500	60,500	- 33,500	.....
National Security Cutter	255,400	54,000	701,000	+ 445,600	+ 647,000
Offshore Patrol Cutter	75,000	500,000	500,000	+ 425,000	.....
Fast Response Cutter	325,000	240,000	240,000	- 85,000	.....
Cutter Boats	4,000	1,000	1,000	- 3,000	.....
Polar Ice Breaking Vessel	25,000	19,000	19,000	- 6,000	.....
Inland Waterways and Western River Cutters .....	.....	1,100	6,100	+ 6,100	+ 5,000
Subtotal, Vessels	787,900	877,100	1,532,100	+ 744,200	+ 655,000
Aircraft					
HC-144 Conversion/Sustainment	25,500	.....	.....	- 25,500	.....
HC-27J Conversion/Sustainment	130,000	52,000	.....	- 130,000	- 52,000
HC-130J Acquisition/Conversion/Sustainment	111,800	5,600	5,600	- 106,200	.....
HH-65 Conversion/Sustainment Projects	40,000	22,000	22,000	- 18,000	.....
MH-60T Sustainment .....	.....	2,500	2,500	+ 2,500	.....
Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems .....	.....	500	500	+ 500	.....
Subtotal, Aircraft	307,300	82,600	30,600	- 276,700	- 52,000
Other Acquisition Programs					
Other Equipment and Systems	8,055	4,000	4,000	- 4,055	.....
Program Oversight and Management	20,000	15,000	15,000	- 5,000	.....
C4ISR	24,300	22,000	22,000	- 2,300	.....
CG-Logistics Information Management System (CG-LIMS)	7,000	9,800	9,800	+ 2,800	.....
Subtotal, Other Acquisition Programs	59,355	50,800	50,800	- 8,555	.....
Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation					
Major Construction; Housing; ATON; and Survey and Design	44,519	10,000	1,000	- 43,519	- 9,000
Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure	50,000	60,000	60,000	+ 10,000	.....
Minor Shore	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation	99,519	75,000	66,000	- 33,519	- 9,000
Personnel and Related Support Costs	115,933	118,245	118,245	+ 2,312	.....
Subtotal, Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	1,370,007	1,203,745	1,797,745	+ 427,738	+ 594,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation	36,319	18,641	19,141	-17,178	+ 500
Health Care Fund Contribution (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary)	176,000	204,136	204,136	+28,136	.....
Mandatory Retired Pay (Mandatory)	1,666,940	1,673,000	1,673,000	+6,060	.....
Total, Coast Guard	10,454,511	10,441,258	11,174,458	+719,947	+733,200
Appropriations	(10,291,819)	(10,441,258)	(11,011,458)	(+719,639)	(+570,200)
(Non-Defense)	(8,284,879)	(8,428,258)	(8,998,458)	(+713,579)	(+570,200)
(Defense)	(502,692)	(340,000)	(503,000)	(+308)	(+163,000)
(Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism)	(162,692)	.....	(163,000)	(+308)	(+163,000)
(Other Defense)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)	.....	.....
United States Secret Service					
Operations and Support .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Protective Operations	627,987	705,566	705,566	+77,579	.....
Protection of Persons and Facilities	58,193	46,862	46,862	-11,331	.....
Protective Countermeasures	44,490	47,547	47,547	+3,057	.....
Protective Intelligence	51,734	4,500	4,500	-47,234	.....
Presidential Campaigns and National Security Events .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, Protective Operations	782,404	804,475	804,475	+22,071	.....
Field Operations					
Domestic and International Field Operations	768,146	588,653	580,687	-187,459	-7,966
Support for Missing and Exploited Children Investigations	6,000	7,582	8,366	+2,366	+784
Support for Computer Forensics Training	13,869	.....	19,869	+6,000	+19,869
Subtotal, Field Operations	788,015	596,235	608,922	-179,093	+12,687
Basic and In-Service Training and Professional Development	59,507	64,078	64,078	+4,571	.....
Mission Support	249,537	414,558	414,558	+165,021	.....

Subtotal, Operations and Support	1,879,463	1,879,346	1,892,033	+ 12,570	+ 12,687
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements Protection Assets and Infrastructure	53,840	39,012	39,012	- 14,828	.....
Operational Communications/Information Technology	59,775	25,018	25,018	- 34,757	.....
Construction and Facility Improvements	50,000	.....	.....	- 50,000	.....
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	163,615	64,030	64,030	- 99,585	.....
Research and Development	2,500	250	250	- 2,250	.....
Subtotal, Research and Development	2,500	250	250	- 2,250	.....
Total, United States Secret Service	2,045,578	1,943,626	1,956,313	- 89,265	+ 12,687
Total, title II, Security, Enforcement, and Investigations	36,308,350	37,979,076	38,010,321	+ 1,701,971	+ 31,245
Appropriations	(38,314,658)	(40,988,076)	(40,356,321)	(+ 2,041,663)	(- 631,755)
(Non-Defense)	(34,138,718)	(35,966,076)	(35,834,321)	(+ 1,695,603)	(- 131,755)
(Offsetting Collections)	(- 2,169,000)	(- 2,509,000)	(- 2,509,000)	(- 340,000)	.....
(Offsetting Collections)(Legislative Proposals) .....	.....	(- 500,000)	.....	.....	(+ 500,000)
(Defense)	(502,692)	(340,000)	(503,000)	(- 308)	(+ 163,000)
(Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism)	(162,692)	.....	(163,000)	(+ 308)	(+ 163,000)
(Other Defense)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)	.....	.....
Fee Funded Programs	2,621,040	3,074,837	2,917,837	+ 296,797	- 157,000
TITLE III—PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY					
National Protection and Programs Directorate					
Operations and Support .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cybersecurity .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cyber Readiness and Response .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NCCIC Operations	108,402	116,471	116,471	+ 8,069	.....
(CERT)	(86,368)	(93,921)	(93,921)	(+ 7,553)	.....
NCCIC Planning and Exercises	88,502	84,494	94,308	+ 5,806	+ 9,814
(CERT)	(61,607)	(63,775)	(63,775)	(+ 2,168)	.....
Subtotal, Cyber Readiness and Response	196,904	200,965	210,779	+ 13,875	+ 9,814
Cyber Infrastructure Resilience .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cybersecurity Advisors	12,970	14,693	14,693	+ 1,723	.....
Enhanced Cybersecurity Services	16,950	17,157	17,157	+ 207	.....
Cybersecurity Education and Awareness	14,133	10,093	14,393	+ 260	+ 4,300

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
Subtotal, Cyber Infrastructure Resilience	44,053	41,943	46,243	+ 2,190	+ 4,300
Federal Cybersecurity					
Federal Network Resilience	35,013	42,766	42,766	+ 7,753	.....
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation	7,565	93,780	102,681	+ 95,116	+ 8,901
National Cybersecurity Protection System	388,879	341,103	293,942	- 91,937	- 47,161
Subtotal, Federal Cybersecurity	428,457	477,649	439,389	+ 10,932	- 38,260
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	669,414	720,557	696,411	+ 26,997	- 24,146
Infrastructure Protection					
Infrastructure Capacity Building					
Sector Risk Management	42,396	44,491	44,491	+ 2,095	.....
Protective Security Advisors	39,723	35,677	35,677	- 4,046	.....
Bombing Prevention	15,070	14,739	16,199	+ 1,129	+ 1,460
Infrastructure Information and Sensitive Data Protection	19,546	20,608	22,288	+ 2,742	+ 1,680
Subtotal, Infrastructure Capacity Building	116,735	115,515	118,655	+ 1,920	+ 3,140
Infrastructure Security Compliance	69,557	72,440	72,440	+ 2,883	.....
Subtotal, Infrastructure Protection	186,292	187,955	191,095	+ 4,803	+ 3,140
Emergency Communications					
Emergency Communications Preparedness	44,097	49,966	51,966	+ 7,869	+ 2,000
Priority Telecommunications Service					
GETS/WPS/SRAS/TSP	55,730	56,319	56,319	+ 589	.....
Next Generation Networks Priority Services	2,214	7,636	7,636	+ 5,422	.....
Subtotal, Priority Telecommunications Service	57,944	63,955	63,955	+ 6,011	.....
Subtotal, Emergency Communications	102,041	113,921	115,921	+ 13,880	+ 2,000

Integrated Operations							
Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis	18,650	8,912	18,650				+ 9,738
National Infrastructure Simulation Analysis Center (NISAC)	23,230	34,410	34,410			+ 11,180	
Infrastructure Analysis							
Subtotal, Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis	41,880	43,322	53,060			+ 11,180	+ 9,738
Critical Infrastructure Situational Awareness	16,176	21,222	21,222			+ 5,046	
(Defense)	(14,720)	(19,312)	(19,312)			(+ 4,592)	
Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements	41,959	46,904	48,583			+ 6,624	+ 1,679
(Defense)	(37,763)	(42,214)	(43,725)			(+ 5,962)	(+ 1,511)
Strategy, Policy and Plans	9,669	14,448	14,448			+ 4,779	
(Defense)	(6,382)	(9,536)	(9,536)			(+ 3,154)	
Subtotal, Integrated Operations	109,684	125,896	137,313			+ 27,629	+ 11,417
Office of Biometric Identity Management							
Identity and Screening Program Operations	71,954	68,826	68,826			- 3,128	
IDENT/Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology	163,475	150,603	150,603			- 12,872	
Subtotal, Office of Biometric Identity Management	235,429	219,429	219,429			- 16,000	
Mission Support	69,408	87,517	84,493			+ 15,085	- 3,024
(Defense)	(21,516)	(27,130)	(26,193)			(+ 4,677)	(- 937)
Subtotal, Operations and Support	1,372,268	1,455,275	1,444,662			+ 72,394	- 10,613
Federal Protective Service							
FPS Operations	368,892	360,079	360,079			- 8,813	
Operating Expenses							
Countermeasures	1,059,825	1,071,286	1,071,286			+ 11,461	
Protective Security Officers	22,361	44,690	44,690			+ 22,329	
Technical Countermeasures	1,451,078	1,476,055	1,476,055			+ 24,977	
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service (Gross)	- 1,451,078	- 1,476,055	- 1,476,055			- 24,977	
Offsetting Collections							
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service (Net)							
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements							
Cybersecurity	217,409	185,180	185,180			- 32,229	
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation							

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
National Cybersecurity Protection System	81,771	56,129	106,290	+ 24,519	+ 50,161
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	299,180	241,309	291,470	- 7,710	+ 50,161
Infrastructure Protection					
Infrastructure Protection (IP) Gateway		4,219	2,539	+ 2,539	- 1,680
Subtotal, Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure		4,219	2,539	+ 2,539	- 1,680
Emergency Communications					
Next Generation Networks Priority Services	88,055	48,905	48,905	- 39,150	
Subtotal, Emergency Communications	88,055	48,905	48,905	- 39,150	
Biometric Identity Management					
IDENT/Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology	52,800	40,100		- 52,800	- 40,100
Subtotal, Biometric Identity Management	52,800	40,100		- 52,800	- 40,100
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure					
Modeling Capability Transition Environment		500	500	+ 500	
Subtotal, Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure		500	500	+ 500	
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	440,035	335,033	343,414	- 96,621	+ 8,381
Research and Development					
Cybersecurity	2,030	4,695	4,695	+ 2,665	
Infrastructure Protection	4,439	2,431	6,431	+ 1,992	+ 4,000
Integrated Operations		4,000	4,000	+ 4,000	
Subtotal, Research and Development	6,469	11,126	15,126	+ 8,657	+ 4,000

Total, National Protection and Programs Directorate (Non-Defense)	1,818,772 (345,060)	1,801,434 (331,428)	1,803,202 (289,409)	-15,570 (-55,651)	+1,768 (-42,019)
(Defense)	(1,473,712)	(1,470,006)	(1,513,793)	(+40,081)	(+43,787)
Gross Budget Authority, National Protection and Programs Directorate	3,269,850	3,277,489	3,279,257	+9,407	+1,768
Office of Health Affairs					
Operations and Support	82,689	77,380	79,130	-3,559	+1,750
Chemical and Biological Readiness	4,352	4,120	4,620	+268	+500
Health and Medical Readiness	11,809	1,400	1,400	-10,409	
Integrated Operations	24,698	28,419	28,019	+3,321	-400
Mission Support					
Subtotal, Operations and Support	123,548	111,319	113,169	-10,379	+1,850
Total, Office of Health Affairs	123,548	111,319	113,169	-10,379	+1,850
Federal Emergency Management Agency					
Operations and Support	157,134	156,417	159,068	+1,934	+2,651
Regional Operations	28,213	36,141	36,141	+7,928	
Mitigation	146,356	131,981	136,649	-9,707	+4,668
Preparedness and Protection					
Response and Recovery	187,806	175,226	179,526	-8,280	+4,300
Response	(38,280)	(27,513)	(27,513)	(-10,767)	
(Urban Search and Rescue)	56,126	46,694	46,694	-9,432	
Recovery	472,916	468,289	473,009	+93	+4,720
Mission Support					
Subtotal, Operations and Support	1,048,551 (46,788)	1,014,748 (42,945)	1,031,087 (42,945)	-17,464 (-3,843)	+16,339
(Defense)					
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	2,800	12,018	12,018	+9,218	
Operational Communications/Information Technology	21,050	44,519	44,519	+23,469	
Construction and Facility Improvements	11,423	33,459	24,390	+12,967	-9,069
Mission Support, Assets, and Infrastructure					
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	35,273 (15,500)	89,996 (53,262)	80,927 (53,262)	+45,654 (+37,762)	-9,069
(Defense)					
Federal Assistance					
Grants:					
State Homeland Security Grant Program	467,000	349,362	471,000	+4,000	+121,638

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
(Operation Stonegarden)	(55,000)	.....	(55,000)	.....	(+ 55,000)
(Nonprofit Security)	.....	.....	(5,000)	.....	(+ 5,000)
Urban Area Security Initiative	605,000	448,844	600,000	- 5,000	+ 151,156
(Nonprofit Security)	(25,000)	.....	(20,000)	(- 5,000)	(+ 20,000)
Public Transportation Security Assistance	100,000	47,809	60,000	- 40,000	+ 12,191
(Amtrak Security)	(10,000)	.....	(10,000)	.....	(+ 10,000)
(Over-the-Road Bus Security)	(2,000)	.....	(2,000)	.....	(+ 2,000)
Port Security Grants	100,000	47,809	50,000	- 50,000	+ 2,191
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	345,000	344,344	345,000	.....	+ 656
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants	345,000	344,344	345,000	.....	+ 656
Emergency Management Performance Grants	350,000	279,335	350,000	.....	+ 70,665
National Pre-disaster Mitigation Fund	100,000	39,016	75,000	- 25,000	+ 35,984
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program	177,531	.....	177,531	.....	+ 177,531
Emergency Food and Shelter	120,000	.....	100,000	- 20,000	+ 100,000
Subtotal, Grants	2,709,531	1,900,863	2,573,531	- 136,000	+ 672,668
Education, Training, and Exercises	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Center for Domestic Preparedness	63,939	63,771	63,939	.....	+ 168
Center for Homeland Defense and Security	18,000	17,966	18,000	.....	+ 34
Emergency Management Institute	20,569	18,824	20,569	.....	+ 1,745
U.S. Fire Administration	42,500	41,913	42,900	+ 400	+ 987
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	101,000	.....	101,000	.....	+ 101,000
Continuing Training Grants	8,000	.....	8,000	.....	+ 8,000
National Exercise Program	19,919	20,793	20,793	+ 874	.....
Subtotal, Education, Training, and Exercises	279,927	163,267	275,201	+ 1,274	+ 111,934
Subtotal, Federal Assistance	2,983,458	2,064,130	2,848,732	- 134,726	+ 784,602
Disaster Relief Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Base Disaster Relief	615,515	558,720	.....	- 615,515	- 558,720

(Emergency)				558,720	+ 558,720	+ 558,720
Subtotal, Base Disaster Relief	615,515	558,720	558,720	558,720	-56,795	
Disaster Relief Category	6,713,000	6,793,000	6,793,000	6,793,000	+ 80,000	
Subtotal, Disaster Relief Fund (Gross) (Transfer to Office of Inspector General)	7,328,515	7,351,720 (-24,000)	7,351,720 (-48,000)	7,351,720 (-48,000)	+ 23,205 (-48,000)	(-24,000)
Subtotal, Disaster Relief Fund (Net)	7,328,515	7,327,720	7,303,720	7,303,720	-24,795	-24,000
National Flood Insurance Fund Floodplain Management and Mapping	168,363	239,927	189,927	189,927	+ 21,564	-50,000
Mission Support	13,436	13,573	13,573	13,573	+ 137	
Subtotal, National Flood Insurance Fund	181,799	253,500	203,500	203,500	+ 21,701	-50,000
Offsetting Fee Collections	-181,799	-253,500	-203,500	-203,500	-21,701	+ 50,000
Administrative Provisions Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program	-265	-1,024	-1,024	-1,024	-759	
Subtotal, Administrative Provisions	-265	-1,024	-1,024	-1,024	-759	
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency	11,395,532	10,519,570	11,311,442	11,311,442	-84,090	+ 791,872
Appropriations	(4,864,331)	(3,980,070)	(4,163,222)	(4,163,222)	(-701,109)	(+ 183,152)
Emergency			(558,720)	(558,720)	(+ 558,720)	(+ 558,720)
(Non-Defense)	(-62,288)	(-96,207)	(-96,207)	(-96,207)	(-33,919)	
(Offsetting Collections)	(-181,799)	(-253,500)	(-203,500)	(-203,500)	(-21,701)	(+ 50,000)
(Disaster Relief Category)	(6,713,000)	(6,793,000)	(6,793,000)	(6,793,000)	(+ 80,000)	
(Defense)	(62,288)	(96,207)	(96,207)	(96,207)	(+ 33,919)	
Total, Title III, Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	13,337,852	12,432,323	13,227,813	13,227,813	-110,039	+ 795,490
Appropriations	(8,257,729)	(7,368,878)	(7,555,648)	(7,555,648)	(-702,081)	(+ 186,770)
Emergency			(558,720)	(558,720)	(+ 558,720)	(+ 558,720)
(Non-Defense)	(11,801,852)	(10,866,110)	(11,617,813)	(11,617,813)	(-184,039)	(+ 751,703)
(Offsetting Collections)	(-1,632,877)	(-1,729,555)	(-1,679,555)	(-1,679,555)	(-46,678)	(+ 50,000)
(Disaster Relief Category)	(6,713,000)	(6,793,000)	(6,793,000)	(6,793,000)	(+ 80,000)	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued
 (In thousands of dollars)

Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE IV—RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES					
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services					
Operations and Support					
Employment Status Verification	103,912	108,856	108,856	+ 4,944	.....
Subtotal, Operations and Support	103,912	108,856	108,856	+ 4,944	.....
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	15,227	22,657	22,657	+ 7,430	.....
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	15,227	22,657	22,657	+ 7,430	.....
Fee Funded Programs					
Immigration Examinations Fee Account					
Adjudication Services					
District Operations	(1,675,716)	(1,756,407)	(1,756,407)	(+ 80,691)	.....
(Immigrant Integration Grants)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	.....	.....
Service Center Operations	(609,367)	(649,461)	(649,461)	(+ 40,094)	.....
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations	(358,474)	(399,882)	(399,882)	(+ 41,408)	.....
Records Operations	(133,509)	(135,477)	(135,477)	(+ 1,968)	.....
Premium Processing (Including Transformation)	(573,976)	(620,829)	(620,829)	(+ 46,853)	.....
Subtotal, Adjudication Services	(3,351,042)	(3,562,056)	(3,562,056)	(+ 211,014)	.....
Information and Customer Services					
Operating Expenses	(103,625)	(109,445)	(109,445)	(+ 5,820)	.....
Administration					
Operating Expenses	(509,420)	(522,010)	(522,010)	(+ 12,590)	.....
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE)	(34,410)	(34,828)	(34,828)	(+ 418)	.....
Subtotal, Immigration Examinations Fee Account	(3,998,497)	(4,228,339)	(4,228,339)	(+ 229,842)	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
Mission Support	128,788	119,823	120,351	- 8,437	+ 528
Subtotal, Operations and Support	311,122	254,618	265,577	- 45,545	+ 10,959
Research and Development	430,124	342,982	417,434	- 12,690	+ 74,452
Research, Development, and Innovation	40,500	29,724	36,905	- 3,595	+ 7,181
University Programs					
Subtotal, Research and Development	470,624	372,706	454,339	- 16,285	+ 81,633
Total, Science and Technology	781,746	627,324	719,916	- 61,830	+ 92,592
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office					
Operations and Support					
Mission Support	50,042	54,664	50,042	.....	- 4,622
Subtotal, Operations and Support	50,042	54,664	50,042	.....	- 4,622
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	53,709	62,524	44,894	- 8,815	- 17,630
Large Scale Detection Systems	47,344	24,572	24,572	- 22,772	.....
Human Portable Rad/Nuclear Detection Systems					
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	101,053	87,096	69,466	- 31,587	- 17,630
Research and Development					
Architecture Planning and Analysis	15,072	15,937	15,937	+ 865	.....
Transformational Research and Development	62,028	60,581	60,081	- 1,947	- 500
Detection Capability Development	19,851	15,155	14,655	- 5,196	- 500
Detection Capability Assessments	39,272	34,127	33,927	- 5,345	- 200
Nuclear Forensics	18,838	18,361	18,361	- 477	.....

Subtotal, Research and Development	155,061	144,161	142,961	-12,100	-1,200
Federal Assistance					
Federal, State, Local, Territorial, and Tribal Support	25,193	23,384	26,384	+1,191	+3,000
Securing the Cities	21,135	21,135	21,135		
Subtotal, Federal Assistance	46,328	44,519	47,519	+1,191	+3,000
Total, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	352,484	330,440	309,988	-42,496	-20,452
Total, Title IV, Research and Development, Training, and Services					
Appropriations	1,497,887	1,362,036	1,402,576	-95,311	+40,540
(Non-Defense)	(1,497,887)	(1,362,036)	(1,402,576)	(-95,311)	(+40,540)
Fee Funded Programs	(4,060,225)	(4,310,526)	(4,310,526)	(+250,301)	
TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS					
DHS HQ Consolidation Project	13,253			-13,253	
Financial Systems Modernization	41,215		1,721	-39,494	+1,721
Presidential Residence Protection Assistance	41,000			-41,000	
DOD Schools		2,000			-2,000
OCIO Unobligated Balances (Rescission)	-3,000			+3,000	
FEMA Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program Account (Public Law 109-88) (FY05) (Rescission)	-95,000			+95,000	
CBP Automation Modernization (Rescission)	-31,293			+31,293	
CBP Air and Marine Operations (Rescission)	-21,450			+21,450	
CBP, BSFT (Prior Year Balances) (Rescission)	-21,150			+21,150	
CBP Construction and Facilities Management (Rescission)	-20,690			+20,690	
ICE Salaries and Expenses (Public Law 114-4) (fiscal year 15) (Rescission)	-13,500			+13,500	
ICE Salaries and Expenses (Public Law 114-113)(FY16) (Rescission)	-45,000			+45,000	
ICE Construction (Rescission)	-2,900			+2,900	
TSA Operations and Support (Public Law 115-31) (FY17) (Rescission)			-12,928	-12,928	-12,928
TSA Aviation Security (Public Law 114-113) (FY16) (Rescission)	-104,650			+104,650	
TSA Surface Transportation Security (Public Law 114-113) (FY16) (Rescission)	-2,582			+2,582	
TSA Intelligence and Vetting (Public Law 114-113) (FY16) (Rescission)	-9,930			+9,930	
TSA Transportation Security Support (Public Law 114-113) (FY16) (Rescission)	-2,518			+2,518	
Coast Guard AC&I (Public Law 113-6) (FY13) (Rescission)	-4,200			+4,200	
Coast Guard AC&I (Public Law 113-76) (FY14) (Rescission)	-19,300			+19,300	
Coast Guard AC&I (Public Law 114-4) (FY15) (Rescission)	-16,500			+16,500	
Coast Guard AC&I (Public Law 114-113) (FY16) (Rescission)	-31,000			+31,000	
Coast Guard AC&I (Public Law 115-31) (FY17) (Rescission)			-25,000	-25,000	-25,000
Coast Guard Alteration of Bridges (Public Law 108-334) (FY05) (Rescission)			-65,590	-65,590	-65,590
		-1,786	-1,786	-1,786	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
Coast Guard Alteration of Bridges (Public Law 109-90) (FY06) (Rescission) .....	.....	-1,920	-1,920	-1,920	.....
Coast Guard Alteration of Bridges (Public Law 109-295) (FY07) (Rescission) .....	.....	-1,791	-1,791	-1,791	.....
Coast Guard Alteration of Bridges (Public Law 110-161) (FY08) (Rescission) .....	.....	-3,222	-3,222	-3,222	.....
Coast Guard Alteration of Bridges (Public Law 111-83) (FY10) (Rescission) .....	.....	-3,681	-3,681	-3,681	.....
FEMA State and Local Programs (70X0560) (Rescission)	-11,071	.....	.....	+11,071	.....
S&T RDA&O (PL113-76) (FY14) (Rescission)	-977	.....	.....	+977	.....
S&T RDA&O (PL114-4) (FY15) (Rescission)	-5,000	.....	.....	+5,000	.....
S&T RDA&O (PL114-113) (FY16) (Rescission)	-1,523	.....	-2,000	-477	-2,000
S&T O&S (PL115-31) (FY17) (Rescission) .....	.....	.....	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000
S&T R&D (PL115-31) (FY17) (Rescission) .....	.....	.....	-6,000	-6,000	-6,000
DHS administrative savings (Rescission) .....	.....	.....	-266,188	-266,188	-266,188
Legacy Funds (Rescission)	-1,841	.....	-2	+1,839	-2
DHS Lapsed Balances (Rescission)	-42,343	.....	.....	+42,343	.....
Treasury Asset Forfeiture Fund (Rescission)	-187,000	.....	-187,000	.....	-187,000
FEMA Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) (Rescission)	-789,248	-581,000	.....	+789,248	+581,000
Total, title V, General Provisions	-1,388,198	-591,400	-577,387	+810,811	+14,013
Appropriations	(95,468)	(2,000)	(1,721)	(-93,747)	(-279)
(Rescissions)	(-1,483,666)	(-593,400)	(-579,108)	(+904,558)	(+14,292)
Grand total	50,950,632	52,467,385	53,237,720	+2,287,088	+770,335
Appropriations	(49,360,483)	(51,006,340)	(50,490,663)	(+1,130,180)	(-515,677)
(Non-Defense)	(47,245,000)	(48,888,172)	(49,451,720)	(+2,206,720)	(+563,548)
(Offsetting Collections)	(-3,801,877)	(-4,238,555)	(-4,188,555)	(-386,678)	(+50,000)
(Offsetting Collections)(Legislative Proposals) .....	.....	(-500,000)	.....	.....	(+500,000)
(Disaster Relief Category)	(6,713,000)	(6,793,000)	(6,793,000)	(+80,000)	.....
(Rescissions)	(-1,483,666)	(-593,400)	(-579,108)	(+904,558)	(+14,292)
(Defense)	(2,038,692)	(1,906,213)	(2,113,000)	(+74,308)	(+206,787)

(Overseas Contingency on Operations/Global War on Terrorism)	(162,692)	(163,000)	(+ 308)	(+ 163,000)
(Other Defense)	(1,876,000)	(1,950,000)	(+ 74,000)	(+ 43,787)
(By Transfer)		(1,906,213)	(+ 48,000)	(+ 24,000)
Fee Funded Programs	6,681,265	7,228,363	+ 547,098	- 157,000

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